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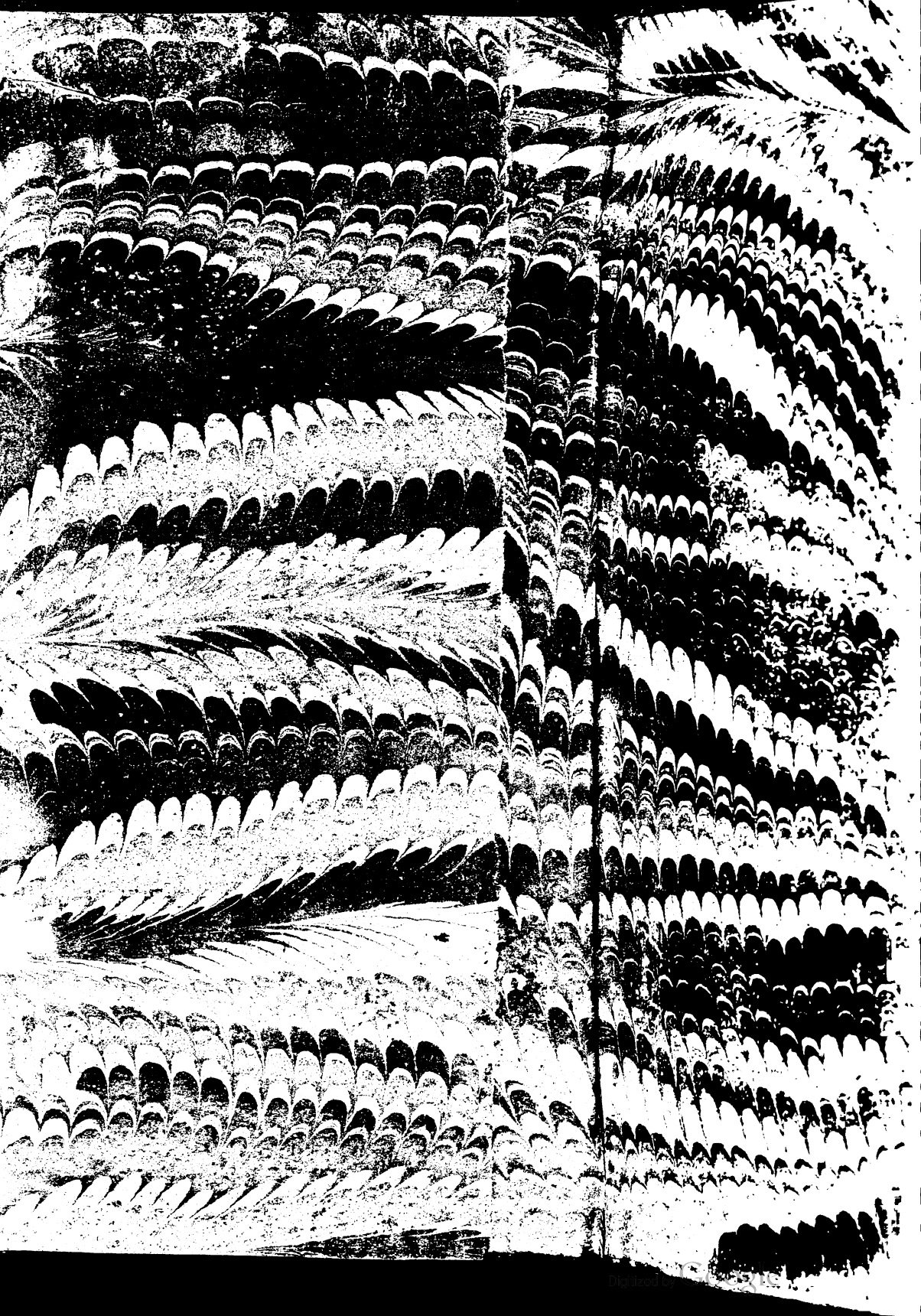
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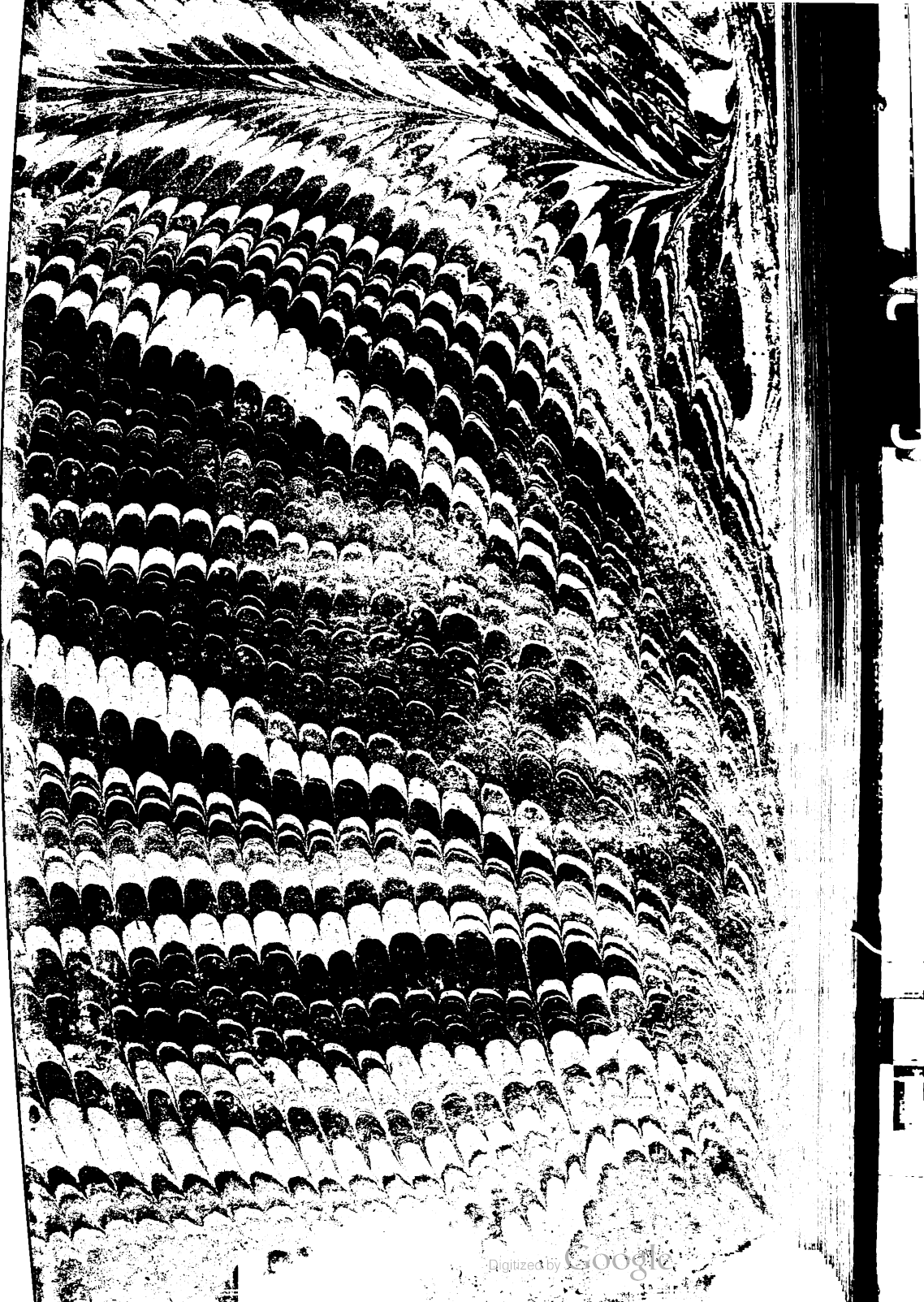
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THE
Gentleman's Magazine
AND
Historical Chronicle
VOLUME

For the YEAR M.DCCC.

PROGRESSE & SELECTA.



By SYLVANUS URBINUS

L O N D O N

Printed by EDW. CAVE, at

THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
AND
Historical Chronicle.

BIBLIOTHECA
REGIA
MONACENSIS.

VOLUME X.

For the YEAR M.DCC.XL.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE.



E. PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

L O N D O N:

Printed by EDW. CAVE, at ST JOHN'S GATE.



P R E F A

HAVING now concluded our Tenth Volume, it is out without a Preface, the more of the are now left us. To implore the Candour of the well received, would expose us to the inevitable Advice. To promote the Continuance has hitherto so generally recommended us, is at that alone we can expect the Continuance of the Limitations of our Magazine, would be to disturb the Dying, or encounter the Still-born. Taking by any Encomiums of our work, would be hitherto approved it without knowing why. Errors or Defects, would be to do for our Readers been able to do for themselves. Our Preface had, had not Fortune thrown into our hands being so shall impart to our Readers, that they may be the pillars of a monthly Chronicle with our Writers employed to regular the daily Times. And we cannot but flatter ourselves with the advance our Reputation to fear, what with that our Magazine is such a Collection of Cicero himself would have approved.

On the ACTA DIURNA of the

Sine ullis Ornamentis Monumenta sua Tempora gestarumque Rerum reliquerunt; dum dicendi Laudem putant esse Brevisserunt; tummodo Narratores fuerunt. Cic. de Orat.



As we are apt to be tempted or Surprised by the various Opinions, which different Degrees of Reasoning help being placed in the Degree of Reasoning try. The Pleasure further we carry on Times, and on; whether Antiquity itself, whether we regard it as the Voice of Nature, rational and useful by the Consent of the Remark to a particular Instance; Every-



P R E F A C E.

HAVING now concluded our Tenth Volume, we are unwilling to send it out without a Preface, tho' none of the common Topics of Prefaces are now left us. To implore the Candour of the Publick to a Work so well received, would expose us to the Imputation of affected Modesty or insatiable Avarice. To promise the Continuance of that Industry, which has hitherto so generally recommended us, is at least unnecessary; since, from that alone we can expect the Continuance of our Success. To criticize the Imitations of our Magazine, would be to trample on the Dead, to disturb the Dying, or encounter the Still-born. To recommend our Undertaking by any Encomiums of our own, would be to suppose Mankind have hitherto approved it without knowing why. And to mention our Errors or Defects, would be to do for our Rivals what they have never yet been able to do for themselves. Our Preface had, therefore, been very short, had not Fortune thrown into our hands an-ingenious Dissertation, which we shall impart to our Readers, that they may not look upon the humble Compilers of a monthly Chronicle with too much Contempt, when they find such Writers employed to register the daily Transactions of the Roman Heroes. And we cannot but flatter ourselves with some Hope, that it will still more advance our Reputation to shew, what will appear from the following Essay, that our Magazine is such a Collection of political Intelligence, as Cicero himself would have approved.

On the ACTA DIURNA of the Old ROMANS.

Sine ullis Ornamentis Monumenta solum Temporum, Hominum, Locorum, gestarumque Rerum reliquerunt; dum intelligatur, quid dicant, unam dicendi Laudem putant esse Brevitatem; non Exornatores Rerum, sed tantummodo Narratores fuerunt. Cic. de Orat. Lib. 2. C. 12.



AS we are apt to look, either with an Eye of Contempt or Surprize on the Customs of other Nations, which differ from our own, so we cannot help being pleased with any, which bear some Degree of Resemblance to those of our Country. The Pleasure seems to be stronger, the further we carry our Views back into antient Times, and observe this Analogy of Fashions; whether the Veneration usually paid to Antiquity itself, heightens the Satisfaction; or whether we regard it as the Voice of Nature pronouncing such a Custom rational and useful by the Consent of distant Ages. To apply this general Remark to a particular Instance; Every-body must allow that our News-Papers,

PREFACE.

(and the other Collections of Intelligence periodically published) Materials they afford for Discourse and Speculation, contribute very to the Emolument of Society; their Cheapness brings them into sal Use; their Variety adapts them to every one's Taste: The r instructs himself with Advice from the literary World; the makes a Campaign in safety, and censures the Conduct of Ge- without Fear of being punished for Mutiny; the Politician, in- by the Fumes of the Coffee-pot, unravels the knotty Intrigues of ers; the industrious Merchant observes the Course of Trade and ition; and the honest Shop-keeper nods over the Account of a y and the Prices of Goods, till his Pipe is out. One may easily e, that the Use and Amusement resulting from these diurnal es, render it a Custom, not likely to be confined to one Part of obe, or one Period of Time. The Relations of China mention a e published there by Authority, and the Roman Historians some- quote the *Acta Diurna*, or *Daily Advertisers* of that Empire. It rve to illustrate the Thought at the Beginning, by shewing the y of Customs, and besides furnish a good Authority for the Rea- New-papers (who may for the future appeal to the Practice of *Romans*) if I enter into a little critical Essay upon the Nature of itings last mentioned.

Acta Diurna were * Journals of the common Occurrences of as the Tryals, Elections, Punishments, Buildings, Deaths, Sa- Prodiges, &c. composed under the Direction of the Magis- committed to their Care, and laid up with the rest of their Re- an Edifice, called the *Hall of Liberty*. They were, like, all ublic Papers, easily gained Access to. The Historians appear to ollected Materials from them; nor is it improbable, that Copies e frequently taken by particular Persons, and dispersed about the r sent to their Friends in the Provinces, that no *Roman* might ant even of the minutest Event, which happened in the Metro- the World.

may find some Ground for this Supposition in the Correspondence Cicero and Cælius, whilst the former was Governor of Cilicia. had promised to send him the News of Rome, and in order arge his Commission with Exactness, and gratify the Curiosity iend, incloses in his first Letter a kind of Journal of the Oc- s of the City. Tully, it appears, would have made a bad Figure dern Coffee-house Conversation, for he rallies Cælius about it norously in his Answer; "Do you think, says he, that I left it arge with you to send an Account of the Matches of Gladiators, djournments of the Courts, and such like Articles, which even I am at Rome, Nobody ventures to tell me? From you I ex- a political Sketch of the Common-Wealth, and not Cælius's -paper," Suetonius likewise mentions a little particularly with

regard

Justi Lipsii Excursus in Tacitum Ed. Var. v. 1. p. 743.
in Cal. c. 20. in vita Tib. c. 5. & alias. Tac. L. 13. Suet. in Cal. C. 9.
Ipsa pitham, cupient & in Acta referri. Juv. Sat. 2. l. 136.
L. 2. Ep. 8.

PREFACE

regard to these *Acta Diurna*, which may be of their bearing a pretty near Resemblance says that * J. Cæsar in his Commentaries says that the People to be published. (I myself) forbid the Publication of the same is no Reason to think his Publication ex- tainly suitable to the Genius of an Anti- als should not be publicly known: but picks for Discourse, which the common E are so far from being offensive under such a they serve to draw off the Minds of the P- fairs of a more important and secret Na- to have discovered some of these Papers: 38th Year of Rome, were first published. He tells us, that they were given him by amongst the Papers of Lucius Junius. I the least of their being genuine, and even a Passage in Livy. I Dabril inferred that together with some additional Acta of the of his Habrian Breuerland, had received a trancribed them from a Parcel of Indis- pired for the Press. I shall now com- Extracts from the Papers themselves, about Paulus Æmilius the Conqueror of M. Embassador, Julius Cæsar, Cicero, and the importance to the most interesting Circum- ing mentioned. I purposely keep from the Form and Manner of drawing preserved.

* Vit. Jul. Cæs. † Aug. c. 36. Præfixa sunt diurna Acta consensu & publico. Tac. that Julius Cæsar was the first, who ordered drawn up as well as published; and this is Men of Learning have suspected the Genuine- perhaps the Force of Suetonius's Assertion may means, grave, and regular Body, like the Ke- the Variety of Business with Dispatch or Com- Proceedings were taken, which might be Besides, I think it may be easily & needed a Gracian, that there were some such Papers Cæsar's Consoling. — " Quid desideras quæ publicæ relationem, ut ex Tacito privatis quæ non domi, sed dividi palam, &c. pro- pose Suetonius less accurate in his Assertion may not we also suspect his Accuracy in the ally if we consider that the Tabula publica in- ziam were very careless in continuing them: lengthen this Note no further than by our Professor, has attacked these *Acta Diurna* I should make this Essay more tedious, ne- cessary, and therefore choose to re- tain the

‡ Vol. 2. p. II App. 61

regard to these *Acta Diurna*, which may serve to confirm the Notion of their bearing a pretty near Resemblance to our News-papers. He says, that * J. Cæsar in his Consulship ordered the diurnal Acts of the Senate and the People to be published. Augustus indeed (the same Author † observes) forbid the Publication of the former to be continued, but there is no Reason to think his Prohibition extended to the latter. It is certainly suitable to the Genius of an absolute Monarchy, that its Counsels should not be publickly known; but the amusing and trifling Topics for Discourse, which the common Events of a great City afford, are so far from being offensive under such a Constitution, that they rather serve to draw off the Minds of the People from enquiring into Affairs of a more important and secret Nature. The *Antiquaries* pretend to have discovered some of these Papers: those, which relate to the 585th Year of Rome, were first published by ‡ Pighius in his Annals. He tells us, that they were given him by James Sufius, who found them amongst the Papers of Ludovicus Vives. He does not seem to doubt in the least of their being genuine, and even makes Use of them to correct a Passage in Livy. § Dodwell inserted them in his *Camdenian Lectures*, together with some additional Acts of the Year of Rome 691. A Friend of his, Hadrian Beverland, had received them from Isaac Vossius, who transcribed them from a Parcel of Inscriptions, which Petavius had prepared for the Press. I shall now communicate to my Readers some Extracts from the Papers themselves, observing only, that the Names of Paulus Emilius the Conqueror of Macedon; Popilius Lenæ the famous Ambassador; Julius Cæsar, Cicero, and Hortensius, give an Air of Importance to the most trifling Circumstances, which occasion their being mentioned. I purposely keep pretty close to the Originals, that the Form and Manner of drawing them up may be the better preserved.

A. U. C.

* Vit. Jul. Cæs. † Aug. c. 36. *Primus omnium instituit, ut tam Senatus quam Populi diurna Acta conficerentur & publicarentur.* These Words of Suetonius imply further, that Julius Cæsar was the first, who ordered the Acts of the Senate and People to be drawn up as well as published; and this is one Reason amongst others, why some Men of Learning have suspected the Genuine-ness of these Remains of the *Acta*. But perhaps the Force of Suetonius's Assertion may be taken off, if we consider that a numerous, grave, and regular Body, like the Roman Senate, could not possibly carry on the Variety of Business with Dispatch or Convenience, unless some Registers of their Proceedings were taken, which might be referred to, and examined upon Occasion. Besides, I think it may be clearly collected from the following Passage in one of Tully's Orations, that there were some such Registers in Being long before the Time of Cæsar's Consulship. — “ Quid deinde? quid feci cum scirem ita Inducium in Tabulas publicas relatum, ut et Tabule privata tamen Custodia continerentur; non contra nui domi, sed dividi passim, &c. pro Syll. c. 15. Now as we may reasonably suppose Suetonius less accurate in his Assertion with regard to the *Acta Senatus*, why may not we also suspect his Accuracy in the other Instance of the *Acta Diurna*, especially if we consider that the *Tabule publicæ* may include both, and that the Roman Historians write very careless in consulting their Records, and searching after them? — I will lengthen this Note no further than by just mentioning that Mr. Wesseling, a German Professor, has attacked these *Acta Diurna* with a good deal of Learning and Ingenuity. I should make this Essay more tedious than it is already, by entering into the Controversy, and therefore choose to refer the Reader to the Book itself.

† Vol. 2. p.

‡ App. 665 and 660.

A. U. C. i. e. from the Building of Rome 585.

5th of the Kalends of April.

The Fasces with *Æmilius* the Consul.

The Consul, crowned with Laurel, sacrificed at the Temple of Apollo: The Senate assembled at the Curia Hostilia about the 8th Hour; and a Decree passed, that the Prætors should give Sentence according to the Edicts, which were of perpetual Validity. This Day M. Scapula was accused of an Act of Violence before C. Bæbius the Prætor; 15 of the Judges were for condemning him, and 33 for adjourning the Cause.

4th of the Kal. of April. The Fasces with *Licinius* the Consul.

It thundered, and an Oak was struck with Lightning on that Part of Mount Palatine called *Summa Velia*, early in the Afternoon. A Fire happened in a Tavern at the lower End of the Banker's Street, in which the Keeper of the Hog in Armour Tavern, was dangerously wounded. Terminus, the Ædile, fined the Butchers for selling Meat which had not been inspected by the Overseers of the Markets. The Fine is to be employed in building a Chapel to the Temple of the Goddess Tellus.

3d of the Kal. of April. The Fasces with *Æmilius*.

It rained Stones on Mount Veientine. Posthumus, the Tribune, sent his Beadle to the Consul, because he was unwilling to convene the Senate on that Day; but the Tribune Decimus putting in his Veto, the Affair went no further.

Pridie Kal. Aprilis. The Fasces with *Licinius*.

The Latin Festivals were celebrated, a Sacrifice performed on the Alban Mount, and a Dole of raw Flesh distributed to the People. A Fire happened on Mount Cælius; two Houses and five Trifuræ were consumed to the Ground, and four damaged. Demiphon, the famous Pirate, who was taken by *Licinius Nerva*, a Provincial Lieutenant, was crucified. The red Standard was displayed at the Capitol, and the Consuls obliged the Youth who were enlisted for the Macedonian War, to take a new Oath in the Campus Martius.

Kal. April.

Paulus the Consul and Cn. Octavius the Prætor set out this Day for Macedonia, in their Habits of War, and vast Numbers of People attending them to the Gates. The Funeral of Marcia was performed with greater Pomp of Images than Attendance of Mourners. The Pontifex Sempronius proclaimed the Megaleſian Plays in Honour of Cybele.

4th of the Nones of April.

A *Ver Sacrum* was vowed, pursuant to the Opinion of the College of Priests. Presents were made to the Embassadors of the Etolians. Ebutius, the Prætor, set out for his Province of Sicily. The Fleet stationed on the African Coast, entered the Port of Ostia with the Tribute of that Province.

* Called *Janus Inſimus*, because there was in that Part of the Street a Statue of Janus, as the upper End was called *Janus Summus*, for the same Reason.

† Houses standing out by themselves, and not joined to the rest of the Street. Most of the great Men's Houses at Rome were built after this Manner.

‡ A *Ver Sacrum* was a Vow to sacrifice an Ox, Sheep, or some such Beast, born between the Kalends of March, and the Pridie Kal. of June.

vince. *An Entertainment was given to the People by Marcia's Sons at their Mother's Funeral. A Stage Play was acted this Day, being sacred to Cybele.*

3d of the Nones of April.

* Popilius Lenas, C. Decimus, C. Hostilius, were sent *Embassadors, in a joint Commission, to the Kings of Syria and Egypt, in order to accommodate the Differences, about which they are now at War. Early in the Morning they went, with a great Attendance of Clients and Relations, to offer up a Sacrifice and Libations at the Temple of Castor and Pollux, before they began their Journey.*

The second Set of the Remains of the *Acta Diurna*, belong to the Year of Rome 691. I have already mentioned how they were discovered, and shall only add, that they are fuller and more entertaining than the former, but rather seem more liable to Objections, with regard to their Genuineness.

Syllanus and Murena Consuls. The Fases with Murena.

3d of the Ides of August.

Murena sacrificed early in the Morning at the Temple of Castor and Pollux, and afterwards assembled the Senate in Pompey's Senate-house. Syllanus defended Sext. Rucius of Larinum, who was accused of an Act of Violence by Torquatus before Q. Cornificius the Prætor. The Defendant was absolved by forty Votes, and voted guilty by twenty. A Riot happened in the Via Sacra, between Clodius's Workmen and Milo's Slaves.

5th of the Kal. of September.

M. Tullius Cicero pleaded in Defence of Cornelius Sylla, accused by Torquatus of being concerned in Catiline's Conspiracy, and gained his Cause by a Majority of five Judges. The Tribunes † of the Treasury were against the Defendant. One of the Prætors advertised by an Edict, that he should put off his Sittings for five Days, upon Account of his Daughter's Marriage. C. Cæsar set out for his Government of the farther Spain, having been long detained by his Creditors. A Report was brought to Tertinius the Prætor, whilst he was trying Causes at his Tribunal, that his Son was dead: This was contrived by the Friends of Copponius, who was accused

* This Popilius met Antiochus, King of Syria, at the Head of his conquering Army, in Egypt, and drawing a Circle round him with a Stick he held in his Hand, bid him declare himself a Friend or Enemy to Rome before he stirred out of it. The King, tho' flush'd with Success, chose the former; and in consequence of it, withdrew his Troops out of the Dominions of Ptolemy, who was an Ally of the Romans.

† The judicial Power in public Tryals underwent frequent Alterations at Rome, and had been lodged at different Times in the Senators, the Knights, and sometimes in a mixt Number of both. It was now shared (by the *Aurelian Law*) between the Senatorian and Equestrian Orders, and the Tribuni *Erarii*, who were Plebejans, and Paymasters in the Roman Exchequer: the latter were deprived of this Priviledge by J. Cæsar. The Number of Judges seems to have varied, according to the Appointment of the Magistrates, or the Appointment of the Law on which the Accusation was founded. At Milo's Tryal (for Instance) they were reduced by Lot to 81; and before Sentence was given, the Accusers and the accused rejected 5 out of each Order, so that 51 determin'd the Cause, which was always done by Ballot: But there are other Cases where the Number of Judges is different.

accused of poisoning, that the Prætor in his Concern might adjourn the Court; but that Magistrate having discovered the Falsity of the Story, returned to his Tribunal, and continued in taking Informations against the Accused.

4th of the Kal. of September.

The Funeral of Metella Pia, a Vestal, was celebrated; she was buried in the Sepulchre of her Ancestors in the Aurelian Road. The Consors made a Bargain that the Temple of Aias-Loquens should be repaired for 25 Ses. apices. Q. Hortensius harangued the People about the Consors, and the Allobrogick War. † Advice arrived from Etruria, that the Remains of the late Conspiracy had begun a Tumult, headed by L. Sergius.

An Admirer of Antiquity may perhaps find the same Conciseness, Clearness, and Simplicity in the *Acta Diurna*, which so eminently distinguish the Inscriptions upon the Medals and public Monuments of the Antients. I must own, however, to be impartial, that they want that sprightly Humour and diffuse Kind of Narration, which embellish the Compositions of our modern Diurnal Historians. The Roman Gazetteers are defective in several material Ornaments of Style. They never end an Article with the mystical Hint, *this occasions great Speculation*. They seem to have been ignorant of such engaging Introductions, as we hear *it is strangely reported*; and of that ingenious, but thread-bare, Excuse for a downright Lie, *it wants Confirmation*. It is also very observable, that the Prætor's Daughter is married without our being told, that *she was a Lady of great Beauty, Merit, and Fortune*.

Another Remark, which is naturally suggested from several Articles of these Journals, is the great Regard, which the Romans paid to the superstitious Ceremonies of a false and ridiculous Religion. Not a Day passes, but some Prodigy is observed, some Sacrifice or Festival performed to implore the Blessing of their Deities upon the Arms and Counsels of the State. Three Men of the greatest Quality in Rome, before they set out on an Embassy of Importance, go, in a solemn Manner, accompanied by their Families and Friends, to beg the Assistance and Protection of the Gods, as a necessary Preparation for a long Journey and a weighty Employment. I shall only add, that if the Romans thought a strict Practice of the religious Rites transmitted to them, and made venerable by the Institution of their Ancestors, absolutely necessary to the Preservation of Discipline and Morality, how much more ought those, who live under a true and divine Religion, which enjoins no Precepts but what are rational, no Ceremonies but what are significant, to shew a proper Regard for it upon all Occasions, at least, never to discover by their Lives and Discourse, that they have lost all Sense, not only of solid Piety and Virtue, but of common Decency.

† This Incident seems obscure. Catiline's Conspiracy was entirely quashed before this Time, so that L. Sergius cannot mean him, as it otherwise might, for his Name was Lucius Sergius Catiline, nor can the Expression *Reliquæ Conjuratorum* be applied to Catiline's Commotion in Etruria, which was the opening of the Plot; whereas the Words in the *Acta* plainly imply, that this was a Renewal of it, by that Part of the Conspirators, who had escaped, or were yet undiscovered.

The Gentleman's Magazine:

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Common Sense



London Gazette
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St James's Ch.
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London Post
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For JANUARY, 1740.

CONTAINING,

PROCEEDINGS in the Senate of *Great Lilliput*, with several Speeches not made Public even in that Kingdom.

I. PROCEEDINGS in the Senate of *Great Lilliput* continued. Debates upon a Message from the Emperor to the H. of Hurgoes, about the Settlement on the Nardac Imperial, and the 4 Princesses. Speeches of Hurgoes *Devarlar*, *Quadrert*, the Nardac Secretary, Hurgoes *Toblar*, *Castraster*, *Hickrad*, and *Herryef*. Debate upon the Treaty of *Dnacram*, and his Majesty's Demand for a Vote of Credit and Confidence. Speeches of the Nardac Secretary, Hurgoes *Quadrert*, *Shomlug*, *Brustath*, *Castrofer*, Nardac *Argyl*, Hurgoes *Tali* and *Hickrad*. Debate about the Non-payment of the 95,000 Sprugs; with the Speeches of Hurgoe *Brustath*, Nardac Secretary, Hurgoe *Ayelsarof*, &c.
II. DISSERTATIONS, Letters, &c. Answer to what becomes of Infants after Death. Portion of a just Lawyer. Discourse on the Hebrew Customs con-

cluded. True Origin of Free Masons. Degrees of Cold and Frost examin'd. St *Chrysofom* on Charity, &c.

III. SELECT ESSAYS from the Publick Papers. Employments to be filled by Females. Whether it would be for the Interest of Mankind that every Man should be honest, and every Woman virtuous, or the contrary. Place-Bill proper at this Time, or not. Remarks on the Hospital for Foundlings.

IV. POETRY. An Elegy on the much lamented Death of many thousand excellent Patriots, and Supporters of their Country, in *Ireland*, who were starved with Cold and Hunger (cruellest of Deaths) between Dec. 26, and Jan. 13, to the inexpressible Loss and Grief of that bleeding weeping Nation. To *Celia*. Odes, Epitaphs, &c. &c.

V. Historical Chronicle. List of Sheriffs.
VI. List of Births, Deaths, &c. &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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C O N T E N T S

<p>ANSWER to the Question, What be- comes of Infants after Death? p. 3</p> <p>The Portion of a just Lawyer 4</p> <p>Message from his Majesty about the Settle- ment on his second Son and the four Princesses 5</p> <p>Princels of <i>Organe's</i> Settlement <i>ib</i></p> <p>Speech of Hurgo <i>Devuarlar</i> when he made the Motion for the 3d Reading <i>ib</i></p> <p>Speech of Hurgo <i>Quadrert</i> <i>ib</i></p> <p>100,000 Sprugs a Moon saved to the Go- vernment 6</p> <p>Speech of the Nardac Secretary <i>ib</i></p> <p>— of Hurgo <i>Toblat</i> <i>ib</i></p> <p>— of Hurgo <i>Castrofet</i>. Other Bran- ches nearer the Throne unprovided and unprayed for 7</p> <p>Speech of Hurgo <i>Heryef</i> 8</p> <p>Treaty with <i>Danecram</i>, and his Majesty's Demand for a Vote of Credit and Con- fidence <i>ib</i></p> <p>Motion made by the Nardac Secretary 9</p> <p>Speech of Hurgo <i>Quadrert</i> <i>ib</i></p> <p>— of Hurgoes <i>Sholmlug</i>, <i>Brustath</i> and <i>Castrofet</i> 11</p> <p>— of Nardac <i>Agryl</i> 12</p> <p>— of Hurgoes <i>Tali</i> and <i>Hickrad</i> 13</p> <p>Motion of the Hurgo <i>Brustath</i>, for an Ad- dress about the Payment of the 95,000 Sprugs 14</p> <p>Speeches of the Nardac Secretary, of Hurgo <i>Ayelsdros</i>, and the Nardac's Reply <i>ib</i></p> <p>Speech of the Nardac <i>Agryl</i> 15</p> <p>Discourse on <i>§ Hebrew</i> Customs concluded 16</p> <p>Account of the Rise of Free Masons 17</p> <p>St <i>Cerystom</i> on a severe Winter 18</p> <p>Epitaph on Princess <i>Martinozzi</i> of <i>Conti</i> 19</p> <p>Scheme for restoring Honour & Honesty, by filling all Employments with Females for 7 Years, the uncorrupted Common Coun- cil of <i>London</i> excepted 20</p> <p>Advantages arising from this Scheme 21</p> <p>Whether it would be for the Interest of Mankind that every Man should be honest and every Woman virtuous; or the con- trary 22</p>	<p>Roguery as beneficial to Politicks as Luxury to Trade 23</p> <p>Of the Hospital for Foundlings 24</p> <p>Two Scenes of Life displayed 25</p> <p>Remarks upon the Degrees of Cold 26</p> <p>Place-Bill proper at this Time or not 27</p> <p>Objections to a Place-Bill answered 28</p> <p>Good Effects of a Place-Bill 29</p> <p>Place-Bill thrown out by 16 <i>ib</i></p> <p>POETRY. An Elegy on the much-lament- ed Death of many thousand Patriots star- ved, &c.— Their Epitaph— <i>Vera</i> <i>Nobilitas</i> 30</p> <p>To <i>Celia</i>; by <i>Anafius</i>—Prologue to <i>Arminius</i>, a Play prohibited the Stage— <i>Ænigma</i>—To <i>Common Sense</i> on his Pro- posal for erecting a new Parliament-House —Epitaph on Mr <i>Harvey</i>—<i>Anacreon</i>, Ode xxv. imitated 31</p> <p>A Recipe for a Valetudinarian Lady— <i>Great Lilliput's</i> Declaration of War against <i>Iberia</i>—In Praise of <i>Chaucer</i>; by <i>Astro- phil</i>—Epitaph on a procured Abortion 32</p> <p>The Cobwebs—<i>Anacreon</i>, Ode xxiv. imita- ted by <i>Charles Chester</i>, M. D. 33</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.</p> <p>Extreme Rigour of the Season 34</p> <p>Charities publick and private 35</p> <p>List of Births, Marriages, Deaths, Promo- tions, &c. 36</p> <p>List of Sheriffs <i>ib</i></p> <p>Yearly Bill of Mortality 37</p> <p>Register of Books 38</p> <p>Cities, &c. sending Instructions to their Representatives</p> <p>Majority on the Convention and Place-Bill compared</p> <p>Recipe for a Sprain and frozen Limbs. <i>To the whole is added</i></p> <p>An accurate Map of the <i>West Indies</i> (un- colour'd) exhibiting not only all the Isles possessed by the <i>English</i>, <i>French</i>, <i>Dutch</i> and <i>Spaniards</i>, but large Remarks on our Navigation there.</p>
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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine.

JANUARY, 1740.



NOTE. *The Commerce, Navigation, and different Settlements in America, having been the Subject almost of every MAGAZINE, we have, with this, given a View of them in an accurate MAP of the West Indies; and as we shall have frequent Occasion, from its being now the Seat of Action, to refer to, and explain the Geography of, these Places, we do not doubt its being acceptable to our Readers, especially, as this Map alone-sells for 6d.---We are preparing others.*



Mr. URBAN,
It seems highly necessary, that there should be some Answer given to a Letter, inserted in your *Mag. for April 1739*, p. 177, in relation to the State of Infants after Death. If, therefore, you have not yet received a better than is contained in these few Lines, I hope you will find Room for them in your next.

The Letter begins thus, "It may be a Question, both of natural and revealed Religion, what becomes of Infants after Death." And yet we know who hath said--speaking of Infants--*Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.* Now, does the Kingdom of Heaven receive, and consist of, such as Infants are, and will they have no Part in it themselves? Surely, therefore, it can be no Question of reveal'd Religion, what becomes of them after Death. Surely, we have sufficient Grounds from revealed Religion to say, they are in an happy State after Death. But again he objects, and says, "To suppose Almighty God bestows his Favour on those who never came to be moral Subjects of his Government--is to suppose him

"to act without Reasons and Motives, and—without Regard to any thing but mere Will." Now, mere Will, in the Sense which he seems to use it, I confess, is not to be ascribed to the All-wise God. But if, instead of mere Will, he had turned his Thoughts to mere Goodness, he might have seen, I conceive, 1st. That mere Favours are always bestowed without any external Reasons or Motives; otherwise, they are not such. And from thence, 2^{dy}, That he has deceived himself (in the Objection) by using the Word Favour, instead of what he was thinking of, and that was Rewards. A Reward, indeed, supposes something to be done, as a Condition, or in Consideration of which it is bestowed. But the Case is otherwise with respect to mere Favours. These, surely, God may bestow, as he pleases, without any Impeachment either of his Justice or of his Wisdom.

For, Is it not lawful for him to do what he will with his own? His Favours—as well as ours, I hope—are free. Nor must our Eye—at any time ---be evil, because he is good. He does me no Wrong, if he gives that Happiness as a Favour to another, which he bestows on me as a Reward--(especially when, tho' I am rewarded, I

must still confess myself to be but an *unprofitable Servant*, who has done no more than it was his Duty to do--- He does me no Wrong; and he manifests the Glory of his own Goodness, which, in all mere Favours, is ever, to itself, its own Reason and Motive.

Legions of Angels he created, and placed them, at once, in full Possession of the *Pleasures which are at his right Hand for evermore*. What was the Reason or the Motive here? Was it not his own infinite Goodness, or---in the Words of Scripture---*the good Pleasure of his Goodness*? And may he not from the same abounding Goodness, whenever he pleases, translate the Souls of Infants to the full Possession of the like extatick Pleasures, without making them pass through the like State of Trial and Probation with ourselves?

But, Have they any Souls?—Your Correspondent says, “it is much to be doubted, and that nothing like an Argument can—be offered for the Affirmative.” And yet the holy Scriptures, I conceive, furnish us with many which put it beyond all doubt. For what, for Instance; what is implied in that Declaration of the Angel, concerning *John Baptist*, that he should be *filled with the Holy Ghost from his Mother's Womb*? Was he to be filled with the Holy Ghost, before he was blessed with a reasonable Soul? Or, had he, in this respect also, a Privilege beyond other Infants? Had he a Soul, even from his Mother's Womb, tho' they have none?—What must we conclude, likewise, from that before mentioned Declaration of our Lord himself, *Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven*? Of such—such what? Did he mean to tell us that the Kingdom of Heaven consists of, or receives, such *Machines*—or whatever else your Correspondent would call Infants? Surely he was speaking of *Souls*—of such Souls, as being undesiled with actual Sin, should be cleans'd from their original Corruption by the Atonement of his Blood.

Your Correspondent concludes with

a Desire “to hear Reason on this Subject:” By which, I hope, he meant *Reason guided by Revelation*. If so, I hope it now appears, that he had no Reason to raise Doubts about these Matters; And that to affirm---at least---either that Infants have no Souls; or that they will have no Portion in the Kingdom of Heaven, is greatly to err, *not knowing the Scriptures, nor the Power of God*.

His other Difficulties and Objections, I humbly conceive, are most of them obviated, tho' not distinctly considered, in these few plain Lines. And in that Hope I take my leave of him.

Your humble Servant,

July 11, 1739.

G. F.

Sir,

I Was in Company with two or three Friends some time ago, when the Discourse turning upon the Subject of Lawyers, many severe Things were said on that Body of Men, and the ill Practices they are too often guilty of; But a grave Gentleman replied, that it was far from an equitable Proceeding, to condemn the whole for the Faults of some, since he personally knew several worthy Men of the Profession, who constantly endeavoured to compose Differences, instead of promoting Strife, and repeated to us *the Portion of a just Lawyer*, which I here send you, with my Request that you would insert it in your next Magazine.

Yours, &c. DIPSYS.

The Portion of a just LAWYER.

While he lives, he is the Delight of the Court,
The Ornament of the Bar,
A Pattern of Innocency,
The Glory of his Profession,
A Terror to Deceit,
The Oracle of his Country,
And when Death calls him to the Bar of Heaven, by the *De habendo Corpus cum Causa*, he finds the Judge his Advocate, nonsuits the Devil, and continues one of the long Robe in Glory.

*Continuation of the material Debates in the Senate of Lilliput,
which we had not room for in our Supplement to Vol. IX.*

On the 73d Day of the Session the Hurgo Devarlar deliver'd a Message from his Majesty, informing the House, That his Majesty had been pleas'd to settle 39,000 Sprugs per Moon upon the younger Children of the Imperial Family, in the following Proportions, viz. 15,000 Sprugs per Moon to his second Son, and 6000 upon each of the 4 Princesses, who were unmarried, which Settlement was to take Place at his Death; hoping that their Lordships would order in a Bill, enabling his Majesty to make that Provision good out of the hereditary Revenues of the Crown. Upon which, the Bill being ready, it was read a first and second Time; next Day a Debate ensued upon its being read a third Time. The Substance of the Debate was as follows:

The Hurgo Devarlar, when he made the Motion for the 3d Reading, spoke to the following Effect:

My Lords,

I Believe it would be quite unnecessary in me to take up your Lordships Time, in demonstrating the Fitness and Necessity, that his Majesty should be empowered to make a suitable Settlement upon the younger Children of his Family. Nature, my Lords, dictates to his royal Breast that they ought to be provided for; and it is both our Duty and Interest that in the worst of Events, (which Heaven avert) all the Branches of the Imperial House should be above Dependence. Every Nation in *Deগুলি* is proud of seeing the younger Children of their Royal Family make a Figure in the World. The Provision which his Majesty has been pleas'd to make is but very moderate. Twenty four thousand Sprugs per Moon can never be thought too much to the four Princesses; and 15,000 per Moon is less than I believe any second Son of the Imperial Family ever had before. The younger Brother of *Chorlo* the 2d had 100,000 settled upon him: And the small Allowance to the *Nardac Royal*, mentioned in this Bill, is a Proof of his Majesty's Moderation, and that he has the Good of his Empire and the Ease of his Subjects always first in his Thoughts. Therefore, my Lords, I humbly move that this Bill be now read a third Time.

The Hurgo Quadrert spoke next to the following Effect.

My Lords,

THE worst Enemy I have in the World, I am persuaded, will not question my Zeal for the Imperial Family. But I have several Objections to this Bill. In the first Place, my Lords, I wish it had been brought in at a more proper Time than this, when the Appearance of a War with *Iberia* calls upon us to be as saving of the Public Money as possible. In the next Place, my Lords, as the Emperors of *Lilliput* are accountable to none but Heaven alone, I am afraid, that if (which Heaven avert) his Majesty should die, the next Heir may look upon this Settlement as a Mortgage of his Revenue, which a Senate has no Power to make, and might refuse to pay it. My Lords, I don't speak without Authority, I speak according to the Principles of our Constitution. Another Reason, my Lords, why I am against this Bill, in the Manner it is now brought in, is because we can't pass it without dispensing with a positive Act of the Senate made in the Reign of the Emperor *Wimgul* the 3d, and which Act binds every future Emperor up from disposing of the hereditary Dominions of the Crown longer than his own Life-time. Besides, my Lords, formerly, no Daughter of the Imperial Family ever was provided for by the Senate, except the Eldest, and that never was by way of Annuity, but an express Provision of a determinate Sum of Money paid by way of Dowry. The Princess of *Organe* indeed had an annual Settlement granted her by the Senate; but that, my Lords, was an extraordinary Case. The Senate considered the present low Circumstances of that illustrious Family, which perhaps without such an Assistance could not provide a Maintenance suitable to the Dignity of the first Daughter of *Lilliput*.

Fifteen thousand Sprugs, my Lords, is but a very moderate Provision, I own, for his Highness the Duke. It is perhaps too little, and I have no Objection to our granting it, provided it is done by way of independent Provision, and that his Highness shall enter on it, either at the Time of the Commencement of this Bill, or when he comes of Age.

But, my Lords, my great Objection to the

the Bill is, that in the Event it will be found to put 39,000 Sprugs into the Pockets of the Minister. Consider, my Lords, that when the present vast Civil List was granted, it was granted with a View that the Prince Imperial was to have at least 100,000 Sprugs *per Moon* out of it. The Senate considered likewise that his Majesty had a large Family, that he had an Empress alive, and they made it about 100,000 Sprugs more on that account. Now, my Lords, it is well known that the Prince Imperial does not enjoy above 50,000 Sprugs *per Moon* out of the Civil List. Here is 50,000 Sprugs *per Moon* saved to the Government. By the Death of the Empress, at least, 50,000 Sprugs more is saved, which makes 100,000 a *Moon*. Now, my Lords, if this 100,000 Sprugs were laid up for independent Provisions to the Daughters of the Imperial Family, there would be soon no need for this Application; or if the Public were eased of so much of its annual Burden, I should not oppose this Bill. But, my Lords, it's plain there is to be no saving to the Public, for the Civil List still continues the same, and it appears from this Bill that the Money thus saved is not intended for that Use.

For these Reasons, my Lords, I think we ought, at least, not to be in such a Hurry in carrying through this Bill. Therefore I am for putting off its being read a third Time at present.

The Nardac Secretary of State spoke next as follows:

My LORDS,

I think it hard that his Majesty should be put in a worse Condition than any private Gentleman in *Lilliput*, who thinks it his Duty, if he has Children, to provide for them. The noble Lord's Reason, drawn from what was the former Practice in Senates, has no Weight with me at all: For when Provisions for the younger Children of the Imperial Family were made before the Restoration, the Imperial Revenues were quite upon a different Footing from what they are at present. The Emperors then enjoyed a considerable Estate in Land, out of which they could provide for all their younger Children without consulting their Senate.

Since the Restoration, my Lords, I think this is the first Instance of an Emperor of *Lilliput* requiring any Provision to be made for the younger Children of their Family. *Chonb II.* had none to provide for. Those of *Giorno* were married before he came to the Throne.

Wingul III had none. *Nana* had but one Son, who died before her Accession. And the Daughters of *Gorgenti I.* were married before he was Emperor. Therefore, my Lords, we have no Precedent that answers this Case. The noble Lord says, that if we pass this Bill, we must dispense with an Act of the Senate. My Lords, that is the very Reason why we should pass it, because tho' the Thing is absolutely proper in itself, yet it cannot be done unless we pass this Bill.

As to his Lordship's Objection to encreasing the Civil List, I think it has nothing to do with the present Question. If the Purposes for which the Civil List is granted are answered, we have no Right to ask an Account in what Manner the Money is applied, or thro' whose Hands it passes. If his Majesty has a larger Civil List than his Predecessors, he has likewise more to do with it, and there is not a Child of the Imperial Family who is not supported as liberally as the Civil List can afford.

I had almost forgot another Objection of the noble Lord's; his Lordship seemed to doubt if this Act of the Senate could bind a succeeding Emperor. My Lords, I never heard such a Doubt proposed before in this House. I hope never to hear such another proposed, and of all Mankind I am surprized how the noble Lord, who understands our Constitution so very well, should start such a Difficulty. For my Part, my Lords, I never before heard it questioned that an Act of the Senate was not binding upon every Emperor who shall succeed to this Throne. Therefore, my Lords, I hope, the Motion will be agreed to.

Thi Hnrgo Toblat spoke next to the following Effect.

My LORDS,

I am sorry that I am obliged to give a Negative to a Motion that carries with it an Appearance of Zeal for the Imperial Family. But, my Lords, the vast Increase of the Civil List is a Circumstance which we ought most to dread at present, and to guard against hereafter. I confess, my Lords, there may on several Occasions be very good Reasons for augmenting that Revenue; but do we ever find, when those Reasons cease, that the Augmentation ceases? It has been observed, my Lords, when an Emperor comes to the Crown, the Ministers, to ingratiate themselves in his Favour, endeavour to outvie each other in engaging for a large Civil List, and he that bids

bids highest, as at an Auction, generally carries his Point. Now, my Lords, in such Case, this very Bill, should it pass, would be given as one Reason to the Senate for granting 50 or 60,000 Sprugs, because it had been granted before; which is just so much Money levied on the Empire for the Purposes of the Minister, without any Necessary or Reason then subsisting, whatever there might be at first.

On which Account, and because I believe the Imperial Children may be provided for otherwise, I do not chuse to give my Consent hastily to the present Motion.

The Hurgo Castrolet spoke next to the following Effect :

My LORDS,

MY Zeal for the Royal Family has, I hope, never been questioned : However, I can truly declare, it is a Zeal quite disinterested ; it is both unexpected and undesiring. I hope therefore, my Lords, that what I shall offer with regard to this Question, will not be thought to proceed from any Motive but the Interest of my Country. My Lords, Burthens unnecessarily born disable the Nation to bear necessary ones. I look upon this Bill as saddling the Public with a Burthen, which I allow it is not at present charg'd with, but which must be hereafter entail'd on the Nation. For if we consider the Nature of Mankind, the new Emperor is always better than his Predecessor ; and it will be unreasonable to deprive so good an Emperor as the next, or the next after him who is to succeed, of any Part of what his Predecessors enjoyed, tho' perhaps not one of the Reasons, for which it was granted, exist. But, my Lords, I am of the noble Lord's Opinion who spoke first against the Motion, That this Bill might possibly not be regarded by a succeeding Emperor, since it is the same Thing as mortgaging an Estate without Consent of the Heir of Entail, who as soon as he comes to Age may disprove the Legality of the Mortgage. This is all that the noble Lord, I dare say, meant in what he threw out on that Head. And if a future Emperor, my Lords, should take it in his Head to disprove the Authority of this Bill, I should be glad to know what Redress the other Parties could hope for, or where they could apply for Relief.

But, my Lords, let us consider that while we are thus providing for certain Branches of the Royal Family, who certainly merit more than we can bestow,

there are other Branches of it nearer to the Throne, who are not only unprovided for, but unprayed for ; it would have been decent at least that some Care should have been taken of them.

As for the Provision to be made for the Nardac Imperial, I have no Objection to it, but that it is too mean, and that he can't enjoy it as an independent Provision, either upon the Commencement of the Bill, or when his Highness comes of Age. His Highness, my Lords, will in a very few Moons have a Right to sit and vote in this House ; and is it fit that the third Person in the Empire should have only a precarious Dependence that every Lord in this House would I am sure disdain ? His Majesty, were he in his Highness's Place, would disdain such a Dependence ; and every Nation abroad must be apt to have a very mean Opinion of the Wisdom of this Empire, if we should suffer the Son of our Emperor to be the only Person in this House who must depend on the Pleasure of a Minister for his daily Subsistence.

As to the Increase which the Civil List in a future, perhaps in the present Reign may acquire by this Bill, I think, my Lords, it is a Consideration of the highest Importance to this House ; especially if what is commonly said be true, (I tremble to speak it) that the present monstrous Civil List is in debt. My Lords, I don't pretend to the Gift of Prophecy, but I do foresee that the fatal Blow to the Constitution of this Empire will come from the Exorbitancy of the Civil List ; I foresee that if proper Measures are not taken to prevent it, it will become pregnant with secret Mischief, till like the Trojan Horse it will be so unwieldy, that, in order to admit it, the Walls of this Constitution must be one Day broken down.

The Hurgo Hickrad spoke next in Substance as follows.

My LORDS,

I Did not imagine that there would have been the least Debate upon this Motion. It is so very reasonable that his Majesty should have it in his Power to provide for his own Family, that if your Lordships would bring his Majesty's Case home to yourselves, I dare say there will not be the least Difference of Opinion. I think the Reasonableness of granting a Provision to the Princesses, has in effect been admitted by the Lords who spoke against this Motion. The only Difficulty that remains, is with regard

gard to the Dependency of the Provision of his Royal Highness the Duke, and to the Increase which this may make to the Civil List. As to the first Objection, my Lords, I believe there are none of your Lordships, who are Parents yourselves, who would not wish to have your Children dependent of you; the Independency of Children, my Lords, is a great Temptation for them to neglect their natural Duty to their Parents. I believe his Highness the Duke has all the Sentiments of a dutiful Son, and for that Reason, my Lords, he never will take it amiss, that during his Majesty's Lifetime he is dependent on him. Nor, my Lords, is it in a Minister's Power to make their Subsistence precarious, after it is settled by an Act of the Senate.

As to the Increase that this may bring to the Civil List, I cannot see the least Reason for such a Suggestion. Future Senates are always Judges how large or how small a Civil List ought to be; and if the public Exigency should require it, there is not the least doubt, but that the Senate would reduce the Civil List in Proportion as the Causes for the granting it shall cease.

The Hurgo Heryef spoke next, to the following Purpose.

My LORDS,

SINCE I had the Honour to sit in this House, I never heard such Arguments advanced upon any Subject as have been advanced on this. The noble Lord who spoke first, said, that he did not think an Emperor of Lilliput was to be bound by an Act of the Senate. This, my Lords, was a Maxim fitter for the Turban'd Heads of the Eastern arbitrary Sovereigns to have used in their Divan, than for a Lilliputian Hurgo to have used in a free Senate. I hope never to live, my Lords, to that Time, when an Act of the Senate shall not bind the Emperor, as well as any private Man in this Empire; and if the Senate shall confirm this Settlement by an Act, his Royal Highness and the Princesses have just as good a Right to it, as any Emperor has to his Crown.

The noble Lord said, that we must dispense with an Act of the Senate in order to pass this Bill. My Lords, that is no new Thing; for that very Act was dispensed with in the first Year of the Empress Nana, when a Provision on the same Foot with the present was made by the Senate in favour of Prince Gorgenti of Danecram. Another noble Lord

spoke of other Branches of the Imperial Family not being either provided or pray'd for. My Lords, that is too delicate Ground to tread upon, and it is not quite decent to bring such a Case into this Debate.

But, my Lords, give me leave to observe that there is one Thing that ought to have great Weight with your Lordships on this Occasion, and that is, the precarious Footing which the Subsistence of any younger Child of the Imperial Family must be on in case of a Regency. I hope, my Lords, his Majesty, and the Prince Imperial will long sit upon that Throne; but, my Lords, if (which Heaven avert) these two Lives were at an End, our Laws are quite silent with regard to the Right of being Regent during a Minority. This, my Lords, is perhaps the greatest Blemish in our Constitution. And therefore, as it is impossible to foresee Events, the Senate will act but prudently in putting the Subsistence of those, for whom we ought all to have so great a Regard, above the Reach of any Person whatsoever.

The Hurgo Brustath then said, "That there was a standing Rule in the House, that every Bill should be committed; and there ore moved that the bill should be committed. The Hurgo Devarlar answered, that it was very common for Bills to pass without being at all committed, and that if the Forms of the House were to be dispensed with, it ought to be on that Occasion."

The Question being put on the Commitment, it was carried in the Negative. Ye:s 78. Noes 27.

On the 80th Day of the Session, the Nardac Secretary laid before the House of Hurgocs a Subsidiary Treaty, betwixt the Emperor of Lilliput, and the Emperor of Danecram; by which the former was to pay to the latter 70,000 Sprugs per Moon, and the latter was to furnish to his Lilliputian Majesty a Body of Troops of 6000 Men, to be ready at his Majesty's Call, who was to pay 50 Crowns by way of Levy-Money for each Foot Soldier, and 30 for every Horse-man. At the same time he read a Message, which contained a Demand of his Lilliputian Majesty, that the Senate would enable him to make good the said Engagements with the King of Danecram, and also enable him to raise what Money and Troops the Exigency of Affairs, during the approaching Recess of the Senate,

Senate, might require. The Speech with which the Nardac Secretary introduced the Motion, was to the following Effect.

My Lords,

I Believe, no Lord here is ignorant of the sudden Turn of Affairs, which has lately happened in the North; where the Councils of a neighbouring Power have gained such an Ascendant over those of *Swetke*, that in Conjunction they seem to threaten the Tranquillity of all *Degulia*. Not satisfied, my Lords, with securing the Territories and Privileges the latter now enjoys, she has shewn Dispositions to attack the Dominions of *Mausqueeta*, and for that End, there is great Reason to believe, that the *Blesuscudian* Squadron is now sailed to those Seas. But one Measure, my Lords, was still wanting to compleat their Design, which was, an Alliance with *Danecram*. This Power is so situated, as to be able in a great measure to throw the Scale of Success towards any Side she shall take; and the Court of *Blesufcu* made larger Offers to bring it over to their Interest, than those which she has accepted of from the Crown of *Lilliput*; which is a Proof, my Lords, of the good Sense of his Majesty of *Danecram*, and, at the same time, of the great Influence which the Crown of *Lilliput* has amongst Foreign Powers.

The other part of the Message, my Lords, contains a Demand of a Vote, enabling his Majesty to raise what Men and Money the present Exigency of his Affairs shall require. The Reasonableness of this, my Lords, appears at first Sight to any one who considers the Situation we are now in, with regard to *Iberia*. We have indeed, my Lords, concluded a Convention with that Court, but the Conditions of that Convention remain as yet unfulfilled. The most ready Means, my Lords, of having them fulfilled to the Satisfaction of his Majesty, and the Expectation of this Empire, is, by putting the Crown in a Condition to do ourselves Justice, if they are not fulfilled. But, my Lords, the vast Expence, that has necessarily attended the late Measures, has exhausted all the Funds for that Purpose. Therefore, as the Season of the Senate's Recess is at hand; and as his Majesty cannot have the Opportunity of taking the Sense of the Senate during that time; and as Messages of this Nature have been complied with before on like Emergencies, I hope, your Lordships will pardon me, if I move your Lordships to come to the following Resolution. —

Resolved; that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, thanking him for laying before this House the Treaty lately concluded betwixt his Majesty and the Crown of *Danecram*. And, that this House will cheerfully concur, in enabling his Majesty to make good the Engagements he has entered into by the said Treaty. Further, to assure his Majesty, that this House will make good the Expences, which the present Exigency of Affairs may oblige his Majesty to be at, by raising Forces or Money during the Recess of the Senate.

The Hargo Quadrent spoke next, as follows.

My Lords,

THIS Motion consists of two Parts, and I shall speak to them separately. To shew your Lordships, that I am glad of an Opportunity of approving of the Measures of the Ministry, where I can do it: I do sincerely think, that this Treaty with the Crown of *Danecram* is a just and a wise Step. But, my Lords, I can't help observing, that the lower a People sink in their Credit, the dearer they pay for every Advantage they receive from their Neighbours. I say this, my Lords, because I once made a Treaty of this kind myself, when I was employed in the North by his late Majesty. But, my Lords, we then paid no more than 70 Crowns for every Horseman. It is lucky indeed, for us, that the *Danecram* Fleet is not to join the *Blesuscudian* Squadron; but, my Lords, common Sense dictated to the Northern Court, that we were much more advantageous Allies to them, than the *Blesuscudians*, for these Reasons:

In the first Place, had they accepted of the *Blesuscudian* Offers, they must have furnished Sea Forces, which would have cost them a great deal more than Land Forces can do; because the Money which we pay for raising and clothing these Troops, as is expressed in the Treaty, or what is called Levy-Money, is so much put into the King of *Danecram's* Pocket, for he never has fewer than 50,000 Men on Foot, which Money he must have lost, had he furnished Sea Forces. In the next Place, that Court has an Alliance with the *Mausqueetans*, which has long continued, and is of the utmost Importance to them; this they must have renounced had they accepted of the Offers of *Blesufcu*. Another Reason, my Lords, is, that we could have destroyed the Nursery of their Seamen, which is now a very fine one, (and which

Blesufcu,

Blefuscu, who has both Ships and Money, but wants Seamen, most needs,) by taking from them the Liberty of importing their Commodities, upon their own Bottoms, into this Empire, by which Means, my Lords, the Nursery of their Seamen is kept up. These, my Lords, are evident Reasons, why our Friendship is of more Value to *Danecram*, than that of *Blefuscu*.

As to the Use, my Lords, that this Treaty can be of to our Affairs, it does not lie so much in the Service that *Danecram* can be of, to this Empire, as in our depriving *Blefuscu* of her Assistance. It is *Blefuscu*, my Lords, that is the main Spring of all these Negotiations; for tho' *Sweetie* may have Spirit and good Will, yet she will want the Means and Ability to effect her Designs, having not yet recovered the Wounds she received in her late Wars.

But, my Lords, as I have done Justice to his Majesty's Councils, in owning this Treaty to be a proper Measure at this Time, give me Leave to observe that it will not be in our Power to secure the Peace of the Continent without another Alliance, which will be of much greater Use to us than that with *Danecram*, I mean, my Lords, an Alliance with the Emperor of *Parushy*. His Territories, my Lords, lie convenient, so that he will come with great Weight on the Side he shall please to take, and certainly turn the Scale; he has great Pretensions; and is a very formidable Prince on the Continent: By favouring those Pretensions we might secure him in our Interest. I should be glad to hear it was already done.

I come now, my Lords, to consider the second part of this Message, which contains a most gracious Demand of a Vote of Credit and Confidence. This, my Lords, is a very extraordinary Message at this time, after we have seen so little Effect from the extraordinary Supplies granted the last Session. We are now in the twentieth Moon of our treating with *Iberia*, and within a very few Days of the Term stipulated with her for fulfilling one part of her last Treaty. My Lords, I think it would be prudent to see that Treaty performed, and the 95,000 Sprugs paid, before we vest the Crown with so extraordinary Powers, as are demanded by this Message. Votes of Credit, my Lords, are but of a very modern Growth amongst us. And tho' late Senates have been more complaisant than former Senates were to the Crown,

yet they have been very sparing of Grants of this Nature. I think, my Lords, before the Revolution there was not one Instance of a Vote of Credit. In all the Emperor *Wingul's* Time there was but one; in the Empress *Nana's* Time I can't recollect that there was one; in *Gorgenti's* first's Reign there were two, and in his present Majesty's time there has been one. My Lords, tho' all these were granted upon very extraordinary Occasions, yet I could have rather wished they had not been granted at all, because they may serve as Precedents for future Ministers to raise all Supplies in that Manner, by which Means they will be free from the Trouble of a Senate. For if once a Minister shall have a Senate at his own Devotion, he needs but call it together once a Moon, and obtain a Vote of Credit for what Money they have Occasion for till next Meeting, and in a very few Moons he may find the People so habituated to pay their Taxes, without knowing why, that he may safely venture upon raising Money without any Senate at all. I remember, my Lords, I once happened to be in Company with a Nobleman of *Blefuscu*, who was a Man of Sense; and he asked me what Difference there was betwixt the Parliament of *Blefuscu* and the Senate of *Lilliput*. I seemed surprized, as I really was, at his asking me such a Question. A vast Difference, answer'd I; your Parliaments must pay what Money, the People must pay what Taxes, the Court imposes. Our Senate pays no Money but what it is pleased to grant; our People pay no Taxes but by their own Consent. And pray, said he, where is the Difference betwixt a Court's imposing a Tax upon the People, and a Minister's sending every now and then a Message, requiring the People to impose it on themselves, if that Minister is sure his Demand will be complied with? I have, continued he, read several Instances in your History of Messages sent to your Senate by the Ministry for an unlimited Credit, and I never read when it was refused. This Answer, my Lords, stunn'd me, and I began to reflect more seriously on the Nature of these Messages, and the more I reflected the more I disliked them. Therefore, my Lords, I am for the first part of the Address moved for, so far as relates to the Treaty concluded with *Danecram*, but against the second, which contains the Demand of a Vote of Credit.

The Hurgo Sholmag spoke next, to the following Purpose.

My LORDS,

THE noble Lord who spoke last, has with great Candor expressed his Satisfaction with the Treaty concluded with the Crown of *Danecram*; therefore I shall make no Remarks upon what his Lordship threw out before he came to speak to the latter Part of this Message. The noble Lord said, that we had seen but little Effect from the extraordinary Supplies granted to the Crown last Session. My Lords, they had all the Effects that I, or I believe any body else, who considered the true Intention of granting them, expected. They obtained a Treaty, which if the *Iberians* fulfil, will secure the Navigation and Commerce of this Nation against all future Injuries. But, my Lords, as we have had several Instances of the inconsistent Conduct of that Court, no Man can engage for the Part he may act, if we should leave the Nation in a manner defenceless during the time of our Recess, who knows, my Lords, but that they may start Difficulties in the future Conferences of the Plenipotentiaries, that may overthrow all that has been done? And, my Lords, your Lordships and the Nation have too many Instances of his Majesty's Moderation, to fear any Abuse of such a Power. Therefore I hope your Lordships will agree to the present Motion.

The Hurgo Bruffath spoke next, to the following Purpose.

My LORDS,

THE Dictatorial Power amongst the *Romenians* was in effect no other than a Power invested in the Dictator, by the People and Senate, of raising Men and Money for a certain Time; yet the Abuse of that very Power, tho' the Time was limited, destroyed the Liberties of that People. From being annual, the Dictatorship became perpetual, and Liberty might perhaps be heard or read of afterwards, but it never was known. The *Cortes of Iberia* parted with the Power of raising Men and Money but for one *Moon*, and they have lost their Liberties ever since; the *States of Brateny* parted with it but for 180 Days, and they now only retain the Name, their Power has been gone ever since. The other Parliaments of *Blesuscu* have all lost their Power, and the People have lost their Liberties in the same Manner. As therefore, my Lords,

by complying with the latter Part of this Message, we lodge a Dictatorial Power in the Crown, and, during one *Moon* at least, make a Minister the Master of our Lives and Fortunes, who can tell, my Lords, what Use may be made of this Power, if we should make a Custom of vesting it in the Crown? Who can undertake that it will not be demanded every Session? Who can answer, that some future Minister, who has made himself obnoxious to the Nation, and grown desperate by the Enormity of his Crimes, will not use this unlimited Power in wreathing his Yoke about the Necks of a whole People?

But, my Lords, where is the Reason for so much Hurry in carrying thro' this Measure? Fourteen Days hence, at farthest, we shall be able to judge if the *Iberians* mean us any Good: The Money is payable in ten Days hence here at *Mildendo*; and if we wait four Days longer, we shall know what we are doing. If the Money is paid, there will be no Occasion for this extraordinary Demand; if it is not paid, we shall know how to behave, and we can then strengthen his Majesty with sufficient Powers to chastise our Enemies for their Breach of Faith. Therefore, my Lords, I hope the latter part of the Motion will be dropt.

The Hurgo Castrollet spoke next, to the following Purpose.

My LORDS,

WHEN I reflect upon the Manner in which this Message has been introduced to this House, I cannot but think it bears a very suspicious Character; twelve or fourteen Days, at farthest, will inform us, whether we shall have Occasion to give any thing at all, and tho' we should give this Power away now, it can't be used before that Time. The Ministry, however, has sent a Message, and that Message must be complied with. My Lords, consider what Sort of Ministry you are to strengthen with this extraordinary Power; a Ministry that, for the Space of eighteen or twenty *Moons*, has never yet once deviated into Right; that has prostituted the Honour, sunk the Reputation, and ruined the Interest of this Empire; a Ministry, that knowing neither how to make Peace nor War, split the Difference, and made a Convention; and this very Ministry, conscious of what a pitiful precarious Paper Peace they have patched up, has now the Modesty to demand an unlimited Credit for Men and Money.

What

What Service has all the Money and Men that have been raised done to the Nation, my Lords? Does it not bring us into Contempt abroad, lavishly to squander the one, and make no Use of the other? This Power, my Lords, of raising Men and Money, as the noble Lord who spoke last well observed, gave the fatal Blow to the Liberties of *Romania*, tho' it was at first lodged in uncorrupted Hands. At first, my Lords, the reluctant Dictator, covered with Sweat and Dust, was forced from his Plough; and the same Hand that an Hour before used a Spade, wielded a Sword for the Defence of his Country. Yet, my Lords, tho' it was never granted but upon extraordinary Occasions, and seldom vested but in honest and able Hands, this very Dictatorial Power ruined the *Romanian* Liberty.

The Nardac Agryl spoke next, and amongst other Things said,

My LORDS,

TILL such Time as I shall see an Act of the Senate declaring the Ministry infallible, I must look upon myself as being at Liberty to oppose this Demand, as not proceeding from his Majesty, but from the Ministers. My Lords, I look upon it as a most dangerous, a most terrible Precedent; it is a Demand that never could have proceeded from his Majesty; and I am sorry to see his Name made use of at the Head of it. I wish these kind of Messages were sent in the Name of those who really send them; I wish the Minister's Name were prefix'd to them. We could then debate upon them with more Freedom. For it is hard upon me, my Lords, to say any thing that is harsh against a Measure that comes in his Majesty's Name; his Majesty, my Lords, is my Master, and I know he detests all oppressive, all arbitrary Demands. This Message appears to me to be a kind of paving the Way to other and frequent Messages of the same Nature. My Lords, I believe this is the very Intention of it: I don't think the Ministry has any real, any actual Necessity for this Power of raising Men and Money; I believe they do it only in order to bring us into a Habit of investing them with these Powers; and once, my Lords, they have done that, they will have no farther Use for Senates.

The Hargo Lodsfneal spoke on the same Side to the following Purpose:

My LORDS,

THE latter part of this Message includes a double Demand; first, for a Vote of Credit; secondly, a Vote of Confidence. The Distinction betwixt these two, my Lords, in my Apprehension, is this: A Vote of Credit enables his Majesty to raise Money; a Vote of Confidence, to raise Troops. As to the Power of raising Money, I know it has formerly been done upon very extraordinary Emergencies. Last Time it was done, my Lords, I think was when the *Allemanuan* Emperor was so much distressed by *Blesfusa*, that it was thought we should have interposed in his Favour; therefore, his Majesty was enabled by the Senate to make good what Engagements he should think fit to enter into, to preserve the Balance of Power in *Degulia*, which was then in very great Danger. But, my Lords, I can see nothing parallel to that in our present Circumstances. If the Convention is good for any Thing, it must at least oblige the *Iberians* to pay the 95,000 Sprugs; and if they don't pay it, we shall know what we have to do in 10 or 12 Days. But, my Lords, why don't the Ministry speak out? Why don't they tell us, *That they have already certain Intelligence, that Iberia is resolved not to pay that Money?* If they would do that, my Lords, this Question might admit of some Debate, since a Rupture will then be inevitable; but to make a Demand of this Kind, without giving any Reason, but a meer Conjecture, is, I think, very unaccountable.

So far, therefore, my Lords, I agree, that it may sometimes happen that Votes of Credit may be granted by a Senate, but I cannot see how we can possibly grant a Vote of Confidence. My Reason, my Lords, that we cannot, is founded upon the Nature of our Constitution, and the express Words of the Acts of Senate; and if any Lord can give the least Answer, founded on either, to what I am going to advance, I shall willingly give my Voice for this Motion.

The Keeping up an Army in time of Peace, my Lords, is expressed, in the Preamble to the Mutiny Bill, to be against the Constitution and Laws of this Empire; and, in order to prevent the Bill reaching to any Number beyond what is there expressly provided, it is said, in the said Preamble, *That the WHOLE Number of Forces so be kept on foot for the ensuing Year, and which are to be subjected to what is contained in the Act, shall be 17,704 Men.* Thus, my Lords, your Lordships see, by an Express Act of the Senate, that no

no more than 17,704 Men can be comprehended in that Act: But, my Lords, if you agree to the Resolution now propos'd, you give a Power that destroys this Act; and the Ministry may raise as many Soldiers as they please, tho' they have no Law to punish them by; which, I think, will be destroying the very Fundamentals of your Constitution.

The Hurgo Yali spoke next as follows:

MY LORDS,
IT is impossible for any Plan of Government to be so perfect as not to leave, sometimes, a discretionary Power in the Persons of the Governors: And, the Constitution of *Great Lilliput* presumes such a discretionary Power to belong'd in the Crown. If, my Lords, during the Recess of the Senate, a War should break out, the Constitution vests his Majesty with a Power of raising what Troops he shall think necessary for the Safety of the Empire. Therefore the Mutiny-Act is, by the Constitution, presum'd to take place over all the Troops thus raised. Now, my Lords, how small are the Bounds that divide this very Emergency from the Case of an open War. Lords allow, that the material Part of the Convention is yet unfulfill'd; they admit, that there is a Possibility of our being engag'd in a War, during the Recess of the Senate; but they won't allow of the Expediency of our granting his Majesty a Power of raising Troops, tho' at the same Time they must all grant, that if a War should break out, the Constitution vests his Majesty with such a Power. For my Part, my Lords, I don't see any great Necessity there was for inserting this Demand for a Vote of Confidence, had it not been to shew our Enemies that you were resolv'd, to assist his Majesty both with Troops and Money; and that they might receive no Encouragement from the Delay that attends the usual Methods of granting either the one or the other.

I am surpris'd to hear so many Parallels run betwixt this Power and that of the Dictators among the *Romanians*. Why is the Virtue of the *Romanians* so much extoll'd? My Lords, it was the Vices of the *Romanians*, and not their Dictators, that ruin'd their Empire. We find Instances in their History of Ambition, Corruption and Vengality, that (even in this degenerate Age) are not to be match'd. Therefore, when I hear any Parallels of that Kind run, unless they answer in every Circumstance, they have no Man-

ner of Weights with me in a Debate. The agreeing to the present Motion may save a very great Expence to the Nation, either by preventing a War entirely, or by enabling his Majesty to enter upon it with Vigour and Success. For these Reasons, my Lords, I am for the Motion.

The Hurgo Hickrad spoke next to the following Purpose:

MY LORDS,
I Have given great Attention to what Lords have been pleas'd to say in this Debate, and I think all the Arguments that have been us'd against the Motion may be reduced to two: First, the Danger of trusting Ministers with a Vote of unlimited Credit, and Confidence: Secondly, the Inconsistency which the noble Lord who spoke last except one, has urg'd, betwixt the Resolution propos'd by the present Motion, if we agree to it, and a Mutiny-Act we have already pass'd.

To obviate the first Objection, my Lords, let us consider the Nature of this Demand. A noble Lord said rightly, that there were no Instances of any Votes of Credit granted by the Senate before the Revolution. What was the Reason of that, my Lords? Because, before the Revolution, the Supplies granted by the Senate to the Crown, were laid on without any Appropriations; and therefore, no Minister could be at any Loss upon an unforeseen Emergency, to appropriate any Part of the Money that was granted, towards that Emergency. But since the Revolution, it has been otherwise. The Senate observing, that a very bad Use was made of that Power by the Crown, appropriated all the Sums that were granted to particular Purposes. Upon this Account, when an unforeseen Emergency happen'd, they were not at Liberty to apply any of the Money so appropriated, towards that Emergency. Therefore, my Lords, there can be no doubt, that this Method of applying by the Crown is both regular and reasonable. For my own Part, my Lords, I think our agreeing to this Motion is a Kind of a Hardship upon a Minister, because he is left inexcusable in case the Exigency, if any should happen, is not rightly provided for. And, my Lords, if we justly consider the Matter, in whatever light you view a Vote of Credit, it can be of no Service to a Minister; because, next Session, he is oblig'd to give an Account in what Manner the Money rais'd by this Vote has been expended.

I come now to the Objection made by the noble Lord who spoke last save one, with regard to the Mutiny-Bill; and indeed,

deed, at first Sight, it appears a very puzzling Objection; but if we examine it more nearly, it is easily got over: For tho' 17,704 Men are mentioned in the Narrative, yet no mention being made of any Number in the enacting Clauses, the Government is left at Liberty to subject all those who enter into a military Capacity, to that Act.

But, your Lords, to cut all Debates short on this Subject, it is impossible for us to be in any Danger from the Abuse the Ministry may make of this Vote; because, if I am not very much misinformed, there is a Bill in great Forwardness in the other House, restricting the Money to be raised in consequence of this Vote, to the Sum of 500,000 Sprugs; which, considering the present Conjuncture, is a very moderate Sum, and must remove all Uneasiness which Lords may entertain, from granting this Vote in an unlimited Sense. Therefore, I hope your Lordships will agree to the Motion.

The Reader may remember, that by the Convention Great Lilliput stood engaged to pay to the Crown of Iberia the Sum of 60,000 Sprugs, in Consideration of the Ships destroyed and taken in the middle Sea, in the Time of Gorgenti the first, which Sum was to be applied towards the Relief of the Lilliputian Merchants, who had suffered by the Iberian Depredations. Accordingly, a Clause was inserted in a Bill, by which the said Sum was provided for, to be paid by the Senate. After this Bill had passed the House of Cinnabs, and had received a first Reading in the House of Hurgoes, the Hurgo Brustath, on the 120th Day of the Session, spoke to the following Purpose.

My LORDS,

THE Time is now expired, that was stipulated by the Convention, for the Payment of the 95,000 Sprugs; and we have now before us a Bill, by which his Majesty is enabled to pay 60,000 Sprugs, towards the Discharge of a Debt owing to the Crown of Iberia. As we are so very punctual in fulfilling our Engagements to that Crown, I think, it would be highly worthy of this House, to address his Majesty, to know if that Crown has fulfilled any part of her Engagements to us. Therefore, I hope, your Lordships will pardon me, if I take the Liberty to move,

—That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to acquaint this House, whe-

ther or not the Sum of 95,000 Sprugs, stipulated by the late Convention, on the part of Iberia, to be paid in Consideration of the Damages sustained by his Majesty's trading Subjects in Columbia, is yet paid; and, if it is not paid, that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to inform the House, what Reasons have been given, on the part of that Crown, for the Non-payment.

The Nardac Secretary of State spoke next, as follows.

My LORDS,

IT was natural to foresee, that a Motion of this kind would be made. Therefore, I have leave from his Majesty to acquaint the House, that the said Sum is not paid; and that no Reasons have as yet been given on the part of Iberia, for the Non-payment.

The Hurgo Ayelsdrof spoke next to the following Purpose.

My LORDS,

IT is very surprizing, that any Lord should take upon him to bar the Access of this House to his Majesty, and, I think that this Answer is by no means senatorial. The noble Lord said he has leave to acquaint the House, so and so—How could his Grace know what Motion was to be made in this House? And if he did know, is it not a very great Proof of the noble Nardac's Courage, to take upon him to step betwixt his Majesty and his great Council, and return a verbal Answer to an Address, before it has been presented, even before it has been agreed to? My Lords, how will this be looked on without Doors? May it not be very justly thought that this Answer is calculated to exclude from his Majesty's Presence all those who had the Honour to vote against the Convention?

The Nardac Secretary replied, to the following Effect.

My LORDS,

I Thought I was doing the House a Piece of Service, in saving Time thus late in the Session. The Answer I have given, is the very same that the House will receive if the Address should be presented.

But, my Lords, I have another Reason for opposing this Motion, and that is, Because it is by no means senatorial. The Motion is for an Address, that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to acquaint the House; whereas, all Addresses of that kind, are, That his Majesty would order the Secretary of State; or the

the proper Officer, to lay before the House the Papers that may be necessary for our Information in such Cases. Now, My Lords, this is the very Thing his Majesty has done. There are no Papers, indeed, to be laid before the House on this Occasion, but he has ordered me, A who have the Honour to be a Secretary of State, to return the House the same Answer that would have been returned, if the Address had been presented.

As to my Intention of precluding the noble Lords from having access to his Majesty, I do aver, my Lords, that I am so far from having any such Intention, that nothing would give me greater Pleasure, than to see the noble Lords, who voted against the Convention, more assiduous than they are, in paying their Duty personally to his Majesty. Therefore, my Lords, I hope this Motion will be thought improper; and the rather, because the Term stipulated for the Payment has been but a very few Days elapsed, and it would be rash to come to any Resolutions on this Head, (which we must do, if the Address should be presented) without having a little farther Patience.

The Nardac Agryl spoke in the same Debate, in substance as follows.

My LORDS,

IT is now high Time for us to lay aside using the Medium of Ministers, in presenting Addresses, or receiving Answers from the Crown. We ought now, my Lords, to inform his Majesty ourselves, of Things that the Ministry appear to have neglected. It was foretold again and again in this House, that this Money never would be paid, and the whole Merit of the Convention was to stand or fall by the Behaviour of the Court of Iberia in that respect. Now it appears that the Money is not paid. What is to be done? Shall we again trust to Ministers, who, it is evident have misinformed his Majesty in every Step of this Affair? No. Let us apply to the Crown ourselves; His Majesty's known tender Regard to the Rights of his Subjects leaves us no room to doubt of obtaining Redress. I must take notice of somewhat said by the noble Lord who spoke last; He thought it was always customary for the Crown to return its Answers to this House by the Ministers. It may be the Custom, my Lords, but this House has sometimes been so dissatisfied with such a Proceeding, that we have addressed the Crown to know by whose Advice such an Answer was given. If the Address now

moved for, could be answer'd by any Papers to be laid before us, we had no Occasion to address, we needed but have appointed a Committee, with the Power that Committees commonly have, of sending for Papers, Records, or Persons, as they think fit. But, my Lords, it is not so much for Information, that we ought to agree to this Address; we ought to agree to it, in order to open a Communication betwixt his Majesty and his great Council, without Intervention of a Minister.

The Word *Minister*, my Lords, has been very much misunderstood of late. It has a *Lilliputian* and a *Blesuscudian* Signification. In the *Lilliputian* Sense, my Lords, it signifies a Servant of the Senate, a Servant of the People, as well as of the Crown; and this House has formerly understood Ministers to be under their immediate Direction. We have an Instance of it in the Reign of *Choorlo II.*; when upon a Complaint of a Breach of Privilege to this House, the offending Party fled to *Belgia*: What did this House do, my Lords? It ordered, by its own Authority, the Secretary of State to write to *Belgia*, and reclaim the Offender.

The *Blesuscudian* Sense of the Word *Minister*, my Lords, *SUB KALIN DEFAR PLUNE*, [*Maire de palais in French*], one who acts in place of the Emperor; one who is accountable to none but the Emperor, let him be guilty of never so many Miscarriages or Mismanagements. I am sorry to see it, but we seem of late to have adopted this last Sense of the Word. Ministers of *Lilliput* seem to be as absolute as they are in *Blesuscu*. But, my Lords; I hope your Lordships will assert the Dignity of this House, and agree to this Address.

The Question being then put, it was carried against addressing by 51 to 38.

The Division being over, the Hergo Quadreert said, that as the House had found itself to be senatorially informed, that the 95,000 Sprugs were not paid by the Iberians, they had now a senatorial Foundation to go upon, and therefore he moved, that the seventh Day from thence might be appointed for taking the State of the Nation into Consideration; which was agreed to. This Affair we may leave to our next.

E R R A T A.

It being habitual for the Printer to follow our Dialect, when the Reader finds *Year* instead of *Moan*, and the like Mistakes in the *Lilliputian* Terms, we hope that he will correct and excuse them.

CONCLUSION of the Dissertation, Whether the Hebrews borrow'd any Customs from the Heathens, &c. From VOL. IX. p. 470.

THESE three Instances make it credible, that there were Pagan Idolaters in three Parts of the Earth, Egypt, Assyria, and Palestine, if not in more, long before the Days of Moses; and that they had among them Altars for the Use of Incense and Sacrifices, and also Temples, and the like Places, appointed and sequestered for Religious Worship: For the erecting sacred Buildings and Coverings over Altars is allow'd to be one very early Original of Temples, which at first were but so many stately Monuments, built by the Ancients, through a superstitious Devotion and Reverence paid to the Memory of deceased Friends. From whence we may conclude, that "the Tabernacle of Moses could not, in all Probability, be the very first Structure rais'd for a religious Purpose." (See VOL. IX. p. 23.)

To this we may add, that as the sacred Authors give us early Accounts of the Use of Altars and Sacrifices, and of Places and Things equivalent, and correspondent, in some Sense, to Tabernacles and Temples; such as, Hills, Woods, Groves, Pillars, and Images; so the profane, especially the Mythologists, speak much of the like Things us'd in some of the first Ages after the Deluge, in the divine Service of many Heathen Gods, prior to, or coeval with, Moses.

Now, tho' I grant there is but little Certainty of any thing in those very distant Times, call'd by Historians, the unknown and fabulous, besides what is recorded in the sacred Repositories; yet, is there not, at least, a Presumption and a Probability, that many Things in the profane Writings may be true? Could all their various Stories and Traditions be rais'd without some Foundation? And may they not serve to give us some Light, where the sacred have left us in the dark? Doubtless, many real Facts and Things lie at the Bottom of their Allegories and Mythologies, if we could be so happy as rightly to unravel and distinguish Truth from Fable, and handsomely to divest it of those Shades and Vizards, which deform and conceal its latent Beauty. When we find reasonable and consistent Relations and Accounts in ancient Authors of good Credit, I know not why we should refuse our Assent, any more than we do to the best Books of later Date.

IN OPPOSITION to what I have advanc'd, a very modern Author, in Defence of his Hypothesis, That the *Heathens* copy'd after the *Jews*, and not the *Jews* after the *Heathens*, finds Fault with the Latin Translator of *Diodorus Siculus*, for saying that *Danaus* and *Cadmus* built each of them a Temple, as if the Translator had mistaken the true Sense of the Original Phrases, *ἱεῖον αἰὸν, ἱεῖον αἰὸν*. But, with Submission to the Learning and Judgment of that Gentleman, I cannot but think the Translator in the right. To say "that only a Place of Worship was appointed or dedicated by *Danaus*, and only a Piece of Ground laid out for the Place of Worship by *Cadmus*," and not to allow that a Temple was really built by

either of them, is, in my Opinion, saying and allowing a great deal too little, and not coming up to the full Meaning of the Greek Words. The natural and usual Signification of the Verb is, to cause or appoint something to be actually placed and fixed in or upon some Space or Ground already existing: In which Sense it hath been apply'd to the Encampment of an Army; the placing and fastening of Goods and Utensils in a House; the causing Persons to sit down and rest themselves; the building of Cities, Altars, and also Temples: The two Words, to which it is join'd, plainly help to point out and declare the right Meaning; the first signifies a sacred Building, as well as, or more than, a sacred Ground, or Utensil; and the other a Shrine or Temple, as well as the Plot of Ground on which it stands. These two Phrases then must here be supposed to denote in a special manner the actual raising of two sacred Structures, otherwise a Verb, signifying Action and Motion of Body, as well as the Will of the Mind, is improperly apply'd, and hath but a faint, imperfect, and obscure Meaning. It sounds but ill, to say that a Piece of Ground was ordered to be placed and fastened for divine Service to some God, or Heroe. Therefore the true Construction seems to be, they built a Temple, he built a Temple, and not barely laid out and dedicated Pieces of Ground for sacred Uses. This, I think, takes off all Harshness, and agrees best with the Sense of the Words and the History. If this be allow'd, then these Passages of *Diodorus* are of sufficient Authority to prove, that Temples might be built so long since as by *Danaus* and *Cadmus*, as well as by *Phoroneus*, and so they overthrow the contrary Assertion of our Author. Himself also confesses, that another Greek Word, *Ναός*, found in many Old Authors, is commonly translated Temple, tho' it did not always signify the Structure, but the Place: Which truly is granting a great deal, no less than that, by his own Confession, it often signifies a Temple; and that many Translators have commonly, tho' not always, taken it in this Sense. And why did they commonly translate it thus, but only because they believ'd it to be the right and the true Sense, and that Temples had been of very long and ancient standing? Here then is the Opinion of several Translators turn'd upon, and oppos'd to, the single Judgment of one Author.

After all, I go not so far as to affirm, that all the Parts of the Jewish Religion were deriv'd from the Customs and Practices of the Heathen Nations; nor do I deny that a great many Heathen Ceremonies and Practices might be introduc'd into their Worship and Religion, in Imitation of what God had appointed by Revelation: But I think, in a middle Way, that all Religions, as well as all Nations, have, at several Times, borrow'd Customs from each other: So it is now, and so it was anciently: Particularly, for the Reasons mention'd, I believe it probable, if not certain, that the Jewish Tabernacle and Temples might be erected after the Example of holy Places among those Heathens who had liv'd in the World before the Jews: And in this Opinion, I have the Honour

now to be supported, not only by the learned Dr. Spencer, but by two others, of great Authority in the Commonwealth of Learning: Sir John Marsham, who thought all the Jewish Ceremonies, as well as the Greek Sciences, were deriv'd from Egypt; and a Rev. Author, now living, who, in a most laborious, learned, and useful Composition, long since publish'd, hath produc'd many Citations out of good Old Authors in the learned Languages, to prove that Temples, no less than Altars, had a Being in some Countries before the Birth of Moses: Nor do I see how, in an honest Enquiry after Truth, thro' dark and distant Ages, such a Position, or Opinion, can deserve Censure, as doing Dis-service to revealed Religion, and leaving it upon a weak and sandy Foundation; as some precise and squeamish Criticks surmise; since it neither tends to hurt it in its Essentials, nor advances any thing, I hope, which can derogate from the Glory of its Celestial Author.

W. C.

S I R, Edinburgh, Dec. 27, 1739.

FREE MASONRY, now little regarded in your Metropolis, like a worn-out Fashion, is now become the Vogue here: I desire, therefore, you will, for the Sake of your North British Readers, insert the following true Account of the Antiquity and Institution of Free Masons.

King EDWARD III. took so great a Affection to Windsor, the Place of his Birth, that he instituted the Order of the Garter there, rebuilt and enlarged the Castle, with the Church and Chapel of St George: This was a great Work, and required a great many Hands; and for the carrying it on, Writs were directed to the Sheriffs of several Counties to send thither, under the Penalty of 100*l*. such a Number of Masons by a Day appointed; London sent 40, so did Devon, Somerset, and several other Counties; but several dying of the Plague, and others deserting the Service, new Writs were issued to send up Supplies; Yorkshire sent 60, and other Counties proportionable, as may be seen in Ashmole's History of the Order of the Garter at large, and Orders were given that no one should entertain or shelter any of these runaway Masons, under Pain of Forfeiture of all their Goods: Hereupon the Masons enter'd into a Combination not to work unless at higher Wages, (just as we have of late seen the Combbers and Weavers combining to raise their Wages): They agreed upon Tokens, &c. to know one another by, and to assist one another against being impressed, and not to work unless free, and on their own Terms: Hence they called themselves Free-Masons; and this Combination continued, during the carrying on of these Buildings for several Years. The Wars between the two Houses coming on in the next Reign, the Discontented herded together in the same Manner, and the Gentry also underhand supporting the Malecontents, occasioned several Acts of Parliament against the Combination Masons, and other Persons under that Denomination; the Titles of

and Drinking, or glaring like Bats, those amphibious Birds of Night, in their Wings of at present obsolete, yet there has ever since remain'd a Succession of the Name and Ceremonies, which of late hath been revived by an odd Humour, without Thought or Inquiry into the Original of this Famous Order, equal in Antiquity, and which had the same Place for Institution as the Antient and Noble One of the Garter. The famous Bishop of Winchester was Supervisor of these Works, at 1*s*. per Day, and 1*s*. more when he travelled; and tho' it does not appear he was a Mason, yet his College at Winchester for educating the Children, whose Parents must otherwise have bred them to hard Labour, and his Care afterwards to maintain them in Ease at Oxford, shews he was so far a Friend to the Glorious Cause of Liberty, that his Kinsmen should not be obliged to Labour, unless at their Free Will, and at a good Price.

One of the Acts referred to, viz. 3 Henry VI. Cap. An. 1425. has the following Clause: 'Whereas by yearly Congregations and Consecrations, made by the Masons in their general Assemblies, the good Cause and Effect of the Statutes for Labourers be openly violated and broken, in Subversion of the Law, and to the great Damage of all the Commons; our said Sovereign Lord the King, willing in this Case to provide a Remedy, by the Advice and Assent aforesaid, and at the Special Request of the Commons, hath ordained and established, that such Chapters and Congregations shall not be hereafter holden; and if any such be made, they that cause such Chapters and Congregations to be assembled and holden, if they thereof be convicted, shall be judged for Felons, and that the other Masons that come to such Chapters and Congregations be punished by Imprisonment of their Bodies, and make Fine and Ransom at the King's Will.

From such a reputable Beginning has this worthy Fraternity derived their boasted Glories, and this will in some measure account for the Reason of making and keeping the Secret, since at first their Necks were in Danger by the discovering it. From the like infamous Origin commenced those pernicious Names of Distinction, Whig and Tory, which we have heard gloried in, tho' at first the Nick-names of Enemies, and Terms extremely opprobrious; the first signifying, from the supposed narrow Principles, and crude and indigested Notions of the Field Conventiclers in Scotland, Sour Milk; the last, Irish Repparres and Robbers.

It must be confessed, that there is a Society abroad, from whom the English Free-Masons (ashamed of their true Origin, as above) have copied a few Ceremonies, and taken great Pains to persuade the World that they are derived from them, and are the same with them: These are call'd Rosicrucians, from their Prime Officers (such as our Brethren call Grand Master, Wardens, &c.) being distinguished on their High Days with red Crosses. This is said to be a worthy, tho' they affect to be thought a mystical Society, and promote cheerfully one another's Benefit in a very extraordinary Manner, they meeting for better Purposes than Eating which

* See Memoirs of St George, and of the Order of the Garter, by T. Dawson, D. D. p. 41.

which Acts are still to be seen in the printed Statutes of those Reigns ; now tho' the Occasion is *Leather*. On this Society have our Moderns, as we have said, endeavour'd to graft themselves, tho' they know nothing of their most material Constitutions, and are acquainted only with some of their Signs of *Probation* and *Entrance* ; inasmuch that 'tis but of late Years, (being better informed by some kind *Rosicrucian*) that they knew *John the Evangelist* to be their right Patron, having before kept for his Day, that dedicated to *John the Baptist*, who, we all know, lived in a Desert, and knew nothing of the *Architecture* and *Mystery*, which, with so much Plausibility, they impute to the Author of the *Revelations*.

Such, Sir, was the Rise of Free Masons in England, which will shew how vainly they boast of their Origin from *Solomon*, from *Hiram*, from *Nimrod*, or from *Noah's Ark* ; and even, according to a venerable Bard, lately entered among them, from *Pandemonium*, the Capital of the Infernal Regions, in *Milton* ; in which Case we will leave it to his new Brethren to judge, who must be the first *Grand Master*.

Yours, A. Z.

S I R,

THE following Extract from an Homily of *St Chrysostom*'s to the People of *Antioch*, on the Occasion of a severe Winter, having been judg'd particularly seasonable at this Time, your allowing it a Place in your Book will oblige

Your constant Reader, A. B.

I Am deputed to speak to you this Day, my Brethren, upon a very praise-worthy useful Subject, and I must desire you not to be surpriz'd when I tell you, that the Persons who have thus deputed me, are the poor Inhabitants of this City : I must tell you further, that they did not prevail upon me to undertake this Office by their earnest Entreaties, or by any joint Request, or Agreement amongst themselves ; but, on the contrary, the only Circumstances that induced me to speak in their Behalf, were the very deplorable and afflicting Sights, which I observ'd in my Passage hither, not only in the *Forum*, but in every the narrowest Corner of the Streets. — In Truth, I should think myself guilty of downright Inhumanity, if I should omit any Application to your Charity upon this Occasion, and the rather, since the *Season* itself (in Addition to what I have urged to you before on this Head) strongly speaks to you in the Poor's Behalf. There is always sufficient Reason why we should discourse to you often about Beneficence, since each of us owes very much to the Beneficence of our great Governor and Creator, God ; but I the rather speak to you upon this Account at present, by reason of the extreme Rigour

and Severity of the Cold. — In the Summer, 'tis true, the Poor feel some Consolation from the Chearfulness of the Season — and they also find Employment in the several Sorts of manual Labour — but in the Winter they have a thousand Miseries to struggle with, particularly extreme Hunger and such Severity of Frost, that it sometimes pierces and freezes to Death their very Bodies ; therefore at this Time they want rather better Subsistence than at any other, better Cloathing, and a warmer Place to sleep in, &c. and besides (which is worse, if possible, than all these united Hardships) there is such a Scarcity of Employment for them, that they cannot obtain a bare Subsistence by Labour, even upon Supposition that they were able to work.

Since therefore the Poor want so many of the Necessaries and Comforts of Life, and since all of them have not an Opportunity to support themselves by the Work of their Hands, (inasmuch as few People pity them or employ them) let us, I beseech you, make up in *Charity* what otherwise would have been the *Price* of their Labour. — In what I say, I copy the great Apostle *St Paul*, who was the Patron and Protector of those who liv'd in Poverty, being more vigilant and solicitous for them than any Person whatsoever ; for indeed you will not find a single Epistle, amongst all his Epistles, without Exhortations to this Effect ; for he was most deeply convinc'd of the Virtue and Prevalence of Almsgiving. — He also exhorts us upon every *Sunday* to set aside a Part of our Incomes for the Poor, that thereby in the End we might give them perhaps something more than probably we should have given them otherwise.

St Paul introduces that Passage very remarkably, wherein he presses Charity upon the *Corinthians*, 1 Cor. xvi. 1, 2. Having discours'd unto them about the Resurrection, and directed them in several high and important Points, he, on a sudden makes a Transition to Charity. — Now concerning the Collection for the Saints, as I have given Order to the Churches of Galatia, even so do ye. Upon the first Day of the Week, let every one of you lay by him in Store as God hath prosper'd him, that there be no Gatherings when I come. It is worth one's While to observe the Apostle's masterly Way of Writing upon this Occasion, and the great Propriety with which he ushers in his Exhortation. For having reminded them of the future terrible Day of Judgment, and of the glorious Immortality of the Righteous, he then, by an unexpected Digression, directs his Discourse

course immediately to Acts of Charity, expecting thereby that his Hearers (animated by such strong and lively Motives) might feel in themselves more kindly Dispositions, and might receive his Doctrine with greater Attention. For the Man who can reason truly about a Resurrection; and who can transfer all his Thoughts to another Life, will certainly pay little or no Regard to present good Things, such as Riches, Plenty, costly Apparel, Abundance of Meats, &c. but, on the contrary, will find himself strongly disposed to administer largely to the Assistance of the Poor.—It is remarkable that the same Apostle, when he speaks of making a Collection for the Poor, speaks of them under the Name of Saints; whereby doubtless he intended to instruct his Hearers to pay very high Regard to a poor Man if he was religious, and to despise a rich Man if he at the same Time despis'd Virtue.—For St. Paul was not ashamed to call the Poor pious, nor afraid to say that the Emperor Nero was a Mystery of Iniquity.—St. Chrysostom proceeds to prove by several Quotations from the New Testament, that these Saints were really the Poor, and then observes the great Care that the Apostles shew'd in their Behalf; and that St. Paul and St. Peter (when one went to preach to the Gentiles, and one to the Jews) both united in an equal Concern for the Good of the Poor; and what is more, did not entirely restrict themselves to the Poor in their respective Districts.

“God seems to have intended more by Almsgivings, than what we apprehend at first Sight; since the Indigent are not only supported thereby, but the Persons who confer the Bounty have an Opportunity offer'd them of promoting their own divine Interest, inasmuch as Charity is more advantageous to him that giveth, than to him that receiveth.

Let us therefore never be deficient in this Sort of Beneficence, since in so doing we confer much greater Advantages upon ourselves, than on the Poor.—Some People are apt to propose a thousand over-curious Questions to People in Necessity, examining them about their Place of Birth, their Education, (thereby framing to themselves some Excuse for not relieving them) or interrogating them very much about their healthy Looks and good Constitution, and in their own Minds reproaching to them those Blessings as so many Crimes.

It is doubly cruel and insulting to take up their Time thus at Winter with such frivolous Questions and Excuses.”

He concludes with telling the People of Antioch what generous Contributions they

had sent formerly to the Jews, by the Hands of Barnabas and Saul, at a Time when they labour'd under a severe Famine.

Mr. URBAN,

SINCE I find you allow a Place to Inscriptions in your Magazine, I have ventured to send you the inclosed Epitaph, which I think not unfuitable to the present Season. It is an uncommon Character of a Woman of Quality, of which I wish we had more frequent Instances. The Nation has lately lost a very illustrious Example of this kind, whose Name I need not mention, since it does Honour † to your Works. The distinguishing and amiable Virtues of that noble Lady would afford a very ample Field for something of this kind. Till that be done, perhaps some of your Readers may not be displeased with the following Inscription taken from the Monument of the Princess of Conti, in the Church of St. Genevieve at Paris. I shall only add, that this Lady was Niece to Cardinal Mazarine, which I think gives Light to that Part of the Inscription I have mark'd with an Asterisk (*). I am, Yours, &c.

Jan. 23, 1740.

ALCEUS

A la Gloire de DIEU,
Et a la Memoire Eternelle
D'ANNE-MARIE MARTINOZZI,
Princesse de CONTI.

Qui detrempee de Monde de l'age de XIX Ans, vendit ses pierreries pour nourrir pendant le Famine de 1662 les pauvres de Berri, de Champagne, et de Picardie; — pratiqua tous les Austeritez que sa Sante peut souffrir; — demeura veuve a l'Age de XXIX Ans; — consacra les restes de ses jours a elever en Princes Chretiens les Princes ses Enfants, et a maintenir les Loix civiles et ecclesiastiques en toutes ses terres; — se reduisit a une depense tres modeste; [restitua toutes les biens dont l'acquisition lui fut suspecte; jusqu'a la somme de 800,000 Livres*.] distribua tout son epargne aux pauvres dans ses terres et dans toutes les parties de monde; et passa soudainement a l'eternite, apres 16 Ans de Perseverance, Feb. 1672, agee 35 Ans.

PRIEZ POUR ELLE.

Louis Armand de Bourbon, Prince de Conti, et Francois Louis de Bourbon, Prince de la Roche sur Tonne, ses Enfants, ont pose cet Monument.

† See Vol. 5. p. 778. Vol. 6. p. 42 and 99. in which Places Part of what relates to this Lady is to be met with. See Death, p. 35.

To

To the Glory of GOD,
And the Everlasting Memory of
ANNE-MARY MARTINOZZI,

Princess of CONTI.

Who retiring from the World in the 19th Year of her Age, sold all her Jewels for the Support of the Poor of the Provinces of *Berri, Champagne, and Picardy*, during the Famine in the Year 1662 — practised all the Austerities which her Constitution would bear; — remain'd a Widow from the 29th Year of her Age, in order to bestow a Christian and virtuous Education on the Princes her Sons, and to maintain Justice and Religion thro' all her Estates; — confined herself to a very moderate Expence; [*restored all the Effects, the Acquisition of which seemed doubtful to her, to the Value of 800,000 Livres* *] — distributed all the Overplus of her Fortune to the Needy, in her own Lands, and all other Parts of the World; and suddenly pass'd from Life to Eternity, after sixteen Years Perseverance, in Feb. 1672, in the 36th Year of her Age.

PRAY FOR HER.

Louis Armand de Bourbon, Prince of Conti, and Francis Louis de Bourbon, Prince of Roche-sur-Tonne, her Children, have erected this Monument.

* Qu.] *If this was not the whole Mysterious Epitaph left by her Uncle?*

From the Craftsman, Jan. 5. No. 704.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

S I R,

MA kind being grown so excessively corrupt, You will excuse Me, Mr D'Anvers, if I communicate to You a Scheme, for restoring a little Honour and Honesty to the World; I would humbly propose that a Law might be passed, to take Place at the Determination of this present P—t, by which all Men, of what Rank, Degree, or Quality soever, should be deposed from their several Stations, Dignities, and Employments; and that all such Vacancies should, by Way of Reproach, be immediately supplied and filled up by proper Persons of the other Sex. When This is done, the Men are not to be suffered to reassume their Preeminence, or Places, till a certain Space of Time is passed over, in which They may

be supposed to have seen their Fallies, repented of their Iniquities, and grown ashamed of their Prostitutions.

I have often heard it said that an Act of Parliament could do any Thing but make a Man a Woman, or a Woman a Man. Now though This may be physically true, yet I am sure it is not politically so; and That being sufficient for my Purpose, I humbly propose the following Sketch of an Act.

"Whereas, for many Years past, *Luxury and Extravagance* have been suffered to prevail and increase in this Kingdom; whereas *Penality* hath been thought no Crime, and *Corruption* is become so fashionable a Vice, that few Men are ashamed of it; and whereas the Expence of *Corruption* is now grown beyond what even the worst Government can support, and the Mischief of it such as the best Ministry cannot prevent.

For Remedy whereof, and that a certain Time of *Purification* may be appointed, during which Men may recover their Morals, and the State hereafter be fixed on a righteous and lasting Foundation; be it enacted by the K—, most ex—t D.M—ty, by and with the Consent of the L—ds Sp—l and T—l, and C—ns in this present P—t assembled, that from and after the Day of

which shall be in the Year of our Lord all *Employments*, of what Nature and Degree soever, whether they be *ecclesiastical, civil, or military*, shall from henceforwards be filled with Persons of the *feminine Gender*; and that no Man or Male whatsoever shall, from the Commencement of this Act, to the End of the Term hereby prescribed, hold, occupy, or enjoy, or be capable of holding, occupying, or enjoying any Place, Pension, Honour, Grant, or Gratuity whatsoever from the Crown; but the same shall be holden, occupied, and enjoyed by Females only.

This Act to be continued in Force for seven Years, and no longer; when each Male is to resume his Dignity, Employment, and Authority, which the Females are hereby required to resign and relinquish forthwith, under the Forfeiture of

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted and declared, that the *Common Council of the City of LONDON*, in Consideration of their steady Adherence to the Principles of *Virtue*, during a Course of many Years, and against the strongest Temptations, may still continue to act in their corporate and masculine Capacity, any Influence or Corruption, or any Law or

or *Statute* whatsoever to the contrary in any wife notwithstanding.

Had this *Law* taken Place a little sooner, I am persuaded that it would have redounded very much to the Honour of our Nation, and might have proved of infinite Advantage to the Trade and Commerce of it. I may venture to say that no Woman living could have born the Insults, and put up the many Affronts and Indignities, which some Persons, to the Scandal of our Sex, have so tamely submitted to.

— I am as positive that in a female Administration, the Convention would never have been heard of; and probably none of those Treaties would have been made, which were calculated only to gain Time; for it is well known that the Ladies love Dispatch in all their Affairs, and are great Enemies to Procrastination. The Queen of Spain herself, who is but a Woman, (though I must do Her the Justice to say that She is a very high-mettled one) would never have been able, by all her Intrigues and Cunning, to impose on her whole Sex, however She hath on some of the other; nor would the Ladies of this Kingdom have submitted to a Search, which They always look upon, when done by Compulsion, to be base and dishonourable; especially in Places, where no Search ought to be allowed.

Whatever Apprehensions We may have at present, with Regard to France, I am convinc'd, that under a female Administration We might set Them at Defiance. A Nation fam'd for Gallantry and Politeness, like the French, would scarce be able to look an Army of English Beauties in the Face, without desiring to surrender up their Arms, and yielding Themselves an easy Conquest to the Victors. So that France must even repeal their *Salique Law*, and convert their Government likewise into a female State, if They will pretend, in such a Situation, to cope with Us.

I likewise apprehend that this Scheme must have an extream good Effect, by totally extinguishing the Hopes of the Pretender, and all his Adherents—It is impossible for Him to lay the least Claim to any *unalienable, hereditary, or indefeasable Right*, when the whole Constitution shall have legally undergone such a total Change; a Revolution, I may venture to assert, more considerable than the last, as it will be an absolute Migration of Power from one Sex to the other.

When the Treasury, the Admiralty, the Board of Trade, and all the other Employments of the Kingdom shall fall, as the French call it, *en Quousville*, what Hufwifry may We not expect? The La-

dies, like so many new Brooms, will, no doubt, sweep the Offices clean, and by Degrees purge those Augean Stables of their present Filth and Ordure—When our publick Treasure shall be placed in female Hands, it will be in clean ones at least; I hope in skilful ones too; and since We have seen one Man, who vaunted of the Sinking Fund as his own Child, prove a very unnatural Father to it, I should be glad to see it, for a Time, under the Care of a tender and nursing Mother.

I rejoiced extreamly upon hearing a Motion made by a noble Lord, some Days ago, for stepping up the Chinks of that House. It was acknowledg'd by every one that the House of Lords had been exceeding cold of late; that it was *Domus Rimarum plena*; and that a little more Fire and Warmth amongst them would not be amiss.

With a View therefore to my Scheme, this Motion for filling up the Chinks will be of great Use, by preventing in the first Place all improper Peep-boles; and considering that Wind rising upwards must certainly be more inconvenient, as well as dangerous to the Ladies, who are so little guarded against it.

To fill the lower House with proper Representatives, it will be necessary that a Clause or Clauses be inserted in the Bill, to transfer all Right of Election in the several Counties, Cities, and Boroughs, to the respective Wives of the Freeholders, Freemen, and Burgesses, that they may chuse such Ladies as they judge proper for their Representatives; still reserving to themselves, as Constituents, the Power of instructing them from Time to Time, as they shall see Occasion. All Ladies offering their Services, or standing for any of the before-mention'd Places, are to have full Liberty allow'd them of applying to the Husband of the Voter for his Interest in his Wife, in the same Manner as the Members now do to the Wives, for the Votes of their Husbands. Provided always that no Money be given. Yours,

MATTHEW MENDALL.

Mr MENDALL pursues this Project to the House of Lords, the Bishops, the Judges, and the Army, in the same Vein of Humour; which we must leave to our Readers Imagination, in order to make room for Variety.

The Craftsman, Jan. 12. No. 705.

S I R,

IN this illuminated Age, when Darknes is brought to Light, and many Maxims

a^ter being canvass'd with a full Freedom of Thought and Debate, are carried in the *Negative*, contrary to the long-receiv'd, but erroneous Principles of the foregoing cloudy Times; I hope it will not be unacceptable to the present Set of Philosophers, Logicians, Statesmen and Politicians, to submit the following Question to their Consideration, with a few of my own Thoughts humbly offer'd upon the Subject; *viz. Whether it would be for the Interest of Mankind, (I mean with Regard only to this Life) that every Man should be honest, and every Woman virtuous; or that every Man should be a Rogue, and no Woman chaste?*

I shall make short Work with the *Women*; for as I believe very few *Women*, who are unchaste, are so for the Substistence or Prosperity of their Families; and as I cannot foresee how the State can receive any Detriment from the *Chastity of Women*; and as it is a constant Maxim with me, *ceteris paribus*, to give the Preference to *Virtue*, I will venture to pronounce, that it would be for the Advantage of Mankind, that *all Women* should be chaste. — I hope the *fair Sex* will not be angry at my hasty Determination. I beg them to consider, that we are talking only of *Impossibilities*; and that what I say in Speculation will not in the least alter their Affairs one Way or the other.

I should be glad to bring the other Question, relating to my *own Sex*, to so happy an Issue; but I am afraid it will be a much more difficult Task to reduce it to so certain a Truth, and am apprehensive that the Argument on the *other Side of the Question* will be most conclusive. — I am satisfy'd, that most plain, well-meaning Men, at first View, will be as much in Haste to determine this, in Favour of *Honesty*, as I was to determine for *Women* in Favour of *Chastity*. But, upon a farther Thoughts, there will evidently appear many material Differences in this Question. — I own, that if every Man was to be consider'd with regard only to domestic Life, as *Husband and Wife, Father and Son, Master and Servant*, or perhaps even *Landlord and Tenant*, I do not see how the State could suffer from such a restraint, and as it were *local Honesty*; for it being known where *Honesty* had only found Refuge, every Body might be upon their Guard to avoid its ruinous Influence. I think there would be no Mischief in tolerating *Honesty* thus far. — But when we come to open the Scene of *publick Affairs*; when we come to view the wide Field of *Professions*, and the infinite Transactions between *Man and Man, Corporation*

and *Corporation, States and States, Princes against People, People against Princes, and Ministers against both*, we shall find *Honesty* too scanty a Foundation for such extensive and noble Transactions, as well as too feeble a Spring to put such various and mighty Machines in motion.

A I am appriz'd of one Objection, that may be urg'd against some Part of my Reasoning in the Sequel of this Discourse, *viz. that Evil must not be done, that Good may come of it. To obviate which, I desire it to be consider'd, that I am talking only as a Statesman; and I don't remember ever to have met with that Maxim in any Compendium of Politicks. — Besides, Charity is a cardinal Virtue, and great Regard ought to be had, in all well constituted Governments, towards the Employment of the Poor, which in England are already become so numerous, that in many Parishes they can scarcely be supported without starving the Rich. — If, therefore, it should appear that, by such a Metamorphosis of Roguery into Honesty, Millions of Persons, with their helpless Families, should be sent starving upon the World, perhaps many tender-hearted and well-disposed People, who are now partial to one Side, might remove their Prejudice, and cast a more gentle Eye upon Roguery. — But this is only haranguing. It will be proper to come closer to the Point, and to instance Facts in Justification of my Assertions.*

I shall begin with the *Law*. — If all Men were *honest*, what would become of infinite Numbers of *that Profession*, with their *Retainers*, who now maintain their Families in a decent, handsome Manner, and may leave plentiful Fortunes behind them? — I don't mean that a *Lawyer* may not be an *honest Man*. I have the Happiness to be acquainted with many such, and lie under very great Obligations to them, for their wise Counsels and faithful Services. But this will not mend the Matter in general; for if all Men were *honest*, the very *Profession* would be useless, and must be dropt.

The next Profession to be consider'd is the *Army*. — What must all *those Men of Honour* do, were the whole World to become *honest*? — Ambition, the Life and Nourishment of those daring Souls, would sleep and be at rest. — *Princes* would not then contend with mighty Armies; but if Difficulties should arise, they would be refer'd to and settled by *Conventions*. — Here, Mr D'Anvers, if you are to be convinc'd, you may plainly see that *all Conventions* (tho' you have lately made such a Pother about one) are founded upon the very

very Principles of *Honesty*.—But to return to the Point :

Were all Men to be *honest*, there would be no Jealousies between *Princes* and their *People* ; so that *Soldiers* would be useless even in Times of *Peace*.—What, therefore, must become of those elevated Spirits, who now keep Mankind in Awe, and are the great Umpires of the World ?—Must they starve ? — *Heroes* never hoard up Money, as an ingenious old Officer once observ'd upon a certain *Treaty*, which was voted in Parliament to be *just, wise, and honourable*,
B

And must then Heroes nibble Cheshire Cheese ?
Oh ! *curst Effects of honourable Peace !*

There is one *Profession*, which I forbear to mention ; tho' I make no Doubt that they will be very strenuous for *such a Scheme* ; but before they determine too rashly, I would advise them to consider how it may shorten their Business ; and that at present those amongst them, who have least to do, are not the greatest Ornaments to the Calling. Besides, it may be conjectur'd, from very good Grounds, that the *Heads of their Occupation* would not be the most pleas'd with *Translations* of this sort.

It would be endless to enumerate the Inconveniences, which might occur to every *Profession*, if the present Scheme of *Honesty* was to be pursued. By what *Trade or Occupation* can a Man live like his Neighbours, and bring up his Family with Credit, if he was to have nothing but what he got *honestly* ; no *Perquisites* but only his *neat Salary* to support his Grandeur ? What a poor Figure would a *Prime-Minister* make, when divested of *Secret-service Money, Jobs, Bribes, Pensions and Sine-Cures*, to fill his own Coffers, F
enrich his Family, and reward his Creatures ?

Supposing all Men to be *honest*, might it not put us upon some pernicious Schemes of lessening *Taxes* ; striking off several *Places* ; and a Discovery made that one Man could do as much as Ten do now ? This must make such a Reduction of *Places*, that it is to be fear'd there would not be found a Number sufficient to sit in a certain *Assembly*, where the Gentlemen, who distinguish themselves in favour of the *Ad—on*, pronounce them so absolutely necessary for the Preservation of our Constitution.

Having thus far canvass'd the Question, on one Side, it is but just for us to enquire what bad Consequences would follow, if all the World should turn *Rogues*.

I will lay down this preliminary Max-

im, (which I think cannot be controverted) that *Roguary* is full as beneficial to *Politicks* as *Luxury* is to *Trade*. But then all People ought to be *Rogues*, as well as all People ought to be *luxurious* ; for if some People should be luxurious and extravagant, whilst others are frugal and saving, it will follow that *Those* who save their Incomes would grow rich, and the *honest Common-wealth's Man*, after having thrown away his Money for the Good of the Publick, will come to starve. So in *Politicks* the *Rogue* will always have the Advantage of the *honest Man*, which must end in the Prosperity of One, and the Ruin of the Other. What therefore brings Men upon a Parity must be right, and it will only prejudice *Those* who had the Advantage before.

I shall submit it to the serious Consideration of your Readers, whether they think such an Alteration could be attended with any bad Consequences, by making the present Set of *Placemen* less attentive to the Good of their Country than they have been these twenty Years past, or whether they may not discharge their Offices as trustily as they have hitherto done.

As to those People call'd the *Country Party*, I will only ask this single Question, *How would they suffer ?* Why not at all. They might then act against their Consciences, join the *Courtiers*, and get into *Places*. Now let us briefly recapitulate the Whole.

First, if this Scheme should not withdraw the usual Attention of the *worthy Place-Patriots* from the Good of their Country, it could do no Harm, as to that Respect.

Secondly, The *Country Party* might be prevailed upon to concur in Measures with the *Court*, which must end in that *Unanimity and Concord* so strongly recommended to us at this critical Juncture.

Thirdly, no *honest Man* could be injur'd ; for there would be none such left, when this Scheme takes Effect.

Fourthly, as the Increase of *Sharers* must lessen the *Dividends*, so only the present Set of *Rogues*, by adding to their Numbers, would be Losers.

Fifthly and lastly, must not that be a very *honest Scheme*, by which only *Rogues* could suffer ?

I therefore desire, as some Encouragement to so useful a Scheme, that the old Proverb, *Honesty is the best Policy*, may be alter'd ; and that for the future it may run thus, *Policy is the best Honesty*.

I am, Sir, &c.

The

The Weekly Miscellany, Jan. 19.

Of the Hospital for exposed Children.

I Was lately in a mixed Company round a Table, on which lay the Papers of the Week, when a Question was moved, Whether the present Swarm of them was owing to the Want of Money or Sense in the Writers, or of Taste and proper Employment in the Readers. One compared them to the *Egyptian* Plague of Flies and Locusts followed by that of Darkness; another to the Magicians Rods, hissing, and stinging, and twitting about, till that of *Aaron* swallowed them up.

A loud Laugh at these Allusions, and the Book from whence they were fetched, concluded this Disquisition, and gave one of the Company an Opportunity of taking up a neutral Paper, and reading out of it the Article of an *Hospital for Foundlings*, which proved a new Fund of Discourse. The honourable Trustees, and the Gift by a noble Duke of his House, for the Accommodation of these helpless Creatures, were spoke of with proper Acknowledgments; and this new Scheme of Charity was universally commended, but upon different Principles. One was for having these Children of the Public, as they grew up, form'd into a Corps, like that of the Janisaries, for the Defence of the State, and averred, they would be numerous enough to constitute as great a standing Army, as the Wants and Temper of this Nation would admit: For this Purpose they might be allowed to divert their earliest Youth with Squibs and Crackers, and so by Degrees be bred to Military Discipline, and afterward be divided, according to their Stature, into Land and Marine Forces, distinguished by a parricular Dress or Turbant, or even by an indelible Mark, like that among the *Turks*: And the Females might follow the respective Camps, and be the Wives, Sisters, and Landresses of this Body of Men.

A gay young Fellow said, he saw no Objection to the Proposal, since most of these Foundlings, being By-blows, begot out of the dull Course of Matrimony, and with a good Will, would probably prove very chopping Boys and Girls. He added, he should certainly contribute to the Underraking, since Provision was made here for helpless Issue, and thereby the only Objection against the Freedom of Love was removed: That henceforward he should think himself perfectly at Liberty, by the great Law of Reason, to gratify these natural Inclinations and Propensities, as well as

any others: That his great Quarrel to the Christian Religion had ever been, that it was an Institution contrary to Nature, cruelly required the cutting off a Right Hand and plucking out a Right Eye, tyrannized over the Thoughts and Affections, bid them fast, whom the Appetites directed to eat and drink, called the only agreeable Commerce of the Sexes by the hard Names of Adultery and Fornication, and then condemned them to I know not what endless Flames of Punishment. He concluded with saying, he approved the Conduct of one of the *Moguls*, who, having got a Relish for Wine, and being continually reprimanded for the Use of it by the Bigots of his Sect, asked if there was any Religion which allowed the drinking that delicious Liquor; and offered to embrace the Christian, upon Information of its Allowance of such indifferent Matters.— This gay Spark was answered, that before he could with Safety pursue his Scheme of Pleasure, he must remove one more Difficulty from it, by providing another charitable Foundation for Women, brought into Diseases by this promiscuous Practice.

Upon this a Gentleman with an Air of Gravity and Importance said, he did not know, whether the Advantages proposed would arise from this new Erection, but he could promise himself and the World, if he might be allowed to make some Regulations, one Benefit from it, and that was the certain Knowledge of what was the true unmixed Religion of Nature and Reason, which had been a Question long agitated, and impossible to be decided any other Way. The Voice of Nature was the Voice of God, but to hear it distinctly, was a vain Expectation in Children, brought up, and prepossessed by their Parents and Instructors: But the Minds of the Infants under Consideration would be a perfect white Paper, upon which Nature might write her Laws unblotted with human Inventions: They would be too poor to invite the Priests to visit their Community, and infect it with their Systems, and the old Women, necessary for the Offices of Nursing, might have their Tongues cut out, to prevent their infusing idle Notions into their Heads. He owned he took his Hint from an *Egyptian* King, who, upon a similar Enquiry about the oldest and original Language of Nature, shut up two Infants, under the Tuition of Mutes, that he might learn from their first Sounds uttered without any previous Instructions, the Matter in Question.

From

From the Universal Spectator. Jan. 19.

THE Author rallies those People who make themselves unhappy, by setting their Hearts on what is no Ingredient of Happiness, but in Fact makes them contemptible. He draws up for this Purpose two Scenes of Life, and supposes them to pass before the Philosopher Democritus, leaving it to his Reader's Imagination, how he would exert himself on so ludicrous an Occasion.

Enter Lady Newcome, and Sir Humphrey her Husband.

Lady. P Reach Humility to a Person of my Birth and Education? One that is descended from a Peerage, for so many Ages, in a more direct Line than the Patriarchs.

Sir Hump. Vanity! mere Vanity!

Lady. Yes, and 'tis my Glory to be vain of it; my chief, nay my only Glory! — To count nothing but Lords, Earls, Dukes and Princes in my Genealogy, without Slip or Graft from among the Vulgar!

Sir Hump. Faith, I'm sorry for it. — I love the Vulgar with all my Heart — and chiefly because they are not proud of their Pedigrees.

Lady. Ah! that it shou'd be my Curse to be link'd with a Wretch that can endure the abominable Vulgar! nay, that is one of them himself! — But don't think to convert me to your dirty Notions! don't! my Spirit is above them, and I expect to live as becomes my Quality.

Sir Hump. — And what is that, but to excite the Admiration or Envy of the Vulgar you affect to despise so much? — But I put a Negative there. — This profligate Town is as much my Aversion as 'tis your Paradise, and if ever I see myself well out of it again — Retrench is the Word.

Lady. Retrench! Retrench! Retrench! — 'Tis what was never known in our Family since the Conquest, and it shall never be laid to my Charge, I'm resolv'd.

Sir Hump. Better it shou'd tho' for all that — I am sure your Family was all your Fortune, and I'm plaguily afraid 'twill very soon be the Fortune of your Family.

Lady. And enough too! Our very Name's a Fortune, and as long as that lasts the *Boys* can want no Addition.

Sir Hump. And yet you'd have me Fool enough to throw away ten thousand Pounds to purchase a Title.

Lady. Yes, Clown? Because by marrying you I have lost that glorious Distinction; and nothing but a Coronet can qualify the Infamy of being call'd by such a Mushroom Name as yours.

Sir Hump. Look you, W

Lady. Wife? Detestable! Why sure you don't know who you talk to — But no more such Rudeness I beseech you. — I must and will carry my Point. I am determin'd — I have bespoken it already — Settled the Title and Degree, and promis'd a thousand more to be rais'd one Step higher for the Sake of Precedency, and bestowing a Ladyship on my Daughters.

Sir Hump. Ladyship! Precedency! Lord! Lord!

Lady. 'Tis too late to make Words now, Sir — The Bargain's made — Fees and Rewards agreed upon for every Individual through whose Hands it is to pass, from my Lord Duke's Page's Sister's Woman through a hundred different Removes more up to —

Sir Hump. 'Slife! if all this is done only to make us talk'd of, let us live after the Manner of old England, the Patterns of Affability, Bounty and Hospitality, and the very Novelty will make us more famous than the Seven Wonders.

Lady. Odious Novelty! Preferment! Preferment, I tell you, is what I have set my Heart upon, and will have, tho' I mortgage my very Jointure to buy it. — Nay, while the Patent is drawing, you shall make Interest among the Members for some Post in the Government, tho' the Locusts that are quarter'd upon you eat up all the Profit; and even in that Interval, I'll have you undertake for the Opera.

Sir Hump. I wou'd as soon serve Sheriff for the County. — I hate Noise,

Lady. Noise! Call Musick Noise! — But call it what you will, Noise is my Delight! Joy! Happiness! — I was born in Noise, nurs'd in Noise, and wou'd live and die in Noise! — 'Tis my Element as well as *Juno's*; and whenever you thwart me, Morning, Noon and Night shall begin and end with Thunder.

[*Sir Humphrey stops his Ears and runs off.*]

No doubt the Philosopher would laugh abundantly at a Lady of this heroic Stamp, and perhaps with a Mixture of Wonder in what Mint the should be coin'd, till a new Scene of the following Nature might very effectually explain the Mystery.

Enter Miss Forward and Miss Underbred.

Miss For. Well, Miss, have you got your Ticket? Have you chose your Habit?

Under. What Habit? What Ticket, my Dear?

For. For the Masquerade, Child! the Masquerade!

Under. O Lud, Miss! — My Mama says 'tis not fit for Girls.

For. Girls? I assure her!

Under. Why, have you ever been there, Miss?

For. Yes, in my Hanging Sleeves, Miss A
—Ever been there, quotho?

Under. Why, I have been told at School, Miss, that—

For. The House where 'tis kept is haunted, I warrant.—Poor Miss—Ha! ha! ha! —And so it is with the finest People in Town—Dress'd in all manner of antic Shapes, wearing such curious B
Masks, and squeaking such pretty Things, 'twould make your Heart dance again to hear them.

Under. Aye, but I should not have the Face.

For. Yes but you would tho', after the first Blush was over—See but one Masquerade, and you will never blush again, my Life on't—Never to be out of Countenance is the very tip top of fine Breeding—And for my Part, I defy any Body to say they have seen me change Colour these five Years.

Under. Well, I vow that's pure.

For. Nay, I'll engage to dash twenty D
People without being in the least Disorder myself.

Under. Umh! That's pure again—But won't going to a Play do as well—They talk plain *English* there—and sing the bravest Ballads.

For. Ballads! —Ha! ha! ha! —and plain *English*, Child—Why, they are E
out of Fashion every where.

Under. No, that I am sure they aren't—I am sure Father and Mother never talk any thing else.

For. Oh, my Dear, Men and their Wives seldom do—But I mean People of Condition all talk *French*, and sing F
Italian—Go where you will, you hear of nothing but *Cantatas*, *Concertos*, *Recitatives*, *Pianos*, *Dolcefonos*.

Under. And who are all these?

For. *Italian* Singers, Child! Companions for the first Quality!

Under. Aye, but I don't understand *Italian*, Miss.

For. Nor I neither, nor one in twenty of all the People I visit. You have nothing to do but to follow the Fashion, and you'll never be in the Wrong. And I have often heard my Mamma say, that for a fine Woman to have the Fashion follow her, is the highest Pleasure in the World.

There is no Occasion to pursue these pretty Creatures any farther; our Philosopher would guess what sort of Fruit such Plants as these would produce; and would laugh most immoderately to see Men expect to gather *Grapes of Thorns*, and *Figs of Thistles*.

To the Author of the General Evening-Post.

S I R,

Lond. Jan. 21.

AS the present severe Frost is very much the Subject of Conversation, and as it is very difficult, if not impossible, to judge, with any Certainty, of the Degrees of Cold, by what we feel, or by any other way than a proper Instrument, I believe the following Observations on the present Weather will be intelligible, and not disagreeable to many of your Readers.

I reckon that Cold begins at that Temperature of the Air, when, after Summer is over, we begin to want Fire in our Rooms; viz. about the Middle of September; from this Temper to Cold, barely sufficient to freeze Water, I reckon 15 Degrees. So that when this Frost began, I say, it was 15 Degrees cold; and on the 31st Day of December, it was 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ Degrees cold; and on the 5th of January, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ Degrees: But 17 of these Degrees answer to what is counted extreme Cold in England.

The great Omission of those who have set down Observations on the Degrees of Cold, is, the not mentioning how many Degrees they reckon from one known Point to another; however, by what I can collect, the greatest Cold in 1709, did not exceed 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ of such Degrees as I have described. And, I gather, that the Cold in Winter in *Iceland*, is at least 30 such Degrees; in *Lapland*, at *Torneo*, near the Polar Circle 32 or 33. Yet this present severe Season is more grievous to our Poor, as being more uncommon than those excessive Frosts are to the Inhabitants of those miserable Countries.

The Degrees of Cold have varied since the Frost began, to all the intermediate Degrees between 15 and 22 $\frac{3}{4}$, scarce ever continuing one Hour the same; and once it was under 15, and actually thaw'd. On Saturday, January the 19th, it was by my Instrument upon the Point of thawing for a small Time. I have not had Leisure to observe, very nicely, so may have mis'd the Extremity of the Cold, and G
hope some more able Person will publicly correct the Account I have given, if erroneous; and the better to enable any such Person to do it, he may be pleas'd to take Notice, that the 15 Degrees I reckon from temperate to freezing Cold, are such whereof 100 are contained between freezing Cold and boiling Heat, when the Barometer rests at 30 Inches; and that my Thermometer hangs in the open Air, on the East Side of a Wall in London, where I reckon it is not so cold by near $\frac{1}{2}$ a Degree as it is in an open Field.

Yours, L. L.

From the *Gazetteer*. Jan 26.

Answer to the Gazetteer of the 17th.

THE Point in Dispute is, *whether a PLACE-BILL be proper, at this Time, or not.*

The *Author of this Paper* hath stated the Question pretty fairly; for the real, or pretended Design of a *Place-Bill* is certainly to guard against *Corruption*; and to prevent the *Ministers of the Crown* from having any undue Influence over the *Representatives of the People*; which They will be always able to procure, (as the *Advocates for this Bill* assert) whilst they have it in their Power to distribute a proper and sufficient Number of *Employments* amongst Them; and it is from *such an Influence* only, that We ought to apprehend the Loss of our *Liberties*, and the Ruin of our *Constitution*.

He likewise ingenuously confesses that a SEAT in PARLIAMENT is the Road to PREFERMENT, and justifies it as the most effectual Means to preserve that due Balance in the State, which is so necessary for the Support and Security of the *Constitution*, and to prevent Us from falling under the Dominion of a *single Person*, on the one Hand, or what is infinitely worse the Tyranny of a few *popular Leaders*, on the other. — This to Me seems an extraordinary Method of Reasoning; I can't conceive how the making a *Seat in Parliament the Road to Preferment* can possibly prevent our falling under the Dominion of a *single Person*, or the Tyranny of a few *popular Leaders*. I think the contrary demonstrable both from Reason and Experience; for what can tend more effectually to make a *single Person* absolute than having all Places at his Disposal, and bribing the *Representatives of the People* with them? — Were not all the former Complaints against *Place-men* and *Pensioners* in the *House of Commons* founded upon this Argument? — Was not this the Reason for inserting a Clause in the *Act of Settlement* for excluding all *Place-men* from a *Seat in the House of Commons*? And though this Clause is now in Part repealed, yet the present Exclusion of several *Officers of the Revenue* can be built on no other Foundation.

Then follows the old courtly Invektive against *Patriotism*, and the *Love of our Country*, which this Writer calls a *very weak Passion*, that generally, if not always, acts in Subordination to some other, such as *Pride* or *Ambition*, *Anger* or *Malice*, *Vanity* or *Avarice*; for which Reason, We are told very plainly that there will al-

ways be wanting *some other Incentive* to engage People in the Service of their Country, besides merely the *Love of the Public* — I verily believe the *Author* speaks from his Heart in this Paragraph; for the whole Drift of his Paper shews that *Patriotism* is a very weak Passion in his Breast, and that He will never be engaged either in the Service or Diservice of his Country, without *some other Incentive*; That is a *Bribe*, a *Pension*, or a *Place*. But why must every Body be as profligate as Himself? — *Common Rogues* will not allow any Man to be honest; nor *common Whores* any Woman to be chaste. Just in the same Manner *Place-men*, *Pensioners*, and *common Hirelings*, endeavour to justify their own vile Practices by looking into the Hearts of Others, and imputing the same scandalous Motives to Them.

“But, says our *Author*, supposing a Man to have ever so good Intentions, or ever so honest an Heart, will the *Love of his Country* alone make Him neglect his *private Affairs* to take upon Him a Trust, which will put him to considerable Expence, and require a great deal of his Time to execute, without the least Prospect of personal Advantage to Himself? — On the contrary, would He not enter upon it with as much Reluctance, and perform the Functions of it with as much Indifference and Dislike, as if it was of no Moment or Concern to Him? Would not a *Seat in Parliament* be looked upon, like the Office of *Sheriff*, as a chargeable and troublesome Thing, and Men of Figure and Consideration take as much Pains to prevent being elected into one, as They do to avoid serving the other? — This is the only Passage which hath the least Appearance of Argument, and therefore shall have a particular and distinct Answer.

1. I think it both unreasonable and unjust to suppose that a *Man of good Intentions*, and an *honest Heart*, would not be at some Expence, and sacrifice some Part of his Time to the Interest of his Country, though it might happen to be a little prejudicial to his *private Affairs*, without any Prospect of *personal Advantage* to Himself.

2. It is absolutely false that a *Seat in Parliament* may not be of any *personal Advantage* to the Member, without any *lucrative Employment*, or *Corruption*; for what is of Benefit to the Nation in general, must be of Advantage to every Individual; especially Those who are possessed of large Fortunes and Estates. Is it not in the Power of every Member of Parliament to oppose all *exorbitant Taxes*, *Votes*

Votes of Credit, Excise Schemes, and other pernicious Projects, which naturally tend to the Subversion of the Constitution, and consequently to their own Ruin?

3. No just Comparison can be made between a *Seat in Parliament* and the Office of *Sheriff*, which last is not only *chargeable and burthensome*, but even *dangerous*; for a *Sheriff* is answerable for all Persons in his Custody, whether for *Debt, Felony, or other Crimes*, and I have known several Gentlemen very much harra's'd upon those Accounts; whereas a *Member of Parliament* runs no such Hazards, and is at full Liberty, unless he sells himself, to vote as he pleases, without any Danger, and at a trifling Expence, if he is really a Man of Fortune, as *Members of Parliament* ought always to be, according to our *modern Constitution*; for if it should be thought proper to fill the *House of Commons* with indigent Persons, let them have *Wages* paid, as formerly, by their *Constituents*, and not by the *Crown*.

But our *Author* adds, "That if the *Employments of the State* are not distributed amongst the *Members of the House of Commons*, it will not only be fill'd with Men of *low Rank and little Fortunes*, but likewise of *mean Talents*."—Let me ask this *modest Writer* whether he cannot recollect a Time, when a very great Part of the *House of Commons* hath been fill'd with Gentlemen thoroughly endow'd with all these Qualifications, whilst the *Employments of the State* were distributed amongst them; such as *little Clerks, Stockjobbers, Bankrupts*, and some Persons of an higher Rank, who had no other Qualification to sit there than their necessary Dependency on the *Court*, and their Support from it.

But we are farther oblig'd with a Computation that, supposing the Account given in the List of those who voted for the *Convention* to be true; viz. that 200 Members possess *Places* to the Amount of 200,000 *l. per Annum*, and that those *Places* are worth *three Years Purchase*, the whole of them all, at that Rate, will be but 600,000 *l.*—He then supposes, on the other Hand, that those *Members* are, one with another, worth in Money and Estates 20,000 *l.* a Piece, which he calls a low Way of Reckoning, and what undoubtedly falls infinitely short of the real Value.—To which I shall only give the following short Answer.

If all the *Place-men* are lump'd together, I believe their Fortunes in Money and Estates, may amount, one with another, to 20,000 *l.* each. Nay I don't know whether the landed and money'd Estates, of ONE FAMILY only, besides their nume-

rous Employments, which are known to exceed the whole *Land Tax* of the County where they reside, may not make up the Deficiency of all the rest.—But is this a fair Way of calculating? Is it not (to use a *Norfolk Phrase*) coupling *fat Rabbits* with *lean ones*?—The true Objection is, that no Man of *low Rank, little Fortune, or mean Talents*, ought to sit in the *House of Commons*, because they will necessarily become the Tools of an *ambitious, desperate, and corrupting Minister*, who hath not only rais'd a *beggarly paternal Estate* into *Princely Possessions*, within a few Years, but built *Princely Palaces* too, at the public Expence, and to the Dishonour of our Nation—I may safely assert that he hath, directly and indirectly, a much larger Income than the *Heir Apparent of the Crown*.

I shall conclude with a short Remark upon Sir *Richard Steele's* Comedy, call'd the *Funeral*; where Mr *Sable* the Undertaker, tells one of his *Hireling Mourner's*, that the more Money he gave them to look DISMAL, the *MERRIER* they were—The Case is directly opposite, with regard to an *omnipotent Minister*; for his Profits increase by the Distresses of the People, and whilst they look *dismal*, he grows merry.

COMMON SENSE, Jan. 28. No. 156.

Objections against a Place-Bill answered.

I Think the chief Argument against a *Place-Bill* is, That 'tis very hard that the Friends of the Administration should be excluded from receiving Favours from the Minister, for no other Reason but because they were Members of Parliament.

It is a strange Doctrine, that the Liberties of the Nation ought to be taken away rather than a Minister should want an Opportunity of gratifying his Friends.

Another of their ingenious Arguments is, that those in the Opposition have nothing in View but to turn out the present Ministers, and to get into their Places. If we allow it to be true, sure, those that are willing to give the People Security for their Liberties, deserve to be trusted with these Places much better than those that refuse such Security.—But not content with this, they go farther, and assert what cannot be proved, and what no Man alive believes, viz. That if the Gentlemen in the Opposition were once in Power, they would forget all their Promises, and act just as others have done before them.

Thus, are they driven to the last Shift, and are forced to represent all Men as Villains

aim, only to reconcile you to their Friends; a very scandalous Sort of a Composition. This is a desperate Push indeed, it is the *Derniere Resort* of the Felons at the *Old Bailey*, who, when they can make no Defence, impudently charge all Mankind with being as great Rogues as themselves, and, I am sure, it has no more Effect upon the World than the last has upon a Jury.

To shew how easy it is to defeat these People with their own Weapons, let us suppose that all Men are villainously disposed, and that every Man becomes an Enemy to Liberty the Minute he acquires Power. — This is the strongest of all Reasons, why the People should insist upon the Security demanded, since there is no Trust to be put in Ministers; nay, it is a Reason why they ought not to be at Rest till they procure a Change of Persons; — It is a Reason why they should insist upon frequent Changes, for the shorter Time any Set of Men are in Power, the less Mischief they can do, and nothing can check their wicked Inclinations but the Dread of being suddenly turn'd out, and called to a strict Account. So that their Arguments are every Way silly and fallacious.

I shall make no Scruple to pronounce, that whenever a Place-Bill passes, Employments will not be so numerous, and that the Salaries of the rest will be reduced; that we shall never see an Army but in Time of War; — that the public Debts will be diminished; — that no more will be granted to the present immense Civil List — the publick Money will be accounted for; that Corruption, which hath made such Progress thro' the Land, will be check'd; that the People will not complain of infamous Conventions, nor see the low and wicked Instruments concerned in them triumph in their Impunity; — that the Parliament and People will be of one Mind; — that short Parliaments, according to the antient Constitution, will be restored; — that we shall hear no more of perfidious Representatives, and that every Blessing which can attend good Government will be the Consequence.

A Change of Persons without a Change of Measures, must always make Things worse; — the People can never be satisfied only with seeing one Set of rapacious Miscreants sacrificed to the Ambition or Avarice of another Set of the same; — they would no more fall in Love with Country Plunderers, than with Court Plunderers; and a Rotation of Bawhaws is not what the Nation contends for.

It is not a Bill for Form's Sake that will content, — a Bill that by a little Chicane may be rendered useless (as some of the best Bills that ever were made for the Nation have been) but a Bill so well concerted and strenuously worded, that it cannot be evaded or explained away; — and that it will be so unalterably made a Part of the Constitution as never to be repealed, or so much as weakened by any subsequent Act.

When such a Bill shall be obtained, the Nation will have nothing to fear from false Patriots, nor need we apprehend returning to the same State as before. — Supposing those in the Opposition as much inclined to Bawhaw it, as others; — when those that are influenc'd by Places

are removed, they cannot be able to overthrow what is so firmly established, and by attempting it they might bring on their own Destruction; even a false Patriot, at the Head of the Administration, could do us no great Hurt, his Hands being thus tied from doing Mischief; for his bad Character would make us more watchful of his Behaviour, and oblige him to be more upon his Guard. And why might not the Fear of Punishment sometimes convert a false Patriot into a true one, as well as Impunity and Reward have converted many a true Patriot into a false one?

I take it for granted, that when once this Bill passes, the Administration may be trusted in any Hands, because a Minister cannot hurt this Nation unless the Parliament joins him: And it is impossible that an unplaced and an unpensioned Parliament should join with a Minister in doing Mischief; — there is no Danger that he should be suffered to go on for a Course of many Years robbing the publick Treasure, destroying the Nation's Trade, ignorantly fooling away its Interests to foreign States, and openly proposing Schemes to overturn its Liberties: — The least Attempt towards one such Thing would draw sure Destruction on himself.

I see no Reason to suppose that the Heads of the Opposition are aiming at the Places; but if so, we are the more obliged to them for labouring to give the Nation Security against themselves: — They behave hitherto as all Men of Honour will always behave; the Nation calls upon them for their Assistance, and they give it according to the Trust reposed in them.

The People claim this Bill not only as a natural Right, but as a Part of the Constitution, made so by the Act of Settlement, by which his Majesty holds the Crown; they think they once had the same Right to what is proposed by it, that the King has to his Crown. Every Title of this Act, relating to the Security of the Succession, hath been complied with by the People without the least Chicane or Prevarication: It is very hard if those Parts of it which related to the Security of the Subject (of which the Exclusion of Placemen was one of the most material) should be explain'd away; I say *explain'd away*, for it hath not been repealed by any subsequent Act. So that let the Placemen say what they will, many People will think, that what was at all Times our Right by Nature, is since become so by the Act of Settlement, that is to say, by Law.

Note. To avoid Repetitions, so disagreeable to our Readers, we thought proper to omit the other Papers of *Common Sense* Journal, they being to the same Purport with the two foregoing, and designed to pave the Way for the Place-Bill in the House of Commons. On the 29th it was moved and most strenuously debated, 18 speaking for and 12 against it, 206 voting for and 222 against it, so that it was thrown out. Those Papers therefore, and the *Gazetteers* on the same Head, seem now so necessary to be taken Notice of, and especially if the Arguments used in the Speeches (as often happens on such important Occasions) should be hereafter echoed to the Publick.

AN ELEGY.

On the much lamented Death of many thousand excellent Patriots, and Supporters of their Country, in the Kingdom of Ireland; who were confined, and starved with Cold and Hunger, (cruellest of Deaths!) between Dec. 26, and Jan. 13, 1739-40, to the inexpressible Loss and Grief of that weeping, bleeding, Nation. Dublin Jan. 18.

IF ever grief was great without disguise,
If tears sincere e'er flow'd from mourners eyes,
Now is the time! — now, tyrant-sorrow, reign,
And from our eyes the briny ocean drain!

HIBERNIA! — well dost thou refuse to raise
Thy head, to see the sorrows of these days.
Grave was thy *Harp* before, and half unstrung,
Slow mov'd the finger, plaintive went the tongue:
Now to deep mourning tune thy future lays,
With frost-nipt *Shamrocks* crown'd, instead of *Bays*.

POTATOES! — kindly root, most cordial
That ever nature to this isle did send! (friend,
Potatoes! oh hard fate! all dead and gone?
And with them thousands of ourselves anon!
'Twas you, dear friends decaas'd, kept us alive,
Vain, vain are all our hopes long to survive!
Inscute to living benefactors paid
Uncertain is, till low their heads are laid:
Low are the heads of dear Potatoes laid,
Then to them incense certain shall be paid.

Your sacred aid, ye *Mantuan* muses, bring,
While I the praise of dead Potatoes sing.
Their use, their beauties grateful I relate,
Cheap was their culture, but their profit great!
Small time, small toil, no harness'd steer or steed,
No flatter'd soil, did their production need;
Upon the bed, whole or dissected, flung,
Cover'd with earth, and thinly strew'd with dung,
They with the kind approaching summer's sun,
High with luxuriant leaves, and branches run: 30
Whereon thick tufts of musky blossoms shoot;
Fragrant the smell, as strength'ning is the root!
A tract of land thus planted seem'd to scorn
Three times the space o'er-grown with richest corn.

The blossoms wither'd, apples next succeed,
Whose viscous balm hestick patients need:
Or, if regard to luxury be paid,
Of them are delectuous rich confections made.

The apples ripe, the leaves, as *trefoil*, sweet,
The cattle us'd with lowing joy to meet. 40
Even in corruption sweet the stalks exhale
An aromatick flavour thro' the vale.
Useless no part, the bleached *Haulm* provides
White-fatin-litter for per-heifers sides.

The root, the hidden treasure, is behind,
Prop of the poor, *delight* of all mankind?
Which crown'd the low and grac'd the richest board,
And could at once both food and health afford.
From it prolific juices fill the veins,
Ev'n man it multiplies and man maintains.
Bruis'd, and to burnt or scalded parts applied,
Oft have its virtues with success been tried.
In lep'rous ails Potatoe-broth takes place,
Absterive, healing, sovereign as *Lough Leigna*.

Corn many operations undergoes,
Before it can a single loaf compose.
Potatoes no such cost nor care demand,
Each is a loaf compleated to the hand;
No sugar, salt, nor spices they require,
Only from beds transplant them to the fire.

* A Lake with healing Water.

They broaden soon, while cracking skins disclose
Rich mealy pulp, sweet as the *chestnut* shows.
Milk from the cow a ready tea we deem;
French-bread, potatoes, nicely roasted, seem,
And equally a *pudding* of it made,
Before the king (god bless him!) might be laid.

The liquors, let our thriftless people know,
That in their native *India* from them flow,
Would cheap improve the low or lordly feast,
Both cheer the heart, and gratify the taste. 70
Life's various comforts thus they might produce,
Fitted alike for pleasure or for use.

Bread to assist them labour to endure,
Drink to forget that ever they were poor;
Starb for their linnen, such as linnen wear,
And for the spruce ones *Powder* for their hair.
— Enough, with grief oppress'd, thus far to tell
In what Potatoes did, alive, excell.

Now, Muse, attend the sadly-flowing strain,
Hibernia's sons in deep despair complain, 80
Her woful state a woful theme affords,
And thus they faintly speak their dying words:

WELL may we now in tears of blood deplore
Our wretched fate — Potatoes are no more!
Our joy, our strength, our every-hope is fled!
Potatoes! — lov'd Potatoes! — ever dead!

Potatoes fed us, while the corn we sow'd
Was on the payment of our rent bestow'd.
What must support us now, when both are spent?
Now every day is worse than old *black Lent*! 90
Alas! I must to sad remembrance bring
Our once delicious olios of the spring
Crown'd with a herring — herring! king of fish,
Potatoes! — queen of roots, — in wooden dish.
The ocean may with *berrings* swarm again,
For lost potatoes every wish is vain.

Now will it be by angry Clergy said,
"This comes a judgment for the *Tithe unpaid*.
Those who detain it, timely should report;
— Poor-suffering tenants pay it in their rent. 100

O blest *St Patrick*! in compassion smile,
And pour thy comforts on thy once-lov'd isle.
Humbly to thee the suppliant knee we bend,
On thee in this extremity depend.
The thawing glebe instruct us to explore,
Replenish our plantations as before!
If thou shouldst fail — we fly our native air,
To foreign climes, where plenty reigns, repair,
With bread and flesh our wasted strength renew,
And bid our rent-rack'd lands a — long adieu. 110

EPI T A P H.

FROZEN to death! here countless Patriots lie,
Their country's glory, and the poor's supply!
Much might, but much, alas! need not be said,
— Here lie two thirds of IRELAND's daily bread.

† The Season of strict Fasting, when the Irish
Papists refrain Flesh and all that comes from it, as
Milk, Cheese, Butter, &c.

SIR,
Please insert the following Epigram of a Scots Poet,
and oblige Yours, A. B. Aberdeen Jan. 12.

VERA NOBILITAS.

SI proavum decorant te stirps et stemmata clara
Hæc age quæ proavum stemmata clara decent.
Sin genus obscurum te deprimit, erige mentem!
Ecce pares morimur, nascimur ecce pares.
Quin et verus honor meritis, non sanguine partus,
Judice me, prisca nobilitate prior.

A RECIPE for a Valutudinarian Lady, enclō'd in
her SNUFF-Box.

Wouldst thou, *Chloe*, purchase health
At no expence of ease, or wealth?
Bid adieu to fools and affes;
Break thy gally-pots and glasses:
Bid adieu to midnight ball,
And keep thy seat, tho' fiddles call.
Steal to bed at sober ten,
Softly steal, dear nymph— and then
Lock'd within thy lover's arms,
He'll protect thee from all harms:
Then dread no more coughs or catarrhs,
But kick the doctors down the stairs.
Then smiling health shall smooth thy brow,
And thou with rosy vigour glow;
While peace, and love, and bliss abound,
And sweetly waft the hours around;
This med'cine's worth shall stand confest,
And *Chloe* sign—*Probatum est.*

Aug, 1, 1739.

Plain Scotch.

On GREAT LILLIPUT'S Declaration of War
against IBERIA. By a Lilliputian.

What shouts of joy, what shouts are heard afar?
Was it the herald's voice denouncing War?
Or all a dream, th' illusions of the night,
Mere air the sound, the herald but a sprite!
Fantastic trumpets those I seem'd to hear;
Not beat of drum but tympanum of ear?
No,—'twas a real scene that dares the light,
And LILLIPUT in earnest means to fight.
The long-forgotten sword again to wield,
New point the spear and scour the rusty shield.
And will *Iberia* still maintain her pride?
Our floating bulwarks and our flag deride?
—No more *Iberian* jais our sons retain,
No, *Gorgenti's* thunder breaks th' inglorious chain,
No more in useless pomp our squadrons ride,
The sport of winds and waves and ev'ry tide.
Thus rous'd, his shaggy mane the lion shakes,
And the whole forest from the center quakes.
But joyous news the wretched slow receive,
Distrust report and scarce their sight believe.
Safe in our Port th' *Iberian* prize behold
Shining with diamonds and *Iberian* gold.
O cruel admiral, not content to seize
Gems wanted less, or any gems but these!
How must *Blesfusu's* king thy fleet be-shrew
What stop his ships! and rob his daughter too!
O inauspicious match! chagrin'd so soon!
Hapless *Infanta* cross'd in honey moon!
Capricious fate! imperfect pleasures! see!
Iberia has the bride, the jewels we.
Hail god of War! with wond'ring eyes I view
Thy sacred dome, and martial vows renew.
O! *Quibus Flestim* * aid each warlike son,
Treasures accumulate on treasures won.
As thus advent'rous deeds success repays,
Oh ten *Msons* lost! on ill advis'd delays!
Yet like repentance, arms may save, tho' late;
Columbian Coin can ne'er be out of date.
Fear not th' *Iberians* with their new Allies,
They're worth beating, while they find supplies,
Less glory had the great *Alcides* won,
Suppose the *Hydra* had no heads but one.
"Well spoke the *Briton* once in *Gallick* fight,
"See foes enough for slaughter and for flight."

J. A.

* The Man Mountain, who took a *Blesfucudan*
Fleet.

In Praise of CHAUCER, Father of English
POETRY.

Long veil'd in *Gorbick* mists our *Britain* lay,
E'er dawning science beam'd a cheering ray,
Dark monkish systems and dull senseless rhymes
Swell'd the vain volumes of those ruder times:
When *Chaucer* rose, the *Phœbus* of our isle,
And bid bright art on downward ages smile;
His genius pierc'd the gloom of error through,
And truth with nature rose at once to view.

In regal courts by princely favours grac'd
His easy muse acquir'd her skillful taste:
A universal genius she displays
In his mixt subject tun'd to various lays.
If in heroic strain he tries his art,
All *Homer's* fire and strength the strains impart.
Is love his theme? how soft the lays how warm!
With *Ovid's* sweetness all his numbers charm!
His thoughts so delicate, so bright his flame,
Not juster praise we owe the *Roman* name.
What pious strains the heavenly piece adorn,
Where guilty *Magdalen* is taught to mourn;
Devotion's charms their strongest powers combine,
And with the poet equals the divine.

When he some scene of tragic woe recites,
Our pity feels the strong distress he writes;
Like *Sophocles* majestic he appears,
And claims alike our wonder and our tears.
Does he to comic wit direct his aim?
His humour crowns th' attempt with equal fame.
Meer fictions for realities we take,
So just a picture his descriptions make;
So true with life his characters agree,
Whate'er is read we almost think we see.

Such *Chaucer* was, bright mirror of his age!
Tho' length of years has quite obscur'd his page;
His stile grown obsolete, his numbers rude,
Scarce read, and but with labour understood.
Yet by fam'd modern bards new minted o'er,
His standard wit has oft enrich'd their store;
Whose *Canterbury Tales* could task import
For *Pope's* and *Dryden's* choice-refining art;
And in their graceful polish let us view
What wealth enrich'd the mind where first they grew.

ASTROPHIL.

EPI T A P H

On a Child killed by procured Abortion, in order to
bide the Mother's Shame who had been debauched.

Supposed to be spoken by the Mother.

O Thou! whose eyes were clos'd in death's
pale night,
Ere fate reveal'd thee to my aching sight;
Ambiguous something, by no standard fix'd,
Frail span! of nought, and of existence mix'd;
Embryo, imperfect as my tort'ring thought,
Sad outcast of existence and of nought;
Thou, who to guilty love first ow'd thy frame,
Whom guilty honour kills to hide its shame.
Dire offspring! form'd by love's too pleasing pow'r!
Honour's dire victim in a luckless hour!
Softest the pangs that still revenge thy doom:
Nor, from the dark abyss of nature's womb,
Where back I cast thee, let revolving time
Call up past scenes to aggravate my crime.

Two adverse tyrants rul'd they wayward fate,
Thyself a helpless victim to their hate;
Love, spite of honour's dictates, gave thee breath;
Honour, in spite of love, pronounc'd thy death.

TO CELIA.

CELIA, in vain your beauty you expose,
And your soft charms invitingly disclose.
Tho' blest with all that can mankind ensnare,
The happiest elegance of shape and air,
Good nature, sense and wit, an angel's face,
Join'd with each dear bewitching female grace,
Yet shall my heart its liberty maintain,
Nor will I e'er embrace the gilded chain;
No fopish passion shall extort my vows,
No woman's scorn disturb my sweet repose,
Nor frowns have pow'r to sink, nor smiles to move;
Thanks to the gods, who steel'd my soul to love.
Then, prithee, Celia, quit thy vain design,
Nor think (what cannot be) to fix me thine;
Trust me, inskill'd to flatter and deceive,
Nature ne'er meant me for a woman's slave.

Amasius.

*Prologue to Arminius, a Play, propos'd to be printed
by Subscription, being prohibited the Stage.*

WHoe'er for freedom has, unyielding stood,
And to be truly great, was just and good;
WHoe'er has wild despotic power confin'd,
And scourg'd th' insulting tyrants of mankind;
Each brave-avenger of his country's wrongs,
Britons! to you, and to your Stage belongs:
'Tis yours for him, with conscious warmth, to
glow;

'Tis yours for him to feel the kindred woe:
And such, to-night, our bard, with trembling art,
Attempts to draw, but with a British heart.

When fate had fix'd th' irrevocable doom,
And liberty forsook degenerate Rome,
Strait to the regions of the rugged north
She took her flight, in search of manly worth;
In search of guileless uncorrupted plains,
Where gen'rous nature scorn'd to stoop to chains;
Where luxury ne'er mix'd the baneful bowl,
Nor sordid interest had enslav'd the soul;
'Twas then ARMINIUS rose; and, at its hour
Of highest empire, check'd the Roman power:
Fair proof! what different fate attends their arms,
Whom rapine rouses,--and whom freedom warms--
Who droop the slaves of arbitrary sway--
And who the laws of liberty obey.

Our scene displays--how nobler, kinder far,
Than a false treacherous peace is open war:
Not such as by the conqu'ring crew is hurl'd,
In desolation, o'er the groaning world,
But when the righteous sword calm justice draws,
For broken faith and violated laws;
That from the spoiler guards the toiling swain,
That from the pyrate vindicates the main;
Guardian of all that to mankind is dear,
Is great, is sacred--and is lovely--here.

As such our author's aim, he trusts to find
Your softest judgment to his errors kind:
Behind your virtue he his weakness screens,
And hopes the fav'rite theme will save the scenes.

AS AENIGMA.

WE are a people of no certain station,
Rambling like wandering Jews thro' ev'ry
nation,

Our tribe encreases without propagation.
All night we pig promiscuously together,
Yet we incur thereby no scandal neither.
We oft make love, but without inclination;
We fight and quarrel too, but without passion,

Laugh without mirth, and set to work, we play,
Yet ne'er are disappointed of our pay,
Talk much, but never mean the thing we say.
Money we get but can't command one penny,
No money lend or spend, yet ne'er keep any.
The most of us go fine in our attire,
We eat and drink whatever we desire.
To what you ask fit answers we repay,
Yet ne'er regard one syllable you say.
Our wit, you'll judge, is of the middle size,
For there's not one amongst us fool or wise,
Not one was ever born or ever dies.

Ans. Puppets.

To Mr Common-Sense on his Proposal for erecting
a new Parliament-House.

SINCE public structures are your theme,
Projector sage, I like the scheme;
Ingenious plan! yet Common Sense
With an amendment will dispense.

No furniture such house compleats,
But good old constitution seats,
Rightly prepar'd, and not admitting
Wry posture, but just upright sitting:
So qualify'd, as not to bear
Members that foreign gewgaws wear:
Easy to parliaments triennial,
Impatient of a rump septennial.
So uncorrupt, no hopes or fears
In the dire space of seven long years,
Nor even the charm of royal grace,
May turn one seat into a place.

Rusticus.

Mr URBAN, Edinburgh, Jan. 15, 1740.

PLEASE to insert in your next the following Epitaph
on Mr John Harvey, the ingenious Author of
Robert Bruce, a POEM. He ended his unfortunate
Days the 18th of Jan. 1738, and I believe it will
add little Honour to his Age and Nation that such a
Genius shou'd be neglected and shou'd be miserable.

HERE Harvey lies, now free'd from every care,
In manners blameless, of a heart sincere;
His modest sense, easy good-nature, join'd
The man of learning, and the taste refin'd;
Whose Muse, advent'rous, sung the mighty theme,
And rose, successful, to the Brucian Name!
No stormy passions discompos'd his mind,
A son of sorrow, yet he ne'er repin'd!
That joy which virtue can alone impart,
Less'n'd his woe, and cheer'd his drooping heart;
Smiling he saw his painful journey past,
Peace calm'd his life, in peace he breath'd his last.

VERSES occasion'd by the present FROST.

WHILE the fierce winter rages all around,
And the hard earth's with frosty fetters bound;
While clothes its surface a thin garb of snow,
And rapid rivers now no longer flow;
Tho' keen the piercing cold, the vital flood
The rich can warm with raiment, fire, and food:
But whence the poor enable to sustain
Oppressive want, and hunger's urgent pain?
How is it naked, hungry, they can bear,
In their defenceless state, the piercing air?
Whence shall their wants the just supply receive?
Ought man refuse, when god impowers to give?
None can--but those in whom compassion fails;
In whom nor love of god nor man prevails;
In whom all serious sense of duty's lost,
Colder their hearts than snow, and harder than the

The COBWEBS.

placent sibi quisque licebit. OVID.

WHilst lofty bards, on soaring wings,
Of useful subjects chuse to sing;
A Muse who no such fame inherits,
As conscious of it's own demerits;
Presents a worthless tribe to view,
Perverting poetry, 'tis true;
What then? to worthless tribes belong
The tributes of a worthless song;
Who'll read it, bard? what hinders you?
A worthless song may yet be true.

In *Grubstreet* garret oft repos'd,
With eyes contemplative half clos'd,
Cobwebs around in antique glory,
Chief of my household inventory,
Suggested to these roving brains
Amazing multitude of scenes;
This badge, thought I, of pois'ning sluts,
This offspring of envenom'd guts,
Tho' base, too long unsung has lain,
By kindred brethren of *Duck-lane*,
Unknowing that its little plan
Holds all the cycloped of man.
This here, whose radiated thread
Is every where from centre spread,
Iaclos'd with rounds of various size,
Like orbs in planetary skies,
This curious frame, I aptly call
A Cobweb mathematical.

In secret holes, that dirty line,
Where never sun presumes to shine,
With straws and filth and lime beset,
Where all is fish that comes to net,
That musty, slim the muse supposes,
Figures the web of virtuoso's.
Here heedless rovers find a trap,
And trembling I suggest * jack-snap.
Yon where the gaudy insect sings,
Are Cobwebs of the court of kings,
Where gilded threads conceal the gin,
And broider'd knaves are caught therein.
That holly fix'd by mildew'd pances,
Of cheerless *Christmas* the remains,
(*Christmas*, said I, without good cheer,
My muse keeps *Lene* throughout the year.)
That holly labour'd o'er and o'er,
Is Cobweb of the *Lawyers* lore,
Where frisky flies, on gambols born,
Find certain ruin, web or thorn.

There foisty webs, obscene with age,
Display their ratter'd equipage,
So like the antiquarian cue,
That him in every thread I view.

Here death disseminated lies,
In shunk anatomies of flies,
And amputated limbs declare,
What vermin lie in ambush there,
A baited lure with drug perdition,
A Cobweb, not misnam'd physician.
Those plaited webs, long pendent there,
Of able bards a subtle snare.

* *Bayliff. So gall'd in the North.*

Of all-collective disposition,
Which holds like goal of inquisition,
May well denominated be
The trap-webs of divinity:
For as variety of frames—
Don't owe their nature to their names,
But, truly to reverse the matter,
Frames mostly owe their names to nature,
So what before the muse did call
A Cobweb mathematical,
Might have denominated been,
In terms more a propo, machine,
And that succeeding, I suppose, a
Gimcrack in language virtuoso,
Yon in the courts of modern age,
Y'clep'd significant, a cage;
And these in antiquarian stile,
† Devices of the *Lemnian* isle,
In phytic, known by film astringent,
In law, a snare of case contingent,
Stone-doubler nick-nam'd by jack-snarp,
And in divinity a trap.

For to be *trapp'd*'s a common case,
In Cobwebs of spiritual grace:
Ev'n whilst I prosecute this scene,
A bee detach'd thro' broken pane,
Fraught with the sweets of every flower,
Intaking of its airy tour,
Is there entrap'd; exert thy sting,
Sweet bee, and liberate thy wing.

† *Fine nets made by Vulcan, for a particular use in Lemnos. See Homer's Odyss. 8.*

Anacreon Ode the 24th. Imitated
By CHARLES CHESTER, M.D.

According to the Edition of Mr Barnes.

A Las! alas! I see each day
Steals me from my self away,
And every step of life I tread,
I speed to mingle with the dead.
How many years are past, my friends,
I know, and there my knowledge ends.
How many years are still in store,
I neither can, nor would explore.
Then since the hours incessant fly,
They all shall find me crown'd with joy.
To those, my cares I here bequeath,
Who meanly die for fear of death:
And daily with assiduous strife
Contrive to live, accurs'd with life.
Then *Care* begun! I'll dance and play,
Hence with thy serious face away!
I'll laugh, and whilst gay wine inflames,
I'll court the laughter-loving dames;
And study to resign my breath
In extasy, and smile in death.

N. B. The Gentleman who favour'd us
with Dr Chester's excellent and beautiful
Translations from Anacreon, we hope will
oblige the Public by sending another Cargo,
we now having but one ODE left unpublisht.

The Poetical Article will be larger in our next.



Historical Chronicle. *January, 1740.*



ON the 29th and 30th ult. a great Number of Lighters Barges and Boats were driven from their Fastenings in the River by a violent Storm from the East, accompanied with Snow, and the Tides bearing heavy, floated Ice upon them. Many Ships at Sea were drove on Shore and Sandbanks, and dashed to Pieces, the Sailors being unable to work them by reason of the extreme Cold, some losing their Lives, and many the Use of their Limbs.

WEDNESDAY 9.

Being a general Fast, was observed with great Decency and Solemnity throughout the City, and by the Jews also in their several Synagogues. Dr. *Alured Clarke* preached before the Royal Family; Dr. *Gooch* Bishop of *Norwich* before the House of Lords, who ordered him Thanks; and Dr. *Barton* before the Commons, who had the same Compliment; the Rev. Mr. *Haree* before the University of *Oxford*. The 3 last Sermons were printed. They observed the Fast in *Scotland*, as proper at this Season; but some of the Synods made a Scruple as to the Authority which appointed it, suggesting that it belonged only to the Church of Christ. In one Place a Paper was fix'd up, declaring it an Abomination.

SATURDAY 12.

By reason of the Sharpness of the Air, the Coal-Pits near *Newcastle* could not be worked without a Fire to warm the Men. At *Tanfield* Colliery the Embers spreading to some Straw, the Flames catch'd hold of two Casks of Oil, this set fire to the Coal, which burnt with so much Violence, and rarified the Air to such a Degree, that by a plentiful Supply of fresh Air from 14 adjacent Pits, that Pit was changed into a most terrible Vulcano, thundering out Eruptions of large and hot Cynders to an incredible Height and Distance. It continued seven Hours, but the Pits being all ordered to be covered close at Top, to exclude the external Air, the Flames ceased above, but the Fire was not extinguish'd below.

TUESDAY 15.

A Race between six Horses was run on the River *Tees* near *Barnard-Castle*, 3 Heats, 2 Miles each.

FRIDAY 18.

Was held a General Court of the *South Sea Company*, and a Dividend of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. was declar'd due at *Christmas* last on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable the 7th and 8th of *Feb. next*.

The Dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$ due at *Christmas* for the half Year's Interest on *East India* Stock was order'd to be paid to the Proprietors the 29th Instant.

SATURDAY 19.

Ended the Sessions at the *Old Bailey*, and six Men were condemn'd, viz. *Thos. Hawkins*, a Post-boy, for a Street Robbery; *John Lineham* for a Street Robbery and Burglary; *Robert Onions* for Sacrilege in robbing *St. Paul's Church*; *Thos. Mott* for stealing Money out of a House; *William Snowd* and *John Wells* for the Highway. *William Vaughan*, alias *Lord Vaughan*, and *Shack Egerton*, Convicts returned from Transportation, to be transported again for 14 Years.

Four of the *Spittlesfields* Rioters (see Vol. ix. p. 602.) were found guilty at the Sessions at *Hicks Hall*, three of them sentenced to 3 Months hard Labour in *Clarkenwell* Bridewell, the fourth paid a Fine of 10 l.

At *Staines*, the Wife of one *Collet* a Tanner, having lain dead three Days, just before she was to be nailed up in her Coffin, opened her Eyes and spoke.

SATURDAY 26.

'Twas resolv'd in Council, that 2000 *Marines* be added to the Six Regiments; with one Lieutenant to each Company; and 20 Men to each of the four independent Companies of Invalids, also a new independent Company.

TUESDAY 29.

By an Account in the *General Evening Post*, taken from an actual Survey of the whole *Dutch Navy*, it consists of 111 Sail, of which 50 and upwards are in good Condition, and ready to put to Sea; which shews that this maritime Power is not so despicable as has been given out.

The Streets were so slippery during the Frost, that many People fell and broke, others sprain'd their Limbs, on which some considerate Person published Receipts from the learned Mr. *Boyle*.

To

To prevent Mortification by Cold.

Chase the frozen Part well with Snow, keeping from the Fire, till Sensation return, and the Blood is perceived to circulate again. This is the Remedy in the Northern Climates

Instructions for a Place-Bill, like those of *London*, Vol. IX. p. 548, *Nottingham*, p. 650, *Salisbury*, p. 638, and *Haddingtonshire*, ib. having been sent from *Leicester*, *Cooper, Bridgewater, Edinburgh, Bristol, Leamington, Aberdeen, Carmarthen, Chester, Litchfield, Worcester, Gloucester*, and from the Counties of *Edinburgh, Huntingdon, Lanark, and Forfar*, to their several Representatives.—Some have observed that the Majority which approved of the Convention was 28, that which rejected the Place-Bill was but 16. The Difference 12 seems to be equal to the Number of such Members who voted for the Convention, and have since received Instructions as above. But then it is to be considered, that when the Convention was approved, the House was fuller by 67 Members. See p. 29 H also List in our Magazine for June last.

This Month the Frost, which began the 26th of last, grew more severe than has been known since the memorable Winter of 1715-16; so that many who had lived Years at *Hudson's Bay*, declar'd they never felt it colder in those Parts. The *Thames* floated with Rocks and Shoals of Ice; and when they fixed, represented a snowy Field, rising every where in Hillocks and huge Rocks of Ice and Snow; of which Scene several Painters took Sketches. Booths, Stalls, and Printing-Presses were erected, and a *Frost-Fair* held on it: Multitudes walk'd over it, and some were lost by their Rashness. Several perished with Cold in the Streets and Fields in and about the City. All Navigation being obstructed, Coals rose to 3 l. 10 s. per Chaldron; and the Damage among the Shipping between the *Medway* and *London Bridge* was computed at 100,000 l. Flocks of Ducks, Widgeons and Coots were found on the Ice on the *Kent* and *Essex* Shores, perish'd with Cold, or starv'd to Death. Vast Quantities of Fish, especially Eels, were found frozen to Death on the Banks of the *Severn*, near *Thornbury* in *Gloucestershire*, and Flocks of Crows resorted thither to feed on them. In *Suffolk* Wild-Geese and other Birds devour'd the Winter-Corn close to the Earth for the Space of many Acres. In *Hertfordshire* Numbers of Oaks were riven by the Frost, and split into the solid Timber as far as a Case-Knife could be thrust; and at *Buntingford*, in that County, a new Spring forced its Way out of the Ground,

and filled the Road with Ice so as to make it unpassable. The Rivers *Severn*, *Tyne*, the *Avon* by *Bristol*, the Rivers of *Forth*, *Tay*, &c. in *Scotland*, and the *Liffy* by *Dublin*, were all frozen up like the *Thames*: And by all Advices from *Holland*, *France*, *Germany*, &c. the Cold was extreme. In *Poland* and *Lithuania*, the Inhabitants, besides what they suffer'd by the Frost, were very much incommoded by Bears and Wolves, which ranged about devouring Men and Cattle. In *Podolia*, whence the *Russians*, in their March, had carry'd off all the Forage and most of the Provisions, tho' they left Money for it, the Inhabitants were perishing both with Hunger and Cold.

The Streets of *London* were so clog'd with Snow and Ice, that Hackney-Coaches went with 3 or 4 Horses, and Coal-Carts up the Streets from the Wharfs with 8 Horses; and *Fleet-Street* was so long neglected, and so dangerous, that fine Scores of Men were at work on *Sundays* the 27th to clear the Way.—The Want of Meal being great in *Scotland*, and some Mills frozen up, they were obliged to work on *Sundays*. An unusual Thing there!

'T would be endless to mention all the Calamities, Distresses and Accidents, occasioned by the severe Weather; and indeed they are so universally known, that we might have been quite silent, were it not for the sake of Posterity. The Hearts of the Rich have been open'd in Consideration of the hard Fate of the Poor; and such liberal Sums given, and Collections made, (the King, the Prince of Wales, and the Nobility setting the Example) that it would fill our MAGAZINE to enumerate the Donations of all Kinds that have been publish'd in the News-Papers, and they acknowledge their Accounts are far short of what might be mention'd.

For a SPRAIN.

Take Comfrey-Roots beat to a Pulp, half a Pound, Powder of Japan Earth a Ounce, Spirits of Wine a sufficient Quantity, mix and apply it to the Part.

Another.

In the strangest Vinegar boil a convenient Quantity of Wheat Bran, to the Consistence of a Poulter; apply this as soon as may be to the Part affected, and renew it when it begins to grow dry.

N. B. This Month being more than usual a Season of Inaction, we need not make a Foreign Article. The chief Attention has been to Admiral *Vernon* in the *West-Indies*, where some more Prizes have been

been taken from the *Spaniards*; but a particular Account of them, or of the rumour'd Descent on *Cuba*, is not yet arriv'd. And what is mention'd about the King of *Spain's* sending for the Duke of *Ormond*, and the Pretender's eldest Son, may depend on further Advices.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1740.

- Jan. 1. WIFE of Godfrey Clarke, Esq; deliver'd of a Daughter.
 13. Wife of Joseph Salvador, Esq; Daughter to Baron Saffo, — of a Son.
 19. Wife of Armine Wodehouse, Esq; Member for Norfolk, — of a Son and Heir.
 12. N. S. The Dutchess of Lorrain — of a Princess.
 17. Wife of Charles Bowles, Esq; in George-street — of a Son and Heir.
 18. Wife of Thomas Whitmore, Esq; Member for Bridgnorth — of a Son and Heir.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1740.

- Dec. 29. John Edwards, jun. Esq; of Highgate, Married to Miss Holford, Daughter to Holford, Esq; one of the Masters in Chancery.
 Jan. 6. Rev. Dr Fleming, Archdeacon and Son to the Bp of Carlisle — to the Daughter of Daniel Wilson, Esq; Member for Westmoreland.
 12. Capt. Luborne — to Miss Hammond, at Northampton, 20,000l. Fortune.
 Mr Johnson, Merchant of London, — to Miss Warner of Elibam, 6000l.
 Capt Morris, of Mordaunt's Dragoons, — to the only Daughter of late Robt Howard of Margam, Glamorganshire, 5000l.
 17. Dr Bennet, Dr of the Civil Law — to Miss May, Niece to the Lady Frankland, 10,000l.
 Rev. Mr Beiburne, of Worth, near E. Grinstead, Suffex, — to Widow Goodwyn of Rouwant 20,000l.
 23. Sir Henry Perry, Bart. — to Miss Forthgill of York 10,000l.
 31. Richard Tyddell, Esq; Member for Boston, — to Miss Elix. Hall, of Southwark.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1740.

Dec. 22. THE Hon. Lady Elizabeth Hastings, at her Seat at Ledstone, Yorkshire, Sister to George late E. of Huntingdon, and Half-sister to Theophilus the present Earl. Tho' the Splendor of her Birth was truly great, it seem'd as it were eclips'd by her shining Qualities. She was amiable in her Person, her Mien genteel, polite her Manners, agreeable her Conversation, her Judgment solid, her Regard to Friendship sacred; and her Sense of Honour strict to the last Degree; of so rare Modesty and Humility that a more disagreeable Thing could not be done, than publishing her good Deeds, and rendering her due Praise. (See Vol. VI. p. 99. also p. 19 B.) She was above all a sincere Christian, and a genuine Daughter of the Church of England. Her Piety towards God was ardent and unaffected, and her Benevolence towards her Fellow-Creatures was such as the good Angels are blessed with. Thoughts did she comforted and relieved, many enriched and advanced. Her

Patience and Resignation under her last long and tedious Sickness, her Mourning for the Sins of Men, her unwearied Endeavours for their eternal Welfare, her generous and charitable Appointments, her tender Expressions to her Relations, Friends, and Servants, and her grateful Acknowledgments to her Physicians, require whole Pages to set them in a proper Light. In short, scarce any Age has afforded a greater Blessing to many, or a brighter Pattern to all. Her Corpse was interr'd with great funeral Solemnity in the Family Vault at Ledstone, near her Grandfather Sir John Lewis, Bart. The following Inscription being put upon her Lead Coffin, &c.

The Rt Hon. the Lady ELIZABETH HASTINGS, Daughter of THEOPHILUS Earl of Huntingdon, by ELIZABETH his first Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of Sir John Lewis, Kt and St. From whom descended to her the Manors of Ledstone, Ledham, Thorparch, Collingham, Wheldale, Wyke, and Shadwell.

In the four first she erected Charity Schools, and for the Support of them and other Charities, she gave, in her Lifetime, Collingham, Shadwell, and her Estate in Burton-Salmon.

Born the 19th of April 1682.

Died the 22d of December 1739.

A Pattern to succeeding Ages of all that's Good, and all that's Great.

24. Dr Freebairn, Bp of Edinburgh, aged 86, Head of the Episcopal Church in that City.

28. Tho. Marjib, Esq; Deputy Governor of Dover Castle.

29. Henry Parsons, Esq; Member for Malden, Purveyor of Chelsea College, Commissioner of the Victualling Office, and Brother to the Alderman.

Capt. Dingley, Gent. Usur'd to 5 Procs Amelia.
 31. George Clive, Esq; Curator Baron of the Exchequer.

Rev Mr Maxwell, Chaplain to the D. of Hamilton.

Samuel Burton, Esq; near Hanover Square.

Jan. 1. Dr Hollings eldest Son of the late Dr Hollings.

21. Tho. Henage, Esq; of Cadeby, Lincolnshire.

3. John Francis de Strickland, Bp of Namur in the Austrian Netherlands, an Englishman.

Mr Joseph Mendez, an eminent Jew Merchant.

Mr Tull, a rich Corn-factor, in Westminster.

Mr Cockie, an eminent Surgeon in Fernyn-Str.

7. Alexander Wilson, Esq; Ld Provost of Edinburgh when Porteous was hang'd by the Mob.

Mr Palscock, Banker without Temple-Bar.

8. George Martyn, Esq; at Oddington, Gloucestershire.

10. Edw. Stibbs, Esq; Chester Herald, of an Asthma, in the College of Arms.

Lascells, Esq; an eminent Merchant at Newington.

11. Capt. Hunt, an elder Brother of the Trinity House, and formerly Commander of a Ship in the West India Trade.

12. Mrs Newton, a Maiden Lady, vastly rich in Queen Square.

13. Dr Turner, Dr of Musick, near 90, the oldest Gentleman in the Chapel Royal. His Wife dy'd four Days before him, and they were both buried together in the same Grave.

Tho. Bacon, Esq; at Epfom.

Sir Brocas Gardner, Bart. first Commissioner of

of the Stamp-Office, succeeded in Honour and Estate by his only Son *William*.

Sir William Stapleton, Member, for *Oxfordshire* at the *Bath*.

14. *Knights Dawvers*, Esq; Barrister and Author of the Abridgment of the Common Law.

Mr. Bourne, a Director of *London Assurance*.

John Stuckburgh, Esq; at *Stoke-Newington*.

15. Capt. *Sims*, Commander of the *Success* in the *West India Service*.

Widow Bowles, Mother to two Members of Parliament.

16. *Vilcountess Donerayle* of *Ireland*, in *Great-Russel Street*, *Roomsbury*.

17. *Counsellor Edwards*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*.

18. *Thomas Packer*, Esq; in *Westminster*.

19. *Rupert Browne*, Esq; near *Grosvenor-squ.*

25. *William Snelling*, Esq; Governor of the *London Assurance Corporation*, and a Director of the Bank.

23. Capt. *Tadler Trevor*, Deputy Governor of *Greenwich Hospital*.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1740.

HON. *Mr. Beauclerc*, appointed Page of Honour to the Duke of *Cumberland*, in room of

Robert Poyntz, Esq; — Lieut. of *Marines*.

Thomas Clarke, Esq; — King's Counsel learned in the Law.

Hon. *Edward Finch*, Esq; late Envoy at *Stockholm*, — Minister Plenipotentiary to the *Czarina*.

Hon. *Mr. Stanhope*, Son to *Lord Harrington*, — his Secretary.

Mr. Church, — Gentleman of the Chapel Royal and of *St. Paul's Choir*, in room of *Dr. Turner*, deceased.

Robert Hewer, of *Manedon*, *Devon*, Esq; and *Thomas Huxley*, of *Stapleford*, *Lincolnshire*, Esq; Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

Robert Robinson, Esq; Recorder of *Scarborough*, constituted Judge in all civil and criminal Causes in the new Government at *Gibraltar*.

John Chambers, Esq; Lieut. of the Artillery, — Master of the pontoons to the *Marines*.

Lieut. *Frogmore*, of the *Lenox*, — Captain of the *Swift Sloop*, in room of

Capt. *Hobourn*, — Captain of the *Trial Sloop*, in room of

Capt. *Kidd*, — Capt. of the *Wager*, of 20 Guns, newly commission'd.

Lieut. Col. *Crabrode*, — Capt. of an independent Company of Invalids, and Commander of 5 independent Companies of Invalids at *Portsmouth*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. *Mr. Tindal*, Translator of *Rapin*, collated to the Rectory of *Colbourne* in the *Isle of Wight*.

Mr. Keene, Brother to the Plenipotentiary, — Chaplain to *Moreton's Reg.* of *Marines*.

Mr. Heyrick, Fellow of *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*, — Vicar of *Barrington*, *Cambridgeshire*.

Mr. Lawrence, — Vicar of *Aflockinge*, *Suffolk*, 300 l. per Annum.

Mr. Head, — Clerk of the King's Closet.

The Rev. Mr. Fletcher, Dean of *Dorset*, &c.

— Bishop of *Killaloe* in *Ireland*.

NEW MEMBERS.

Charles Hanbury Williams, Esq; re-chosen Knight of the Shire for *Monmouth*.

Benjamin Keene, Esq; late Plenipotentiary at *Madrid*, elected Member for *Malden*, *Essex*.

Capt. *Robert Fairfax*, Brother to the Visct. — Member for *Maldstone*.

John Wynn, Esq; — Member for *Carnarvonshire*.

Capt. *Vanbrugh*, voted Member for *Plymouth*, on a Petition against *John Rogers*, Esq; Sitting Member.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year 1740.

Berkshire, *Robt. Lee*, of *Binfield*, Esq;

Bedfordshire, *John Franklin*, of *Great Barford*, Esq;

Buckinghamshire, *Thomas James Selby*, of *Wavendon*, Esq;

Cumberland, *Rich. Cooke*, of *Cammarton*, Esq;

Cheshire, *John Spencer*, of *Huntington*, Esq;

Camb. & Hunt., *John Cole*, of *Fenton*, Esq;

Devonshire, *John Lufcomb*, of *Comb Royal*, Esq;

Dorsetshire, *Tho. Dibben*, of *Powerstock*, Esq;

Derbyshire, *Godfrey Clarke*, Esq;

Essex, *Mark Wynne*, of *Warley*, Esq;

Gloucestershire, *Edward Rogers*, of *Newent*, Esq;

Hertfordshire, *Wm Shaw*, of *Chesthunt*, Esq;

Herefordshire, *Lutley Barnaby*, Esq;

Kent, *John Smith*, of *Lee*, Esq;

Lincolnshire, *Wm Newland*, of *Queensborough*, Esq;

Lincolnshire, *Rich. Poplewell*, of *Belton*, Esq;

Monmouthshire, Postponed

Northampton, *Henry Negus*, Esq;

Northampton, *George Shaftoe Delavalle*, of *Bavington*, Esq;

Northampton, Postponed

Oxfordshire, *Philip Powys*, Esq;

Nottinghamshire, Postponed

Rutlandshire, Postponed

Shropshire, *Rich. Stanier*, of *Pepperhill*, Esq;

Somersetshire, *John Brickdale*, Esq;

Staffordshire, *Theodore William Ince*, Esq;

Suffolk, *Millisent Edgart*, of *Ipwich*, Esq;

Sussex, *Thomas Missing*, of *Stubbington*, Esq;

Surry, *Wm Brwning*, of *Bermondsey*, Esq;

Suffex, *John Payne*, of *Leggheath*, Esq;

Warwickshire, *William Dilk*, Esq;

Worcestershire, *Rich. Roberts*, of *Perthore*, Esq;

Wiltshire, *Edward Mortimer*, Esq;

Yorkshire, *Sir Samuel Armitage*, Bart.

SOUTH-WALES.

Brecon, *Wm Vaughan*, of *Tregate*, Esq;

Carmarthen, *John Prothero*, of *Llanvaltege*, Esq;

Cardigan, *Tho. Jones*, of *Verdefre*, Esq;

Glamorgan, *Rich. Turberville*, of *Wenny*, Esq;

Pembroke, *John Skyrme*, of *Lauhaden*, Esq;

Radnor, *Manfel Powell*, of *Llanbedder Painscastle*, Esq;

NORTH-WALES.

Anglesea, *Robt. Owen*, of *Pencraig*, Esq;

Carnarvon, *Rice Williams*, of *Glanvrafan*, Esq;

Denbigh, *John Williams*, of *Place Ucha*, Esq;

Flint, Postponed

Merioneth, *Tho. Price*, of *Rhug*, Esq;

Montgomery, *Tho. Foulkes*, of *Penthrryn*, Esq;

38 PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in JANUARY, 1740.

STOCKS.

S. S. Stock	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
--- Annu.	109 $\frac{1}{4}$
New Annu.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per C. Ann.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank	138 $\frac{1}{2}$
--- Circul.	37. Pr.
Mil. Bank	113.
India	154.
--- Bonds	37. 17s. Pr.
African	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Royal Aff.	86 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lon. ditto	11 $\frac{1}{8}$
7 p. C. Em. Loan	110 $\frac{1}{4}$
5 p. C. Ditto	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eng. Cop. 3l. 6s. 6d.	
Wells ditto	15 s.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Dec. 25; to Jan. 22.

Christened	Males 648	Femal. 648	1296	Buried.	
Buried	Males 1318	Femal. 1407	2725	Within the walls	222
Died under 2 Years old			837	Without the walls	757
Between 2 and 5			169	In Mid. and Surry	1151
Between 5 and 10			88	City and Sub. Wals.	595
Between 10 and 20			69		2725
Between 20 and 30			231	Weekly Burials.	
Between 30 and 40			261	Jan. 1. --	543
Between 40 and 50			293	8. --	714
Between 50 and 60			260	15. --	777
Between 60 and 70			218	22. --	691
Between 70 and 80			184		2725
Between 80 and 90			104	Peck Loaf, Wheat. -- 2s. 1d.	
Between 90 and 100			11	Wheat 27s. per Quar.	
100 and 103			0	May per load 42s.	
			2725	Best Hops 3l. 15s.	
				Cash 3d. 10d. per Childs.	

A GENERAL BILL of the

CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 12, 1738, to December 11, 1739.

Christened 16,181	Males 8228	Females 7953	Buried 25432	Males 12416	Females 13016	Deceased in the Buriall this Year 393.
Died Under 2 Years of Age	9687	20 and 30 --	1866	60 and 70 --	1421	100 -- 3
Between 2 and 5	2702	30 and 40 --	2218	70 and 80 --	1166	202 -- 4
5 and 10	844	40 and 50 --	2378	80 and 90 --	547	104 -- 1
10 and 20	875	50 and 60 --	2039	90 and 100 --	76	108 -- 1
						110 -- 5
						158 -- 8

The DISEASES and CASUALTIES this Year.

A Abortive and Stillborn		Fever and Purples	3334	Plurisie	53	CASUALTIES:	
	602	Fistula	9	Quinsie	19	B Broken Limbs	12
Aged	1770	Flux	10	Rash	4	Burnt	3
Ague	2	French Pox	116	Rheumatism	23	Drowned	91
Apoplexy & sudden	194	Gout	48	Rickets	80	Excessive Drinking	47
Asthma and Tifick	638	Gravel, Stone & Strangury	47	Rising of the Lights	11	Executed	12
Bedridden	8	Grief	10	St Anthony's Fire	6	Found dead	43
Bleeding	3	Headmouldshot, Horseshoehead, and Water in the Head	155	Scald Head	1	Fractured Skull	7
Bloody Flux	9	Jaundies	121	Small Pox	1690	Kill'd by the Bite of a Cat	1
Bursten and Rupture	20	Impoethume	22	Sores and Ulcers	37	Kill'd by a Dog	1
Cancer	50	Inflammation	39	Sore Throat	2	Kill'd by Falls, and several other Accidents	55
Canker	8	Itch	4	Spleen	1	Made away themselves	45
Childbed	260	Leprosie	4	Surfeit	6	Murder'd	7
Cholick, Gripes, and Twisting of the Guts	280	Lethargy	5	Swelling	2	Overlaid	102
		Livergrown	10	Teeth	1378	Poisoned	2
Consumption	4429	Lunatick	34	Thrush	104	Scalded	4
Convulsion	7371	Measles	326	Tympany	2	Stabb'd	1
Cough, and Hooping Cough	72	Miscariage	3	Vomiting and Loosness	5	Starved	9
Diabetes	1	Mortification	258	Worms	10	Suffocated	3
Dropsie	1007	Palsie	37	White Ives	4		
Evil	32						

Total 445

DIED the last Year in Amsterdam, 7507. In the Year before, 7762.

Died last Year within the Walls of Edinburgh, 1051. In the Year before, 863.

A Detail of Lottery Drama. Printed E. Noble. pr. 1 s.
 De Antiquitate, &c. Linguae Arabicae. Oratione habita Oxonii à Tho. Hunt, A. M. Printed for J. Roberts. pr. 2 s.
 Mr Rich's Answer to the many Falsities, &c. advanced by Mr John Hill, Apothecary. Printed for J. Roberts. pr. 6 d.
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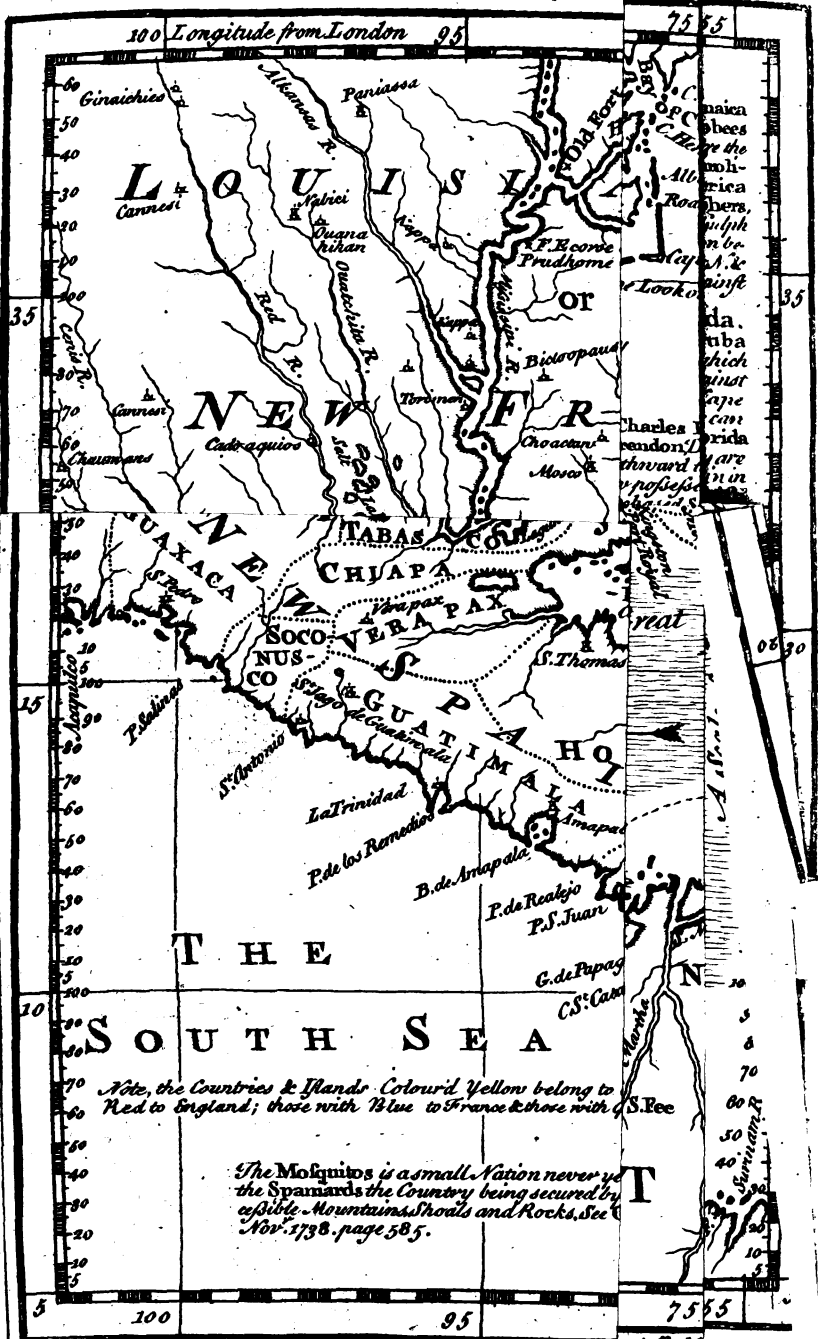
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Safe. Four Odes of *Anacrem*, by Dr
Chester. Ode on the Birth of the Mar-
quis of *Tavistock*. On the Charity at
Dublin, Inscrib'd to Ld *Tullamore*. Duke
of *Arg*—le's *Levee*. A *Lent* Song. A
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C O N T E N T S.

D EBATES in the Senate of <i>Great Lilliput</i> , continued from	p. 43 to 50
State of \S Nation taken into Consideration	43
Motion of <i>Hurgo Quadrant</i>	44
Speeches of the <i>Hurgo Hamilaf</i> , and the <i>Nardac Secretary</i>	ib.
Speeches of <i>Hurgoes Stordruff, Hickrad</i> and <i>Castroff</i>	45
Our melancholy Situation owing to a Series of Misconduct	ib.
Speech of the <i>Hurgo Sholmlug</i>	46
Speech of the <i>Hurgo Bruffath</i>	ib.
The <i>Iberians</i> in no Condition to resist	47
Speeches of <i>Hurgoes Heryef</i> and <i>Lodfneal</i>	ib.
Speech of the <i>Hurgo Hickrad</i>	48
An immediate Declaration of War would be impolitick	ib. G
State of <i>Lilliput</i> more proper for Meditation and Action too than Discourse	48. G
Speech of the <i>Nardac Agryl</i>	ib.
When People follow Myfteries, they are apt to fall into Bigotry	ib.
Cafe between <i>Iberia</i> and <i>Lilliput</i>	48-9
Speech of the <i>Hurgo Sarkbrugh</i>	49
Question how carried	50
Dissertation on Mr <i>Selden's</i> Opinion of the different Faculties of Men	ib.
Capacity of some Minds capable of being enlarged	51
As great a Difference in the Genius's of People as in their Faces	ib.
Remarks on the Baptizing Infants, and their State after Death	52
Happinefs of the upper World may be confidered in part as a Gift	52
What Baptifm avails to Children	ib.
Vaft numbers of Infant Souls now bleffing God	53
God does not make Souls merely to make them miserable	54
Queries, about a Prediction of the Continuance of the Frost	ib.
Treatife of \S Virtues, &c. of a Sovereign	ib.
Author's Sentiments of Prayer	55
Argument for the Place Bill	56
Arguments againft the Place Bill	58
Expedient for amending the <i>Craftfman's</i> Scheme for a Septennial Administration of Women	60
Chimney Sweeper and Minifter compar'd	61
Mifmanagement in Victualling the Fleet	63.
150 l. offered, if Mr <i>D'Anvers</i> proves his Affertions	ib.
Scheme for an Academy to instruct Youth in the Art of growing rich	ib.
Natural Caufes of \S prefent fevere Season's Confequences which may be expected from the Frost	66
Sir <i>Wm Temple's</i> Notion of an Act for publick Regiftries of Land	66
Ambition, in its feveral kinds and degrees of	

Life	
Story of <i>Charles V.</i> and the Cobler	67. 8
<i>Amelia's</i> Complaint of her Husband	68
<i>Miserabilis</i> on the Severity of his Father	69
Speech of <i>Micio</i> in the <i>Adelphi</i> of <i>Terence</i>	ib.
Memoirs and Character of Mrs <i>Rowe</i>	70
N. B. As this celebrated Lady was pleas'd to favour us with her Correspondence, we fhall in our next give fome Circumftances relating to her, that have not been made publick, which we hope will be acceptable to our Reader.	
True Self-Love	
Q. <i>Elizabeth's</i> Lord Chamberlain had as great a Power over the Parliament, as the prefent Lord Chamberlain has over the Play-houfes	72
Extract from Mr <i>Voltaire's</i> Introduction to his Eflay on the <i>Era of Lewis XIV</i>	74
Four Ages wherein the polite Arts were cultivated	ib.
Aftrologers confulted and credited	74
Answer to what is Reason?	76
Of the great Frost in 1708, and 1708-9, from the <i>Philofophical Transactions</i>	77
Cold greater in the Southern than the Northern Parts of Britain	ib.
Strange Effects of the Frost in 1740	78
The humble Petition of \S River <i>Thames</i>	79
Directions concerning the cultivating Flax	ib.
Observations of the Sun's Eclipse	ib.
An extraordinary Piece of Frost-Work	ib.
Mafquerading censur'd	ib.

P O E T R Y.

Two Emmets. A Fable.— <i>Britain Safe</i>	81
Four Odes of <i>Anacreon</i> imitated by <i>Charles Chaffer</i> , M. D.—An Acroftick	82
On a Quack.—To his Grace the D. of <i>Bedford</i> , with an Ode on \S Birth of his Son	83
On the Charity at <i>Dublin</i> .—Epigram	84
On the Verfes to <i>Celia</i> .—Epilogue to the Faithful Shepherd.—The Apes	85
Chorus of <i>Hercules Furens</i> .—Answer to an Enigma.—Epitaph on a Man who died by drinking Geneva	86
Duke of <i>Arg</i> —le's Levee	87
Character of Lord <i>Binning</i>	ib.
A Song for <i>Lent</i> , being a Dialogue between Death and a dying Perfon. Set to Mufick by Mr <i>Leveridge</i> .—A Valentine afcrib'd to <i>Miss Eliza D</i> —	88

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Place-Bill rejected by the Common Council of London	90
Births, Marriages, &c.	91
Promotions. New Members	93
English Succels againft the Spaniards	94
Foreign Affairs.	95
Register of Books	96

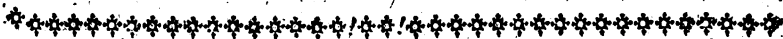
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Gentleman's Magazine.

FEBRUARY, 1740.



PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the Senate of LILLIPUT. *Continued from p. 15.*

On the 124th Day of the Session, the House of Hurgoes being met, the Order of the Day was read for taking into Consideration the State of the Nation, and the Hurgo Quadrerit spoke to the following Purport.

My LORDS,



E are now met to consider of the State of the Nation, a State more fit for Meditation than Discourse; a State whereof none of our Forefathers has

seen the Parallel, and which requires all your Lordships Attention to prevent our Posterity from feeling its Consequences.

As your Lordships have already found, that the Obligations which Iberia had entered into by the late Convention, are on her Part unfulfilled, the House, I hope, will pardon me if I now treat that Measure as no longer existing, and lay before your Lordships a Detail of what Prudence, Honour, and a just Regard for the Interest of this Nation, ought to have dictated to those, who negotiated that Convention, as the proper Measures to be pursued, instead of that ruinous Treaty.

Give me leave, therefore, my Lords, to say, that after the Refusal, on the Part of Iberia, to give up the Point of *No Search*, our Ministry shewed a Disrespect to the Sentiments of this House,

in any longer continuing their Negotiations with that Court. His Majesty, the Nation, and all the World must have acquitted them, if, on such a Refusal, they had no longer looked on the Differences with Iberia, as the Cause of the Ministry, but of the Senate; they ought then to have appealed to the Senate for Justice, and we, my Lords, must have supported them, because the Discontinuance of their Negotiations was but the necessary Consequence of our own Advice to his Majesty. The Breach of the Convention on the Part of Iberia, my Lords, regains us that Opportunity, which we are now to improve, in the same Manner as if the Convention had never been made.

A

C We must therefore, my Lords, now have recourse to Arms; and, I believe, I need not suggest to your Lordships, that the Sea is the only Element where our Quarrel can be decided, as it is the Element on which it began. This, my Lords, was easy to have been foreseen by our Ministry, even before the Convention was concluded. But now, my Lords, as Iberia has wounded the Honour of the Crown, and People of Lilliput, by adding a Breach of that Convention to other Insults and Injuries, we ought to proceed after a more vigorous Manner, than might have been necessary before the Convention was concluded. We ought not now so much as to mention Reprials

prisals by our Merchants. Reprisals by Merchants, my Lords, to a little State is pernicious, and to a great one dishonourable. As the Insult has been offered to his Majesty, his Majesty's Ships ought to make Reprisals; therefore, I was surprised when I heard it mentioned without Doors, on this Occasion, that the Ministry had offered Reprisals to Merchantmen and private Persons. If the Royal Navy of *Lilliput* does not act now, we may despair of ever seeing it act; for, my Lords, if all the Circumstances of the last Insult, which *Iberia* has offered to the Nation, are considered, we perhaps shall not find the like recorded in History. She has now her Ships ready to sail for the *Western Islands*; she has other Ships, the Property of which belongs all to herself, on their Voyage homewards; yet she holds us so much in Contempt, that tho' she could get the one sent out, and the other brought home with Safety, by paying this paltry Sum of 95,000 Sprugs, she refuses to do it. Is not this, my Lords, telling us that she will treat no longer; that we dare not resent whatever Affront she gives us; and that she will risk all the Effects, all the Trade she has at Sea, rather than fulfil one Article of her Engagements?

As this, my Lords, is evidently the State of this Nation, with regard to *Iberia*, I shall beg leave to make a Motion to your Lordships, which I intend as an Introduction to some others that may follow, if your Lordships shall think fit to agree to what I am now to propose.

I, therefore, humbly move your Lordships, to resolve that the Non-payment of the 95,000 Sprugs, agreed by Treaty to be due from the Crown of *Iberia*, as a Ballance to the Crown and Subjects of *Great Lilliput*, and expressly stipulated to be paid in Money in *Mildendo*, within 120 Days after the Exchange of the Ratification, which Time is now expired, is a manifest Infraction, on the Part of *Iberia*, of the Convention lately concluded between the two Crowns, an high In-

dignity to his Majesty, and an Injustice to the Nation.

The Hurgo Haxilaf spoke next to the following Effect:

My Lords,

COULD I be persuaded that the same Conduct, which has sunk the Nation to that degree of Contempt, which the noble Lord has just mentioned, could regain her Honour, and assert her Dignity, I should not have troubled your Lordships on this Occasion. But, my Lords, convinced as I am, that a Continuance of the same Conduct will, if possible, sink us still lower in the Eyes of every Nation in *Dequia*, I cannot help taking this Opportunity of expressing my Concurrence with the Motion made by the noble Lord. I do it, my Lords, from no Disrespect to the Persons of those who have the Honour to be employed by his Majesty; far less do I mean to reflect on any noble Lord here. I have the greatest personal Regard for many of the noble Lords whom I see, and who I know have had the Honour to advise his Majesty; but, my Lords, as I am persuaded they acted to the best of their Knowledge, I hope I shall be pardoned if I act to the best of mine, and declare to your Lordships, that my sincere Opinion is, that it is now high time for this House to speak the Sense of the Nation, and endeavour to regain by our Arms what we have lost by our Councils.

The Nardac Secretary of State spoke next in Substance as follows:

My Lords,

THE noble Lord who spoke last, has delivered himself with so much Decency, that I am sorry I am obliged to differ from his Lordship as to the Fitness of the present Motion. The Fact, my Lords, contained in the Motion, is what I shall be far from denying; I readily own, that *Iberia* has behaved in a most scandalous unaccountable Manner to this Empire, and

that she merits the severest Chastisement of our Arms. But, my Lords, give me leave to observe, that it is not *Iberia* alone whom we are to consider in the present Questions; had we to do with her only we could soon bring her to Reason. But, my Lords, who can answer for the Part that a neighbouring Power, greater than *Iberia*, may take in this Quarrel? I don't mean that we are tamely to put up with Affronts and Losses for fear of this neighbouring Power; I only think it is highly worthy your Lordships Deliberation, to consider how far it is proper to put both that Power and *Iberia* upon their Guard, by our coming to a Resolution that must inevitably produce an Address to his Majesty for an immediate Declaration of War. What makes this Consideration, my Lords, the more necessary at present, is, that the Empire is at this Juncture unprovided to make Head against these two Powers. Let us once, my Lords, put ourselves in a Condition to strike a Blow, and then we may strike it surely and safely. But by coming to this Resolution we give our Enemies Warning, we put them on their Guard, which may be the Means of our miscarrying.

My Lords, I look upon the Convention in a different Light from the noble Lord who made the Motion, and tho' I did not think that it was a good Measure, as I sincerely do, I think myself obliged to treat it with some Decency, because it was approved by this House. However, my Lords, as I have no Objection to the Facts contained in this Motion, but only to the Prudence of our agreeing to it at this Juncture, I humbly move that the previous Question may be put.

The Hurgo Stordraff spoke next, and was of Opinion that the Question should be put upon the Motion; but the Hurgo Hickrad saying that any Peer might move for a previous Question, the House seemed to acquiesce in his Opinion, and Hurgo Castroflex spoke next in Substance as follows:

My LORDS,

I Shall deliver myself to your Lordships in the same Manner as if the Question itself were put, lest I should not have another Opportunity of speaking on this Subject.

The State of this Nation, my Lords, is a very complicated Subject, and requires that we should look farther back than the present Juncture. Our melancholy Situation is owing to a Series of Misconduct for many *Moons* past. This Empire has paid immense Sums towards the Support of the Government, without receiving the least Advantage in return. Are our Manufactures improved? Is our Trade extended? Have the Arts of Peace been cultivated among us, during the long expensive Peace we have enjoyed? No! they are all visibly gone to decay. Have we suffered these to go to decay, in order to reduce a formidable Enemy, or to quell domestick Insurrections? No! our Enemies are more insolent and powerful than ever, and domestick Insurrections we have had none. Even at this Instant, my Lords, *Iberia* continues her Depredations with more Violence than ever, and yet the People of these Nations are willing to contribute their last *Grull*, to enable the Government to support its own Honour. This last Insult, my Lords, we have received from *Iberia*, is of a Piece with the rest of her Conduct, for these 20 *Moons* past. What could we expect after submitting to the Terms of the Convention, after submitting to reduce the Demands of our Merchants very near one half, after submitting to accept of their infamous Protest, and after submitting to deduct 45,000 Sprugs for the prompt Payment of what will never be paid?

The noble Nardac has told us, that we don't know what Part a neighbouring Power may take, if we should proceed to violent Measures. Let her take what Part she will, my Lords, we can be in no worse Situation than we are. But what Part can she take? She cannot look us in the Face at Sea; she cannot prevent our seizing the

the *Iberian Plate-Fleet*; she cannot reclaim one Farthing of the Effects, if we should seize them, because they are all entered in *Iberian Names*; and therefore it will become our lawful Prize. But, says the noble Nardac, We are not yet ready. What not ready, my Lords, at this time of Day? Whose Fault is that? Has the Government been refused any Thing it has asked to strengthen his Majesty's Hands? or has any thing happened that was not both foreseen and foretold? I remember, my Lords, it was foretold that this Money never would be paid; and what was the Answer? It was insisted on, that we were so formidable, that *Iberia* never would dare to refuse to pay it. The whole Merit of the Convention was put on that single Point. Can you doubt, said they, that *Iberia* has disavowed her Depredations, when here she pays Damages for them? *Habetis conscientem reum*: Sure she'll never pretend to insult us for the future. But, my Lords, we see she has not only not paid it, but holds us so much in Contempt, that she won't so much as give a Reason for her Refusal. By this, my Lords, she has given the Lye to every Argument advanced in favour of the Convention, and I hope we shall not act so far below the Dignity of this House, as to refuse to put a Question upon a Fact that is on all hands acknowledged to be true. This, my Lords, would give every foreign Power, and every Man in the Empire without Doors, a more contemptible Opinion of us, than they have ever yet had of the Ministry. Let us therefore, my Lords, as a noble Lord said, with a Spirit worthy of the Blood and Name he bears, for once speak the Sense of the Nation, and endeavour to regain by our Arms, what we have lost by our Counsels. Let us lay before his Majesty the true State of the Nation, that he may no longer be imposed upon by those who have so notoriously betrayed her Interest, and disregarded his Honour.

The Hurgo Sholmug, spoke next to the following Effect.

My LORDS,

IF I thought that our putting the main Question could be of any Service, either to his Majesty, or the Empire, no Lord should more readily agree to it than myself. But as I am persuaded that it might be a Detriment to both, and could in no Event be of any Advantage to either, I must beg leave to be against it. The noble Lord, who spoke first, said very rightly, that *Iberia*, by not complying with the Payment of the 95,000 Sprugs, had forfeited a great many Advantages of much superiour Consideration, which she might have had if she had paid it. My Lords, this is one Reason, to me, for thinking that *Iberia* is not so unprovided of Alliances and Forces as we flatter ourselves, otherwise she would never have done so impolitic, so unjust a Thing. And, my Lords, give me leave to say, that if we should attack the *Iberian Plate-Fleet*, *Iberia* would be the least Sufferer, the Loss must come upon us and our Allies, so that all we should gain must be the Ill-will of our Neighbours, and the Ruin of our Merchants. A noble Lord who spoke in the Debate said, that we were to consider all the Effects in that Fleet, if seized, as lawful Prize, because entered in *Iberian Names*. They are so, my Lords; but we know it has been always understood, that so much of these Effects as belonged to other Nations have been as much their own Property as if they had been actually entered in their own Names, and that before now they have been both reclaimed and restored as such. Therefore, my Lords, as I see no Good that can attend our putting the main Question; I hope your Lordships will agree to our putting the previous Question.

The Hurgo Brustath spoke next to the following Purpose:

My LORDS,

I OWN that I am for our going upon the main Question, because,

if

if we longer defer entering into vigorous Measures, we may lose an Opportunity we never can regain. We have trifled too long with *Iberia*, and if we should tarry longer, the generous Repentment of this Nation may wear off; People will begin to think that they are for ever to suffer, and instead of blaming *Iberia* they may blame us. For my own Part, my Lords, I wish to see something done towards retrieving the Honour of this Empire, while I myself, if there were Occasion, might be able to bear a Part in the Service of my Country, before I am render'd unable to do any more than to sit down in a great Chair and bewail her Calamities. This, my Lords, may be the Case of every Lord in this House, who shall have the Misfortune to live, and to see the Event of our Differences with *Iberia*, if Things are managed as they have been for some Moons past.

Many Circumstances, my Lords, concur to render this a fit Opportunity of making War upon that insulting Power. We have now Generals, we have Admirals alive, who have seen the Face of Danger, who have formerly helped to reduce the Power of that Nation which now dictates the Counsels of *Iberia*. The *Iberians* themselves, my Lords, are in no Condition to resist us: In *Old Iberia* a barren Year has reduced the Inhabitants to the utmost Misery; the Court itself is obliged to retrench its Expences, in Pensions and Salaries. I wish we were so wise as to follow their Example in this. In *Columbia* their Subjects would be glad of a Change in Government, so intolerable is the Oppression of their Governors, who are generally the hungry, needy Countrymen of the Emperors, who send them over to fleece the People. For some Time, my Lords, after the Conquest of *New Iberia*, every *Iberian* was qualified to be a Governor there; but afterwards the Court grew jealous, and would suffer only Natives of *Old Iberia* to be appointed Governors; at last, only Natives of the antient Kingdom were

to have that important Trust. Since his Emperors has had so much Sway in the Management of Affairs of State, the Governors in *Columbia* are generally *Itasquans*. In short, my Lords, the whole *Iberian* Monarchy is now managed by a Faction. Shall we be afraid of a People governed by a Faction? Or, my Lords, if we were governed by a Faction, would any People in the World be afraid of us? Therefore, my Lords, I hope your Lordships will put the main Question, and convince *Iberia* and all *Degulia* how dangerous it is for any Nation to insult the Honour of this Empire.

The Hurgo Heryef observed next, That the Complaints made against the Convention were apparently groundless. For if it had been a bad Measure for the Empire, the Iberians would certainly have fulfilled it; but as it was for the Advantage of the Empire, they had repented, and refused to fulfil it.

The Hurgo Lodsneal spoke next to the following Effect:

My LORDS,

I SHOULD be glad to suggest any thing that might reconcile the different Opinions of the noble Lords who have spoken in this Debate. I own, my Lords, I am for putting the main Question, but not as it stands. I see no Reason for our declaring the Non-payment of the 95,000 Sprugs to be an Indignity to the Emperor, and an Injustice to the Empire. I think the Motion would do better if it wanted these Words, and my Reasons are these: By the *Columbian* Treaty betwixt us and *Iberia*, either Nation is at Liberty to use Letters of Reprisals, or other Methods of obtaining Satisfaction, if Justice is either absolutely deny'd, or unreasonably delay'd by the other. Now, my Lords, as the Convention is unfulfilled on the Part of *Iberia*, and as one End of the Convention was to obtain Justice to the Merchants of this Empire, it necessarily follows, that

that Justice is absolutely deny'd. Therefore we are to look upon ourselves in the same Situation we were in before the Convention was concluded, and ought to proceed in the same Manner as if it never had existed. If it never had existed, my Lords, we must have had Recourse to that Article; we ought to do so now, and if we do, we act strictly up to the Sense of Treaties; we deprive *Iberia* of all Pretences for calling in her Allies to her Aid, and we expose her Injustice while we are chastising her Insolence. If she should go to War upon this, then she is the Aggressor, and all *Degulia* will acquit us of any ambitious Views upon her Trade, or Intention to disturb the common Tranquillity. I will make no Motion upon this, my Lords, but I humbly apprehend that the Question would stand better if it wanted these last Words.

The Hurgo Hickrad spoke next, in Substance as follows:

My LORDS,

When I hear a Resolution of this Kind mov'd for in this House, I not only consider the Matter of the Resolution proposed, but I take, as far as I am able, under my View, all that is consequent upon, or connected with it. This Resolution contains, my Lords, indeed, an undisputed Fact; but when I consider that it must be attended with another Question, as the noble Lord who made the Motion insinuated, I consider the Consequence of that Question. This my Lords, must produce an Address to his Majesty for an immediate Declaration of War. An immediate Declaration of War, my Lords, at this Time, I apprehend would be very impolitic in us. We might put *Iberia* upon her Guard by such a Measure, and deprive ourselves of many Advantages we might have by falling upon her without giving her any such Notice. Besides, my Lords, the Effects of all our Merchants in the *Iberian* Dominions must fall into the Hands

of that Court, if we declare War at this juncture. But, my Lords, I am by no means for putting the War longer off. I agree with the noble Lord who made the Motion, that the State of the Nation is more proper for Meditation than Discourse; I will go farther, my Lords, and say, that it is more proper for Meditation and Action too than Discourse. I am for entering upon Action immediately, and that we may do it more successfully, I think we ought to enter into no Measures that may put our Enemies upon their Guard. I hope therefore your Lordships will agree to the putting the previous Question.

The Nardac Agryl spoke next, and among other Things said,

My LORDS.

I Believe it was never before known that every Lord of this House owned a Matter of Fact to be true in a Debate, and yet refused to own it upon the Question. This, my Lords, looks very mysterious, and I don't love Mysteries. When People follow Mysteries, they are apt to fall into Bigotry. I am, my Lords, for our treading in the plain Road of Truth, nor can I see the least Inconvenience that can ensue, if we should put the main Question. Shall it be said, my Lords, that this House was afraid to speak the Truth? What Power on Earth should we be afraid of, while we have a just Cause, a gracious Sovereign, and a brave People to support us?

The noble Lord who spoke last supposed, that if we did not declare War we might attack *Iberia* unprovided. My Lords, if I were to give a Man a Blow with a Cudgel behind his Back, is it to be supposed, that th's Man, if he resented the Blow, immediately could take me unprovided, unless he look'd upon me, my Lords, as a downright Fool? Is he not to expect that after giving him such an Affront I will be as ready with my Sword as he can be with his? The Case, my Lords, is exactly the same

same betwixt us and *Iberia*. She has insulted us to the last Degree, she has wronged us, she has broken her Faith with us, and as she has done that, are we to expect to steal a Satisfaction of her by her being unprepared? I wish with all my Heart, my Lords, she may be unprepared; but whether she is or not, our agreeing to this Resolution can be of no Service to her, and our not agreeing to it may be a very great Discouragement to every Man who wishes well to his Majesty's Person and Government. Therefore I hope the main Question will be put.

The Hurgu Sarkbrugh spoke to, this Effect:

My LORDS,

THE Part I have all along acted in this Affair leaves, I hope, no room to doubt of my Impartiality. Your Lordships may remember that I was for the Address in the beginning of the Session, because I thought it a Piece of personal Respect due to his Majesty. When the Convention came to be considered, I opposed it, as I shall do every thing that I think contrary to the Honour and Interest of my Sovereign and my Country. My Lords, as this Consideration has ever prevailed with me, preferably to any ministerial Attachment, so I have never yet been sway'd by the Motives of any Party or Opposition to give my Voice against the Measures of the Ministry, when I thought they tended to the Good of my Country. Therefore, my Lords, I flatter myself that your Lordships will look upon what I am now to say as the Dictates of an unprejudiced Heart, uninfluenced by Hopes, and unawed by Fears. I have, my Lords, given all the Attention I was capable of giving to the present Debate; I came into the House undetermined how to vote in this Question; but resolved to vote on that Side which should appear to me, on the Debate, to be most reasonable: And, my Lords, with so equal, so unprejudiced a Mind have I heard this Debate, that (I don't know if I ought to

tell it) since I came into this House, I have changed my Sentiments three or four times. Before the noble Lord who spoke last rose up, I was quite at a Loss on which Side to give my Voice; but what his Lordship said has at last determined me.

The Affair we are now upon, my Lords, may be resolved into this Alternative, Whether it is most prudent for us to agree to a Resolution which must produce an Address for a War, or depend on the Ministry's taking the proper Measures? My Lords, if we agree to the former Proposition, we may hurry the Ministry too much; and if the Nation does not receive that Satisfaction she expects, we may give them too good a Pretext for excusing themselves, by saying, the Affair was taken out of their Hands, — the Measures they had laid down were rendered ineffectual by the Interposition of other Counsels. My Lords, I am for taking from them all Pretexts of this Kind, by devolving all upon them. The noble Lord who spoke last, and who not only knows as much, but has as good a Foresight, as any Lord in this House, has declared enough to satisfy me. His Lordship said that the present was a Time more fit for Meditation and Action too than for Discourse. What stronger Assurances can your Lordships desire that the Ministry will act a Part becoming Lilliputians, that they will amply revenge the Wrongs we have already suffered, and provide for the Honour and Safety of the Empire? My Lords, let me become Surety for their Proceedings on this Occasion. I know many amongst them to be Men of such Worth, that they would disdain to amuse the Nation, or to impose upon this House by Sham Preparations or Mock-Assurances. My Lords, if they should act in so scandalous a Manner, I should be the first Man in this House to move for bringing them to Justice; nay, my Lords, I here solemnly promise to your Lordships, that if, before your next Meeting, every End is not answered which we could gain by agreeing

ing to the Motion for this Resolution, I my self will, on the first Day of the next Session, move the House to call them to an Account.

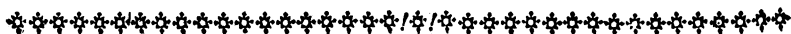
But, my Lords, my Hopes that we shall act a becoming Part on this Occasion are not grounded so much on the Confidence I have in the Ministry, as on my Knowledge of his Majesty's tender Regard to the Rights and Properties of his Subjects. No Consideration, my Lords, after what we have suffered from Iberia, can induce his Majesty to act any other than a vigo-

rous and an honourable Part; and, my Lords, I think it would be doing an Injury to his Majesty's known Zeal for the Good of the Nation, if we should precipitate Measures by interposing in what he has, to my knowledge, already resolved upon. Therefore let me desire your Lordships to drop the Main Question, and to put the Previous one.

The previous Question being put, it was carried against putting the main Question, 63 against 44.

N. B. Mr Gulliver expects a farther Account of the Proceedings and Debates in the succeeding Sessions of the Senate of Great Lilliput. He has already Memoirs of most of the Grandees of that brave People, and intends, for the better Information of our Readers, to furnish us with some Sketches of their personal Qualifications and History. Such Addenda will, we doubt not, be of peculiar Advantage in helping us to form an Idea of the Eloquence of the renowned Hurgoes and Clinabs; which, tho' we may observe to be different in each House, as well as from each other, we can but imperfectly know from written and translated Speeches, even penn'd at length; because, for want of certain proper Anecdotes, the Graces of Delivery, the Spirit, Temper and Views of the Speakers, cannot but with Difficulty be conceived by the most penetrating and comprehensive Understanding.

We hope, therefore, for the Benefit of the Publick, that Mr Gulliver will not fail of his Intention; and certainly the very favourable Reception already given to his Translations of these Debates from the Lilliputian into the British Language, and a Reputation of Disinterestedness and Impartiality, beyond what himself, or any Author, treating of the political Disputes in his own Country, can expect, ought to encourage him to proceed in his Attempt. For our own Part, we will take Care that the Printer commits no more Mistakes by confounding the Dialect and Terms of the two Nations, which, as we have said (See June 1738.) bear a Resemblance in their Constitutions. But we desire that none of our Readers will draw from thence, and the Errors of the Press, any forced Constructions or Applications; since it may not only turn to our Prejudice, but deprive themselves of the agreeable Entertainment they might hereafter receive from Mr Gulliver's Labours.



LETTERS and DISSERTATIONS, &c.

Mr URBAN,

IT is the Opinion of the great Mr Selden, that there is not that Difference between the Faculties of one Man and another, which we are apt to imagine; but that all the Difference consists in their Diligence. "One (says he) endeavours, and strains, and labours, and studies; the other sits still and is idle, and therefore he appears so

much the inferior." What might occasion such an Opinion, unless it was that Gentleman's great Modesty, which would not suffer him to believe he excelled the common Rank of Mankind, in any Thing but Diligence, I am at a Loss to imagine.

Methinks an Opinion like this seems to contradict what every Man's own Experience must suggest to him, and because

because I apprehend it contains too severe a Reflection on the unlearned part of the World, I should, tho' with all the Deference imaginable, offer my Sentiments to the contrary.

I admit that the Capacity of some Minds is capable of being enlarged, and that therefore long Study, and close Application, together with a Habit of considering many Ideas together without Confusion, may very much contribute to the improving our Understandings. As a Proof of this we need only observe, what Labour and Pains we are obliged to take, in order to make ourselves Masters of Things we are unacquainted with, but which seem extremely easy when we come to understand them; for Instance, How difficult a Rule in Arithmetick does that of Division seem to be, to a young Beginner in that Science! Those who at first endeavour to learn it, are confounded with the manifold Comparison of the Divisor and Dividend, and are surprized at a Master's being able, at one View, to conceive the Connection of so many Propositions, as are formed in a long Arithmetical Operation; yet the same Persons, after some Months Application, are able to comprehend many Operations in their Mind, when before they could not conceive one. But it does by no means follow, that the Minds of all are capable of this Improvement; on the contrary, we see that there are some who, from their first Application, could never make any Progress in their Studies at all.

Further 'tis evident, that some are so unhappy, that it is with great Difficulty they conceive the Connection of two Propositions, unless they happen to fall upon Subjects with which their Experience has been conversant; but are incapable of Contemplation, nor can in the least discover the Difference betwixt a good and a bad Reasoning. There are others so happy that they can with Ease, (if not at one View, yet in a very little Time, and with few Thoughts) comprehend a long Chain of Propositions, and are not at all disturbed with what would absolutely

confound some others. We frequently see that at School one Boy shall spend 6 or 7 Years, and take all the Pains imaginable, and at last turn out a Dunce; while another, with no greater Helps, and perhaps less Diligence, lays the Foundation of a great Scholar. To what can we ascribe this but a Difference of Genius? I would not be understood to mean that there is no Medium between these two Cases, or that a Man must of necessity be either a Fool or a Philosopher: For there are, amongst those who are not wholly incapable of Contemplation, some who may make a greater Progress in their Studies than others, and yet never arrive at any Degree of Perfection; such as — at one View of the Mind can comprehend more than one Connection of Propositions, but who, if the Deduction of Consequences be somewhat larger than ordinary, cannot extricate themselves, but are lost in a Mist of their own raising.

I cannot see why there may not be as great a Difference in the Genius's of People, as 'tis evident there is in their Passions, their Faces, and their Handwritings. 'Tis true, there are a great many Reasons for this Variety: Namely, the avoiding of Disturbance and Confusion, the Love, Hatred, &c. of each of us would be turned upon the same Objects, we could not be certain of our Properties, the Innocent would be taken for the Guilty, the Son would be taken for the Husband, the Sister or the Daughter for the Wife, and in short the whole Creation would be nothing but a Heap of Confusion; and it is not unlikely, but that the great Author of our Being might foresee that many ill Consequences would attend our all having the same Capacities: The most difficult and abstruse Points of Learning would be the only Objects of our Study, while the more easy and familiar, tho' equally useful, we should esteem unworthy of our Notice. On the contrary, we see how naturally Men betake themselves to this or that Employment; some addict themselves to Divinity, some to the

Mathematicks, &c. some to Agriculture, some to Mechanics, and an hundred other Things; an admirable Indication of the divine Wisdom and Management!

The Consideration of these Things has taught me to believe that the Genius's of People differ extremely, that Industry may very much improve some Minds, but that it will never make a learned Man of one whom Heaven intended for something else. I do not insist upon any Thing I have advanced to be infallible, but deliver this as my own private Opinion, which I submit to the Censure of better Judges, and should be obliged to any one who will convince me of an Error. I. H.

Remarks on the Enquiry into the Benefit of baptizing Infants, and their State after Death, in the Magazine for April, Vol. IX. p. 177.

MR. URBAN,

THOUGH your ingenious Correspondent's Enquiry about the State of dying Infants has some Difficulty, 'tis much less, I apprehend, than he imagines. What seems to have misled his Reasonings on this Point is, his taking it for granted, *That all Happiness in the other World must be the Reward of Virtue and Goodness in this State of Probation.* This may, perhaps, be true, as to those who have passed this State of Probation; but must be denied as to those who have not.

Is all the Happiness of the upper World to be considered as a *Reward*? May it not, in Part at least, be considered also as a *Gift*? Were not *Gabriel* and his fellow Angels brought from a State of *Nothing* into that Happiness without any previous Trial? And is it in anywise contrary to the moral Rectitude of God if the Infants, which his Pleasure, for no Default of their own, had subjected to great Miseries and Pains in the present World, his Mercy should receive to great Bliss in the other, even a Bliss as great as *Michael* enjoyed when first called into being?

'Twas therefore too hastily said by the curious *Cleomenes*, V. 9. p. 178. That to suppose Almighty God does bestow his Favour on them who never came to be moral Subjects of his Government, but died without any Notices of Virtue—is to suppose him to act without Reasons and Motives, and a Regard to the Natures of Things—and to be a barbarous Disposer of Things—For did not Almighty God bestow his Favour on those who had never been moral Subjects of his Government, nor had ever any Notices of Virtue, when he called up *Adam* and *Eve* from the Dust, and gave them a Garden of such various Delights? And when he first created the Angels, and assigned them their Stations around his heavenly Throne? If it be said, But these were put in a State of Trial as well as of Happiness: I reply, so may Infants (and most probably they are) in the future State.

Hence then we see what *Baptism* avails to Children, sincerely dedicated to God according to this his own Institution. For if consistent with perfect Wisdom, without any previous Trial or Virtue, and without any humble Intercessions of others to recommend them to his Favour, the Eternal Sovereign took a numerous Host of Creatures out of *Nothing* into a Participation of his heavenly Bliss; it can never be repugnant to the same Wisdom if Infants, whom (for the Sin of another, and for no Fault of their own) his Justice has subjected to various Miseries, and to Death in the present, his Mercy also (for the humble Prayers and Obedience of others, without any Virtue of their own) shall receive to an Happiness in the future State.

The Almighty Rector acts as a moral and good God, when for the Sake of the sincere Piety and Virtue of one Person, he confers Favours upon another: the whole Scheme of Revelation attests this Truth, if it be not founded upon it. And tho' there should be no antecedent Qualification in the baptized, yet *Baptism* (by which I

understand not the meer Application of Water, but the pious and devout Affections which are always to attend it) may, I conceive, perfectly consistent with rectoral Wildom, make a great Difference in the State of Infants after Death. If the dying Infant of a Mahometan or moral Person sinks into eternal Sleep, or into a State but little better, whereas that of a sincere Christian, having been devoted to God with Thankfulness and Humility according to his Appointment, be made as happy as *Gabriel* when he first came into Being, God's Way will be perfect: and, as without any previous Act at all to merit such Distinction he hath made one a *Seraph*, another a *Negro*; placed *Jacob* in so much more happy Circumstances than *Esau*, and *Britons* than *Turks*, Why is it not perfectly rational to hope that the fervent Prayers and Obedience of a Parent may avail to place his dying Infants in the future World in much happier Circumstances than they would otherwise have enjoyed? And if this Hope be rational, as to me it evidently appears, ought it not to give that Parent Uneasiness in the present State, and will it not diminish his Happiness in the future, who hath faultily neglected thus to dedicate his Infants to Jesus, who is King of *Hades*, and who allows to all Souls which are continually passing thither their several Stations and Places?

Yours, &c.

July 20, 1739.

EUGENIUS.

Mr URBAN,

WHAT becomes of Infants after Death, [See V. 9. p. 177.] seems a Question of too important a Nature to be treated in a ludicrous Manner, upon the Supposition of what is most commonly (and I humbly apprehend most reasonably) supposed, viz. that every Infant has an immortal Soul. But it is not so much to be wondered at to see one, who doubts whether they have any Souls, and is most inclinable to think they have none, treat the Subject in a trifling

way: For it really then matters not what becomes of them after Death, any more than of the Brute Creation.

It is a wonderful Part of the Providence of God that so many little Creatures seem to be born only to die. It seems as if this Life was a high Road, to another World, through which these Spirits must pass into a future Existence appointed for them by the Father of Spirits. And if so, 'tis very well worth the while to be born, if it be only to die out of the World immediately. And, considering the Dangers, Temptations, Troubles, Sorrows, and Hazards of this World, it may be questioned whether it be not better to be born to die than to be born to live. *Solomon* says, *Ecc. vi. 3, 5. An untimely Birth is better than* he whose Days are, ever so many when his Soul is not filled with Good. *Moreover he hath not seen the Sun, nor known anything: this hath more Rest than the other.*

God, who does nothing in vain, has wise Ends no doubt, and Purposes worthy of himself to serve in and by the Birth of Infants who seem born only to die. Nor need it be doubted but that there are (if not numberless yet) vast numbers of Infant Souls now blessing God both upon account of their having been born, and of their having died as soon as they were born. It was worth their while to step into the Body, if it were only to be enroll'd among the Sons of *Adam*, and among the Saints of *Christ*, and so to make their way to the heavenly World. They died in Consequence of the Mortality entail'd upon 'em by the Sin of *Adam*, for in *Adam* all die: but they live in consequence of that Immortality brought to Light by the second *Adam*: for as in *Adam* all die, so in *Christ* shall all be made alive. They die as the Effect of *Adam's* Sin, and as a standing Monument of it. *Rom. v. 14. Death reigned from Adam to Moses, even over those that had not sinned after the Similitude of Adam's Transgression, that is, over* Infants

Infants who had not finned by any actual Transgression. Death is the natural as well as judicial Consequence of being born of mortal Flesh and Blood: but we no where read that the second Death shall lay hold of, A or eternal Damnation be the Portion of, any one not guilty of actual Sin.

As therefore all Souls are God's, and his tender Mercies are over all his Works, we may be sure that he does not make Souls merely to make them miserable, nor produce B Creatures into the World merely to be born and to die and be damned. And if so, it must be abundantly more reasonable, as well as more comfortable, to suppose that Infant Souls upon their Death ascend to their Father, God, to be happy for ever with him in Heaven, than to suppose that they either transmigrate or are annihilated. All which is humbly submitted to better Judges by B. G.

S I R,

S Ome time ago, in a *London News Paper*, I met with a Prediction of the present Frost continuing *six Weeks*, which Time is now (I presume) more than expired; and this Prediction (as there said) was made by a great Mathematician and Astronomer. Now, as I profess myself E to be neither, but a Lover and Admirer of both, I hope I may presume the Liberty and Freedom, modestly to propose a few Things by Way of Query, without Offence to that great Man.

Query 1. Whether this Prediction was not made by Chance at a Question ask'd, and so dropping from the Mouth of a great Man, did not occasion its public Notice? A frequent Case; if not,

Query 2. Whether this Prediction was made from any known Causes that produce these extraordinary Effects, and what those Causes are, and in what Manner they operate.

Query 3. Whether this Prediction was made Astrologically, from the Influences and Configurations of the fix'd Stars and Planets? If so,

Query 4. Whether it be granted that in our planetary System the Sun be the Centre of it; and that this System is supported by Gravitation and Attraction? H

Query 5. Whether any of the Planets primary or secondary can influence or be influenc'd by any other Bodies than those

which they respect as their Centers?

Query 6. Whether the primary Planets, by reason of their great Distance from the Earth, are not out of the Sphere of the Earth's Activity, and the Earth out of their's?

Query 7. Whether the fix'd Stars, by reason of their immense Distance from our System, can have any Influence upon it, much less our Earth, a very minute and distant part of it in respect to the fix'd Stars?

Query 8. Whether this System doth not defeat, make void and fictitious the Science of Astrology?

If this learned Gentleman, or any other, would be pleas'd to condescend so far as to give a Solution to these Queries, it will be very much to the Satisfaction and Obligation of his, and, Sir,
Birmingham, Your humble Servant

Feb. 18, 1739-40.

DAN. SILIA

common Sense, Feb. 2. No. 157.

— *Nihil jam nisi Vota supersunt.*

There is nothing to be done now but to pray.

Nothing is a stronger Proof how natural the Fear of God, and the Love of Liberty are to Man, than the Ideas which those Nations which we are pleas'd to treat as Bigots and Slaves have of these Things. — I could not help making this Reflection upon reading a Book lately publish'd in *France*, which, I own, I can't forbear admiring, notwithstanding that it was written by a *Frenchman*, by a *Papist*, and, which is worse, by a *Priest*: — It is entitled, *The Institution of a Prince: Or, a Treatise of the Qualities, Vertues, and Duties of a Sovereign.*

This Work was undertaken, at the Request of the late King of *Sardinia*, for the Instruction of the late Prince of *Piedmont* his Son, the elder Brother of the King of *Sardinia* who now reigns. — His Father, expecting at that Time that he would one Day mount the Throne of *Spain*, was resolv'd to have him instructed, in a particular Manner, in those Obligations incumbent upon a Prince designed to govern so great and so disorder'd a Monarchy.

It is well known, there are certain characteristic Prejudices peculiar to every Nation, relative to their Religion and Government: — This Work is not free from them; but the sensible and impartial Reader will make a Distinction betwixt what the Author thinks, as a *Frenchman*, attach'd to one Sect of the Christian Religion, and what he thinks, as a Citizen of the World, independent of all Forms

Forms of Government, and a Christian independent of any particular Sect.

The Liberty with which the Author explains himself, occasion'd a Prohibition of the Book in *France*, which, I presume, will be no Objection to it here.

There is nothing in this Work to flatter the vicious Passions that prevail in this corrupt Age; the Sentiments are remarkable for Simplicity, as well as for Religion, and Vertue.——The late Day appointed for Fasting and Prayer engages us to deliver this Author's Sentiments upon the Subject of Prayer.

"The Prince (says he) must give Ardor to public Prayers; they are to be animated by his Piety; they languish and sink when not supported by his Example, and God punishes his Indifference by that of his Subjects with Regard to him:——Foreign Wars, public Calamities, imprudent Counsels;——Passions that prove unfortunate to the Prince and to the Realm, are the Punishments and Effects of little Religion in the Prince and in the Subject:——Public Prayers might divert these Misfortunes, were they made with Earnestness and Fervour.——When the Prince does not trouble himself about the Practice of Religion, he deprives the public Prayers of their Spirit and Fervour."

Here the Author describes the Vices of a Prince, then he proceeds as follows:

"If he dishonours Religion by his own Conduct, he must expect to find, in all Conditions and Employments, Men unjust and perfidious.——The Finances will be ill managed,——Justice ill administered,——Offices unworthily fill'd,——public Affairs ill conducted, the Armies without Discipline, the Ministers unattentive to the public Interest, and the People without Faith or Probity."

Next he recommends Chastity of Body as a Virtue essential towards giving an Efficacy to Prayer; the Practice of which ought to be so strongly recommended, as generally it is less observ'd, as well by the worst Princes as by those who, in other Respects, are not bad.

"A Prince, in order to preserve his own Dominion and Authority, must make Virtue flourish:——He must distinguish it with Honours, must prefer it to all Things, and encrease the Number of Men of Virtue; he should look upon all such as Enemies of his Person, his Interest, his Glory, of the Country, and of his Service, who are Enemies to Virtue."

We cannot allege stronger Motives to engage both Prince and Subject in Prayer and Humiliation, than that which our Religious Author draws from the Weak-

ness of Man, and the Omnipotence of God.

"A Prince (says he) however great he may appear in the Eyes of Men, is no more than a poor Creature in Want of all Things:——He should forget, in the Time of Prayer, all those Distinctions which have placed so great a Distance betwixt him and the poor Man, and consider the Condition of the latter as an Image of his own."

I shall finish with another Quotation, which I look upon to be so good in itself that it will stand in need of no Comment.

"God places upon Thrones whom he thinks fit, and permits them to reign no longer than it pleaseth him. He raises whom he pleases out of the Dust, a Shepherd, or some Person unknown, of whom no Man ever thought, to sit upon a Throne; and makes Kings, whose Power appear'd to be firmly establish'd, to descend from them.——He sets Bounds to reigning Families, which they shall not pass; he changes, transfers, divides, confirms, and destroys Kingdoms:——He deals with them as the Potter does with the Earth, which he moulds into what Fashion he pleases."

"It is he who keeps the People united, and Nations in Peace.——That Respect and Fidelity which Subjects shew to their Princes flows from him.——When he withdraws his Protection, all is agitated and disturb'd;——the Minds of Men grow unquiet.——they divide and separate,——he permits Revolts, and suffers them to succeed. When the Condition of Princes and Kingdoms appears most settled and most happy, they are nearest to their Fall:——God keeps some Men in reserve to humble their Pride, of whom they are least afraid."

"Luxury, Plenty, Pleasures, the Pride of building costly Houses, and adorning them in a superb Manner, are commonly the Fore-runners of the Ruin of States, and of the Humiliation that succeeds.——When God does not give them up to Strangers, which sometimes it is his Will to do, he causes a Desolation as great, by Scarcity, Famine, Mortality, grievous Taxes, and long Wars."

"The Interests of Prince and People are inseparable; the one is often punish'd for the Crimes of another; and it is not enough for either Prince or People to be separately virtuous, but they ought to unite in a mutual Concurrence to Vertue, a Union like that of his Father and his Children."

"When God is irritated against a Kingdom, it manifests itself by the Imprudence which he suffers to enter into their public Counsels; but this Imprudence is call'd

by

by the Name of Willdom: Such an Infatuation governs them, that they think their Measures most salutary when they are running upon a Precipice."

This Author knew Mankind much better than some Writers, whose Infidelity is a Merit, and their only Merit, with a depraved Set of Readers, and especially that Part of Mankind appointed to govern others; therefore, the next Time I take Notice of him, the Subject shall be of another Nature.

The Daily Gazetteer, Feb. 6.

The true State of the Place-Bill Affair.

To a Freholder in the Country.

S I R,

I AM entirely in your Way of Thinking as to the late Affair; from the Moment it was talk'd of, I look'd upon it as a Matter of the greatest Consequence and Difficulty. For it must be owned, that when Persons skill'd in Parliamentary Craft, and long beaten in thorny Ways of Politicks, take it in their Heads to represent any Point in a fair Light, they do, and will find plausible Arguments for it, tho' it should be of such a Nature, as wholly to change the Constitution in its Operations. I am heartily of your Opinion, that this Matter must be set in a just and clear Light, so as to make People apprehend the true State of the Affair, the real Intention of both Parties, and the genuine Consequences of the Place-Bill, if it should become a Law. The other Day I fell into a Company where this very Subject was under Debate, and managed, I believe, as well as it could be any where else. The Matter itself was of too great Importance to permit my Thoughts to wander; and besides, I had the answering your Letter so much in my Head, that I made it my Business to collect the Arguments on both Sides. You will now expect a clear Account of the Business, and you shall have it with all the strictest Impartiality.

Those who are Advocates for the new Scheme, who were a great Part of the Company, talk'd of it exactly in the Style of their Weekly Orators. One Moment it was a *Catholicism*; another, Recurring to first Principles; one called it a laudable Alteration, he that sat next him, the restoring an old Form; but in one Thing they all agreed, that it was absolutely necessary, and that if it was not administered, the Body Politick might be given over. All Things they said, were in the Spanish Taste of Eloquence, well

season'd with hard Words, and thick strewn with Superlatives. What you desired, was a clear and succinct Account of the Merits of the Place-Bill. To give you this, I must strip the Reasoning of these Gentlemen of all pompous Dress, which, tho' useful in Conversation, would only take up room here. This, however, you may depend on, that barring the Swelling of some, and the Harshness of other Expressions, you have fairly the Substance of the Thing; and to the best of my Knowledge, none of the Arguments are diminish'd in their Weight, at least not wilfully. Indeed, to what Purpose should I attempt it? From other Hands you would be sure to hear them, and therefore any Chicanery of this Sort would turn upon myself.

A House of Commons being the Representative of the People

Arguments for the PLACE-BILL.

of England, Scotland, and Wales; it is necessary, that they should be under no Influence, or Direction, but from their Constituents: This being necessary to a free Government, and unquestionably grounded on the Nature of our Constitution, which, as it allowed high and royal Prerogatives to the Crown, great and valuable Privileges to the Nobility, so it reserved an independent Liberty for the People, and of course for their Representatives, it being simply impossible, that the latter could be dependent, and the former retain their Freedom. This being so, it could not be wondered, that the Eyes of the Commons should be fixed on the Conduct of their Representatives; or, that if they saw Reason from thence, to doubt of their Attachment to their Interest, to think of providing a Remedy in Time; and of curing, if yet curable, an Evil of so dangerous a Tendency. The Power of the Crown hath been often encroached on, and no reasonable Man ever thought, that such as opposed those Encroachments were Enemies to their Country. The like might be said of the Privileges of the Nobility, which, tho' absolutely necessary to their Rank, and of course beneficial to the whole Community, have nevertheless been grudged them by some turbulent Spirits. The Rights of the Commons, said they, being founded also in the Constitution, are no less sacred; and as they might be taken away by a Majority of Placemen, a Bill to limit their Number is a Security requisite to the Commons, who, as they are entitled to their Liberties, are entitled to all the necessary Means for preserving them.

According to the common Rules of Equity

gality and Justice, prejudiced Persons are not to give their Opinions in Points of Importance. But Members in the Service of the Crown are apparently prejudiced; they do not stand on the same Level with other Members; they have not the same Interest, or the same Views; and therefore it is not reasonable to suppose, they should act with the same Uprightness and Integrity. A Country Gentleman, who becomes a Candidate purely to serve the Interest of those who send him to Parliament, will see such Things as are there laid before them, in a Light very different from that wherein they are beheld by a Man who has a very considerable Stake in the Administration, and who is apprehensive of nothing so much as a Change, as not being willing to undo himself even to better his Country. This Difference of Conditions, begetting constantly Difference in Sentiments, would create such an Inequality, as would hinder those Effects that might otherwise be expected from Inquiries, and other Acts of Jurisdiction, worthy of a *British* Representative. Wherefore a Bill for removing these Prejudices, for placing all Members on a Level, for establishing an Equality in Condition, and a Harmony in Opinion flowing from thence, must be not only a very beneficial, a very desirable Thing, but what could not be omitted consistently with the Safety of the Constitution and the Good of the Nation, which must everlastingly depend on Parliamentary Resolutions, founded upon the Principles of Liberty, and not upon bare Forms.

These Apprehensions are not chimerical or groundless, for our very best Historians expressly take Notice of Methods made Use of to influence Parliaments, and especially the House of Commons. *Henry VIII.* kept the same Parliament many Years merely on Account of his Correspondence in the House of Commons; where he had many Placemen, and others whom he influenced otherwise. These Practices were not disused in the succeeding Reign, when both the Protector, and the Duke of *Northumberland*, employed Arts of a kindred Nature for the better effecting of their Purposes. *Queen Mary* indisputably corrupted her Parliaments, as we are assured by a Rev. Historian who lived in those Times, and who treated his Sovereign's Character very tenderly. This Method was practised too in the first Parliament of *Q. Elizabeth*, tho' when her Government was fettered she despised it. *Charles II.* fix'd an indelible Blot of Infamy on that, which, from his Affection for them, was called the *Long*, and from

his Method of dealing with them, the *Penion Parliament*. Not to carry Things lower, as it is certain that what has been may be, all true Lovers of their Country must desire to see this Evil, which their Ancestors have felt, provided against. There is the same Reason for doing this that there is for keeping up Dykes to prevent Inundations, Walls to preserve Gardens, or any other artificial Defence against the Miseries threatened by the Frailty of our Natures, and that Vicissitude to which all sublunary Things are and must be subject. Such Precautions Prudence dictates, and therefore they ought to be taken, and taken to Purpose.

But to advance this Strain of Reasoning still nearer, tho' in another Form, it was argu'd that immediately after the Revolution, the true Patriots were for eradicating this Mischief, as appears from a Speech of *Sir Charles Sedley's*, on the settling *K. William's* Civil List, which is preserved in *Kennet's* History. This good Design, tho' frustrated by such as were in those Times in the Administration, was never dropp'd, but thro' that whole Reign often talk'd of, within Doors and without, as a Thing then expedient, and which would one Day become necessary. This appeared still to be more strongly the Sense of the Nation, by the Clause in the Act of Succession, which disabled Placemen in general; and by the Proviso against Excisemen acting in Elections: These Remarks they edg'd by deducing them from Whig Principles; from that Doctrine of Liberty whereon the Revolution was founded, and from whence our present Constitution flowed; suggesting farther, that all Departures from this could be considered in no other Light than so many Weakenings of the present Establishment, which would be always best supported by adhering steadily to the Principles on which it was originally founded: All Kind of Influence being a Remainder of arbitrary Government, and to n t of a Piece with that free Government which took Place on the passing the *Bill of Rights*, and vesting the Regal Dignity in *K. William* and *Q. Mary*. A Bill therefore to remove this Remnant of the Antiquated Constitution, was so apparently agreeable to the Spirit of the Revolution, that it ought to be espoused by all Friends to that Cause, as the Labour left for Posterity to perform, and which it was neither our Duty nor our Interest to neglect.

Lastly, they dwelt with great Vehemence on the present Temper of the Nation, and of the Earnestness which the People

People had expressed for obtaining such a Law. They took Notice that we were now entering on a just and necessary, but an uncertain and dangerous War abroad, and that therefore it seem'd highly necessary to make the Subjects of *Great Britain* perfectly easy at home. That by their Instructions on the Head of the Place-Bill they made it undeniably appear that passing it into a Law was a Point they insisted upon. On the Whole therefore they concluded, that since the Spirit of the Constitution required it, the Justice of the Thing was apparent, the Mischiefs induced by the Want of it evident, the Recommendations of the Patriots at the Revolution indisputable, and the Voice of the People unanimously demanding it; there could be nothing just or reasonable urged against it; but that all Pretences for evading it were set up by those who were to suffer by it, and ought in Truth to be considered as so many new Arguments in its Favour.

Those who were of a contrary Opinion answered, with all imaginary Calmness and Good-manners, without taking Notice of the waspish Reflections, saucy Insinuations, groundless Suspensions, and causeless Jealousies expressed by their Antagonists, much less of the Grossness of their Language, and of that opinionated Air with which they delivered their Sentiments, as if they had not come from mere Men, but from Oracles, or at least from Persons inspired with more than ordinary Knowledge, consummate Statesmen, with whom it was Impudence to argue.

Arguments against the PLACE-BILL. The supposing an irreconcilable Distance between the Interests of the Crown and the Commons is the great Source of all their wrong Notions, and a Supposition palpably erroneous, because, in mix'd Monarchies, their Interests were the same; however odd this Position might seem, it was certainly true both in Reason and Fact. The Commons could never be safe, if the Crown was continually on the Watch to extend its Prerogative; on the contrary, the Crown could never be out of Danger, if the Commons distrusted its Authority. *Henry VII.* who was confessedly the wisest of our Kings, was also without Dispute the first Favourer of the Commons; the Prince who let them into Property, and gave the first Taste of that Power which they have since so mightily improved. *Placemen* is an invidious Term, whereby innocent Persons are exposed to popular Dislike. For, as it is the fundamental

Principle in all free States, that the End of Government is the Good of the People, it follows, that those in the Administration are the People's Servants, tho' nominated by the King. This is really the Band by which their Interests are united, and whenever it is either cut or untied, arbitrary Power must succeed either in the King or the People. Hence the asking this Law, as necessary to our Constitution, is not arguing, but begging the Question.

In respect to the Prejudice arising from Court-places, it was urged, that all delivered on that Head by the other Party was mere Declamation, fit only to delude the meanest of the People. Men, said they, concur in Opinion with the Administration before they have Places, and if they were obliged to alter their Conduct upon receiving of Places, then a Place would certainly be a Prejudice. But when Men in Places vote as they did before they had Places, how does it appear that their Places influenced their Votes? A Court may be in the Right as well as in the Wrong, and those who think them in the Right will vote with them, and accept Places from them. It is true, mercenary Men will vote any Way, or accept Places from any body. But must there not be some Criterion established for distinguishing between honest and dishonest Placemen, before you punish any Set of Men by taking away their Characters? Till this is done, the making Placemen a Term of Reproach is perverting the Meaning of Words, and with just the same Reason, Decency and Good-manners, Opposition and Rebellion might be made convertible Terms. Bad Men may be in Places or out of Places, this no Man living can deny, and therefore no Man that knows two and two make four, but must discern this Deduction; Men are bad Men because Placemen, is begging the Question. But is there not a vast Difference between proving and asserting? Why then should these angry Gentlemen, who will take no Man's Word, expect the Constitution should be altered on theirs.

Parliaments, it seems, have done wrong Things, and have been corrupted. True. But this comes of electing Men; shall we therefore demand a Law excluding all but Angels? The worst Thing ever done by what was called a Parliament, was done when not a Placeman sat there. Would it therefore be just to desire a Parliament of Placemen? — But to their Instances: *Henry VIII.* corrupted Parliaments. He bullied them too, and broke the Laws; and because he did so two Centuries ago, shall

shall we break the Constitution now? He brib'd the Members with Abbey-Lands; but where are the Abbey-Lands to bribe them with at this Day? The Kingdom was all in Confusion during the Minority of *Edward*; and the great Men did what *A* they pleased. The Government was then rather an Aristocracy than a Monarchy. Must we therefore make it a Democracy? Queen *Mary*, it is admitted, corrupted her Parliaments; and what was the Consequence? Why they comply'd with her a little, but when she came to make extravagant Demands, they did that out of *B* Motives of Interest, which they ought to have done from Principles of Honour; they turned Corruption upon its Authors, and prov'd the Packing of Parliaments to be but bungling Policy. Queen *Elizabeth* disdained this Contrivance, but did her Measures escape Opposition? No. *C* She thought for herself and for the Commons too; and she forbid by her Prerogative the Speaker to put improper Questions. Was this Tyranny? The Bulk of the People thought not. Whatever it was, it secured the Quiet of that Reign, and enabled her Ministry to conquer the *Spaniards*, which they would have wanted Leisure to do, if every Session they must have defended their Heads in the *H.* of Commons. King *Charles II's* Pension-Parliament acted like Queen *Mary's*; they went some Lengths, but they could not go all; and they did many good Things, tho' they did some bad ones. At last the *King* parted with them in Displeasure, the House of Commons giving the first Instance of that Firmness, which in the End broke all arbitrary Measures. It was the same in King *James II's* Parliaments; they shewed themselves very dutiful and very loyal, but they gave the Crown to understand they expected to be governed *F* by Law. This is the true Criterion; a Government by Law is easily distinguished, and while we have that, no Man need be afraid of a Place, nor ought his Vote to be suspected. On the contrary, he who under such a Government should declare he would not accept a Place, ought *G* not to be trusted in Parliament; for he who will not serve his Country for a reasonable Satisfaction, is not likely to serve it for nothing. A Place may prejudice a Man; but he must be prejudiced indeed whom no Place will content. The Independents will admit of no Church Government, and the Members of this Sect seem to be Independents in State. Let them therefore be content with the Privilege of their Brethren, to be tolerated *H* but not trusted.

The Inferences from King *William's* Reign are directly opposite to Reason and Common Sense. That King wore a Crown of Thorns, the *Jacobites* hated both his Power and his Person; the *Tories* loved neither; and the *Republicans* undermined the First, tho' I believe they were Friends to the Last. Bishop *Kennet* condemns the Speech of Sir *Charles Sedley*, tho' he copied it. The only Friends the King had were the *Whigs*. But the *Jacobites*, *Tories*, and *Republicans*, whenever they had any Point to carry, called themselves *Whigs*, reasoned in the Style of *Whigs*, and therefore these Gentlemen, tho' they know this well enough, yet, because it will serve their Purpose, let us not say because they are engaged in the same Cause, they would have them pass for true *Whigs*. To argue therefore from their Limitations is to argue on the Principles of the avowed Enemies of the Family on the Throne, and of the Crown itself. These unreasonable, anticonstitutional Claims were broken by wife and moderate Men; they foresaw, that if they subsisted, the *English* Diadem would soon be exchanged for a Ducal Cap, and this free Government be turn'd into the worst of all Governments, an Oligarchy; for the Introduction of some Attempts have been made since. Who does not remember the respectful Design of tying up the present King's Hands from making Peers? Yet for this King it may be said, *I* that he is the only Prince that ever sat so many Years on the *British* Throne without encreasing our Nobility. What then? He has given Places to the Friends of the Nation, instead of Minions and Parasites. — Therefore let us have a Place-Bill.

As to the Voice of the People; that requires two Answers. First, we say, that tho' the Voice be *Isaac's*, the Hands are *Esaú's*. It is the People that speak, but the Malecontents dictate. A gross Piece of State Mummery, wherein *A* instructs *B* how *B* shall instruct *A*. And a Fallacy that would be detected by the meanest Trader is thought fine-spun enough to pass on a House of Commons. But then, what if this was the Voice of the People? Are their Representatives bound to cut their Throats because they bid them do it? In the present Case they would deserve very severe Punishment if they did; because in one and the same Breath the People tell them, that they are the sole Judges in this Case, and that they are no Judges at all. They are the sole Judges; but the insisting on their Opinion, is ridiculous. For it is insisted upon, not as an Instruction, but as a Law. They

They are no Judges at all; for if they were, they would not send these Instructions. They have in their Power more than they now ask. They would have some Placemen excluded by an Act; but from whence? — Why, from a Place A where no Placemen can come but by their Vote. — If therefore they were competent Judges, would they not do without asking what they ask to be done? — In the Name of God what would these People have? Would they have their Representatives trust their Opinion in the Alteration of the Constitution, when they acknowledge that the Constitution is not to be trusted with themselves? If this is Sense, Argument, or any Thing but Clamour, let us renounce our Senses, for they can serve only to mislead us, and that once done, we may pass the Place-Bill.

R. FREEMAN.

The Craftsman, Jan. 9. No. 709.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq,

S I R,

I AM a mournful Relict of five Husbands, and the happy Mother of twenty-seven Children, the tender Pledges of our chaste Embraces. Had old Rome, instead of England, been the Place of my Nativity and Abode, what Honours might I not have expected to my Person, and Immunities to my Fortune! — But I need not tell you that Virtue of this Sort meets with no Encouragement in our Northern Climate. — Children, instead of freeing us from Taxes, increase the Weight of them, and Matrimony is become the Jest of every Coxcomb; nor could I allow, till very lately, that an old Bachelor, as you confess yourself to be, had any just Pretence to be called a Patriot. — Don't think that I mean to offer myself to you; for I assure you that I have refused very advantageous Proposals since the Decease of my last poor Spouse, who hath been dead near five Months. I have no Design at present of altering my Condition again. Few Women are so happy as to meet with five good Husbands; and therefore I should be glad to devote the remaining Part of my Life to the good of my Country and Family, in a more public and active Station than that of a Wife, according to your late Scheme for a septennial Administration of Women. — But I think you ought to have enforced your Project with some Instances of illustrious Females, who have appeared in the foremost Classes of Life, not only for heroic Valour, but like-

wise for several Branches of Learning, Wisdom, and Policy; such as Joan of Naples, the Maid of Orleans, Catherine de Medicis, Margaret of Mountfort, Madam Dacier, Mrs Behn, Mrs Manly, Mrs Stephens, Doctor of Physick, Mrs Mapp, Surgeon, the valiant Mrs Ross Dragoon, and the learned Mrs Osborne Politician. — I had almost forgot the present Queen of Spain, who hath not only an absolute Ascendant over the Counsels of her Husband, but hath often out-witted the greatest Statesmen, as they fancy themselves, of another Kingdom, which hath already felt the Effects of her Petticoat Government.

If we look back into History, a thousand more Instances might be brought of the same Kind; but I think those already mentioned sufficient to prove that the best Capacities of our Sex are by no means inferior to the best Capacities of yours; and the Triflers of either Sex are not designed to be the Subject of this Letter.

But as much as our Sex are obliged to you, in general, for your Proposal, I have one material Objection against it; for I think you have carried the Point a little too far, by excluding all Males from the Enjoyment of any Office, Dignity, or Employment; for as they have long engross'd the publick Administration of the Government to themselves (a few Women only excepted) I am apprehensive that they will be loth to part with it, and that if they give us Power for seven Years, it will be very difficult to get it out of our Hands again.

I have therefore thought of the following Expedient, which will almost answer the same Purpose; viz. that all Power, both Legislative and Executive, Ecclesiastical and Civil, may be divided among both Sexes, and that they may be equally capable of Sitting in Parliament.

Is it not absurd that Women, in England, should be capable of inheriting the Crown, and yet not intrusted with the Representation of a little Borough, or so much as allow'd to vote for a Representative? — Is this consistent with the Rights of a People, which certainly includes both Men and Women, tho' the latter have been generally deprived of their Privileges in all Countries? — I don't mean that the People should be oblig'd to chuse Women only, as I said before, for that would be equally hard upon the Men, but that the Electors should be left at their Liberty; for it is certainly a Restraint upon the Freedom of Elections, that whatever Regard a Corporation may have for a Man of Quality's Family, if he happens

to have no Sons or Brothers, they cannot testify their Esteem for it by chusing his Daughters or Sisters. — I am for no Restraint upon the Members of either Sex; for if the Honour, Integrity, or great Capacity of a *fine Lady* should recommend her to the Intimacy, or Confidence of a *Prime Minister*, in Consequence of which he should get her a Place; would it not be very hard that this very Act of *mutual Friendship* must render her incapable of doing either *him*, or *her Country*, any real Service in the *Senate-House*? Is *Freedom* consistent with *Restraint*; or can we propose to serve our Country by obstructing the natural Operations of *Love* and *Gratitude*?

I would not be understood to propose increasing the Number of Members. — Let every County, or Corporation, chuse a *Man* or a *Woman*, as they think proper; and if either of the Members should be marry'd, let it be in the Power of the *Constituents* to return both *Husband* and *Wife* as *one Member*, but not to Sit at the same Time; from whence would accrue great Strength to our Constitution, by having the *House* well attended, without the present disagreeable Method of *frequent Calls*; and putting several Members to the Expence and Disgrace of being brought up to Town in the Custody of *Messengers*; for if a *Country Gentleman* should like *Fox-hunting*, or any other *rural Diversion*, better than attending his *Duty in Parliament*, let him send up his *Wife*; or if an *Officer of the Army* should be obliged to be at his Post in *Ireland*, the *Mediterranean*, the *West-Indies*, or aboard the *Fleet* a thousand Leagues off, or upon any *publick Embassy*, if his *Wife* should happen to be chosen, never fear that she would do the *Nation's Business* full as well.

Besides, in several Affairs of great Consequence, the Resolutions might, perhaps, be much more agreeable to the Tendency of our Sex than the Roughness of yours. As for Instance, it hath often been thought unnatural for *Soldiers* to promote *Peace*. When a Debate therefore of that Sort should be to come on, if the *Soldiers* staid at home, and their *Wives* attended, it would very well become the Softness of the *Female Sex* to shew a Regard for their *Husbands*; especially if they should be such pretty, smart, young *Fellows*, as make the most considerable Figure at a *Review*.

Before I conclude, I must let you know, Mr D'Arvers, that I have a little *Borough*, in which I have a very great Interest. My five *Husbands* successively stood for it, and I can be always sure of putting in

one Member at least. — So that if this Scheme should take Effect, I shall certainly be one of the Members, whether I chuse to marry again, or not; and am determined to act with inflexible Zeal for the Good of my Country. — If therefore I should hereafter be put into a *considerable Employment*, and fourteen of my Sons be advanc'd in the *Army*; should the *Ministry* provide for the other Seven in the *Church*, *Excise Office*, or *Exchequer*; and my poor *Girls*, who are but tender Infants at the *Boarding-School*, should have Places given them in the *Customs*, which they might officiate by *Deputy*; don't imagine that I am under any *undue Influence*, if I should happen always to vote with the *Ministry*; for, look ye, Mr D'Arvers, I will always vote for what I think most conducive to make my *Country* prosperous; and how can any Body have a more sensible Proof of the Prosperity of his *Country*, than by the particular Prosperity of his own *Family*? — What! if this Scheme should take Effect, shall I go and vote against my *Conscience*, and turn my *Family* a begging? — No, I have a better *Conscience* than that. — It is very injurious Treatment to judge of People's *Motives* by their *Actions*, and to conclude, because Folks draw *Profit* from their Proceedings, that *Profit* is therefore the only Principle upon which they proceed.

I am sure the premier Authors on the *Court Side* cannot make any Objections to this Way of Reasoning; because I am not ashamed to own that I have taken them almost literally from their own judicious Lucubrations.

MARGERY WELDONE.

Common Sense, Feb. 9. N^o 158.

Niger est, hunc tu Romane carveto.

AS I am a Man of general Humanity, I was not a little pleas'd to see, in our News Papers, that Mr *Fat*, a Gentleman of a black Complexion, has the Honour of being made *Chimney-Sweeper* to his Majesty's Palaces, a Place of considerable Profit, and an Employment full as honourable, and much more useful, than either Porter to *St James's Gate*, Letter Carrier or Gardiner to the Palaces, or Purveyor of Coals and Candles to a Guard Room at *Edinburgh*, tho' the Persons who enjoy them have had the Honour of sitting amongst our Legislators, and I hope, the next Vacancy that happens in a *Cornish* —, to see Mr *Fat's* black Face in the midst of his Brother Placemen, approving and applauding the next Convention; —

H

Tho'

Tho' his Hands are not as white, they are as clean as the best of them; and supposing he wants Parts, by being return'd for some poor little —, he will acquire the Privilege, without Study, Practice, or Common Sense, of being qualified for any Employment in the State.

He may certainly serve as a Land Admiral with great Reputation — There is something martial in his Countenance, that must make a good Figure at the Head of a Regiment on a Review Day; besides, it ought to add some Reputation to his Character, that, in his Business, he hath often stood Fire, which is more than can be said of any of our late prefer'd Heroes.

I know one Objection may lie against his being admitted a Member: — It may occasion a Nickname to be fix'd upon the whole Party. — As he must (under the Penalty of losing his Employment) become a thorough Paceman, and obey Orders, People might be apt to enquire, how did the Blacks behave to Day? — Did the Negroes carry it? — Again, a black Complexion may suit the ministerial Office full as well as the Office of Chimney Sweeper; for

1. People of this Complexion, (especially in our Climate) are observ'd not to be long-lived, which will occasion a quick Succession of Ministers, and give a Spirit to those in inferior Posts, who, without languishing with long Expectation, may hope to rise in their Turns.

2. As the Case now stands, a Minister, addicted to Gallantry, may gain his wicked Will of a young Woman, by corrupting her Relations with Places, to the great Scandal of several Families: — But I should think, that a Black, tho' possess'd of all the Charms attending Power, could never make a young Woman yield, unless he address'd upon honourable Terms, and made a swinging Settlement for Pin Money.

3. As this Complexion carries some Terror in it, a Minister, so accomplish'd, may be able to procure us something that we have not known a great while, that is, a little Respect from our Neighbours.

4. This Complexion might be of singular Use to the Minister himself in certain Cases. — If he had committed ten thousand Blunders, and told twice as many Lies to conceal those Blunders, he might be able to shew his Face again without blushing. —

I know that one Person in the World of our own Complexion may brag of an unchanging Countenance, or, as the Poet expresses it, *Nulla pallescere cupia*; but, as

it is looked upon to be monstrous and unnatural, he hath been detested for it, and every Body thinks it a Quality not to be endured in any Thing but a Negro.

If it be objected, that the Education of a Black cannot qualify him for such high Business, I answer, that there have been Ministers and Negotiators who have been bred up pretty much like Negroes.

A Black, by being of an adult Constitution, may be prone to Cholera; yet, if he should be kick'd (for some Ministers have taken a Kicking) being used to Correction, he will be disposed to bear it; which, let me tell you, may be very convenient for carrying on Business. One Advantage must accrue to the Publick by seeing a Gentleman of this Complexion at the Head of Affairs, which is, that having no foolish and beggarly Relations (for I suppose him stolen young from his own Country) the Employments of State may be given to Persons of some Abilities.

He might, indeed, be a little partial to his own Complexion, and you might see black Lords of the Treasury, black Secretaries of State, black Admirals, black Generals, very black Plenipotentiaries, and Commissaries, &c. As to Ribbons, no People are so fond of them as your Negroes; nay, he might fancy that lawn Sleeves might become his Complexion: — But this Partiality could scarce affect our present Set of Placemen, who, as I take it, would soon make themselves as black as § Devil, rather than run the Hazard of being turn'd out of Employment.

At more Leisure, I shall consider what Places may suit a Malotto, and what a Jamba, &c. for, I think, it would be pretty to see a Motly Ministry. — What tho' they could not put the same Face upon a publick Measure, they might v — all alike, which comprehends the whole System of modern Politicks.

As Chimney-Sweepers and Ministers have the same Ambition to climb, I should think it much for the Advantage of the publick that the two Offices should be, hereafter, united, and executed by one and the same Person. A Chimney Sweeper is at all Times a useful Member of a Commonwealth, which is more than can be said of a Minister. — The first, by a timely Application of his Art, prevents Fires; whereas the last sometimes puts the whole Nation into a Flame.

It may be objected, that Nobody could do Business with a Chimney-sweeping Minister without the Danger of being smutted: The same Thing hath been said of a Man in Power. The ministerial Office hath, at certain Times, lost all Respect.

spect: The Reason is plain; when the World despises the Man, they will soon despise his Trade. But if these two Offices were join'd, it might contribute towards recovering his Credit.

When a Chimney Sweeper walks the Streets, every Body pays a more than ordinary Regard to his Person, not only Gentlemen, but Ladies fall back to him. If a Gentleman of this Profession was placed at the Head of Affairs, his *Sootiness* would no sooner make his Appearance, but all Ranks and Sexes would give him the Compliment of the Way: Foreign Ambassadors might understand it as a Mark of Respect, and send an Account to their respective Courts that the Minister was extremely popular; which would certainly add no small Weight to his Negotiations Abroad.

The Nation never stood in more Need of a saving Scheme than at this present, which makes me wish to see these two Employments very soon united; and, for the same Reason, I think, the Salary of Chimney Sweeper sufficient for both.

When a great Man had dismiss'd the Crowd of Slaver that waited upon his Levee, I should think it an agreeable Sight to behold him creeping up a Chimney with his Broom in his Hand, and popping out his Head at Top; because this Nation hath, for many Years, wish'd for nothing so much as to see the Head of a Minister exalted.

From the Craftsman, Feb. 16. No. 710.

Conclusion of some Remarks on the Conduct of the War.

Nothing is more necessary to a Squadron of Ships, which are design'd for real-Service, than to supply them with good and wholesome Provisions. I hope therefore the strictest Care is taken as to this Particular, and that the Orders from above are punctually obey'd at ———; tho' a Rumour flies about that some Complaints of this Kind have been lately made; and I am even inform'd that there is a Person, who will undertake to prove that great Quantities of Beef and Pork actually stunk before it was sent abroad.—This, if true, must be owing either to the *Badness of the Commodities*, when bought up, to the Want of Skill in *Salting* them, or to some *corrupt Gains* made by those concern'd in the Management of ———. I have heard one Man declare that having contracted to supply ——— with a large Number of Bullocks, and neglecting to make the *usual Present*, upon such Occasions, the Cattle were thrown back upon

his Hands, under Pretence that they were not fit for ——— Service; upon which he privately employ'd another Man to offer the *very same Oxen*, and by tipping a Bank-Note of Two Hundred Pounds into proper Hands, they were reported to be very good Meat, and accordingly received.

The ——— pays for sound and wholesome Provisions, of all Sorts; and therefore the *poor Seamen* ought to have them, whether they enter voluntarily, or are press'd into the Service; especially those, who are lock'd down under Hatches, during this rigorous Season; and yet I am very well inform'd by a Gentleman, who happen'd to go on Board one of our *Tenders* in the River, that no less than *eleven poor Wretches* had died in two or three Days, and several others were almost starv'd with ——— Cold.

These things deserve the strictest Enquiry of Parliament; and if any Persons should be found guilty of such enormous Practices, they ought to be publish'd in the most exemplary Manner; for when we are engaged in a very expensive War, how can we expect that our Men will fight with Cheerfulness, and Vigour, without good Usage; or how shall we be able to support it, without saving all the Money we can?

N. B. 150 l. is offer'd by a certain Office if Mr D'anvers can prove the above Assertions; if not, his Printer will be prosecuted.

Common Sense, Feb. 16. N° 159.

MR COMMON SENSE,

AS I am a Stranger newly arriv'd in this Country, and with the same View that most other Strangers come here, that is, to make my Fortune, I do myself the Honour to address myself to you as a Person capable of making my Name and Profession known to the World; in which you may, perhaps, do yourself some Kindness at the same Time that you are serving me: For you will find that I shall soon creep into Favour with some great Men in this Country. So that your Endeavours to promote my Interest may, perhaps, remove that Prejudice which I find some of them have conceiv'd against yourself.

To let you into my Design.—I intend to set up an Academy to instruct young Noblemen and Gentlemen to rise in the World; or in the Art of growing rich.—As I conceive there will, in a short Time, be but one Way in this Nation whereby it will be possible to acquire Wealth, I shall make all my Scholars perfect Masters of this Mystery. If

If I have not sufficiently explain'd myself, know, that I profess the Art of making Court to Men in Power, or, in a Word, I profess the most noble and profitable Science of *Fawning* and *Cringing*.

Perhaps you will say, it is a Trade that cannot take any where except in an arbitrary Government.——That may be a great Mistake of yours. I have travell'd to all the Courts of *Europe*, and wherever I began to practise I was advis'd, by the wisest Men of the Country, to make the best of my Way to *England*.——The last Place I resid'd in was *France*, where, I must confess, I did not meet with all that Encouragement which my Merit in my Profession might justly have entitl'd me to in a Nation so polite, which is intirely owing to the odd Humours of the old Gentleman, who, at present, presides at the Head of Affairs in that Kingdom, who is for reviving some antiquated Maxims of Government which, I hope, will not be follow'd here, tho' *France* may lead the Fashion in other Things.

I instruct'd half a Dozen very pretty Fellows so well that I thought they might have made their Way in any Court of *Europe*, when, to my great Surprize, the old Gentleman, before-mention'd, signified to them, that it was expected, every Person who serv'd the King should have a Capacity and Talents to qualify him particularly for the Post to which he pretend'd.——Was there ever such an unreasonable old Prieg? Nay, when I waited upon him myself, to offer my Service, a Domestick was sent to give me a civil Whisper, and advise me never to shew my Face in his Eminency's Presence more; that Men of my Character were the Persons with whom he was resolv'd never to have any Communication whatsoever.

However, I did not despair of seeing a Turn in my Favour; for, considering his Eminency's great Age, a Cold, or some other slight Indisposition might have carried him off, and who knows but he might be succeeded by some Person who might encourage our Profession; but an unlucky Adventure oblig'd me not to wait for such an Event.

I happen'd to offer my Service to a Man of Quality, whose private Affairs were in such a broken Condition that I thought he would have taken any good Employment; but he, being a Person of a Cho-Jerick Disposition, instead of receiving my Offer with that Kindness I expected, kick'd me out of the Room, in the Sight of several Persons; which Story being soon spread about, no Gentleman would admit me into his Company after; For

you must know, that fighting with a Man; or for a Man, is no Part of my System,——so that it was high Time for me to decamp.

Being inform'd, that Patience is a Virtue, much practis'd in this Country, both in publick and private Affairs, and that Kicking hath been so much in Vogue amongst Placemen of no small Figure, it scarce hurts a Man's Reputation,——I flatter myself, that what disgrac'd me in that Country, will recommend me here.

As your military Posts are vastly profitable in this Country, I will engage to instruct all Gentlemen in the Art of War, according to the present Discipline; I say, I will undertake to qualify any Person, without Hinderance or any other Business for any Post in the Army, from a Lieutenant-General down to an Ensign, in so short a Time as half an Hour;——that is to say, I will teach him how to look and dress, and salute at a Review; as also, give him a genteel Taste in the Choice of a Field Equipage: Which, I conceive, is all in the Art military that is necessary to be known in your Land Service.

But, as it may be of much greater Consequence to put a Man in a Way of getting a Post, than to instruct him how to behave when he is in it, I propose to throw in the last, *gratis*, to all those who shall pay handsomely for the first.

It is well known, that the People of this Nation have not naturally a good Disposition to learn this polite Art; the Professor promises, therefore, to take double Pains.

As to the Method of growing rich, taught by another Professor, *viz.* by pronouncing certain Monosyllables, or walking three Steps to the Right, or six to the Left at the Word of Command, or by a Nod, or by a Sign, it is no more than what I would undertake to teach an Ass to do in a Week; besides, that so stupid and easy a Qualification must (as the Country grows poor) so increase the Number of Pretenders to Employments, that it will not be worth Gentlemens while to learn.

I promise to teach all my Scholars some insinuating and engaging Manners, or a certain *Jene* (*say quoy*), to distinguish them from others; and that will certainly give them the Preference before all other Pretenders whatsoever.

As Success in obtaining Preferment consists in knowing the Vices and Follies of the Great Man, the Skill lies in applying the Flattery to the weak Side.

If, for Example, he happens to be shamefully ignorant of the Interests or Policies

Policies of his own, or the neighbouring Countries, or, in other Words, a notorious Blunderer, you must be sure to extol his most profound Knowledge and deep Penetration in the Affairs of Europe, and the great Superiority he shews over the Ministers of other Nations, when he treats with them.

If his Character be that of half Clown and half Buffoon, you have an ample Field to expatiate upon:—You must praise his agreeable Wit, his fine Address, his elegant Conversation, his easy Manner, his delicate Taste in Dress, not forgetting so much as his genteel Manner of wearing his Perriwig.

If it happens to be some military Command who never saw a Campaign, or else ran away in the only Skirmish in which he was ever engaged,—there the Virtues of the Heroe must be laid on thick;—every Thing must be attributed to his Courage, and you must never have done talking of his Valour.—In short, if any Person of Quality, or private Gentleman, that intends to do me the Honour to become my Scholar, will but discover who the Person is to whom he is obliged to make Court, I will put him in the Way to do his Business *secundum Artem*.

I shall make two Provisos; first, that the great Man to be applied to shall not, in any one Quality, be like the old Gentleman in France: And next, that the Scholar shall lay aside all Pretensions to Modesty, as well as Honour.

I instruct any Gentleman to act the Part of a But to a Man in Power, that is, to accompany him only to be play'd upon, and take all his Jokes; a Method that never fails of recommending a Man to such Persons in Power as have little Wit, much Impudence, and no Humanity.

I instruct younger Brothers who have a Mind to apply to rich Widows; and Fortune Hunters of all Sorts, at a reasonable Price.

Those who propose to advance themselves by being Pimps, Bawds, Runners, or Spies, &c. to Men in Power, may have private Lessons, if they desire it.

I propose, that every Scholar shall pay half the Sum at Entrance, and the rest as soon as he hath gone thro' the Lectures.

The Professor expects that every Scholar shall, at his first Preferment, that is to say, on the Day he receives his Patent, Commission, &c. over and above what he paid for Learning, make him a Present to the Amount of five *per Cent.* out of his first Year's Salary.

I propose to hire and furnish a large *Hotel*, by Way of Subscription, in order

to open my Academy. In the mean Time, I am to be heard of at the Sign of the *Spaniel*, or *Settling Dog*, a Perfumer's, near *St James's*.

Sir,
I have the Honour to be your most obsequious, your most devoted, your most humble Servant.

Jean Faincant.

P. S. Any Gentleman who has the Honour to sit in either House of —, shall be instructed for half Price.

Any Gentleman who has a very handsome Wife, in the Prime of her Youth, or a beautiful Daughter at Age of Maturity, shall also be instructed for half Price.

Any Woman of Quality (paying a Price according) may be waited on at her own House, and instructed privately by my Wife.

From the *Newcastle Journal*. No. 45.

Conjectures on the natural Reasons of the present severe Season, published in the Newcastle Journal, by an ingenious Author, formerly our Correspondent; being the Conclusion of an Essay towards a Mechanical Account of Freezing.

FOR several Years past there has not been any considerable Expende of the freezing Nitre, our Winters having been generally very open and free from great Snows and Frosts; and therefore the Stock of this Nitre has been for a long Time continually augmenting and gathering in the Atmosphere, till other Circumstances concur'd towards a proper Discharge of it.

2. The Weather was observ'd to be remarkably cold through all the last Year, particularly the Autumn or latter Part of it, occasion'd by frequent North & North-easterly Winds, which brought along with them large Quantities of chill Vapours and Clouds; so that we had continual Changes and Varieties of Fair and Rain even at the Time of the Year which is generally the best in our Climate. By these Means neither the Earth nor Atmosphere have been so much heated or warmed by the Rays of the Sun, as generally happens in moderate Summers.

The Concurrence of these two Circumstances might possibly have a considerable Share in producing this rigorous Winter; to which we may add the Continuation of the North and East Winds, for they have, more than any others, blown upon us for several Months past, and have probably brought along with them no small Quantity of the freezing Nitre, from the bleak Regions of the Northern Continent: But that

that these are all or even the principal Reasons of the great Frost and late stormy Season, I dare not affirm; and what other Grounds and Reasons may be naturally assign'd, I do not pretend to say.

Some of the Consequences which may be expected from so remarkable a Frost, are much easier to point out, than the particular Causes of it; for if we are right in the Principles of Frost in general, the Effects upon Bodies, so far as their Properties are known, will be infer'd without much Difficulty.

1. The freezing Spicula or Nitre being in all Places drove into the Earth where any Humidity or watry Particles are contained, and by that Means the Globe froze into a hard rigid Lump; so soon as the Rays of the Sun or any other Heat in the Air or Atmosphere acquires a sufficient Force to break the Cohesion, and separate and dissolve the freezing Nitre, the fixed Mass will be immediately loosen'd and thaw'd; by which Means all Earths and Composts are found after a Frost to be loosen'd and mellow'd, their Parts having been vastly divided and separated by the darting and cutting of the minute freezing Spicula.

2. After a great Frost, a quick Progress of Vegetation and an extraordinary Fertility of the Ground may be expected, provided that a favourable Season follows, and the Industry of the Husbandman be not wanting: For nothing contributes more to the Improvement of Soils, and rendering them fit for producing Plants and Fruits, than that the earthy Parts be well broke and minutely * divided, so that the natural Juices and prolific Salts may freely circulate and digest into a proper Pabulum for Plants to imbibe; and also that the Warmth of the Sun, the vernal Air and Rains, may easily pervade the Mass, and assist the Business of Vegetation.

3. It is to be hoped, that the great Severity of the Frost will have destroy'd Multitudes of those noxious Insects which for these two Seasons last past have infested the Blossoms, and ruined the Fruits of both Orchards and Gardens; tho' it is to be feared great Numbers will escape being affected by the freezing Spicula: For it is observed by Naturalists, that the Seeds or Eggs of those Flies (which destroy the Fruit under the Caterpillar-Form) are despoiled under very dry and firm Coverings, which are able to resist the keenest Frost, so long as Wet is kept out.

4. Tho' the Earth will be greatly opened by the Frost, and the hard Lumps and Clods mollified, divided, and separated,

so as to hasten the Growth of Vegetables, and produce their Fruits in Plenty and to great Perfection, provided the Spring and Summer Seasons prove seasonable and indulgent; yet should they happen otherwise, and a Drought ensue, tho' Plants would undoubtedly shoot away with prodigious Speed for a while, the prolific Juices and radical Moisture will sooner be expended and exhausted than if the Ground were less open and porous; and, in this Case, the Frost may be of very bad Consequence, by giving a greater Scope to a droughy Season, to dry and parch the Soil immoderately, and render Plants and Fruits subject to Blights and Mildews.

* See Mr. Tull's *Treatise of HORSE-HOING*, an Author who writes from experimental Knowledge, and has, by well dressing Land, had five Crops of Wheat 14 Years successively without Dung.

From the Gloucester Journal. No. 929.

To the AUTHOR of the Gloucester Journal

S I R,

THE celebrated Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE, in his Essay on *Popular Discontents*, has this Remark:—"I shall here only regret one unhappy Effect of our Discontents and Divisions, that will ever attend them, even when they are not violent or dangerous enough to disturb our Peace; which is, that they divert our greatest Councils from falling upon the Consultations and Pursuits of several Arts and Institutions, which seem to be the most useful and necessary for the common Interest and public Good of the Kingdom, without Regard to any Partialities, which busy the Councils as well as Actions of all factions Times."

And then he goes on to trace the rough Draught of some such *Notions* as he says had long been in his Head; but he never found a Season to pursue them.

One of which is, *An Act for public Registries of Land*, by which all Purchasers or Mortgagees may be secured of all Mortgages they shall lay out upon such Occasions.—His Words are these:—"I dare hardly venture to say how great Sums of Money I could have sent over during my Embassies abroad, if I could have proposed any safe and easy Ways of securing them for the Owners, whereof many were resolved to follow their Effects, if they might have had this just Encouragement. I know very well how many Arguments will be raised against such an Act, and chiefly by the Lawyers, whose unreasonable Gains arise from such Suits and Disputes as would be avoided by such an Institution:

stitution: For this Reason they will ever entangle any such Proposal, not only with many Difficulties, but by their nice and subtle Reasonings will pretend even Impossibilities. I shall not here trouble myself to answer all I have heard, and all I believe they can say upon this Subject, farther than by one common Maxim, That whatever has been may be; and since we know this to have been practised with infinite Advantage ever since *Charles the Fifth's* Time, both in the *Spanish* and *United Provinces of the Netherlands*, no Man can pretend to doubt but with the same Sense, Application, and publick Intentions in our Government, it may likewise be established here. There is something equivalent to it in *France*, which they call *Vendre par Decret*, and which ends all Disputes or Pretences; as likewise in *Scotland*: So it is a very hard Calculum upon our Soil or Climate, to affirm that so excellent a Fruit, which prospers among all our Neighbours, will not grow here.

One Argument I have met with from some Persons who always value themselves to their Country by Jealousies of the Crown, and that is, the Encrease of Offices in the King's Disposal: But rather than such a Thing should fail, and it all Scruples must be satisfied, the Registers in each County may be chosen by the County Court, and their Patents may be always granted during good Behaviour."

Such an Act we had Hopes of the last Sessions of Parliament, as we likewise have again this; and perhaps the Recommendation of it from so great a Name as *Sir William Temple's*, may have some Weight towards the carrying it through; which is the Design of my desiring you to publish what I have here with great Fidelity transcribed from him.

Yours, &c.

From the *Universal Spectator*. No. 591.

Of AMBITION in its several Kinds and Degrees of Life.

Ambition, or a Desire of *Excellency* and *Rising* above others, is natural to all who would be esteem'd above others, and therefore in Proportion to that Desire is the Ambition of him that has it. When this longing after Pre-eminence acquiesces. Men employ'd in conducting Affairs of State or commanding Armies, it may properly be distinguish'd to be of the *tragicall* Kind; but when the Objects of Ambition and Pride are only the common Views of private Life, they become *saricical*, and instead of raising Anxiety are diverting,

If it should be the Ambition of a young Gentleman or young Lady to commence a finish'd *Petit Maitre* or modern *Belle*, Dress, Finery, Balls, Operas, with a long *Et cetera*, are their only Studies, while good Sense and Understanding are totally neglected and undervalued: Hence there is scarce a *Beau* but is a Blockhead, or a *Belle* who has common Sense.

Men, who live abstracted from what is call'd the Gaiety of Life, may smile at the ridiculous Ambition of these Characters; they deserve Contempt; yet, is the *Beau* a stranger Creature to the judicious Part of Mankind, than a Man merely addicted to *Speculation*? Both are equally ignorant of the just Rules of Life; and the Ambition of him who would be a wise Man by *Speculation*, is equally ridiculous to him who would affect to know the World by making a foolish Figure in it.

I imagine the most extravagant Fancies and Actions, if traced to their Source, would be found to take their Rise from some extravagant Ambition. Is there any other Cause why Mr *Booze*, the Deputy of a certain Ward in this Metropolis, will drink Bumpers to certain Political Heaths, till he can neither stand, go, nor speak? No; he is resolv'd to excel another Deputy of an adjacent Ward in Testimony of his Principles, by the greater Number of Half-Pint Bumpers. His Adversary has a Soul which equally thirsts after Praise and *Red Port*; thus, through the *Patriot* and *Courtly* Ambition of these worthy Gentlemen, they are in a fair Way of killing one another.

I was once an Eye-witness to an odd kind of Ambition: Two young Gentlemen of *Oxford* were both enamour'd with the reigning Toast of that Place: On some Dispute, in Regard to their Affections, the one put a large Spoonful of *Soot* into his Glass, then filling a Bumper, toasted his Mistress's Health, and drank it with an Air which betray'd a Consciousness of his Victory; the other, with a Philosophical Calmness, smil'd at such a vain Experiment, and stepp'd to his Closet for a Phial of *Luk*, fill'd a Brimmer with it, and tosd it off with *Io Triumphe* and Miss *Molly* ***. Whose Ambition rose to the greatest Height was not determin'd by the Company, and, like two great Generals after a drawn Battle, both claim'd the Victory.—I must add, that Miss *Molly* on this Occasion look'd on them as two equal Fools, and would have neither of them.

But of all Kinds of *Pride*, the greatest, is that which affects to consist in *Humility*, and

and as the greatest Art is to conceal Art, so in some, the greatest Pride is the Contempt of Pride. I have often observ'd more Haughtiness and insolent Carriage in a plain Quaker-like Coat and shining Beaver, than in an embroider'd Suit, and a Hat with a Cockade in it. Much Self-Sufficiency is seen in an artful Simplicity of Garb; and I have known an old Miser as proud of having a Pair of *Tape Shoe-Strings*, as my Lord *Vainairs* of his *Diamond Shoe-Buckles*.

The Female Part of the World have also their Topicks of Ambition: Some fix all their Glory in their Faces, some in their Housewifery, and some in their Devotion; each of which may equally be liable to Censure; for on Examination, the Beauty in all Likelihood may prove an errant Coquette, the notable Woman no better than a Cook-Maid, and the Devotee a Methodical Hypocrite.—However, I must acknowledge that Ambition may be rational and laudable, that is, when it seeks and aims at the *Peace and Happiness of human Society*, and the *Good of our Fellow Creatures*. It is with a secret Joy that I have seen by the public Papers a noble Emulation exert itself at this severe Season, to assist those who must necessarily be oppress'd with every Kind of Want. Every Parish through our Metropolis has had a laudable Ambition to collect as much as possible for their several Poor, and private unknown Persons have seem'd to contend who cou'd outdo one another in generous Benefactions: This is an Ambition worthy the Dignity of human Nature, and the Result only of a good and understanding Mind.

Ambition is not confin'd to any Degree of Mankind; it is evident in every Class, nor do the lowest give less Proofs of it than the highest. How far the Pride of Man can demonstrate itself among the inferior Sort of People, is very humourously describ'd by Mr *Addison* in a Paper, where he observes, that a *Cobler* near *Ludgate* had fix'd in his Stall the Wooden Image of a *Beau* with his Hat off, and with an obsequious Bow extending his Hand to give him *Ends* and *Bristles* necessary for his Craft: But this Ambition in our *English* *Cobler* did not come up to that Nobleness of Pride of a *Flandrean* one. The Story runs thus:

Charles V., in his Intervals of Relaxation, us'd to retire to *Brussels*: He was a Prince curious to know the Sentiments of his meanest Subjects concerning himself, and his Administration; therefore often went out *incog*, and mix'd himself in such Companies and Conversation as he thought

proper: One Night his Boot requiring immediate mending, he was directed to a *Cobler*: Unluckily it happen'd to be *St Crispin's* Holiday; and instead of finding the *Cobler* inclin'd for Work, he was in the Height of his Jollity among his Acquaintance: The Emperor acquainted him with what he wanted, and offer'd a handsome Gratuity. — "What, Friend, says the Fellow, do you know no better than to ask any of our Craft to work on *St Crispin*?—Was it *Charles* the Vth himself, I'd not do a Stitch for him now.—But if you'll come in, and drink *St Crispin*, do and welcome; we are as merry as the Emperor can be."—The Sovereign accepted his Offer; but while he was contemplating on their rude Pleasure, instead of joining in it, the jovial Host thus accosts him.— "What, I suppose you are some *Courtier Politician* or other by that contemplative Phiz.—Nay, by your long Nose, you may be a *Barfard* of the Emperor's:—But be *who*, or *what* you will, you're heartily welcome—Drink about; here's *Charles* the Fifth's Health." Then you love *Charles* the Fifth, reply'd the Emperor.— "Love him? says the Son of *Crispin*—Ay, ay, I love his long Nose well enough; but I shou'd love him much more, wou'd he but tax us a little less: But, what the Devil have we to do with Politicks—Round with the Glas, and merry be our Hearts."—After a short Stay, the Emperor took his Leave, and thank'd the *Cobler* for his hospitable Reception.— "That, cry'd he, you're welcome to; but I wou'd not to-day have dishonour'd *St Crispin* to have work'd for the Emperor."—*Charles*, pleas'd with the honest good Nature and Humour of the Fellow, sent for him next Morning to Court: You must imagine his Surprise, to see and hear that his late Guest was his Sovereign; he fear'd his Joke on his long Nose must be punish'd with Death.—The Emperor thank'd him for his Hospitality, and, as a Reward for it, bid him ask for what he most desir'd, and take the whole Night to settle his Surprise and his Ambition.—Next Day he appear'd, and requested, That for the future the *Coblers of Flanders* might bear for their Arms, a Boot with the Emperor's Crown upon it.—That Request was granted, and as so moderate was his Ambition, the Emperor bid him make another.— "If, says he, I am to have my utmost Wishes, Command that for the future the Company of *Coblers* shall take place of the Company of *Shoe-makers*."—It was accordingly so ordain'd; and to this Day there is to be seen a Chapel in *Flanders*, adorn'd

adorn'd round with a Boot and Imperial Crown on it, and in all Processions the Company of Coblers take place of the Company of Shoe-makers.

Universal Spectator, Feb. 16. No. 593.

Mr Spec,

WITH the Character of having Beauty, common Sense, and some trifling Accomplishments, a Gentleman of Fortune address'd me; he lik'd me, propos'd Marriage; but I acquainted him, that all the Charms I had were in my Person. That Objection made no Difference; for he marry'd me without any Fortune, and, besides, settl'd a handsome Jointure upon me.—You will wonder, Sir, after such Generosity, what I can complain of.—It is this—I had not been marry'd a Month, but I found a morose, fullen, and imperious Temper in a Man, who I thought could never have behav'd but with the greatest good Humour and Gentility.—I have argued with him on this Behaviour, and he thinks, that as he marry'd me without a Fortune, he has an undoubted Liberty of acting in what Manner he thinks proper, and a Right of behaving in a tyrannical Manner. But tho' I never yet made him any harsh Reply to such Usage, I know very well, as I am his Wife, I am as much so, and have as just a Title to as good Usage, as if I had brought him twenty thousand Pounds. As mild Methods are better than any other, pray insert this Letter, and add two Lines to disapprove his Conduct, and it will be a particular Satisfaction, and I hope a Happinefs to

Your constant Reader, AMELIA.

Amelia's Complaint is so just, that there needs no enlarging on it; and I hope her Spouse will think that her Beauty and Prudence deserve as grateful Esteem, as the Female Sex can raise in the Mind of Man.—I have heard some Persons of Sir John Brute's Character advance a Latin Quotation in Favour of their Sentiments—*Quæ indotata est, ea est in potestate viri*—She who brings no Portion is under the Power of her Husband.—But how would they like the following Words, if they without a Fortune marry'd a Woman with one.—*Dotata maritum malo & damno viros*—He that marries a Fortune must be at the Mercy of his Wife? I expect and hope Amelia may find an Alteration in her Husband's Conduct, and should be sorry to hear any Man could so far play the Hypocrite, as to behave one Month with uncommon Generosity, in order to show in the next an uncommon Tyranny.

Mr Spectator,

London.

I Am Son, and, at the same Time, Clerk to an eminent Attorney in this City: I am arriv'd to my 20th Year, which, if ever, is a Time of Life to have some little Indulgences allow'd me as to my private Conduct. I do not, Mr Spectator, by Indulgences, mean any Sanction for committing any Actions contrary to the Rules of Morality: But I must appeal to you, if it is reasonable in my Father to treat me at this Age as if I was a School-Boy, and exercise a Severity, because I am his Son, contrary to Justice, and I may say Discretion. Sir, I have always acted with a filial Duty and Tenderness towards him, and sure I have a Right to expect a paternal Tenderness in Return; I want not Licentiousness, but Liberty: In short, for want of Allowance for Pocket Money, I cannot keep such Company as is proper for my Station of Life, and to keep any beneath it, is as contrary to my Interest as my Inclination. A Hint, Mr Spectator, from you might be of Service to me,

Your sincere Remonstrancer,
MISERABILIS.

Though I am far from giving too great a Scope to the Liberties of young People, yet I was always of Opinion, that according to their Age, there were particular Liberties they should be indulg'd in. If the State of the young Gentleman is true, as it seems to be, it deserves immediate Redress, and I would recommend to his Father's Reflection the following Sentiments of a Father only by Adoption: It is the Speech of Micio in the *Adelphi of Terence*, and the Thoughts are as just as they are tender and paternal.—'Twas always my Opinion, that 'tis much better to keep Children in Order by Generosity, than by Fear; for that Man is much mistaken, who believes Government, merely by Force, should have more Authority, and a better Foundation, than when 'tis accompany'd with Tenderness and Respect: This is my Logick; I argue thus: He that's censur'd by Threats to do his Duty, will be dutiful no longer than you are strict over him; but when he thinks he shall not be scolded, he will follow his own Inclinations: But he that is govern'd by Love obeys most cheerfully, strives to make his due Returns of Gratitude, and is the same whether you are present or absent. It's a Father's Duty to use his Child so, as his own Choice, rather than Constraint should induce him to act well: Here lies the Difference between a Father and a Master; and he that asks otherwise, let him own that he does not understand to govern his Children.

ME.

MEMOIRS of the Life and Character of Mrs ROWE, concluded from p. 286. Vol. IX.

WHAT is said of Mr Cowley, that no one had reason to wish his Wit less, was equally true of Mrs Rowe. For, with the most manly Genius, she possess'd all that Gentleness and Softness of Disposition, which give her Sex such irresistible Charms, and was entirely free from that Severity of Temper which has made the Character of a Wit unamiable if not infamous *. Next to lewd and profane Writings, she express'd the strongest Aversion to *Satire*, as it is usually so replete with personal Malice and Invektive. No Strokes of this kind can be found in her Works. She was as unacquainted with *Envy*, as if it had been impossible for so base a Passion to enter into the human Mind, but exceedingly loved to praise, and never failed to observe and applaud every Appearance of Merit in her Acquaintance, overlooking their Frailties with more than even the usual Partiality of Friendship.

She had few Equals in her excellent Turn for Conversation. Her Wit was inexhaustible, and she express'd her Thoughts in the most beautiful and flowing Elocution; and as these uncommon Advantages were accompany'd with an easy Goodness, and unaffected Openness of Behaviour, she infinitely charmed all who knew her. Under the strongest Temptations to Pride, she retained all the Humility of the meanest and most obscure Person of human Race.—She was exquisitely sensible of her own Defects.—She assumed no indecent Share in Conversation, and was frequently silent on Subjects she well understood, and on which she could have displayed her Wit to great Advantage.—She never dictated to others, nor arrogated any Respect or Deference to her own Sentiments; but in conversing with Persons of Parts and Abilities, far beneath her own, studied to make the Superiority of her Genius easy to them, by the most obliging Goodness and Condescension of Behaviour.—She infinitely loved and revered true Goodness, and paid a peculiar Respect to sincere Piety, when great Degrees of Ignorance, and extremely mean Circumstances, might have quite obscured it to less humble and generous Minds.

She was untainted with that Love of Pleasure which has so universally corrupted the present Age, and is justly thought to have the most unfriendly Influence on the noblest Kinds of Virtue.—Her Taste

was too refin'd and delicate to relish those insipid Trifles, called *Novels* and *Romances*. She would have esteemed the Diversions of the English Theatre (especially those of the Tragic Kind) capable of affording the most noble and rational Pleasure, if she could have believed them innocent; but so few of them appeared to her inoffensive to Virtue, that she thought fit to abstain from those Entertainments. The native Grandeur of her Soul preserved her from a Fondness for any kind of Luxury; judging it much beneath the Dignity of a Being possess'd of Reason, and born for Immortality. She was pleased with whatever she found on her Table, and neither the Nature of her Food, nor the Manner of dressing it, gave her any Uneasiness. She mix'd in no Parties of Pleasure, and despised the trivial and un-instructive Conversation of formal Visitors, as much as Decency would allow.

She had a Contempt of Riches that has been rarely equal'd, and which may be regarded as the certain Mark of a truly great Mind.—The Love of Money she thought the most sordid and ignoble of Passions.—She could scarce bear the Mention of Injustice, without trembling; and the Tenderness and Delicacy of her Conscience, with regard to this Sin, was so great, that she hardly thought she could keep far enough from it.

Her Indifference to Fame was no less remarkable; as she seemed to shun it by concealing herself, during almost the Whole of her Life, in an obscure Solitude, so she practis'd no Arts to promote her Reputation, she wrote no Preface to prepossess the Public in favour of her Works †, nor suffer'd them to be accompany'd with the Panegyrics of her Friends.

As she was exemplary for every relative Duty, so Filial Piety was a remarkable Part of her Character. She loved the best of Fathers as she ought, and repaid his uncommon Care and Tenderness by all just Returns of Duty and Affection. She has been heard to say, *That she could die rather than displease him*; and the Anguish she felt at seeing him in Pain in his last Sickness was so great, that it occasioned some Kind of Convulsion, a Disorder from which she was wholly free in every other Part of his Life.

The highest Esteem and most tender Affection appeared in all her Conduct to Mr Rowe; and by the most gentle and obliging Manners, and the Exercise of every social and good-natured Virtue, she confirmed the Empire she had gained over his

* As much detested as a Wit. Dr Young.

† Dr Young wrote the Preface to Friendship in Death.

his Heart. She made it her Study to soften the Anxieties, and heighten all the Satisfaction of his Life.—Her Tenderness of him, during the long Illness that preceded his Death, was hardly to be imagined. She partook his sleepless Nights, and never quitted his Bed, unless to serve or to watch by him. And as she could scarce be persuaded to forsake even his breathless Clay, so she consecrated her future Years to his Memory, by honouring his Ashes with a Resolution of perpetual Widowhood; ‡ which she inviolably maintained. She mourned over the Death of her Husband and Father, with all that Tenderness and Sensibility which ought to touch every humane and generous Heart, at the Loss of the dearest Persons on Earth; yet her Submission to the Will of Heaven was without the least Murmur.

She was a gentle and kind Mistress; a warm and generous Friend; just, if not partial, to the Merit of those whom she loved, and most gentle and candid to their Errors. She had a most God-like Disposition. The Exercise of Charity was half the Pleasure, I may add, the Business, of her Life. Nor was this only the peculiar Softness of her Sex, or a natural Felicity of Temper, but the most virtuous Desire to diffuse Happiness. Her Zeal to do generous Actions is inexpressible; it broke out on all possible Occasions.

Her Charities were so great (if we consider the Mediocrity of her Fortune) that they can scarce be parallel'd. She devoted by a solemn Vow (*which is left in her Manuscript*) the Half of her yearly Income to Charitable Uses. Pursuant to this Engagement, which (as she expresses herself) *was not made in an Hour of Fear and Distress, but in the Joy and Gratitude of her Soul*, she not only avoided all superfluous Expences in Dress and Luxury, but to enlarge her Abilities of doing good, denied herself what might, in some Sense, be called the real Necessities of Life.

Misery and Indigence were a sufficient Recommendation to her compassionate Regard. The first time she accepted of a Gratification from her Bookseller, she bestowed the whole Sum on a Family in distress, and there is reason to believe all the Money she ever received on such Account in the same Manner. Once when she had not enough to supply the Necessities of another Family, she readily sold a Piece of Plate. She used, on going abroad, to furnish herself with different Pieces of Money, to relieve Objects of

Compassion. Covetousness was a Vice she abhorred so much, that scarce any grosser kind of Immorality could more effectually exclude from her Friendship. Besides Sums of Money and Distribution of Practical Books she employed her own Hands in Labours of Charity to cloath the Necessitous, Particularly the *Palatines*: She shew'd a strong Sense of Humanity by often weeping over the Misfortunes of the Unhappy, and was so touch'd with the Miseries of the Poor, as not only to send her Servant to examine what they wanted when sick, but often visited them in Person, even when ill of malignant Distempers. One kind of Munificence, in which she greatly delighted, was causing Children to be taught to read and work, supplying them with Clothes, and good Books. She condescended herself to instruct them in the plain and necessary Principles and Duties of Religion, and her Grief when any of them did not answer her Hopes was equal to her Satisfaction when it appeared that her Care and Bounty had been well placed. Nor was her Beneficence limited only to the strictly poor: She us'd to say, *'twas one of the greatest Benefits that could be done to Mankind, to free them from the Cares and Anxieties that attend a narrow Fortune*. Accordingly she has been often known to make large Presents to Persons not extremely indigent. She heighten'd every Favour by her Manner of conferring it. She study'd to spare their Business while she soften'd their Adversity; to a Person in some Distress she contrived to lose at Play a Sum sufficient to supply the Necessity of the Case, perhaps, the only time she ever touch'd a Card. To the Poor she was a ministring Angel; her Goodness prevented their Requests; and Smiles, gentle Language, and the warmest Expressions of Good-Will always accompany'd her Actions of Mercy. The Distressed were encouraged to disclose their Wants by the kindest Assurances of Relief, and she treated them with the Sweetness and easy Goodness of a Friend, rather than the Superiority of a Benefactor; nor was she inclined to take offence at the Appearance of Ingratitude in her Dependants. When she chanced to overhear some unthankful Poor, entertain'd at her Servant's Table, murmur at their Food, tho' she had sed on the same herself, she only put this gentle Contrition on their Behaviour, *That they expected something better than ordinary from her Table*.—And she was so far from resenting this indecent Delicacy of Appetite, that she did not, even at that time, omit the Alms she usually gave when

‡ See her *Vorset*, Vol. IX. p. 98.

when any indigent Persons were entertained at her House.

Her Writings give a faithful Picture of her Soul. Her profound Humility and supreme Affection to God; her Faith in his Promises, and Dependence on his Providence; her Zeal for his Glory, and Love to his Laws appear in the strongest height in her Works, particularly her *Devotions*. She devoted herself to the Service of Heaven in a solemn Covenant which at some Periods she renewed and strengthened. She practised secret Prayer thrice a Day, and had Veneration and Love to the Lord's Day, which (excepting Offices of Goodness and Compassion) she wholly consecrated to Piety and Devotion. She had an inexpressible Love and Veneration for the Holy Scriptures, and was assiduous in the Reading of them, particularly the *New Testament*, the *Psalms*, and those Parts of the Prophetical Writings which relate to our blessed Saviour.—The Fervour of her Zeal in the Cause of Religion was beyond the Rate of common Examples. As she could not command her Tears of Transport when she was Witness to any eminent Instance of Piety; so, on the other hand, the fatal Advances of Infidelity in this Nation rent her very Soul. She spoke with the highest Esteem and Gratitude of those excellent Persons, who, in the present Age, have defended Christianity by their learned Writings, and truly venerated them as publick Benefactors to Mankind.

She seemed born for the Practice of sublime and ascetic Piety; 'twas the supreme Pleasure of her Life; yet she did not set too high a Value on strong Emotions of the Passions, and religious Fervours; nor was tempted by the Love of Devotion to prefer it to social Virtue. She possess'd a large Measure of that Serenity and Cheerfulness of Temper which seems naturally to flow from conscious Goodness, and the Fruits of the divine Favour.

Her Love of Piety was not confined to those of her own Party in Religion; and it ought to be related as an exemplary Instance of Christian Moderation, that she continued all the latter Part of her Life in constant Communion with some who differed from her in Articles which she thought of great Importance.

Her Friendships were founded on Virtue, but not a perfect Agreement in those icter Matters which divide us as Christians and Englishmen, in which she shew'd a generous Mind elevated above the mean Principles of Party and Bigotry. She was favour'd with the Esteem and Acquaintance of the Countess of Winchelsea,

the Viscountess Weymouth, the Viscountess Scudamore, the Lady Carteret, the Lady Brooke, the honourable Mrs Thynne, the Earl of Orrery, Dr Kenn, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, Sir Richard Blackmore, Dr Watts, Mr Prior, Mr Grove, &c. But above all, she possessed the highest Degree of Friendship with another illustrious Ornament of the Age, which, as it began as soon as ever her Ladyship was capable of this generous Passion, so it continued, without the least Interruption, to the last Moments of Mrs Rowe's Life. And there cannot be a more advantageous Conclusion of the Character of this excellent Person, than letting the World know, *That her Life was honour'd with the Friendship, and her Death lamented with the Tears, of the Countess of HERTFORD.*

From the *Weekly Miscellany*. No. 373.

True Self-Love.

THE Love of ourselves is a Passion both natural and necessary to every conscious Being; and, consequently, it is not the Principle itself but only the wrong Direction of it that is criminal.

True Self-Love takes in not only the Love of God but the Love of one another as a natural Source of our own Happiness. As a created Being cannot be happy independent of its Creator, so neither could it be the Will of our common Father that we, his Children, all partaking of the same Nature, should have no Regard for each others Happiness. If every Man were like his Maker, the Source of his own Happiness, yet still it would be rational and god-like to desire the Good of other Beings; but our common Wants and mutual Dependencies on each other make separate and independent Happiness, and, consequently, Self-Love exclusive of the Love of other Men with whom we are united, utterly absurd. It is self-evident, that Beings who cannot be happy without the Assistance of each other, cannot be happy without the Love of each other, since without such a mutual Benevolence there will not be a natural Increment to mutual Assistance. We are all Parts of a Whole, and all the Parts, when in their proper Situation and performing their natural Operations, conspire towards the common Welfare. What would become of those who make themselves, alone, the Center of all their Views without any Regard to the Welfare of a Community, if every Member of it were to adopt the same narrow Principle, and pursue the same confined Scheme? It is become the Business of old Fellows, hackneyed in the Ways of Corruption and Inhumanity, to teach

teach the growing Age an evil Lesson against themselves and Mankind. If a virtuous young Gentleman, in the Hearing of these *Veterans* in Vice, advances Sentiments becoming a rational and social Being, like a keen East Wind, they nip the promising Bud of Piety and Honour, that it may not bring forth any Fruit beneficial either to publick or private Life. All *Principle* they represent as invented by Knavery, recommended by Oratory, but having no Foundation in Nature, no Excellency in itself, practis'd only by *Novices* who are ignorant of the World, but despised by all *wise Men*. After such a Lecture from a sage Tutor, supposed to be a Person of more Experience, Knowledge and Judgment, no wonder if the enlighten'd Pupil forms a Scheme immediately to betray his Friend, debauch the Sister, or Wife of his kind Master who set him at Liberty; lifts in a Combination to dethrone his Prince, and enslave his Fellow-Subjects; breaks the strongest Ties of Nature, violates the most sacred Laws, dissembles, over-reaches, over-bears, plunders, or even assassinate. If these Acts of *Violence* are not oftener committed, it cannot be ascribed to any thing but the invisible Hand of *Providence*, which, in Mercy, or for other wise Ends of Government, restrains the Licentious from acting agreeably to the Direction of their Sentiments, and the natural Impulse of their Passions. I would, therefore, desire one of these Propagators of *Corruption* to imagine a Community of Men (if they may be call'd a *Community* who are not united together by some common Ties of *Principle* and *Affection*) without any Notions of a *Providence* and a *future State of Rewards and Punishments*, without any Sentiments of *Virtue*, without any Feelings of *Humanity*, without any Regard to *Publick Good*, every one pursuing his Scheme of *private and separate Happiness*, following the Call of his own particular Taste for Pleasure, and using any Means to gain his End, (which is the deplorable Condition that these mighty *wife* Instructors would bring us into) then let him judge, whether such a People would not be worse than so many savage Beasts, preying upon one another.

The Daily Gazetteer, Feb. 16. No. 1454.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

S I R,

IN your Paper of last Wednesday (see p. 56) we have an Account of a rare political Conversation relating to a Place-Bill, in which it was advanced, (see p.

57. H) "that Q Elizabeth, after her first Parliament, when her Government was settled, despised the Method of filling the House of Commons with Placemen, or such as were dependent upon her, tho' her Father, Brother, and Sister used such Methods." How much this Queen despised having Correspondence with the House of Commons appears from a Letter extant in the Records of a certain Borough, writ by her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain to the Electors thereof; wherein he acquaints them that, "As he had the Honour to be their High Steward, and had taken all Occasions to do them what Service lay in his Power, he now took the Liberty to ask a Favour of them, which was, That her Majesty intending shortly to call a Parliament, (*viz.* in or about 1583, long enough after the first Parliament, and Beginning of her Reign) he desir'd they would let him have the naming of their two Burgesses, and he would see the Borough discharg'd from the Wages which at that Time they were oblig'd to pay their Representatives. He concludes by assuring them, that not doubting of their Compliance with their Request he was their humble Servant. Sign'd, R. Leicester."* In a short Postscript, his Lordship adds, "If you would send up the Return with a Blank left to insert the Burgesses Names, it would be taken very kindly." It does not appear, by any Book or Paper in the Custody of the proper Officer of the Borough, what Answer was given to his Lordship by the Corporation; but it appears, by the original Return at the Rolls, that the Indenture was sent up with a Blank, and the two Burgesses are inserted with a different Hand from the rest of the Instrument, but in the same Hand that wrote the Letter to the Borough, which his Lordship signed; that is, without all doubt, by his Lordship's Secretary. I cannot say these two Persons were Placemen; but it is sufficient

* Our Readers may find an exact Copy of this Letter, in our MAG. for August, 1731, with introductory Remarks. And since many other Things confessedly curious are treasured up in these Collections, it has been matter of Surprise to us, that some Persons who eagerly enough peruse them singly as they come out, should lend them about, till they are lost, break their Sets, and neglect to have them bound in Volumes, in which, by means of the Index, they might immediately find whatsoever Subject or Piece of History they may want to see.

was

for the present Purpose, that they were such Persons as the Queen's Lord Chamberlain thought might be trusted. Another Instance, and directly in Point, appear'd in the Return for the chief City of the County where this Borough lay. That Return was sent up with a Blank, as appears by the Difference of Hands, and the first Person infer'd is said to be one of her Highness's Privy Council, which he that drew the Return not knowing, there was not Room left to insert the other Citizen, which occasion'd his Name to be interlin'd. Another Return made by a Borough is fill'd up with the same Hand as the Indenture first mentioned. And a fourth Return was made by a Borough with a Blank, and afterwards fill'd up as was thought proper. In one County pretty far North, I verily believe the Burgesses had been put in and out three or four Times (so extraordinary are the Rasures) before the Members were fix'd to the Minds of the Persons who drew the Indenture.

What I have here shewn I hope will be sufficient to satisfy any rational Creature. *Whether Queen Elizabeth despised any Method of getting Placemen into the House of Commons; or rather to let all the World see that Queen Elizabeth's Lord Chamberlain had almost as great a Power over the Parliament, as the present Lord Chamberlain has over the Play-houses.*

Yours &c. P.R.

The CRAFTSMAN of the 23d. consists of some Remarks relating to the Place-Bill, in answer to a *Gazetteer*, which we did not insert. Besides we expect from the same Quarter a Summary of the Arguments both for and against the said Bill, as we have had already from the *Gazetteer*. (See p. 56.)

COMMON SENSE of the 23d. gives Place to a Letter from a Correspondent who tells us 'That the only Way to put the Constitution on such a Footing as it could not degenerate, would be to ground it on Nature; for as long as our Forefathers kept their divine Rule of Nature they went right and were happy, but having at length rejected it to follow other Lights, they fell into Error and Confusion. And thus must Things continue till the Rule be again restor'd.' 'Tis to be hop'd therefore the Letter writer will oblige the Public with some practical Scheme for restoring this Rule. We shall therefore wait his appearing again in *Common Sense* on this Subject.

From Mr VOLTAIRE's *Introduction to his Essay on the Age of Lewis XIV.* which he calls *the most intelligent Era in the Annals of Time.*

A THE judicious reckon but four Ages, or Periods, wherein the Polite Arts were effectually cultivated, being so many Eras of the Greatness of the human Mind.

The first of these Ages, which shines with true Glory, is that of Philip and Alexander; or of Pericles, Demosthenes, Aristotle, Plato, Apelles, Phidias, Praxiteles; but confined to Greece.

B The second Age is that of Julius Cæsar and Augustus, of Lucretius, Cicero, Livy, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Varro, Vitruvius.

The third is that which followed the taking of Constantinople by Mahomet II. when a Family of mere Citizens undertook a Task which ought to have been the Business of Kings. The Medicean Family invited to Florence the polite Arts which the Turks were driving out of Greece. Italy then shone with superior Glory: There the Sciences rose to new Life. The Italians honoured them with the Name of Virtue, as the first Greeks had by that of Wisdom. There was a Tendency in all Things towards Perfection.

D At this Time Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titian, Tasso, Ariosto flourished; Engraving was invented; true Architecture reappeared; Gothick Rusticity, which had disfigured the Face of all Europe, was banished from Italy, to make Room for true Taste. Hence the Arts spread themselves to France, England, Germany, Spain, but not to Perfection.

E Francis I. had Architects, but no Michael Angelo, no Palladio. He attempted, but in vain, to establish some Schools of Painting; not one of the Italian Painters, invited by him, making a single Disciple among the French. A few Epigrams or wanton Tales formed all our Poetry. Our only Prose Author in Vogue, under Henry II, was Rabelais. In a word, the Italians were solely possessed of all the Arts and Sciences, except Musick, then in a very imperfect State, and Experimental Philosophy, with which all Countries were equally unacquainted.

F The fourth, called the Age of Lewis XIV, perhaps comes the nearest to Perfection. Enriched with the Discoveries of the other three, it made a more considerable Progress than all of them. The Arts indeed were not carried to a greater Height; but the rational Faculties of Man in general were very much improved. True Philosophy was not known till this Era; and it may be justly affirmed, that the universal Revolution in our Arts, Genius, Manners, and

Govern-

Government, diffused so bright a Glory over our Country as will distinguish it to latest Posterity. This happy Influence was not confined to France, but spread into England, where it raised that Emulation which this witty and sagacious People then stood in need of. It carried Taste into Germany, and the Sciences into Muscovy; it even gave new Life to Italy, which was in a drooping Condition; and Europe owes its Politeness to Lewis XIV.

The Italians, before this Period, gave the Name of Barbarians to all the *Ultramontanes*; and it must be confessed that the French deserved, in some measure, that Title. Our Ancestors joined the *Romantick Gallantry of the Moors* to the Rusticity of the *Goths*. They scarcely possessed any of the amiable Arts, a Circumstance which proves that the useful were neglected; for when a People have carried such Arts as are necessary to a requisite Perfection, they soon discover thoe of a pleasing and beautiful Kind: And it is no wonder that Painting, Sculpture, Poetry, Eloquence and Philosophy, should be almost unknown to a Nation, which, tho' possessed of Harbours on the Ocean and the *Mediterranean*, were yet without a Fleet; and, tho' immersed in Luxury, had only a few coarse Manufactures.

The *Jews*, the *Genoeze*, the *Venetians*, the *Portuguese*, the *Flemings*, the *Dutch*, and the *English*, traded successively for us, we being ignorant even of the first Principles of Commerce. *Lewis XIII.*, at his Accession to the Throne, was not possessed of a single Ship. *Paris* did not contain 400,000 Souls, nor was embellished with four fine Edifices. The rest of the Cities of the Kingdom were like the Towns on the other Side of the *Loire*; the whole Body of the Nobility, fortified, throughout the Provinces, in their respective Castles surrounded with Moats, oppressed the laborious Peasants round them; the Roads were almost impracticable; the Towns under no Regulation; the State was without Money, and the Government as much without Credit among foreign Nations as defective at home.

In order for a State to be powerful, the People must enjoy a Liberty founded on the Laws, or the supreme Authority must be established beyond Controul.

Lewis XI. greatly advanced the regal Power, but contributed nothing to the Glory and Felicity of the Nation. Under *Francis I.* Trade, Navigation, Learning, and all the Arts took their Rise; but they were all buried with him.

Henry the Great was endeavouring to recover *France* from this State of Calamity and Barbarity, when he was assassinated in his Capital, in the midst of a People whom he would have rendered happy.

Cardinal Richelieu, taken up with the Projects he had formed to humble the House of *Austria*, the Protestant Religion, and the *Grandeess*, d.d not enjoy Tranquillity enough, notwithstanding his exalted Power, to improve and reform the Nation: Tho' he begun that glorious Work.

Thus our Genius, during 900 Years, was almost perpetually checked and restrained under a Gothic Government, in the midst of Divisions and Civil Wars, without Laws or fixed Customs, and changing every two Centuries a still unpolish'd Language; the licentious Nobles dividing their whole Lives between War and Indolence, the Clergy plunged in Dissoluteness and Ignorance, and the industrious People bowed down with the Weight of their Misery.

This is the Reason why the *French* had no Share either in the exalted Discoveries or the wonderful Inventions of other Nations; and hence they have no Claim to the *Sea-Compass*, *Printing*, *Gun-powder*, *Looking-glasses*, *Telescopes*, the Sector, the Air-pump, the true System of the Universe, &c. They spent their Time in Tilts and Tournaments, whilst the *Portuguese* and *Spaniards* were discovering and conquering new Worlds. *Charles V.* had lavished the Treasures of *Mexico* throughout *Europe*, before a few Subjects of *Francis I.* had found the uncultivated Country of *Canada*. But the few Things the *French* did in the Beginning of the 16th Century, shewed the Actions they are capable of performing when guided to them. It is my Design, in the present Work, to shew what they were under *Lewis XIV.*; and I wish that the Posterity both of the Monarch and of his People, equally fired by a glorious Emulation, may endeavour to surpass, if possible, their Ancestors.

I shall dwell upon such Particulars only as merit the Attention of all Ages, such as, being descriptive of the Genius and Manners of Mankind, may contribute to their Instruction, and promote the Love of Virtue, the Arts, and one's native Country.

1. I shall endeavour to describe the State of *France*, and of the other Countries in *Europe*, before the Birth of *Lewis XIV.*
2. Next the mighty Events Political and Military of his Reign, with regard to his Religion, which having been given to Mankind

Mankind as their moral Director, becomes too frequently, in their Hands, one of the great Engines of Policy. 3. The private Life of *Lewis XIV*; of his ever uniform and decent Life, so worthy the Imitation of all Persons in exalted Stations. 4. The interior Government of his Kingdom, a much more important Subject, will likewise take up a few separate Articles. Lastly, I shall treat of the Progress of the Arts and Sciences; and the History of the human Mind, the chief Object of the present Work.

I shall not here take Notice of the Methods by which Arts and Sciences were cultivated. This Part of the History of our Manners shall be related in its proper Place. I shall only observe, that the *French* were immersed in the most barbarous Ignorance; not excepting those who looked upon themselves as Men of Learning.

Astrologers were consulted, and credited. All the Memoirs of that Time, to begin with *Thuanus's* History, are full of Predictions. The grave and severe Duke *de Sully* mentions, with a serious Air, those told to *Henry IV*. This Credulity, the most infallible Symptom of Ignorance, was so much in Fashion, that an Astrologer was industriously concealed in a private Room, adjoining to the Bed chamber of Queen *Anne of Austria*, the instant *Lewis XIV* came into the World. A Circumstance, which will scarcely be believed, tho' told by *Vittorio Siri*, an Author who lived in that Age, and had the best Informations, is, that *Lewis XIII* was, from his Infancy, surnamed the *Just*, merely because he was born under the Sign *Libra*.

The same Weakness of Mind which brought this absurd Chimera of judicial Astrology into Vogue, inclined Mankind to believe in Necromancy, and the possibility of People's being possessed with an Evil Spirit. Priests were seen every where exorcising Devils; a vile Imposture! The Courts of Justice, composed of Magistrates who ought to have more Sense and Knowledge than the Vulgar, used to spend their time in trying Wizards. The Death * of *Urban Grandier*, the famous Parish Priest of *London*, sentenced to the Flames as a Conjuror, by a Commission sent from the Council, will eternally throw a Shade over the Memory of Cardinal *Richelieu*. People are fired with Indignation, to hear that both the Prince, Minister, and the Judges were so weak,

as to believe there really was such a Being as the Devil of *London*; or so barbarous, as to sacrifice an innocent Man. Latest Posterity will be astonished, when they read, that Marshal *d'Encres's* Lady was burnt at the Greve as a Witch.

It appears, by the Copy of a Register of the *Chatelet*, that a Trial was begun in 1610. A Horse which had been taught to play Tricks, and the Master of him, very narrowly escaped being burnt, as Wizards.

In the midst of this want of Arts, of Polity, of Reason, and of all Things which give Vigour and Success to Empires, some Men of Abilities were seen to rise up at certain Intervals; and *France*, by the signal Efforts of those who presided at the Helm, grew formidable; but those rare Men, and those transient Efforts under *Charles VIII*, *Francis I*, and in the close of the Reign of *Henry the Great*, made the general Weakness more remarkable.

The want of Knowledge in the several Ranks of Men, occasioned the most worthy Persons to give into such superstitious Practices as reflect a Dishonour on Religion. Thus was *France* divided and degraded; and that sociable Cast of Mind, for which this Nation is now become so famous, and so much the Darling of others, was at that time utterly unknown.

There were then no Houses for Persons of Genius and Learning to assemble in, and communicate their several Lights and Discoveries; nor even a single Academy or Theatre. To conclude, neither the Manners, the Laws, the Arts, Society, Religion, Peace, nor War, were any thing like to what they afterwards appeared, in that Period which is called the Age of *Lewis XIV*.

MR URBAN,

SOMETIME since a friend demanded of me, What is reason? I returned the following answer, viz.

Reason is the sum of the natural consequents (so far as you pursue them) of a thing or subject taken so. And as a thing or subject can be taken wrong, and in its natural consequents may not be prosecuted far enough; so is there, with respect to truth, a false and a right, and with respect to perfection, a defective reason. Consequently, reason is not a thing born with, but is only the state (*pro tempore*) of our acquired knowledge, according to our faculty of memory; and serving us in the attainment of happiness, and in the avoiding of misery.

If this opinion may be right, I should be glad by your means to find a confirmation of it; and if false, should as gladly be convinced of my errors.

Yours, &c.

* This is one of the Select Cases of which we gave a Specimen in the surprising Story of Peter Guere. Vol. IX. p. 67.

Of the great Frost in 1708 and 1708-9,
from Phil. Trans. N^o 324. p. 454.

MR *Derham* supposes, that this Frost was greater (if not also more universal) than any other within the Memory of Man; the Frost that happen'd in 1683 was the longest Frost, but this in 1708, tho' of shorter Continuance, was more intense than that; for Mr *Derham's* Thermometer was much lower on *December* 30th, then it had ever been since 1697, when he first began his Thermometrical Observations; and the Thermometer in the Repository at *Gresham College* was lower than ever it was before. The Particulars of its greatest Descent are these; *January* 26, 1696, 41 Degrees; *Jan.* 9, 1683, 40 Degrees; and *Jan.* 3, 1738-9, 43 Degrees; and lastly in Mr *Patrick's* Thermometer in *London*, the Spirits were 4 or 5 Degrees lower than in 1683. In *London*, the greatest Contraction of the Spirits was on *Jan.* 3, which was also an excessive cold Day at *Upminster*; but the greatest Contraction in the last Place was on *Dec.* 30. preceding; the Reason of the Difference is, because Mr *Derham's* Thermometer was always abroad in the open Air, where no Sunshine touch'd it; but those two Thermometers at *London* were within Doors, in Rooms where no Fires were made, and it is easy to observe that the Frost does not presently exert its greatest Force within Doors, and when it does, neither does it so soon abate its Force within Doors as without: Mr *Derham's* Observations about the Intenseness of the Cold were confirmed from other Places in the Southern Parts of *England*; particularly, he found them to agree with some Observations made by Mr *Cressener* at *Streatham* in *Surrey*: Mr *Derham* observed, that the Descent of the Spirits in his Thermometer on *Dec.* 30 was within one Tenth of an Inch as great as the Descent effected at another Time (and that in a cold Day too) with artificial Freezings made both with Snow and Salt, and likewise with Snow and Spirits, both which Mixtures he made use of several times, and found them nearly of equal Power; if there was any Difference, he sometimes thought the Preference due to the Mixture of the Spirits of Wine with the Snow. It is well known that we can in Summer freeze with Ice and Salt, and the same may be then done with *Sal Armoniac*, dissolv'd in Water; but we cannot by these means produce at that time so intense a Frost as in Winter, especially in a very cold Day.

Notwithstanding the Frost was so extremely rigorous in the Southern Parts of our Isle, yet the Northern Parts felt little thereof: Mr *Derham* received several Informations from thence, which all agreed that the Winter was no ways extremely cold there, but like other Winters. M. *Scheuchzer* observed the Cold to be as excessive and unusual at *Zurich* as it was here with us. The Cold in *Italy* was so great, that for 20 Years past they had not felt a greater; and on *Twelfth-day* it wanted but half a Degree of extreme. As to the Northern Parts, M. *Osbo Sperling* writ from *Copenhagen*, that it was *Hyems atrocissima*; and Dr *Judichas* affirmed that the Ice in the Harbour of *Copenhagen* was 27 Inches thick; and that on *April* 9, 1709, N. S. People had gone over between *Schonen* and *Denmark* on the Ice: By M. *Rocmer's* Observations it appears, such a Frost had not been known in the Memory of Man in these Countries; and that the Frost on *Jan.* 7, and *Feb.* 23, 1708-9, did very nearly approach the Point of artificial Freezing. In the Northern Parts of *Germany* they had also the same Fate with their Neighbours of *Denmark*, as appears from an academical Exercise in the University of *Hall*, *June* 13, 1709, by G. *Remus*, entitled *Consideratio Physico-mathematica Hyemis proxime præterlapsæ*, &c. M. *Remus* distributes that Winter into five Periods, the first of which he begins at *October* 19, 1708, N. S. at which Time the cold Weather began with them at *Hall*, the Northern Winds blowing then, and frosty Weather accompanying it; but at *Upminster* it began somewhat sooner; for the Winds were Northerly all the latter End of *September*, and there was a Hoar-frost on *Michaelmas* and the following Days; after which, for a great part of *October* to the 23d, the Weather was for the most part hoar-frosty, or frosty, very agreeably to M. *Remus's* Observations; he places the End of this first Period on *November* 3. The second Period, which with its Interval takes in *November* and *December*, Mr *Derham* found pretty much to agree with his own Observations, the Weather being often warm or cold at *Upminster* as it was at *Hall*, and the Winds also not very different; only he observed that the Cold in one Place commonly preceded that in the other; and the violent Wind, M. *Remus* says, blew the Night preceding *Dec.* 13. N. S. was not perceivable at *Upminster*, till the second Day after about Noon, at which time it had spent itself much, and was only a brisk Easterly Wind, but no Storm. The third Period begins on *Jan.* 5, N. S.

N. S. of which M. Remus says, "The Scene was suddenly changed, and to the Surprise of all Europe, this Period began with an extraordinary and almost unusual Cold." At the same Time the Wind and Weather began to change at *Upminster*, as M. Remus says it did at *Hall*, and the Cold also began to increase.

M. Remus's third Period ends Jan. 25, N. S. with a Westerly Wind and a Thaw, which held for a few Days. At *Upminster* the Wind was Southerly at the same time, with a Thaw likewise. M. Remus begins the fourth Period on Jan. 31, N. S. in which Mr. Derham observed a great Agreement between their Observations as to the Cold; and those Days on which M. Remus marked the Westerly Winds to have been strong, it was the same at *Upminster*; and there was also some, but less Agreement in the coasting and shifting of the Winds throughout this Period. The fifth and last Period M. Remus places between Feb. 17 and March 17, N. S. in this, he says, the cold Weather returned, and continued long; and it did the same at *Upminster*; but as to the End of this Period, Mr. Derham found some Difference and some Agreement between their Observations; the Snow was more with them than with us; the Winds changed with us from the Easterly to the Westerly and Southerly Points a Day or two sooner than with them, then again agreed with them; and soon after veered about to the Easterly and Northerly Points, as it did with them; and Mr. Derham also further observed, that when the Winds agreed in both Places, the Wind at *Upminster* was of some Force. As to the Warmth of the Weather all this time, Mr. Derham found a pretty deal of Agreement; only as the Wind changed two Days sooner at *Upminster*, so we had the mild Weather M. Remus mentions two Days sooner; then it grew colder at *Upminster*, as M. Remus says it did with them; and whereas he marks April 13, N. S. to have been the first Day on which the Spirits rose to the Point of Warmth, Mr. Derham found by his Thermometer that the preceding Day had been as warm as that, as also the following Days, and each of them warmer than any had been all the preceding Winter; tho' there had been several warm Days before that time, particularly March 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 28, O. S. but the rest in that Month were cold for the most part. As to the Effects of this Frost, the Waters were frozen in several Places to an extraordinary Depth; tho' Mr. Derham hardly believes to that Depth as in the long Frost in 1683, when the *Thames* was

frozen in such a manner, that People crossed it Above-Bridge; but that was only towards low Water, when the great Flakes of Ice stopp'd each other at the Bridge, till they form'd one continued Bed of Ice from thence almost to the Temple; but when the Flood came, the Ice broke, and was all carried with the Current up the River.

Mr. Derham further mentions that we had several wild Swans, Brent Geese, and many of the rarer Gull-Kind, and other Birds not usually seen in *England*; that the Fresh-Water Fish were destroy'd, that near *Dantzick* small Birds dropp'd down for want of Strength; that near *Paris* 60 Men and several Cattle were frozen to Death, and 80 French Soldiers all kill'd on the Road with Cold, near *Namur*; that some Marines in our Men of War on the Coast of *Italy* dy'd of Cold, others lost their Fingers and Toes; that our Larks and small Birds, which used to be numerous, became Rarities here. As to Vegetables, Plants, Garden Herbs, and Wall-Fruit Trees, few escap'd Destruction or Damage; that the Frost in 1683 cleft Oaks and the Bodies of Vines, but in this of 1708-9 there were Intervals and Falls of Snow, which proved a good Defence to the Ground; but what is strange, that the Wheat suffer'd more by the Sun than the Frost, that is, the Sun melting away the Snow on the Southern Side of the Furrows, and opening the Ground, it was exposed to the nocturnal Frost. But the Snow lying thicker on the Northern Parts of the Land, they had a plentiful Harvest.

Mr. Derham observes, that this severe Cold did not destroy the noxious Insects; that in *Switzerland*, tho' this Frost had dismal Effects on the Vines and even largest Walnut Trees, yet some Places defended towards the North by very high Ridges, namely at *Veserna* near the Lake *Rivaricus*, the Vines and Trees were not only unhurt, but loaded with Fruit the following Season; and at *Vettis*, a Village at the Foot of the high Mountain *Galanda*, they had scarcely ever felt a milder Winter, tho' in the next Village, *Valentin*, the People felt the Extremity of the Cold, and thought their Neighbours at *Vetta* had perish'd with it.

Strange Effects of the Frost in 1740.

Near *Leicester* is now a Column of Ice 10 Foot long and three in Diameter, the several natural flutings and Cavities whereof are very surprising. — In the Parish of *Ipsomer* near *Cheadle*, *Staffordshire*, one 10 Yards 39rs high, and 12 about, occasion'd by the dripping of a Rivulet down a Rock.

To the venerable Sages of Westminster-Hall,
The humble Petition of the River Thames,

Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioner was last *Christmas*, to the great Surprise of all in his Neighbourhood, arrested in his Bed by a couple of beisterous and mischievous Bailiffs Followers, whose Names are *North* and *East*: These unmerciful Creatures seiz'd upon all his Goods and Moveables, have in strict Durance ever since closely confin'd him, and at the same time kept him expos'd all this rigorous Season to the Cold, so that he fears he shall lose the Use of his Limbs. That these unrelenting Ministers of Punishment have also treated him with the utmost Contempt, and Insolence, have even made a publick Shew of him, have call'd in Heaps of Ragamuffins to trample upon him, and what is worst of all, have forced a numerous Family, which he us'd to provide for, to beg in the Streets.

That the Afflictions and Distresses of your Petitioner were by Means aforesaid so affecting and moving, as in one Night to have turn'd him as grey as a Cat.

That the Grief of your Petitioner, who has ever distinguish'd himself for being serviceable to his Country, is greatly encreas'd, upon reflecting, that in these Circumstances he is so far from being as usual useful to the Publick; that he is become a Burden and a Nuisance to it.

That your Petitioner intends, as soon as he can obtain his Liberty, to go to Sea along with a Squadron of Observations, which is to guard the Channel, where he is resolved to signalize himself, and shew his publick Spirit, by serving without Pay or Recompence.

That your Petitioner is not conscious of having ever been guilty of a Crime that deserved so severe a Punishment, but acknowledges, that he did sometime ago, out of Curiosity, in a very rude and abrupt Manner, whilst the Courts were sitting, enter Westminster-hall, and by so doing did, tho' with no malicious Design, spread a general Panic, and throw Matters into a great Confusion. For this Misdemeanor your Petitioner humbly apprehends, that as the Cause was not cognizable by any of the Courts there, Application has been made to the supreme Court of Judicature, and this severe Process has thereupon issued, and been serv'd in manner aforesaid.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays, in Consideration of his past Services, and of those he may do in future, that Ap-

plication may be, once again made for a Stop to be put to these rigorous Proceedings, and that he may recover his Liberty And your Petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

Directions (from Ireland) concerning the raising and sowing of Flax-Seed.

OUR Linnen Trade, which is a great Support to the Port, and chiefly to the laborious People in the North of Ireland, is in danger of suffering by the Losses of Flax-seed in Storms at Sea, which ought to be repaired by our Care and Diligence in raising our own Seed, since our Lands will answer it, as hath been sufficiently tryed by a Gentleman in the County of *Armagh*, who by stacking the Flax and Seed every Year in Harvest, hath saved it for 7 Years as good as ever was imported: He hath been making many Experiments, and finds no Difficulty in saving it thus from Rats and other Vermin; he orders the Stack to be made in a Field at a considerable distance from the Shelter of any Hedge or old Ditch; the Bottom to be made of the Branches of Trees, plashing of Quicksetts, or of Furze about a Foot and a half from the Ground, above that raise two Foot of Hay, then put on the Flax, and over it give a good Top of Hay, and then a thin Coat of Thatch, and for its better Security from Vermin a little Poison may be put into it prepared as is usual for Corn Stacks; let it stand till about the Beginning of *April*, beat out the Seed near sowing Time, and it will be found to be surer and better than what is usually imported; if any be to spare, it may be put into close Vessels, and it will continue very good till next Season. It is computed that very near a third Part of the Flax Seed of Ireland is damaged by beating it out too soon; the Hay that is put under it and over it for its Safety will be as good for Cattle as out of the Hay-Stack. It is a Loss to sow a less Quantity for Seed than a Barrel, because its Product is too little for a Stack: Therefore it is hoped those Gentlemen who would be looked upon as Friends to their Country, will forbear distributing good Fresh Riga Seed to their poor Tenants in Pecks, Bushels, or small Quantities, which cannot be rightly propagated, when they may buy in the Markets good Irish Seed, fit to be pulled green for fine Linnen, or for present Use: It's true, the Flax thus kept in a Stack, is not so fine as that which is immediately dress'd, but it will make good Cloth of any Sort under two Shillings per Yard, which is found to be the best for the Use of our Country and for Exportation. It cannot be

be denied that in a very hot Season, such as in other Countries, there is a Possibility that the Seed may be made so dry with the Heat of the Sun, that it may do without Stacking; but such Seasons seldom happen in this Country, perhaps not once in seven Years, &c.

Eclipse of the Sun, observed at Stoke-Newington by I. B.

Appar. Time

Dec. 18, 1739.

20h. 9' 0" The Sun emerging from the Vapours of the Horizon, the Eclipse seem'd to have been begun some Minutes.

21h. 2' 2" It ended.

Mr I. N. De L'Isle, first Astronomer to the Empress of Russia, sent me his Observation of the same Eclipse at Petersburg as follows:

Appar. Time.

Dec. 18. 22h. 10' 39" The Eclipse begun.
19. 00 00 49" It ended.

Eclipse of the Moon Observed at Stoke-Newington, by I. B.

Appar. Time.

Jan. 2, 1749.

8h. 53' 50" The Shadow touch'd the Spot Plato.

9h. 31' 15" Beginning of Total Darkness.

11h. 15' 25" End of Total Darkness.

12h. 23' 55" End of the Eclipse.

The same Eclipse observed at Newcastle upon Tyne, by J. T.

App. Time.

Jan. 2, 1740.

8h. 14' Beginning.

9h. 25' Total Immersion.

11h. 8' Began to emerge.

12h. 15' End.

Extract of a Letter from Carlisle. Feb. 23, 1740.

Our Frost broke on Sunday the 17th Instant, and notwithstanding the Rapidity of some of our Rivers, which withstood its Assaults long before they froze, I measur'd some of the icy Fragments tost ashore by the Flood 22½ Inches thick next Day after the Thaw, the like certainly never known in these Climates. The Ice on the River Eden by Carlisle, which is many Miles lengthways in several Places, is not risen to the Flood, and we expect very bad Consequences whenever it shall, unless dissolv'd by a gentle Thaw, which the present Circumstances seem to promise, it having bore all manner of Carnages for six Weeks past, and must be

very thick. Our Snow is quite gone, save in the Mountains.

From Uffington in Berks,

Most of the large Oak Trees growing in the Common Meadow are split by the Violence of the Frost.

From the Newcastle Journal.

From Middleton in Teasdale we have an Account of a very remarkable Piece of Frost-Work: A natural Cascade near that Place, whose Stream pours from a Rock about twelve Yards high, has (by the Violence and Continuance of the Frost) been converted into a prodigious Icicle, which measures 20 Yards in Circumference, but is hollow within, and the Cavern big enough to contain 12 Men together. Our Correspondent tells us he was one of seven Persons, who carried a Bottle of Brandy into it and made Punch of some Water which they found there, and drank the King's Health, Prosperity to his Government, and Success to his British Arms. Hence, let all those who view with envious Hate, Old England's Glory and her happy State; Let all the Proud of every Nation know, Britain's true Sons, tho' cas'd with Ice and Snow, Their native Warmth and Vigour still retain, Fix'd on Revenge against insulting Spain.

From the Daily Advertiser, Feb. 19.

There having been two Masquerades to one Fast, a Person who has the Welfare, Religion, and Morals of his Countrymen much at Heart, in a Letter to the Author observes the Absurdity and Impertinence of the many Dabblers in Party Disputes and Political Systems, who only fret and tease one another, without giving the least rational Entertainment to Men of Sense or Sobriety; and inveighs strongly against the Impiety of masquerading, & nocturnal Sacrifice to Bacchus and Venus — And censures the unthinking Folly of People of Distinction, who have made a mean Exchange of the old English manly Exercises, for this Piece of ridiculous, squeaking Nonsense, which tends to the enervating the Minds and Fortunes of their Fellow-Subjects, while we are engaged in an expensive and doubtful War. He adds, that our Oblations are of no worth while we openly encourage such Revels of Vice and Folly, instead of Sobriety and Virtue.

The Year FORTY. (From the London Evening-Post.)

FORTY, some say, will be a Year of Wonders; [Thunders; Some say, a Year of Calmness, some of Whate'er befalls us, how can Wonders cease? [Peace. War's now as much our Wonder as was

From the *Universal Spectator*; N^o. 537.

Mr Spectator gives us some Remarks on the Prejudices of Education, occasion'd by a private Letter from France, to Mr R. in England, written by D. W. who after unexpected Favours from a French Count, was, for speaking in favour of the Church of England, forbid his House: Upon this he composed the following Fable.

TWO EMMETS. A FABLE.

WHERE art or power can prevail,
On ev'ry round in nature's scale,

There tyrants iron scepters sway,

The weak and ignorant obey:

Hard fate of sublimary things!

From vilest reptiles up to kings:

To meet, with bigger powers indur'd,

An Ant may bear similitude:

The following tale attend, you'll see

How apropos the Simile.

To sport himself, and kill an idle hour,
An Emmet fam'd for learning, wealth, and pow'r,

Would lay sometimes his usual taste aside,

(Or rather deels in humbler guise his pride)

Seem equal with the meanest pismire clown,

And prove the rustick's parts, and shew his own.

It chanc'd on one of Cancers fiery days,

When, scarce oblique Sol darts meridian rays,

Beneath a leaf of plantane's ample shade,

The mighty subject of my tale was laid:

A porter insect lab'ring in the heat

He saw, and beckon'd to his cool retreat.

Come, friend, said he, refresh yourself awhile,

The live long day's too many hours to toil:

The humble creature bless'd his stars to find

An Ant, of rank superior, so kind.

The Don by various queries sought to know,

Why this, why that, and t'other thing was so.

The slaves solutions pleas'd to many part;

But ah! one fatal query came at last:

When you approach the sacred grove,

To pay acknowledgments to Jove;

Say, would it, think you, please him best,

If north, if south, if east or west,

Your prayers and praises were address'd.

He said, for decency and order's sake,

I always chase the common way to take;

Confess his wond'rous goodness, wisdom, power,

And prostitute towards the rising fun adore:

Extol Jove! the universal lord,

Alike thro' all the world to be ador'd,

Extensive as his influence in his care,

Regards alike his creatures every where;

To his inspection all things naked be:

What's mode, or point, or place, O Jove, to thee!

Thou wilt; if humble thoughts inspire my mind,

(My soul to practise all thy laws incli'n'd),

As thou art wise, and just, and good, be kind.

He said. The other redd'ning high confess'd

The flaming ardour kindling in his breast;

Which, backing forth, the following words ex-

press'd:

Does your consummate wisdom disapprove

The rules and orders first receiv'd from Jove?

Convey'd, unerring, down from days of old,

Revolving suns, a thousand, thousand told,

Can reason's overthrow plain evidence?

Shall laws divine submit to human sense?

May, no reply, as you your safety prize,
Let silence cover your absurdities:
Pursue the good old path our fathers trod;
Who dares dispute his laws, blasphemes his god.
This once for all; farewell; but henceforth know,
Whene'er we meet, you'll surely meet a foe.
The slave oblig'd in silence to withdraw,
Too late the danger, of his freedom saw;
And sighing, heavens! is this the case, said he,
'Twixt Ants of high, and Ants of low degree?
Can one assuming fellow-emmet's frown,
Confute another's notions? prove his own?
Does truth from power and riches always rise?
Infallible are all the great and wise?
Did Jove ordain my mind, my reason low,
Because he'd make my circumstances so?
Does gaudy pomp bespeak regard divine,
Bestow'd but where superior favours shine?
Conclusions false they draw, who judge by sense
The wise, tho' secret ways of providence;
For some are curs'd in state, some bless'd in indigence.

Where's then the odds, the mighty diff'rence tell,
By which the high the humble Ants excel?

Alike created, and preserv'd by Jove;

Alike the objects of his care and love:

In cells alike our shapeless embryos lay,

E'er power suffic'd to crawl and see the day:

The same our substance, and our form the same,

When first from dark obscurity we came.

Alike, when crush'd beneath an heedless tread,

All ranks of ants lay undistinguish'd dead.

When awful Jove's tremendous thunders roar,

And from the heav'n's the sudden torrents pour;

When common ruin sweeps the delug'd plain,

In equal death are low and lofty slain.

Why did I tremble at the menace? Why?

Since Jove beholds us with an equal eye:

Ten thousand different forms of creed, we find,

Divide the judgments of the emmet kind;

Each think what they embrace the only true;

Tho' all may err, none think they ever do:

While my perceptions govern my assent,

Tho' I mistake, I'm surely innocent.

Before th' impartial bar when all appear, (there;

Who's right, who's wrong, 'twill be determin'd

'Till then forbear to censure things which lie

Within the ken of none but deity:

Curb then your tow'ring vanity, and know

We equal were, and must be shortly so.

In vain you count your birth, your wit, your store;

An Emmet crowns your boast, and you can add

no more.

—Security, deus in praelia ducunt. Ovid.

NOW, generous Britons, be no more afraid

Of Spanish insolence, and debts unpaid.

Your Alms a sacred Sinking-Fund will prove;

Ardour inspire, and Poverty remove.

Is injur'd Britain hopeless of allies?

Ev'n these your guardian-charity supplies.

The poor reliev'd, a formidable host,

Will chase invasions from your threaten'd coast.

While standing troops pursue the peaceful road,

Neglect their arms, their country, and their God,

The poor, with hearts sincere, will heav'n implore,

Revere religion, and her reign restore.

The poor, a band'ring legion, will obtain

Celestial aid, and blast the pride of Spain.

Horace.

The 25th. Ode of Anacreon Imitated, according to the Edition of Mr Barnes,
By CHARLES CHESTER, Esq; M. D.

Bring me, O bring th' enlivening draught.
Lenient of grief, and anxious thought.
Then Care retires, agham'd to show
His downcast eye, and faded brow.
I banish business to the great,
To all that cuse, yet covet state.

Death hastes amain : then who would run
To meet what most he strives to shun ?
Or antedate the dreadful day
By cares, and aid the fiend to slay ?
It tears, could bribe his dreadful pow'rs,
I'd weep, and bless the precious showers ;
But let our lot be joy or woe,
Alike he speeds to strike the blow.
Then crown the bowl — ye sorrows, fly
To kill some wretch who wants to die.

ODE liv. Grown Young.

By the Same.

When sprightly youths my eyes survey,
I too am young, and I am gay :
In dance my active body swims,
And sudden pinions lift my limbs.

Haste, crown, *Cybara*, crown my brows
With garlands of the fragrant rose !
Hence, hoary age ! — I now am strong,
And dance, a youth among the young.

Come then, my friends, & goblet drain ! —
Blest juice ! — I feel thee in each vein !
See ! how with active bounds I spring !
How strong, and yet how sweet I sing !

How blest am I ! who thus excell
In pleasing arts of trifling well !

ODE xxxi. The pleasing Frenzy.

By the Same.

NOW bring, by all the pow'rs divine,
Bring me a bowl of rosy wine ;
A mighty bowl of wine I crave :
When wine inspires, 'tis sweet to rave.

In frantic rage *Alcæon* drew
His faulchion, and his * mother slew :
Orestes in a furious mood
Raving shed his † mother's blood.
Dreadful, sober madmen, they ! —
None, harmlets drunkard, none I slay :
The blood of grapes I only crave :
I quaff it, and 'tis sweet to rave.

Aleides frantic grasp'd his bow,
His quiver rattled, stor'd with woe ;
Stern Ajax shook his glittering blade,
And broad his sev'n-fold shield display'd :
Dang'rous madman ! how he drew
His sword, and hots in fancy flew !

I, peaceful I, no faulchion wield,
I bend no bow, I prize no shield.
The flow'ry garland crowns my hairs,
My hand the pow'ful goblet bears,
The pow'ful goblet, nobly brave
I drain, and then 'tis sweet to rave.

* *Eryphile* † *Chytemnestra*

ODE lii. Grapes, or the Vintage.
By the Same.

JO ! the vintage now is done !
And black'ned with th' autumnal sun
The grapes gay youths and virgins bear,
The sweetest product of the year !
In vats the heav'nly load they lay,
And swift the daimfels trip away :
The youths alone the winepress tread,
For Wine's by skilful drunkards made ;
Meantime the mirthful song they raise,
Jo ! Bacchus to thy praise !
And eying the blest juice, in thought
Quaff an imaginary draught.
Gayly thro' wine, the old advance,
And doubly tremble in the dance :
In fancy'd youth they chant, and play,
Forgetful that their locks are grey.
Thro' wine, the youth compleats his
loves ;

He haunts the silence of the groves :
Where stretch'd beneath th' embow'ring
shade,

He spies some love-inspiring maid ;
On beds of rosy sweets she lies
Inviting sleep to close her eyes :
Fast by her side his limbs he throws,
Her hand he presses, — breaths his vows ;
And cries, my love, my soul, comply
This instant, or alas ! I die.

In vain the youth persuasion tries !
In vain ! — her tongue at least denies :
Then scorning death thro' dull despair,
He storms th' unwilling willing fair :
Blessing the grapes that could dispense
The happy, happy impudence.

We return Thanks for the above Odes and
five more ; a very acceptable Supply, be-
cause, we find, that our Readers of all
kinds are pleased, and many much de-
lighted, with them.

An ACROSTICK, upon Miss JOANNA
THOMPSON of Norwich.

I N vain we arm against the force of love,
O r think that reason will his darts remove,
A las how vain ! too soon he makes us know,
N othing can save us from his fatal bow,
N o human strength against his pow'r can
shield.

A nd soon or late (alas) we all must yield.

T he maid, whose charms to all convince
this truth,

H as ev'ry grace t' adorn her blooming youth,
O n her enchanting form with joy we trace
M ajestic Juno's mien and Hebe's face.
P iercing as lightning are her sprightly eyes,
S erene and calm her air as summer skies ;
O f all her sex 'mongst thousands that are fair,
N o one can with the matchless maid compare.

Yarmouth Aug. 11, 1739.

On a QUACK.

A Quack to *Charon* wou'd his penny pay;
The grateful ferryman was heard to say,
Return, hell's friend, and live ten ages more,
Or I must hale my useless boat ashore.

Mr URBAN,
As you have on several Occasions favour'd me with a
Place in your Magazine, I hope the enclos'd Ver-
ses, and Ode, which have not yet been made pub-
lic, will be inserted to oblige, Sir,
Your sincere Friend and humble Servant,
The AUTHOR.

TO HIS GRACE JOHN DUKE OF BEDFORD,
with the following ODE on the Birth of the Mar-
quis of TAVISTOCK.

A CCEPT, my lord, devoid of servile art,
The strains that flow immediate from the
heart;

What the Muse sings, by flattery yet untaught,
Which leads the tongue diverse from the thought:
More honest are the views her lays inspire,
And nobler motives animate her fire:

She knows what measures should approach your ear,
Nor dares a word which truth may blush to hear.

Ere satire learn'd to sting, in happier days,
Virtue with pleasure met the Muse's praise;
Honour with pride the offer'd wreath embrac'd;
The brow was spotless, and the gift was chaste:
One fair applause the mutual friendship bound,
The Bard was valued, and the Patriot crown'd;
Hence shine display'd the Greek and Roman name,
Rever'd by time, and dear to future fame!

'Tis yours, great PRINCE, impartial to survey
The fond design, and judge the faithful lay:
If ought of latent worth the thought contain,
Or to the fair Occasion swell the strain,
Thy generous smile the labour amply pays;
'Tis fame to have deserv'd a BEDFORD's praise.

AN ODE

Sacred to the BIRTH of the
MARQUIS of TAVISTOCK.

*Matusque Pater Nati spectabit Honores,
Gaudia percipiens quæ dedit ipse suis.* OVID.

PROpitious Goddess of immortal song,
URANIA! from thy starry height descend;
As to thy care historic truths belong,
Inspire the measures, and the Muse befriend.
If virtue, and the weal of human-kind,
If kindred goodness thy protection claim;
Deign, pow'r benevolent, the wreath to bind,
Which duty brings to *Russel*'s nascent name.
Charm'd with the hope new patriots still shall rise,
And with successive lustre gild *Britannia*'s skies.

II.

As o'er the blue expanse with golden light,
The orient sun ascending spreads his ray!
So BRITAIN pleas'd directs her smiling sight,
And views thy heir disclos'd to cheerful day!
From the first dawn of thy distinguish'd name,
Observant, has the mark'd thy glorious race,
With faithful zeal, assert her antient fame;
Alike her ornaments in arms or peace:
Patriots and chiefs, who for her rights have stood,
And sanctify'd her laws, with their devoted blood!

III.

Such was her *RUSSELL*, whose exalted mind
In virtue steel'd, by liberty inspir'd,
Glow'd with the generous love of human-kind;
The point, to which his ev'ry thought aspir'd;
Not pleasure's sun-shine, nor ambition's crown,
Which charms the wanton, or deceives & weak;
Not instant death, nor the stern tyrant's frown,
The godlike martyr's steady soul could shake:
With fortitude he bore the friendly strife,
And smil'd for Britain's sake to yield his noble life!

IV.

Hail generous warmth! hail all-enliv'ning ray!
Which lawless force repels, and shines to save!
Hail emanation sprung from heav'nly day,
Fix'd in the bosom of the truly brave!
As thro' its lucid orb the radiant gem
Beams, self-supply'd, the blaze of living light:
So keeps unblemish'd honour its esteem;
So gains the judgment, while it charms & sight;
Which envy strives, but strives in vain to veil,
Too strong for all the clouds its brightness would
conceal.

V.

Early, illustrious peer, thy generous breast
This spark of worth hereditary caught;
Early thy love for freedom shone confid'd,
Seen in thy act, and rooted in thy thought;
Aw'd by no pow'r, no mean temptation sway'd,
Thy voice still follow'd truth's impartial side;
Scorn'd the vain blandishments ambition made,
A dignity beyond the reach of pride!
Merit intrinsecal, outshining far
Th' embellishments of pomp, or tinsel of a star!

VI.

When to thy brow the ducal wreath was giv'n,
Applauding BRITAIN saw thy rising state;
Thy honours seem'd the care of fav'ring heav'n,
That for thy country smil'd to make thee great.
'T was this to GOWER's worth thy choice ally'd,
That bless'd thee with a *British Portia*'s charms;
That gave thee JULIANA, spotless bride,
A treasure'd shrine of virtue to thy arms;
And now has crown'd your Union with an heir,
To long descending days, the lasting name to bear.

VII.

Nor placid thou, amidst the general joy,
Thy TAVISTOCK's auspicious birth creates,
The Muse reject, who with delighted eye,
Beholds the future bliss thy heir awaits;
Soon (does the hope) with native ardour fir'd,
His conscious breast the patriot's fire shall know;
As the young eagle rises self-inspir'd, [low;
Lifts the strong plume, and leaves the world be-
Plays in the solar flame, delights above,
And learns to grasp the bolts of formidable Jove.

VIII.

Illustrious youth, may heav'n to thee allow
A life secure from every wayward fate:
Propitious hear the faithful Muse's vow,
And make the circle of thy fame complete.
May every Muse with every grace conspire
Thy form to finish, and thy soul to raise,
Thy tender youth with virtue's love inspire;
Virtue! alone the Source of lasting praise;
A joy, which only noblest minds can know,
And truth's fair hand, alone, can authorize & bestow.

IX. And

IX.

And oh ! if aught the Muse prophetic feels ;
 If true the transport of her present flame,
 The warmest hope thy worth but half reveals,
 Illustrious infant ! time shall swell thy fame !
 Some happier Muse for thee shall tune the lyre,
 Shall sing thy opening virtues fair express'd ;
 As now with recent joy, and fond desire, —
 Mine hails thee to thy natal hour confess'd,
 And ardent wishes to thy princely race
 Establishment confirm'd, and durable Increase.

X.

O honour'd BEDFORD ! one d'recting fate
 Allots & Parts, whence life's distinction springs,
 The ebb of poverty, the flow of state,
 The chains of captives, and the crowns of kings !
 To thy blest hand, and bounteousness of mind
 Has giv'n extensive power's unslacken'd rein ;
 To me a barrenness of wish assign'd,
 That grieves itself to see another's pain :
 To thee has giv'n to smile, — to me to mourn,
 Ev'n on that happy day thy *Tawstock* was born.

XI.

Yet let the Muse, my lord, with honest zeal,
 The fair occasion of thy joy improve ;
 Thy noble line's increasing splendor hail,
 And give this humble mark of duteous love :
 Mean tho' her verse, — by flatter'y undefil'd ;
 Patriots have not disdain'd to view her strain :
 Stair has approv'd — and candid *Tweeddale* smil'd,
 And learned *Stormont* stoop'd to ease her pain !
 Nor thou, mild Prince, disdain the humble lay
 That mingles with the joys of this auspicious day.

XII.

So may just heav'n with ever-guardian care
 Build on the basis of thy rising NAME !
 To each successive BEDFORD grant an heir
 Of worth resemblant, and paternal fame :
 Like *THEL*, to guard *Britannia's* sacred laws
 From dark corruption, and from lawless force ;
 To shine the great assertors of her cause,
 Firm in the flock, and constant in the course :
 Who round their brows the civic wreath shall bind,
 And guard the glorious rights of BRITAIN and
 mankind.

DUBLIN, Feb. 10

POEM inscribed to the Right Honourable the
 Lord TULLAMORE, occasioned by the present
 CHARITY.

W Hile thrives, crowding with a grateful
 thrife,
 Bless the kind hand that fed their hopes of life ;
 And feel, beneath your charitable care,
 Less fierce the rigour of th' injurious year ;
 No wonder if the Muse new warmth inspires,
 And kindles up afresh the poet's fires !
 To poets ever was this charge assign'd,
 To watch the rising beauties of the mind ;
 To snatch true merit into light ; and raise
 A gen'rous envy by an honest praise.
 Praise is a debt to virtue : — and to you
 The Muse but pays, what all proclaim your due.
 In some far distant age, or foreign scene,
 Shou'd story tell, or fancy seem to feign
 Some princely youth, with ev'ry worth endu'd ;
 Born for mankind, and form'd for doing good ;

How does the reader's heart with ardour glow !
 With what an honest warmth his spirits bow !
 How does he with the glorious name his own !
 And envy more his virtue, than his throne !

If dead, or absent, thus his actions fire,
 And ev'n his picture teaches to admire,
 Suppose we view'd him here ! survey'd his form !
 Saw his good works, and witness'd ev'ry charm !
 How wou'd our raptures rise ! this light divine
 How wou'd it strike when we beheld it shine !
 Must we not speak, my lord ? and, when the day
 Pours on our heads, not bless th' enlivening ray ?
 Or must we search it in some other sphere,
 Because you only won't believe 'tis here ?
 My lord, in spite of all your modest arts,
 People will speak the secret of their hearts ;
 Will own (when winter had benum'd the land,
 And famine threaten'd each industrious hand ;
 When cold had stiffen'd each laborious nerve ;
 And trade stood trembling, lest her sons shou'd
 starve ;)

'Twas you, that first with more extensive aim
 Form'd for the gen'ral poor your pious scheme :
 Bounteous yourself ; still prone to cherish worth
 You call'd the charity of thousands forth ;
 And, unrestrain'd by place, sent pity round
 To succour misery wherever found.

When joyful haste, to every virtue dear,
 Mountjoy, the friend, and partner of your care,
 Sprung to your heart ; and snatching thence a beam
 Of fire celestial, burn'd with equal glare :

Then wak'd the social soul : and o'er the plain
 Fair Charity led forth her heav'nly train :
 The eye, to search out woe ; the tongue to plead ;
 The heart, to succour ; and the hand, to aid.
 Religion smil'd ; soft Pity dropp'd a tear ;
 Wealth clapp'd his wings ; and Prudence clos'd the
 rear ; [land]

Thaw'd by their charms, pale Frost unbound the
 And Poverty withdrew his savage hand.

Indulgent heav'n ! with what a tender care
 Still dost thou smite ! and ev'n in judgment spare !
 Urg'd by our crimes thy arm was lifted high :
 Yet then, when vengeance seem'd in act to fly,
 When half already the red bolt was hurl'd,
 Thy mercy stopp'd between, and sav'd our world ;
 Rais'd up the sons of virtue ; bade them plead
 The cause of sinners, — and thy wrath was stay'd !

And you, my lord, adorn'd with ev'ry grace
 That blest can further you in virtue's race ;
 Still keep your former deeds before your eyes ;
 Still, step by step, to full perfection rise.
 Your shining parts, your worth already known,
 The world will ever challenge as their own,
 And think, where virtue has appear'd so bright,
 The public blessing is a public right.
 Virtue, like gratitude, must ne'er give o'er,
 But still, the more it gives, it owes the more.

EPIGRAM.

UPON some hasty errand Tom was sent,
 And met their parish-curate as he went ;
 But just like what he was, a perfect clown,
 It seems he pass'd him with a cover'd crown :
 The gownman stoop'd, and turning, sternly said,
 " I doubt, my lad, you're iller taught than fed."
 Why ay, says Tom, still jogging on, that's true,
 Thank God, he feeds me, but I'm taught by you.

On the *Verses* to CÆLIA, p. 32.

Can't thou, *Anafius*, thus describe the fair,
With ev'ry elegance of shape and air;
Fraught with each charm to captivate mankind,
The form all-beauteous, and the spotless mind?
And dar'st thou yet defy *Love's* awful pow'r?
Presumptuous mortal! — In a luckless hour
Her piercing eyes shall send the thrilling dart,
With force resistless, to thy trembling heart;
Then thou shalt own thine error, but in vain,
And still unpy'd drag the galling chain.
Of *Love* I sing: Auspicious queen of *Love*!
Hear thy young vot'ry, and the song approve;
And ye, bright fair, who first inspir'd the lays,
Bless be your smiles the flame your beauties raise.

Welcome, soft passion! welcome to my breast!
By thy kind pow'r be all my soul possess'd:
Without thy aid, how dull would Life appear,
Nor all its joys be worth a moment's care;
'Tis thou alone true happiness canst give,
"And then, then only, when we love we live."
Let the dull *Cynic*, with a fallen frown,
Defy thy shafts, and all thy force disown;
Tho' no soft passions his cold breast alarm,
No tender fires his savage temper warm;
The heart untainted, and the mind humane,
Submit with pleasure to thy gentle reign.
And if I'er, almighty *Love*, presume
To slight thy pow'r, or murmur at thy doom;
If e'er my heart regrets thy pleasing chain,
Or wishes for dull liberty again;
May dear *ELIZA*, who the heart inspires,
No more, with transport, own her mutual fires;
May then the worst of evils be my fate;
Then -- then, may I be curst -- with -- *Woman's*
bait.

DAPHNIS.

DUBLIN.
EPILOGUE to the FAITHFUL SHEP-
HERD, spoke by Mrs FURNIVAL.

SUCH were the scenes *Italian* Fancy wrought,
Ere musick from the stage had banish'd
thought;
Led on, where heroes trod, a beardless throng,
Warblers who ravish — only with a song.
Ladies, what think ye of *Mirtillo's* vows?
What modern youth wou'd die to save his spouse?
Our wiser lovers, in these reas'ning days,
To gain their mistresses chuse milder ways;
Wish parents calmly traffic for their daughter,
And wait till lawyers sign her — *imprimatur*.
When after tedious moons of wishing, lo!
The eager bride finds in her arms — a beau.
Who can the coxcomb's happy lot express?
His knowledge, fashions, and his bus'ness, — dress.
Lord of the snuff-box and the sparkling ring,
A smiling, bowing, necessary thing.
Too vain to love, too low to be abus'd,
And just despis'd enough to be well us'd.
But of our sex the men of sense beware,
Your slavery is the triumph of the fair;
'Twixt passion long and reason dom'd to vary,
To ponder, doubt, examine, judge, yet — marry.
Long polish'd nations have admir'd these strains,
Rome's brightest beauties crowded to these scenes;
Yet never the applauded author drew
A fairer circle than we boast in you.
Kindly then praise *Mirtillo's* gen'rous mind,
So, may each nymph a faithful shepherd find.

The A P E S.

Diffimiles Homini, Similefque.

POPE has asserted, human forms
Are but a race of dunghill worms;
Tho', weighing manners, tempers, shapes,
The learn'd wou'd rather think 'em apes.
Example still binds doctrine faster;
For proof — the footman apes his master,
While, larger instance to afford,
His master apes my monkey lord.
The low mechanic apes the cit,
Blockheads ape learning, crowscombs wit,
Fops ape fine breeding, clowns civility,
Cits gentlemen, and they nobility;
Each fool has still his apeing brother,
And ladies — they ape one another.
Of human apes 'tis not irrational
To think their several species national:
Our sailor, bold of heart, when drunk, is
Of the hot race of powder'd monkeys:
The *Frenchmen*, (tho' their scheme, a p-x, is
Of late to have us think 'em foxes)
By all their coaxing -- tricks -- grimace,
Are plainly of the monkey class,
All gay, fop-apes -- light, brisk, jejune ---
Jack Spaniard — is your grave baboon.
Ovid, that master of romances,
One instance apropos advances;
How *Jove*, when rage vindictive burn'd,
To apes your old *Cercopians* turn'd;
A sort of *Spaniards*, practis'd deep in
Oaths -- honour -- faith -- and treaty-keeping.
And genealogists maintain
Hence sprung the present dons of *Spain*.
While some, more shrewdly read, advance
These same *Cercopians* peopled *France*;
Tho' chang'd to monkeys, still, they tell us,
A race of arch, intriguing fellows,
By *Jove* transform'd, as the pretence is,
For perjury and such light offences.

But leaving points of high dispute
To those whose talents better suit,
From *France* the apeing *Briton* gleans
The compliment — that nothing means,
The smile — with rancor at the fount,
The tawdry dress, the powder'd pole,
The snuff-box, grace of conversation,
All natives of the Gallic nation.
Hence too, have gain'd this apeing age
Our new improvements of the stage.
Where was *Lan* learn'd that air and mien
That so complete the *Harlequin*?
At *Paris* — *Paris* seat of arts,
Best school for studying monkey parts,
Diversions yielding fit for men —
Give asses *Shakespeare*, *Roué*, and *Ben*.
We read, I think not in *Chryssome*,
A card'nal once had an imposthume,
Which brought him e'en to death's condition
Till his kind monkey turn'd physician,
Drest in the prelate's cap — which joke
He laugh'd at till his tumour broke:
And mahy a fair coquet had dy'd
Of spleen, with nothing else beside,
Had not, in that immediate crisis,
Dear pugg, to comic at devices,
Scamp ring, with a designing trip,
Her china broke — and cur'd her hyp.

A B4

A Description of the MORNING, with moral Reflections. From Seneca's Tragedy of Hercules Furens.

C H O R U S.

NOW faint the stars appear, and few,
Dim and diminish'd to the view;
Gradual the vanquish'd night retires,
And with her calls her wand'ring fires;
Bright *Phosphor*, herald of the morn,
Proclaims the infant day's return;
While at the blush of dawning light
The frozen bear is sunk to sight,
And backwards turns the glitt'ring wain,
That twinkles seven-fold in her train.
The god of day, with azure steeds,
His chariot up the welkin leads;
And as he springs, majestic, smites
The giddy mountain's gilded heights,
Where the thorn climbs, and where the rose,
Struck with a deeper crimson, glows;
While the pale moon, with languid ray,
Gives up her empire to his sway.
Now hardy toil unshuts his door,
And wakes each care that slept before.
The shepherd leaves his harmless charge,
And gives the flock to feed at large,
To gather on the mountain's brow
Cool herbage, 'mid the frosted dew.
The steer bounds frolic thro' the mead,
Unbudded his defenceless head;
The parent kine intently feed.
The stately goat, in gamester maze,
O'er the soft lawn his gambols plays;
While on a bough, and warbling shrill,
Sits nightly-waking *Philomel*;
And 'midst a train of clamant young,
And wild, but sweetly mingled song,
Which countless warblers round her pour,
To welcome in the radiant hour,
Spreads forth her plumage to the day,
Enliven'd by his genial ray.
The sailor, fearful, to the gale
Gives out the breeze-inflated sail;
While on a jutting, ragged steep,
That overlooks the crystal deep,
The angler baits the cheated hook,
Or sees the scaly wanton struck;
He sees, and pensive as he stands,
The angle trembles in his hands.
But this the joy of calm retreat,
In peaceful virtue's humble seat;
Where cheer'd contentment happy lives,
On what kind nature's bounty gives.
Pale fears and gnawing cares, alone,
Are to the bustling city known;
Where This unrestful haunts the great,
And flatters at th' obdurate gate;
Or That, on wealth unwieldy bent,
Yet with no measure e'er content,
Broods over his enormous store,
And 'midst his shining heaps is poor.
This, courting breath of vulgar praise,
(Inconstant as th' inconstant seas)
When from the gaping herd 'tis won,
Is but an empty bubble blown.
Another, whose abandon'd trade
Of jargon, din, and law is made,
As fees from wealthy clients rise,
Adjusts his madness and his noise.

Those few know bliss of all their kind,
Who with a wisely careless mind,
See life speed on with winged haste,
And ev'ry fleeting minute taste.
While destiny permits, be gay;
Time glides with rapid course away;
And on the day's revolving wheel,
Long years their sliding period steal.
The fates, that never pity led,
Spia out th' irremovable thread;
And, prone to their decree, vain men
(Uncertain of the dreadful when)
Witless, yet by their will, compleat
And forward the designs of fate.
In vain, *Aleides*! all thy haste
The bitterness of death to taste;
In vain thy valour seeks a doom,
Which must but in its order come;
And when it comes thou must obey;
Nor can thy valour win delay:
The ruthless lots that destin'd fall,
Are fate alike to thee and all.
Then court who will an empty name,
Blown by the babbling trump of fame,
Tho' wide it spread as earth's domain,
And reach from thence to heav'n again;
Or let him seek the tarnish'd cheat,
Of pomp and elevated state;
Be mine to live in private bliss,
Safe and obscure in some recess;
Since faction, and high-minded strife,
But shake the peaceful lake of life;
And better is the little home,
Where conscious safety cheers the dome:
Ambition, tho' 'tis virtue's flight,
Oft tumbles headlong from its height.

An ANSWER to the ÆNIGMA in p. 32.

BY their dress and their actions I make no great
doubt
But that I have found your Itinerants out;
For the pleasant idea of that merry fellow
(Who so often diverts us) the fam'd *Punchanello*,
Still dwells in my mind, and first gave me the scent,
That he and his comrades are the People you meant.
GAMBLE.

*On a Man who dy'd of the Dropsy, by drinking the
Spiritous Liquor call'd GENEVA.*

Hic jacet
Qui una cum anima efflavit spiritum,
Revera spiritus intus aluit
Periit
Nec igne nec aqua nec veneno
Sed omnibus
Velut alter abscessus ignitus
Formam retinet
At O mirum lymphaticum crescit sub pondere
flammærum
Et quo magis igne
repletur aqua
Cavete vermiculorum coloniarum minutulorum
Ne vos lacus absorbeat *Genevensis*
Et frigidus bacchantes igne
Vertiginosos
Inurgitet enthusiasmus.

W. N.

Mr URBAN,

I Send you two Originals, by a late Scots Nobleman, who to a fine Understanding, improved by an excellent Education, join'd all the engaging Qualities of the heart; and who, had he lived, would have been an Ornament and Blessing to his Country. A tender Constitution threw him into an early lingering Decay, and the same Fate that robb'd England of her Shaftsbury, deprived her Sister Nation of Lord Binning. He died at Naples, about the Year 1732, regretted by all who knew him, near the tomb of that Roman Poet whose Writings he so highly admir'd, and whose Manners he so nearly copy'd, leaving his Father not long to survive his loss. The first of these Pieces never yet appeared, and the second has never yet been ascribed to its right Author. I am,

Your constant Reader, ALCÆUS.

The Duke of AR——'s Levee. --- Spoken by Col. CHARTRES. Writ by the Right Hon. the Lord BINNING.

—Ingentem foribus domus alta superbis
Mæne Salutarium totis vomit ædibus undam. Virg.

With other Scots the other day
I waited on A—G—E,
Than whom no better patriot breaths
Within our British Isle.

Sing, Muse, who never sang before,
How well we were receiv'd;
And what he said, and eke also,
How nobly we behav'd.

Long time we had not held chit-chat.
Before his grace appear'd;
And with his ever-pleasing air
Our hearts and faces cheer'd.

He beck'n'd us up, all one by one,
And spok'd to each for pat,
That all well-pleas'd his levee left,
But I, who smelt a rat.

Then to *A——r in the van,
Advancing, were his words;
"Nor ours, nor any foreign land,
"A hawk like yours affords;

"So Richmond's duke, of hawks the judge,
"Assur'd me t'other day;"
Philip bow'd low, and thank'd his grace,
And went well pleas'd away.

To Col. † S——r, — "T'other day,
"I was well pleas'd to see,
"The British Coffee-house is chang'd
"From what it us'd to be.

"Your Sarab charms, it grows polite
"As god my soul shall save:"
With low obeisance, hearty thanks
The grateful colonel gave.

The advocate ‡, with reverence great,
Advancing was to speak;
But like the rest, he was struck dumb,
With cheek applied to cheek.

"The lawyers in our house declare,
"That no man speaks like you;
"Your rhet'rick charms"—Then Duncan bow'd,
And own'd his grace spok'd true.

Then colonels †† Jack and Peter drew
Together near his grace:
"Peter! thou hast a martial soul,
"And Jack a handsome face:

"Were you two blended both in one,
"Lord! how you'd look and fight!"
Then Peter bow'd, wheel'd to the left,
And Jack unto the right.

Then to Culloden †, said the duke,
"Now tell me, John, sincere,
"Whether eight bottles 'tis, or ten,
"You drink to your own skair?"

Culloden bow'd, and thank'd his grace,
For such a kindly word;
And vow'd to g—d his grace spake like
An angel of the lord.

Thea forward Brodie § made a step,
In whose attentive ear
His grace was pleas'd to whisper, but
So loud as we could hear:

"The ladies in the town declare,
"That no man kiss'd so well:"
The laird laugh'd much, and thank'd his grace,
But said, "They should not tell:"

Then colonel §§ M—— n advanc'd,
A necessary man:
Who well might, if the Muse had pleas'd,
Been welcom'd to the van.

"My friend, I hope your lady's well;"
--- (She's well to serve your grace.)
Both smil'd, and bow'd, and smil'd again,
In one another's face.

Six times had Harry || bow'd unseen,
Before he durst advance;
The duke then turning round, well pleas'd,
Said, "Sure you've been in France:"

"A more polite and janty mien
"I never saw before;"
Then Harry bow'd, and blush'd, and bow'd,
And strutted to the door.

To honest John ††, who made a leg:
"Ah! honest Skip, said he;
And Skip was well content with that:
His grace then turn'd to me **.

"Ah! Charters!"—"Bl-d and w-ds, my lord"
I answer'd, and his grace
Was going to reply; when lo!
Great Daniel |||| show'd his face.

At sight of him low bow'd the peer,
And Daniel deign'd a nod;
"I saw Sir Robert, and 'tis done,"
"— You've kept me in, by g—d."

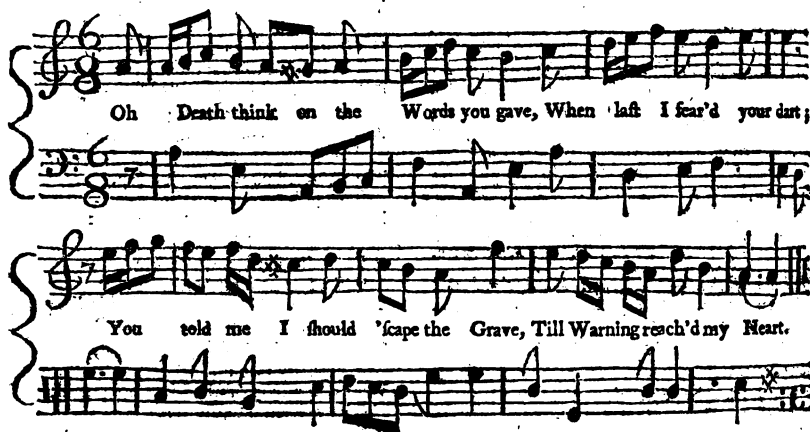
At sight of this I limp'd away,
Inform'd where to apply;
Begging my countrymen may take
The hint as well as I.

* Col. Anstruther. † Col. Sinclair.
† Duncan Forbes, Esq;
†† Colonels John and Peter Campbell.
‡ John Forbes, of Culloden, Esq;
§ Alexander Brodie, Esq; Lord Lyon.
§§ Col. Middleton.
|| Henry Cunningham, of Bolquhan, Esq;
†† John Campbell, of Skipnish, Esq;
** Col. Charters.
|||| Daniel Campbell, of Shawfield

The other Original mentioned in the foregoing Letter, is that natural and tender pastoral Ballad,
"Did ever Swain a Nymph adore, &c." which
we intend to give in our next, with the Notes.

A DIALOGUE between DEATH and a DYING PERSON, supposed to have been spared by DEATH in his Youth.

The Words by Mr PARRAT. Set by Mr LEVERIDGE.



II.

No Warning have you gave me yet,
Nor bid me once prepare
To pay that final heavy debt
Which frees us from all care.

III.

Spare me but now, and give me time
To think on all my sin;
Soon I'll repent of ev'ry crime,
And strive sweet heav'n to win.

DEATH.

IV.

Thou thoughtless wretch! how dare you say,
No warning you have heard?

Your hairs which now are turn'd to gray
Shews death can't be deferr'd.

V.

Those pains you've known with want of rest,
Dulness of sense and sight,
Are signs I send, to give the rest
Of dark approaching night.

VI.

I summons now ---- you must obey,
If unprepar'd, the worse;
Had you done well without delay,
You'd know no future curse.

Mr URBAN,

AS the Lady to whom the following Stanzas are addressed, is never like to see them, unless by means of your Magazine, I flatter myself you will not refuse them a Place in this Month's Book; which will be a mark of my Respect to the Lady, and a very particular Obligation conferred on, Sir,

Your constant Reader and Servant,

A VALENTINE.

Inscribed to Miss ELIZABETH, Feb. 14, 1740.

ONCE more I touch the silver lyre,
And wake the sleeping string;
When you, bright maid! the song inspire,
Who can refuse to sing?

Tho' trembling I attune the lay,
And supplicate thy smile;
From thy fair eyes one gentler ray,
Would all my fears beguile.

This is a day when Birds of kind,
Amid the leafless grove,
Their mates with mutual chirpings find,
And tune their hearts to love.

See, dear Eliza! how they throng,
And hop from spray to spray;
While love provokes the rural song,
And pleases even the day.

Then why should hapless mortals know
The fiercest pangs of love;
Yet never find an end of woe,
But all its torments prove?

Can fordid int'rest thee persuade,
To wed with dazzling gold?
Or was so fair a creature made
To be ignobly sold?

No sure; thy generous heart's inclin'd
To fix on nobler views;
Alone the base and vulgar mind
Such fardid ends pursues.

Yet while I smile at threat'ning fate,
And think my wishes crown'd,
My potent rivals round thee wait,
And all my hopes confound.

Thus cheerful hope, and black despair,
By turns my soul possess!
Yet, O thou fairest of the fair!
'Tis in thy pow'r to bless.

Tho' clouds obscure the rising day,
And gloom the morning sky;
When Sol emits a stronger ray,
The dark'ning vapours fly.

L. L. L.

The following was sent us as a genuine Copy of Mrs. ROWE'S Verses on the Death of her Husband. As they much excel those printed in her Works, we thought proper to insert them.

IN what soft language shall my thought break free,

My dear *Alexis*! when I think on thee?
Nor nymph, nor grace of all the fancied train,
Nor weeping loves, shall aid my pensive strain.
True passion has a force too strong for art;
She needs no Muse who can invoke her Heart!
Tasteless of forms, and from all comfort torn,
The husband -- lover --- and the friend I mourn.
All that to worth and tenderness was due,
Whate'er excess the fondest passion knew,
I felt! my prayers to heav'n were all for thee,
And love inspir'd me first with piety!
Oh thou wert all my triumph and my pride,
My hope, my peace, my shelter, and my guide.
Thy love (sweet study!) busy'd all my days,
And my full soul's ambition was thy praise.

Why has my heart this fond engagement known!
And why has heav'n dissolv'd the tie so soon?
Whence had the charmer all his pow'r to move,
Or why was all my breast so turn'd for love?

Oh he could talk -- 'twas extasy to hear!
The list'ning soul hung trembling on the ear:
Musick's whole pow'r dwelt artless on his tongue,
Awfully soft, like some kind angel's song: [rest,
Pain, that but heard him speak, was charm'd to
And mercy melted down the miser's breast:
Hours, days, and years, unheeded took their flight,
For time was only measur'd by delight.

Fancy still paints him fresh in ev'ry grace,
But the thin shade eludes my lost embrace;
The shrinking vision melts in shapeless night,
And a cold horror blots my blasted sight!
Then the past mis'ry rises to my view,
His death (sad scene!) will be for ever new:
Then with the quickest sense his pangs I feel,
And his last accents o'er my silence steal;

"My wife -- my sharpest pain! my fondest care!
Heav'n for thy sake will hear a dying pray'r,
Will lead and comfort thee, when I am dead,
When from these aching eyes thy form is fled:
When these cold hands, which now thy grasp
implore,

Shall tremble at the touch of thine no more;
Oh where shall my unfocial spirit stray,
How err unblest along the eternal way?
From all engagements here I now am free,
But that which keeps my ling'ring soul to thee:
How I have lov'd thy bleeding heart can tell,
And --- we may meet --- till that blest hour ---
farewell." [breath,

"He ceas'd, --- and waiting angels catch'd his
And his quench'd eyes dissolv'd their beams in
death.

But Oh what words have passion to express,
What thought can feel the rage of my distress!
Why did they tear me from the breathless clay,
I should have staid and wept my life away!
Yet, gentle shade --- where'rt thou now may'st
Where'er thy spirit dost the rest excel; [dwell,
If thou can'st listen to my grief, oh take
The softest vows that love or truth can make.

For thee, my thoughts all pleasure shall forego,
My tears for thee shall stream in silent woe;
Far from the busy world I will retire,
Where mournful mem'ry feeds the silent fire.

First taught by thee the noblest flame to prove,
The force, the life, the elegance of love.
Sacred I will to thee the gift confine,
Grasp thee thro' death -- and be for ever thine.

*On the Death of the famous FLYER on the Rope
at SHERBURY.*

— Magnis tamen excidit ausis.

FOND *Icarus* of old, with rash essay,
In air attempted a forbidden way;
Too thin the medium for so cumb'rous freight,
Too weak the plumage to support the weight.
Yet less he dar'd who soar'd on waxen wing,
Than he who mounts to æther on a string.
Just as *Arachne*, when the buzzing prey
Engangled, flutter, and would wing away,
From watchful ambuscade insidious springs,
And to a slender twine, ascending, clings.
So on his rope, th' advent'rer climbs on high,
Bounds o'er cathedral heights, and seeks the sky:
Fix but his cable, and he'll tell you soon,
What sort of natives cultivate the moon.
An army of such wights to cross the main,
Sooner than *Huddock's* fleet, shou'd humble *Spain*,
As warring cranes on pigmies thund'ring fall,
And without scaling ladders, mount the wall,
The proudest spire in *Salop's* lofty town
Safely he gains, and glides as safely down;
Then soars again aloft, and downward springs,
Swift as an eagle, without aid of wings;
Shews antics, hangs suspended by his toe;
Undazzled, views th' inverted chafin below;
Invites with beat of drum brave volunteers,
Defies *Jack Spaniard*, nor invasion fears,
Land when they will, they ne'er could hurt
his ears.

Methink I see as yet his flowing hair
And body, darting like a falling star;
Swifter than what "with fins or feathers fly
Thro' the aerial or the wat'ry sky.
Once more he dares to brave the pathless way,
Fate now pursuing, like a bird of prey;
And, comet-like, he makes his latest tour,
In a r' excentric (oh! ill-omen'd hour!)
Bar'd in his shirt to please the gazing crowd,
He little dreamt, poor soul! of winding shroud!
Nothing could ought avail but limbs of brass,
When ground was iron, and the *Severn* glass.
As quick as lightning down his line he skims,
Secure in equal poize of agile limbs.
But see the trusted cordage faithless prove!
Headlong he falls, and leaves his soul above:
The g'zing town was shock'd at the rebound
Of shatter'd bones, that rattled on the ground;
The broken cord rolls on in various turns,
Smokes in the whirl, and as it runs it burns.
"So when the wriggling snake is snatch'd on high
In eagles claws, and hisses in the sky,
Around the foe his twirling tail he flings,
And twists her legs, and writhes about her wings,
Cadman laid low, ye rash, behold and fear,
Man is a reptile, and the ground his sphere.
Unhappy man! thy end lamented be;
Nought but thy own ill-fate so swift as thee.
Were metamorphoses permitted now,
And tuncful *Ovid* liv'd to tell us how;
His apter Muse shou'd turn thee to a daw,
Nigh to the fatal steeples still to kaw;
Perch on the cock, and nestle on the ball,
In ropes no more confine, and never fall. J. A.



Historical Chronicle. February, 1740.

FRIDAY, February 1.

AN Order of Council was sent to the Lords of the *Admiralty* for laying an Embargo on all Shipping except Coasters, who were to have Protections.

SATURDAY 2.

300 Workmen were order'd from *Deptford* and *Woolwich* Yards to *Chatham* and *Portsmouth* to assist in getting ready three First-Rates.

MONDAY 4.

Was a Meeting of Physicians at the College in *Warwick Lane*, at the Request of the Lords of the *Admiralty*, to consider whether Malt Spirits were as wholesome as *French Brandy* for the Sailors: And they gave their Opinion that Malt Spirits might be drunk by them without Detriment.

TUESDAY 5.

A Proclamation was publish'd for the Encouragement of Seamen, whereinevery able Sailor above 18, and under 54, who shall voluntarily enter on board a Man of War before the 15th of March next, is to receive two Guineas as Bounty-Money, and every ordinary Man 30s. and be further entitled to 6 Months Pay, if there should not be occasion for their so long Service.

THURSDAY, 7.

At the Annual General Court of the *Turkey Company*. *Ld Delaware* was rechosen Governor, Mr *Dunster* Deputy Governor, and Mr *Lock* Treasurer in room of Mr *Snelling* decd.

FRIDAY, 8.

The Attorney and Solicitor General with Mr *Fazakerly*, who (by mutual Consent) had been desir'd to consider the Case, gave their Opinion that *Montague House* could not be fitted and used as an Hospital for expos'd Children, without Impeachment of Waste. Whereupon the Committee of Governors and Guardians of that Charity order'd proper Surveyors to search out some other House or Houses fit for that good Purpose.

At a Court of Common Council in *Guildhall* the several Committees were chosen, viz. 1. for the *Irish Society*, 2. the *City Lands*, 3. the *Grisham Committee*, 4. the *Mansion House*, 5. the *Lamps*, 6. the *Woodmongers*, 7. *Commissioners of Sewers*.—A Motion was made and granted

to allow 30l. to the Parish of *St Mary Woolchurch* from 1737 to 1739. to be continued annually till the Mansion-House is built, in lieu of the Estate the Parish had in *Stocks-Market*.—The City Remembrancer attended the H. of Commons with a Petition that the Laws may be put in Execution for lowering the excessive Price of Coals.

Madam *Amelia Sophia Walmoden*, commonly called Madam *Valmonte*, took the Oaths in the House of Lords in order for her Naturalization.

To the Author of the *Historical Chronicle*.

ALL the News Papers except one, which was properly apply'd to, having refus'd or purposely omitted a Transaction that deserves public Notice, as much as any of that Day in the same Assembly, it is thought proper left you should not see it, to send you the Affair drawn up after an impartial Manner for the Information of Posterity. The Facts are true, and without you think fit to alter them, you may relate 'em thus:
Yours, T.T.

FRIDAY, 8.

In the Common Council of London,

A Motion was made for a Place-Bill, design'd to prevent any Member of that Court being concern'd in any City's Works; it having been long observed as an Inconsequence, that Artificers should sit in Committees first to imploy themselves, and after that to audit and pass their own Bills. After long Debates the Question was put and pass'd in the Negative; and upon a Division it was likewise carried in the Negative by a Majority of 47, there being 106 against, and 59 for the Bill. (See Vol. IX. p. 214, 361.) On which, Proceeding the following Queries were made in one publick Paper.—Is not this Conduct perfectly agreeable to the Instructions given to the City Members, in regard to the Place-Bill in the House of Commons? And may we not reasonably expect to see the Golden Age renew'd when the Virtue of the Common Council shines with such amazing Lustre?—It may be observed, that the Majority (See p. 35.) in the House of Commons against the Place Bill, was only 16, present 428. But the Majority in the Common Council against it, was 47, present 165 Members; from these Proportions

portions it will appear to Mathematical Readers, that the House of Commons had really a better Opinion of a Place-Bill than the Common Council of London itself, which was to set a Pattern to the whole Kingdom. (See Vol. IX. p. 549.) A

SATURDAY, 9.

From the London Evening Post.

At the late Elections only 35 New Members, out of 236, were chosen, notwithstanding the flattering Promises, Corruption and Menaces of a certain Party; so that the Majority of TRUE FRIENDS to their Country is larger than ever. B

SUNDAY, 10.

Orders were given for making the Lines for the Camps intended to be form'd this Spring in *Hyde-Park, Hounslow Heath and Black Heath.*

MONDAY, 11.

The Commissioners of the *Vice-Admiralty* Office contracted for Ships for the Freight of 1700 Ton of Provisions for the Squadron under Admiral *Hardock.* C

The Court of *King's Bench* gave Judgment against some Persons committed the *Thursday* before for seducing a young Lady of 16, and marrying her without Consent of her Guardians, viz. The Husband was fined 500 l. the Son of a Noble Person concern'd 500 l. two Men-Servants to be imprison'd one Month each, and a Maid-Servant to suffer 6 Months Imprisonment, and pay a Fine of one Mark.

One *Cornelius Mac Gillicuddy* was committed to *Newgate* for counterfeiting the Handwriting of a Member of Parliament in franking Letters to be sent by the General Post, in order to avoid their being charged with the Duty of Postage; and several others were taken into Custody.

—Besides the Crime of Forgery, the House of Commons have adjudg'd it a high Misdemeanor, and a notorious Breach of Privilege. So that those Persons who accept of Franks, not knowing them to be genuine, may bring themselves into a great deal of Trouble, for the sake of saving a Trifle, since a Groat will carry a Letter to any Part of *England or Wales.*

TUESDAY, 12.

At a Court of Aldermen came on a Hearing concerning the exorbitant Price of Coals, which ended in favour of the Dealers, the Ld Mayor and that Court not thinking themselves sufficiently empower'd to fix a Price on that Commodity. H

THURSDAY, 14.

A Fire broke out in the House of Mr *Wilson*, Solicitor in Chancery, in *Southampton Buildings*, which consum'd the same and five others. Several Fires happened at *Dublin* and *Exeter*, and the Wa-

ter being so much frozen was a great Hindrance to the Extinguishing them.

THURSDAY, 21.

The Call of the House of Commons, which was to be this Day, was put off for a Month.

On a Motion in a certain Assembly, tending to censure those concerned in making the Convention, it passed in the Negative by a Majority of near 60.

WEDNESDAY, 27.

The Embargo on Ships was taken off.

THURSDAY, 28.

A Question was moved, that the sending a Message signed by the King, to the House of Commons for a Supply, and not sending the like to the House of Lords, is derogatory to the constant Usage of Parliament, and a high Infringment of the Privileges of the House of Lords. But the previous Question being put it was carried by 68 against 32.

FRIDAY, 29.

Thirty Ships of 200 Tons Burthen or upwards, have been taken up for Transports, and two Ships of 400 Tons and 16 Guns to carry Coals and Provision to Admiral *Hardock.*

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following Sheriffs since our last.

Essex. Sir Thomas Drury, *Bt.*
Hereford. Bartholo. Rich. Barneby, *Esq;*
Monmouth. Tho. Evans of Langattock, *Esq;*
Northampton. Sir Thomas Palmer, *Bt.*
Nottingham. John Storey & younger, *Esq;*
Rutland. Edmund Simey, *Esq;*
Somerset. John Freke Brickdale, *Esq;*
Suffolk. Edm. Jenny of Bredfield, *Esq;*
Cheshire. Sir John Byrne of Stanthorn, *Bt.*
in room of John Spencer, *Esq;* decd.
South Wales.

Pembroke. Wm Warren of Langrige, *Esq;*
North Wales.

Flint. Thomas Wynne the younger, of Kwynegrin, *Esq;*
Montgomery. Edw. Price of Bodvab, *Esq;*

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1740.

Feb. 17. THE Lady of Lord North and Guilford, deliver'd of a Son.
24. The Lady of Lord Nassau Powlett, Brother to the Duke of Bolton, — of a Son.
26. Wife of John Briffow, *Esq;* Member for *Bristol* — of a Son.
27. Wife of — Barratt, *Esq;* Daughter the late Chief Justice Pratt — of a Son and Heir.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1740

Jan. 31. Thomas Corbett, *Esq;* Member for *Salisbury*, marry'd to M^{rs} Lloyd of *Duke-street*, 6,000 l. Fortune.

Feb. 7. *John Hall, Esq; of Skelton-Castle, Durham—to Miss Stevenson, 30,000l.*

Samuel Clarke, Esq; of Bloomsbury—to Miss Trollop of Ormond-street.

12. *Mr Wright, Merchant and Druggist in Lawrence-lane—to the eldest Daughter of Dr Woodford, Regius Professor at Oxford, 6000l.*

13. *Mr Legg, Distiller in Holborn—to Miss Craddock of Staffordshire, 5000l.*

16. *Mr Bolton, Merchant of Newcastle on Tyne—to Miss Elstob, 10,000l.*

17. *Sir John Rush, of Streetly, Berks—to the youngest Daughter of the late Gen. Sutton, 10,000l.*

19. *Abel Breton, near Golden-square, Esq;—to the Daughter of the late Sir John Wolsenholm, with 15000l.*

John Lloyd of Ashton, Salop, Esq;—to a Daughter of Sir Francis Charlton, Bart,

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1740.

January. *Henry Perrot, Member for Oxfordshire—at Paris.*

Relict of *Washington Earl Ferrers—at Paris.*

29. *William Evans, Esq; first Gen. of the Horse, Col. of a Reg. of Horse, and Governor of Chelsea-College. He was a brave old Officer, and distinguish'd himself at the Battle of Sheriffmuir, where he receiv'd a dangerous Wound on the Head with a Cutlass from a Highlander, to whom he order'd the Dragoons to give Quarter on account of his Bravery.*

Mr Logi, Surgeon to Chatham Dock, the Place worth 300l. per Ann.

30. *The Earl of Delorain. He commanded the Seaforth Man of War, but being in a Consumption left his Ship, and dy'd in his Coach coming to London.*

Joseph Kettle, Esq; Justice of Peace for Cambridgehire.

Feb. 2. *Sir Edmond Elwill, Comptroller of Excise.*

Rev'd Mr Simpson, Professor of Divinity at Glasgow; of vast Parts, but suspected Orthodoxy, and therefore suspended from his Office in 1729.

3. *Lady Rachel Manners, Daughter to the Duke of Rutland.*

Charles Lesley, Esq; nearly related to the Earl of Leven.

4. *Mr Wm Clarke, only Son and Heir to Wm Clarke, Esq; of Surrey.*

6. *N. S. Pope Clement XII. aged 87, in the 10th Year of his Pontificate.*

7. *Louisa Pelham, 2d Daughter of Henry Pelham, Esq; See Vol. IX. p. 606.*

John Whittel, Esq; an eminent Pin-maker in Southwark, very rich.

8. *Sir Joseph Eyles, Knt Alderman of Cheap Ward, and Member for the Devises. He was a Gentleman of many excellent*

Qualities, of an open, honest, liberal Mind, and of so easy and engaging an Address, that all People, without Distinction of Parties, honour'd, esteem'd, and lov'd him.

Sir Wm Juxon, Bart. at Little-Compton, Gloucestershire.

Sir David Williams, of Guernsey and

9. *Mr Clutterbuck, Daughter to the late Sir—Clutterbuck, in Queen-square Court, Soho, worth 100,000l.*

John Lake, Esq; of 14000l. per Ann. in Norfolk.

Langoyd Castle, Brecknockshire, Bart.

10. *Philip Jennings, Esq; formerly Secretary of the Poultry Compter.*

Rev'd Mr Elisha Smith, Author of the Cure of Deism.

Relict of *Sir Nicholas Carew of Reading-ton, Surry, Bart.*

11. *Mr Humphreys, Coffer-Bearer to his Majesty.*

12. *Major Rusden of the Red Regiment of the Westminster Militia, and Collector of the Land Tax for the Inns of Court.*

13. *Hon Mr Vane, 3d Son to Ld Barnard, suddenly.*

14. *Wm Comper, Esq; Clerk of the Parliament, and Justice of Peace for Middlesex and Westminster. The Reverendary Grant of the Patent as Clerk of the Parliament, comes to his eldest Son, Wm Comper, Esq; Student at Oxford.*

16. *Samuel Dickson, Esq; in Charter-house-square.*

19. *The Son and Heir of Sir James Dashwood, Bart. See Births Decr last.*

22. *The Lady of Thomas Parker, Baron of the Exchequer.*

23. *Hon Mrs Vernon, Wife to George Venables Vernon, Member for Litchfield, and Niece to the Earl of Effingham, of the Small Pox.*

Mr Thompson, the City Painter.

Col. Joseph Ferrers, a Commissioner of the Wine Licence Office.

William Plowden, Esq; at Worcester, in the 71st Year of his Age, exceedingly lamented by all that had the Happiness of his Acquaintance and Friendship, and by the Poor and Neccessitous, whom he was always ready to assist and relieve.

Sir John Marwood, Bart. near Leicester Fields.

25. *Thomas Smithson, Esq; near Golden-square, just return'd from his Travels.*

Serjeant Eyre, Premier Serjeant to the King.

The ingenious *Mr Clay, Maker of several Musical Clocks. Three Days before he dy'd he order'd a Musical Machine, which had cost him about 20 Years Time, and upwards of 2000l. to bring it to Perfection.*

section, to be beat to Pieces, and entirely destroy'd, to prevent a further Expence of the Time and Money of any one who should attempt to finish it after his Death.

27. Right Hon *Alexander Hume*, Earl of *Marchmont*, Knight of the Thistle, Governor of the Bank at *Edinburgh*, &c. succeeded in Title and Estate by the Lord Viscount *Polsworth*, Member for *Berwick*.

Dy'd lately at *Presbourg* in *Hungary*, *James Grasmay*, a *Fleming*, aged 125.

Sarah Robinson, a Beggar near *Wigton*, *Cumberland*, in whose Cloaths were found 15*l.* and 11 Pennyworth of Halfpence; which Sum has been demanded by the Lord of the Manor, for want of a Relation to claim the same.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1740.

HON. *John Talbot*, Esq; Member for *Brecon*, appointed a *Welch* Judge, in room of *Richard Pottinger*, Esq; dec.

Richard Shelley, *Win Blair*, *Matthew Kenrick*, *John Bird*, Esq; with *John Plumtre*, jun. Esq; in room of *Sir Brocas Gardener*, Barr. decess'd.—Commissioners of the Duties on Stamp Vellum, Parchment and Paper, &c. And

William Bridges, Esq; Secretary or chief Clerk to the said Commissioners.

Thomas Nuthall, Esq.—Register of Warrants in the Excise Office, in room of Mr *Meadows*, decess'd.

Henry Harris, Esq;—a Commissioner of the Wine-Licence Office, in room of *Joseph Ferrers*, Esq; decess'd.

Win Kynaston, Esq; Master in Chancery—Curitor Baron of the Exchequer.

Duke of Richmond—a Governor of the *Charterhouse*, in room of the late Earl of *Scarborough*.

James Abercromby, Esq; Member for *Bamshire*, *Scotland*—Judge Advocate to the six new-raisd Regiments of Marines, and three raising in *America*.

Thomas Corber, Member for *Saltaish*,—Secretary to the Court of Assistants for the Relief of poor Widows of Sea Officers, a Place of 200*l.* per Ann.

Charles Smith, Esq;—Lieutenant-Governor of *Greenwich* Hospital, in room of Capt *Tudor Trevor*, decess'd.

Mr *Phillips*—Chief Clerk to the Secretary's Office in the Custom house.

Mr *Swan*—Surgeon of *Deptford* Dock, in room of Mr *Pocklinghall*, Surgeon of *Chatham* Dock.

George Arnold, Esq; Deputy of *Cheap Ward*—chose Alderman of the same, in room of Sir *Joseph Eyles*, decess'd.

Mr *Ford*—Clerk of the Arraigns for *London*, in room of Mr *Tanner*, decess'd.

Gerrard Dutton Fleetwood, Esq;—Clerk of Assize of the *Norfolk* Circuit, in room of *Roger Jennings*, Esq; who resign'd.

Richard Willoughby, of *Knole* in the County of *Wils*, Esq; made first Waiter of the Robes in ordinary to his Majesty.

Mr Serjeant *Birch*—sworn King's Serjeant.

Mr *Legg*, Son to the Earl of *Dartmouth*—King's Counsel.

John Chalmers—appointed Bridge Master to the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Lieut Gen *Churchil*, appointed Col of the Reg of Horse of the late Gen *Evans*.

Capt *Mischel*—Capt of the *Trial Sloop*, in room of

Capt *Holbourn*, made Capt of the *Dolphin* of 20 Guns, in room of

Ld *Aubrey Beauclerk*, made Capt of the *Weymouth* of 60 Guns, in room of

Capt *Trefusis*, Capt of the *Montague* of 60 Guns.

Capt *Vincent*—Capt of the *St Alban* of 50 Guns, in room of Capt *Cornwall*.

George Brewer, Esq;—Lieut in *Clayton's* Reg at *Gibraltar*.

Col *Blakeney*—Adjutant General to the three new Regiments raising in *America*.

Capt *Mosby*—Capt of the *Seaforth* of 20 Guns, in room of the late Earl of *Delorain*.

Serjeant *Dodd*—Provost Marshall in the *Savoy*, in room of Capt *Howard*, who resign'd.

Thomas Hale, Esq; Member for *Gram-pound*—Lieut Governor, and

Mr *Weller*—Deputy Governor of *Dover* Castle; the first in room of Sir *Basil Dikwell*, who resign'd; the latter succeeds Col *Marsh*, decess'd.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS

Rev'd Dr *Story*, Dean of *St Egan* in the Diocle of *Fernes*, and Chaplain to the *Irish* House of Commons, made Bishop of *Killaloe* in *Ireland*.

Mr *Hirst*, Chaplain to the Earl of *Hali-fax*—Rector of *Sacombe*, *Hertsfordshire*, 300*l.* per Ann.

Mr *Morgan* of *Clare-hall*, *Cambridge*—King's Chaplain.

NEW MEMBERS

Hon *Nicholas Herbert*, Esq; elected for the Borough of *Newport*, *Cornwall*, in room of his Brother, decess'd.

Thomas Whickcote, Esq;—for *Lincolnshire*, in room of Sir *Thomas Lumley Saunderson*, now Earl of *Scarborough*.

Ld Viscount *Quarendon*, eldest Son to the Earl of *Litchfield*—for *Oxfordshire*, in the room of *Henry Perrot*, Esq; decess'd.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Jan. 22, to Feb. 26.

Christened	{	Males	800	{	1557
		Femal.	757		
Buried	{	Males	1844	{	3886
		Femal.	2042		
Died under 2 Years old					1106
Between 2 and 5					321
Between 5 and 10					133
Between 10 and 20					129
Between 20 and 30					248
Between 30 and 40					375
Between 40 and 50					376
Between 50 and 60					411
Between 60 and 70					330
Between 70 and 80					296
Between 80 and 90					137
Between 90 and 100					23
100 and 103					1
					<u>3886</u>

Within the walls	408
Without the walls	978
In <i>Adid.</i> and <i>Serry</i>	1592
City and Sub. <i>West.</i>	908
	<hr/> 3886

Weekly Burials

Jan. 29. — 728
 Feb. 5. — 813
 12. — 780
 19. — 794
 26. — 771
 —————
 2886

Peck Loaf, Wheat.— 2s.
Wheat 27s. per Quar.
Hay per load 42s.
Best Hops 3l. 15s.
Coals 2 l. 10 s. per Chaldron.

They write from Curacao, an Island belonging to the Dutch, (See our Map) of the 16th of November last, that four or five English Men of War had made a Descend in the Province of Guaira ('tis suppos'd on the Town of La Guaira near Caracas, which Dampier mentions to be taken by the Pirates) in S. America, where they destroy'd every thing they met with, after carrying off what they liked best; that they sail'd afterwards towards Porto Cabello, where they likewise destroy'd every thing belonging to the Guipuscoa Company; that they were all in the utmost Confusion along the Coast of Caracas, most of the Inhabitants having retir'd farther up in the Country, and some of them entirely abandoned it; that they suppos'd the great Animosity between the Natives of the Country and the Guipuscoa Company, was the Cause of the weak Defence made against the English; that they expected in a few Days the Particulars of

Dublin. The Rev. Dr *Samuel Madden*, in order to encourage a Spirit of Invention and Improvement, among other Benefactions, hath given an annual Sum of 100*l.* to be distributed to the Inhabitants of this Kingdom only, by way of Præmium in the following Manner; *viz.* 50*l.* to the Author of the best Invention for improving any useful Art or Manufacture; 25*l.* to the Person who shall execute the best Statue or Piece of Sculpture; and 25*l.* to the Person who shall finish the best Piece of Painting, either in History or Landscape, and which shall be approved of as such by the *Dublin Society*, on or before the 20*th* of *January* in every Year: The first Præmium to commence in *January* next.

The following exact Account of Linen Cloth manufactur'd in *Scotland* shews at once the Improvement, and claims the Encouragement of that valuable Branch of Trade :

From Nov. 1737,	to Nov. 1738.	
Lin. Clo. Stamp'd.	Value.	
4666011 Yards.	£. 185026 11	9
From Nov. 1738,	to Nov. 1739.	
4801537 Yards.	£. 196068 16	11
Increase.		
135526 Yards.	£. 11042	5 2

Mons. *Comò*, Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of the *Two Sicilies* presented a Letter to the D. of *Newcastle* to signify his Master's Resolution religiously to observe the Neutrality, whatever Events may happen, and that all the Ships and Subjects of *Great Britain* frequenting the Seas and Ports of the Kingdoms of the *Two Sicilies* shall be always well received there, and treated as a Nation the most favour'd.

Vienna. A Colonel here has invented a Machine to row Boats up the *Danube* against the Stream, and its Success has been confirm'd by three Experiments, against a very contrary high Wind, in the more rapid Part of the River, when the Boat was brought up 600 Feet in twelve Minutes; in the second it advanc'd 660 Feet in 8 Minutes; in the last 1080 Feet in 14 Minutes. There was no Use of Oars, Men or Horses. The Machine consists of large Wheels placed in the Boats, and a Bridge made use of not to take up any Room within them. It may be made with two, four, or six Wheels in Proportion to the Largeness and Burden of the Vessel, whence four, six, eight or twelve Men may navigate them.

Paris. Our Court has declar'd the Republick of *Genoa*. That tho' the Rebellion in *Corfica* is quell'd, and the Inhabitants submitted, and deliver'd up their Arms, yet the present State of the Island cannot be look'd upon as a solid and lasting Situation. The Hearts of the People are still ulcerated in regard to the Republick, and it is almost certain that as soon as they think there is nothing further to be fear'd the Rebellion will break out afresh, the Chiefs driven from thence will return, and find the same Resources that supported them so long. The perfect Subjection of the Island is a Work of Time and a gentle Administration: The Republick therefore is desir'd to propose what ought to be done for consolidating the Subjection of this savage People, polishing them by Laws suitable to their Genius, and disposing them to obey them.

Strasbourg, Feb. 19. N. S. Here was lately celebrated the third hundred Year's Feast of the noble Art and Mystery of **PRINTING**, discover'd in 1440, the Honour of which is claim'd by this City, which disputes it with *Mentz* and *Harlem*. It is remarkable that two other Arts were discover'd in the same Century, viz. the Use of the Loadstone and Compass, and that of Gunpowder, which three made a total Change in the Affairs of the World, viz. Printing in Politics and Divinity,

the Compass in Trade and Navigation, and Gunpowder in the Art of War.

Madrid. By a List publish'd here, the *Spaniards* have taken 47 *English* Ships, the four last Months of 1739, without reckoning those seiz'd in their Ports, when Orders for Réprisals were published. The Number of their Privateers cruising is 44, but they intend to have many more next Spring. These 47 Ships with their Cargoes they value at 936,750 Piafters. Orders are sent to *Cadiz* to unload the Florilla, and return the Effects to the Proprietors. An Embargo is laid on all Shipping, in order to take the Sailors and send them to *Barcelona*, whence a Body of Troops is to embark for the Island of *Majorca*. The King has nominated the Duke of *Ormond* to command an Army in *Galicia*, who will have under him the *Earl Marshall*, and General *Macdonald*; the Duke of *Montemar*, is to command in *Andalusia*. Our Advices from the *West-Indies* say that our fortified Places there are in so good Condition & nothing is apprehended from *English*.

Petersburgh. Captain *Spanberg*, a German, having embarked last Summer at *Kamshatka*, in the Northern Ocean, with four Ships, after about 15 Days sailing, discover'd 34 great and small Islands, whose Inhabitants sent out six Ships, much like our Gallies, but he landed without Obstruction, and was received in a friendly manner. The People, who are almost like the *Japanese*, shew'd him Gold and Copper Coins, which it seems they have great Plenty of.

PLANTATION NEWS.

There is Advice, that the *Diamond* Man of War had taken two Prizes, one of them a Ship of 20 Guns, bound from *Campechy* to *Cuba* and *St Augustines* with 200000 Pieces of Eight on board, registered; the other of 16 Guns, who served for her Convoy. Also that Admiral *Vernon* having compleated his Number of Men, had done pressing, and that 18 or 20 Prizes of different Sorts were brought into *Jamaica*.

Three Regiments of Foot, 1000 Men each, are raising with all Speed in our *American* Colonies, and will consist of Natives or those inur'd to the Climate. The Colonels, Lieut. Colonels, Majors and Subalterns are appointed by his Majesty, and their general Rendezvous is to be at *New York*, where the Royal Standard is set up. Their Cloathing is to be made here, which is Camblet Coats, brown Linnen Waistcoats, with two Pair of Canvas Trowzers for each Man.

REGISTER of BOOKS in FEBRUARY, 1740.

DEITY. A Poem. Printed for *J. Roberts*. Price 1 s. *The Character of this Poem is come to hand; we are assured of its merit, but have not room.*

2. Hobbinol; or, the Rural Games. By *W. Somerville*, Esq; Printed for *J. Stagg*. Pr. 3 s.

3. The Place-Bill. A Ballad. Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 6 d.

4. Arminius. A Tragedy. Pr. 5 s. (See p. 32.)

5. Money. A Poem. By *Benj. Parker*. Printed for *T. Cooper*. price 6 d.

6. Epigrams, in Distichs. Printed for *J. Stagg*. price 1 s.

7. Admiral Haddock; or, the Progress of Spain. Printed for *J. Applebee*. price 1 s.

8. An Imitation of the first Satire of *Juvenal*. Printed for *H. Goreham*. price 1 s.

9. The Operator. A Ballad Opera. Printed for *T. Payne*. Price 1 s. 6 d.

10. The Principles of Moral Philosophy. By *George Turnbull*, L. L. D. Printed for *J. Noon*, 8vo. price 6 s.

11. A Translation, of the French King's Ordinance concerning Sea Officers. Printed for *J. Millan*. price 6 d.

12. A compendious and rational Institution of the Latin Tongue. By *Dr Buzoles*. Printed for *C. Rivington*. Price 2 s. 6 d.

13. An Account of the principal Frosts. Printed for *C. Corbet*. price 6 d.

14. A Treatise of Confirmation. Printed for *R. Amey*. price 1 s.

15. The Third Book of *Horace's* Odes. In English Prose. Printed for *J. Davidson*. pr. 1 s.

16. A Chinese Tale. Printed for *J. Cooper*. with a Frontispiece.

16. An Historical, Critical, and Practical Treatise of the Gout. By *Dr Tho. Thompson*. Printed for *J. Hughes*. Price 6 s.

17. The Art of dissecting Human Bodies. By *Dr G. Thompson*. Printed for *J. Davidson*, 8vo. price 4 s.

18. Two Letters on the Coin and Currency in the Leeward Islands. Printed for *C. Corbet*. 1 s.

19. A New Spanish and English Dictionary. By *Peter Pineda*. Printed for *F. Gyles*, &c. Folio. price 1 l. 5 s.

20. The Fitness of repealing the Septennial Act. Printed for *C. Corbet*. price 1 s.

21. A Vindication of the Commons of Great Britain. Printed for *J. Roberts*. price 6 d.

22. An Explanation of the Prints in the European Race. Printed for *J. Cooper*. price 1 s.

23. An Appeal to the Public, concerning visitatorial Power. Printed for *J. Roberts*. price 1 s.

24. The Clerks Instructor in the Ecclesiastical Courts. Printed for *S. Birt*, *D. Browne*, and *J. Shuckburgh*, 8vo. price 6 s.

25. The Rules of Practice common plac'd. Printed for *J. Hedges*. Price 3 s. 6 d.

26. Select Cases in Chancery from 1724 to 1733. Printed for *S. Birt*, *D. Browne*, *J. Shuckburgh*, 8vo. price 4 s. 6 d. few'd.

27. The Liturgy restored to its primitive Institution. Printed for *J. Wilcox*. price 2 s.

28. An earnest and serious Answer to *Dr Trapp's* Four Sermons against *Whiggism*. Printed for *W. Innes*. price 1 s.

29. Remarks on *Mr Chubb's* True Gospel. By

G. Wightwick, M. A. Printed for *J. Noon*, price 1 s. 6 d.

30. Three Discourses on important and curious Subjects. Printed for *T. Cooper*. price 1 s.

31. A Sermon on the Fast Day By *Edward Arnold*. Printed for *J. Clarke*. price 6 d.

32. — On the same Occasion. By *Dr Denne*. Printed for *J. Pemberton*. price 6 d.

33. — On the same by *T. Morrell*. Printed for *T. Cooper*. price 6 d.

34. — On the same, before the University of Oxford. By *Walter Harte*, M. A. Printed for *R. Gosling* and *G. Hawkins*. price 6 d.

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36. — On the same. By *Dr Guyse*. Printed for *J. Oswald*. Price 6 d.

37. — On the same, &c. Two Sermons. By *Dr Harris*. Printed for *J. Wilson*. pr. 1 s.

38. — On Jan. 30, before the House of Lords. By the Bishop of Bangor. Printed for *J. Pemberton*. price 6 d.

39. — On Jan 30, before the House of Commons. By *Dr Wbaley*. Pr. 6 d. Glyn.

40. — On Jan. 27. By *Andrew Trebeck*, B. D. Printed for *W. Shropshire*. Price 6 d.

41. — On Jan. 20. By *S. Johnson*, M. A. Printed for *C. Rivington*. price 6 d.

42. — On July 1, before the University of Oxford. By *Dr Hutchinson*, Pr. 6 d. Roberts.

43. — On Nov. 5. By *R. Meadorcourt*, A. M. Printed for *J. Osborn*. price 4 d.

44. — On eternal Misery. Printed for *T. Cooper*. price 6 d.

45. — On New-year's Day. By *R. Wright*. Printed for *R. Hett*. price 4 d.

46. — On the great Frost in 1684. Printed for *J. Roberts*. price 6 d.

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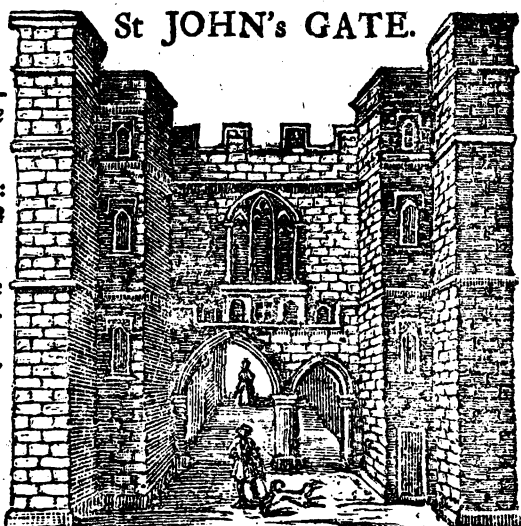
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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Character of the Emperor 100	Insurrection of the Negroes in <i>S. Carolina</i> 128
— Of the Imperial Prince and his Consort 100	Death, Funeral, and Character of King <i>Tomo Chichi</i> 129
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<i>Lilliputian</i> Senators unequal'd for Learning and Eloquence. — Characters of the two Houses of the Senate different 101	Answers of two Members to their Instructors 130
Character of the <i>Hurgo Hickrad</i> 10	Question in Opticks 10
— Of the <i>Hurgo Castrofer</i> 10	An old Bachelor's Proposals of Marriage 131
— Of the Nardac Secretary, <i>Hurgo Quadreert</i> , Nardac <i>Agryl</i> , and <i>Hurgo Tali</i> 102	A Housekeeper more expensive than a Wife 131
— Of the <i>Hurgos Brufath</i> , <i>Heryef</i> , and <i>Sarkbrugh</i> 103	Epigram of <i>Martial</i> apply'd 10
<i>England's</i> Title to <i>America</i> , prior to <i>Spain's</i> 10	<i>Griffin</i> the Comedian's Character 131
<i>Britons</i> first discover, and settle in <i>America</i> 104	<i>Pistol's</i> Letter to <i>Common Sense</i> 132
Their Posterity retain their Language 104	<i>Gazetteer's</i> Character of, and Queries to, the Author of <i>Common Sense</i> 133 — 135
<i>Mr Jones's</i> Letter, and Account of them 10	Extract of <i>Mr Harle's</i> Sermon 135
Prince <i>Madoc</i> lands in <i>Mexico</i> 10	P O E T R Y.
His Epitaph in <i>Welsh</i> since found there 10	Three Odes of <i>Anacreon</i> ; by <i>Dr Chester</i> —
Accounts of Monies and Coins hitherto deficient 105	Enigma from <i>Aulus Gellius</i> — On the Benefactions in the late Frost; by <i>Mr P.</i> 138
New Tables of the Coins of <i>Europe</i> 106, 107, 108	The Balance — A Character —
Character of an antient Countess of <i>Westmoreland</i> 109	<i>Lex Natura</i> 139
Extract from <i>Pere Baugeant</i> of the Language and Soul of Brutes 109	Epitaph from <i>Geneva</i> — On the hard Frost. — Epigram on Chalk 140
Social Liberty depends on Religion 113	Vain Resolution against Woman —
Education makes the Man 115	In Praise of Admiral <i>Vernon</i> , and <i>British Clemency</i> . — Of the Year 1740 145
Less Manners and more Virtue 10	HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.
<i>Will Any's</i> Method of educating his Children 116	<i>Irish</i> Riot on <i>St Patrick's</i> Day 142
Good-nature a Character often usurp'd 117	Lords and Commons Address to his Majesty on the taking <i>Porto bello</i> 142
Art of projecting penal Laws 119	City of <i>London's</i> Address on the same 143
A Clause propos'd in the Mutiny Act considered 10	His Majesty's Answers 10
Edict of <i>Don Carlos</i> at <i>Naples</i> in favour of the Jews 121	Extracts of several Letters from <i>Porto bello</i> to do Justice to the <i>British</i> Sailors 124, 144, 145, 146, 147, 150
The great Privileges granted to them 121	Plan and Description of <i>Porto bello</i> and its Castles 144
Speculations of the <i>Neapolitans</i> hereupon 122	Account of the Action there 145
Funeral Obsequies of the Pope — List of the Cardinals 123	Advices from the <i>West Indies</i> 146
Admiral <i>Vernon's</i> Account of taking <i>Porto Bello</i> 124	List of Births, Marriages, &c. 147
Favourable Articles granted the Town 125	Character of Cardinal <i>Ottoboni</i> 10
Two considerable Captures — Expedition to the <i>Caraccas</i> — <i>La Guayra</i> bombarded 126	New Members, Promotions 148
	Plan of the City <i>Havanna</i> 149
	Prices of Stocks. Bill of Mortality 150
	Gallant Action of some <i>British</i> Sailors 10
	Foreign Affairs. Generosity of <i>Casparina</i> 151
	Register of Books, and their Prizes 152

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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine.

M A R C H, 1740.

EXTRACT of Mr Gulliver's Memoirs,
relating to the Characters of the
principal Members of the Senate of
Lilliput.



IT may be necessary to
premise, that the De-
bates we have been
favoured with by Mr
Gulliver, are (as he
tells us) considerably
abridged. Probably

he was of Opinion, that to descend to
such Inferences as are evidently Con-
sequent, is a Minuteness that would
disoblige a Reader of Penetration; and
perhaps in avoiding Prolixity he had
some Regard to the Limits of our Book.
We believe, it will be readily ad-
mitted, that the great Art of Writing
consists in being concise without Obscu-
rity, so as to leave nothing either re-
quisite to be added or taken away.
But in unstudied Speeches, especially
to a publick Assembly, it is otherwise;
a copiousness of Expression is there un-
avoidable; to enforce particular Points
in Debates, Repetitions may be neces-
sary; and where the Speakers are nu-
merous, the same Thoughts will natu-
rally recur, and the Argument must
be protracted. Mr Gulliver, there-
fore, may be said, like a judicious
Painter, to have mark'd the Outlines,
to have design'd the principal Propor-
tions, and thrown in some Character-
istical Strokes of each masterly Hand,
in these Pictures of Lilliputian Elo-
quence. He has thereby left to the
Reader the Pleasure of supplying by his

own Imagination, the circumlocutory
Ornaments of Speech, and some conse-
quential Arguments that must have a-
risen on the Questions that have been
often disputed.

We are pleased to find, that this
Method has been so acceptable to the Pub-
lick, tho' every Body must be sensible
how much a Work of Elegance and
Spirit must suffer in a Translation. Be-
sides, in order to do strict Justice to the
eloquent Speakers in the Lilliputian Se-
nate, not only their Sentiments and
Reasoning ought to be clearly narra-
ted, but it would be necessary to give
an Idea of their Manner and Action.
As this is a Circumstance not to be ob-
tained at so great a Distance, we hope
the ingenious Reader will allow for the
want of it, and assist the Words by sup-
posing himself in the Assembly meant,
and a proper Action and Elevation of
Voice to accompany the Sentiment.
One of the best Judges of Oratory, as
well as one of the greatest Orators that
ever was amongst the Greeks, being
asked his Opinion about the principal
Qualifications of an Orator, said, they
consist in three things, ACTION, AC-
TION, ACTION. And so powerful was
this Qualification amongst that polite
People, that when a Copy of an Ora-
tion, pronounced by the same great
Man, was perused by an Adversary,
whom it had expelled from Athens,
"Where, said he, is all the Thunder that
drove me from my Country?" meaning
that all the Power of the Orator, his
Enemy, consisted in Action.

But

But to detain the Reader no longer.
Proceed we to Mr *Gulliver*.

THO' no People in the World have a greater Passion for Liberty than the *Lilliputians*, yet it is a Passion that inspires them with the deepest Regard for the Prince on the Throne, because in this Country true *Liberty* and *Loyalty* are inseparable. It is the peculiar Felicity of this Nation, that the Emperors have it in their Power to make all about them happy, and to give Grace, Weight, and strength to the State; but are bound up from doing any Act of Power that may be of bad Consequence either to the Body Politick or Individuals.

His Imperial Majesty is of a middle Stature, but very streight; his Shape is faultless, his Air grave and majestic; and what he speaks is always with great Propriety and Elegance. When he is pleased to stoop a little from the Height of Imperial Dignity, and to be familiar with those about him, no Man in his Empire raillies, or tells a Story, with a better Grace, or more Vivacity. In his Youth he read a great deal, and what he has read is so well digested, that he is never at a Loss to express himself on any Subject. He is Master of the *Blesfucudian*, *Isalsuax*, *Allemanuan*, and *Lilliputian* Languages, which last he speaks with somewhat of a foreign Accent. His Court is splendid, but not gaudy; He is a great Oeconomist, only with a View of being able thereby to be more extensively beneficent; and he never indulges a Passion that is not under the Direction of Reason. His Courage display'd itself early in several Campaigns in the last great War, wherein the Strength of the *Blesfucudian* Power was reduc'd, particularly in one Battle where he had a Horse killed under him, while the Princes of *Blesfucu*, and the Redneterp, who serv'd in their Army, sought their Safety in Flight. His Love of Justice is remarkable every Day, particularly in his preferring Men to Posts, both Civil and Military, especially the latter, ac-

cording to their Merit and Services. His Moderation is remarkable, since he could so easily admit into his Favour those with whom he had no Reason to be satisfied while he was Prince Imperial; and his Reign is the only one perhaps in the *Lilliputian* History, that, during thirteen *Moons*, has never yet been stained with Blood on a Political Account. In short, he is an Emperor every way fitted by Nature to make his People happy. He is inspired with the truest Sentiments of Humanity, and extremely susceptible of the softer Passions. His Tenderness was very conspicuous upon the Death of his Empress; nor is it to be wondered that her Capacity for public Business, which help'd to lessen the Burden of his Crown, her Merit, Virtue, and every amiable Qualification, made a deep Impression on his Royal Heart.

The present Prince Imperial, his eldest Son, inherits all his Father's Royal Virtues, and engages the Love and Esteem of every one about him, by the Sweetness of his Behaviour, and the affable Manner in which he discourses with every Body who approaches his Person. His Court, tho' small, is reckon'd the most polite and elegant in all *Degulia*; it being composed wholly of Men who have distinguished themselves by their Service in the State, or the Figure they have made in Learning, particularly the liberal Arts. The Prince himself has given some Instances of a fine Genius for Poetry and Music. He talks a good deal, but never more than is agreeable. He loves Magnificence and Gaiety, but without Profusion, or Irregularity; and tho' in his Figure he perhaps is not equal to his Father, yet, take him altogether, he is very graceful, and has a majestic Presence when he appears on Days of Ceremony.

The Princess, his Spouse, to a most beautiful Person adds the Charms of native Modesty, and a most engaging Deportment, even to the meanest Subject. She is Mistress of the *Lilliputian* Language, tho' an *Allemanuan* by Birth;

Birth; and the Tenderness that subsists between the Prince and her, is beyond what is to be met with in most Ranks of Life. During the 3 Moons that she has been in Lilliput, she has reconciled to her Person the Love and Affection of every Party among that otherwise divided People. She gives Hopes of a numerous Offspring, and has already brought the Prince 2 Sons and a Daughter.

The Nardac Imperial, who is a Lilliputian by Birth, has a beautiful Person, and is of a more advantageous Statute than any of the Imperial Family. His Education has been very regular: He takes a singular Delight in the Arts and Sciences, has a ready Genius to acquire them, and sets apart certain Portions of Time for that End. He gives early Prognosticks of one Day being a useful Subject, and a strong Support to the illustrious House from which he is descended. It is said that the Emperor intends to make him High Galbet, a Post of the greatest Importance and Revenue in the Empire.

Mr Gulliver goes on to give us a particular Account of the five Princesses, the eldest of whom is married to the Prince of Organe. He makes a long Detail of the several eminent Virtues, amiable Qualifications, and personal Accomplishments that distinguish each of them, and render them illustrious Examples to the Lilliputian Ladies. But as their Characters seem a little foreign to our present Purpose, we shall delay inserting them to a more proper Opportunity, and proceed to what he says of the Members of the House of Hurgoes; to which he promises,

THE Difficulty of preserving all the Energy and Graces of senatorial Eloquence in a Translation, is perhaps greater with regard to the Lilliputians, than with regard to any other People in the World. No Nation on Earth can equal the Chief of the Hurgoes and Clinabs in Learning and Eloquence,

and yet every one has, as it were, an Eloquence peculiar to himself.

As the Powers and Characters of the two Houses of the Senate in Lilliput are different, therefore the Eloquence peculiar to the Members of each House is also different in some Respects. The same Observations may be justly apply'd to the Presidents of each House, tho' several Circumstances of Life were common to them. Both owed their high Preferment to their personal Merit, both were bred to the Study of the Laws of their Country, and both were advanced with the Approbation of every Party in the Kingdom. The Eloquence of the Hurgo Hickrad was persuasive, mild, and tho' assiduous, yet it seem'd not so commanding as that of the President of the Clinabs; it being adapted to resume the different Heads of a Debate. No Arguments were so intricate that he could not recapitulate, no Heat so high that he could not moderate, and no Differences so wide that he could not reconcile. His distinguish'd Station in the House of Hurgoes seem'd only to make the Candour and Defiance with which he delivered himself more conspicuous. And thus his Propositions, though submitted with Diffidence, were regarded with the same Reverence as the Dictates of an Oracle.

The Hurgo Castrollet, while he sat in the Assembly of Clinabs, which he did for several Years during the Life of his Father, discovered not those extraordinary Talents that have since distinguished him as one of the most accomplished Orators his Age or Country has produced. When he begins to speak, he has a peculiar Art of engaging the Attention of his Hearers, which he irresistibly carries along with him to the End. He unites in his Delivery all the Graces of Diction that prevailed at Athens and Rome, and expresses himself with all the Freedom which the Lilliputian Constitution allows, and all the Dignity of a Hurgo. He is by no means sparing of his Attick Salt, which he applies so judiciously, as to please even those whom it might

might otherwise offend. He reasons with the Calmness of a Philosopher, he persuades with the Art of an Orator, and charms with the Fancy of a Poet. Nor is his Conversation in private Life less admired, for the most barren Subjects grow fruitful under his Culture, and the most trivial Circumstances are enliven'd and heightened by his Address. When he appears in the publick Walks the Company even encroach upon Good-Manners to listen to, or (if the Expression may be allowed) to steal some of that fine Wit which animates even his common Discourse.

*With poignant Wit his Converse still
abounds,
And charms, like Beauty, those it deepest
wounds.*

The great Experience in Business, which the Nardac Secretary has acquir'd, gives him, besides the Advantages of his natural Parts and distinguish'd Station; great Weight in this august Assembly. As he is by his Office in the Secret of all Affairs of State that come before the House, he principally speaks to Facts, without being forced to have Recourse to those Arts of Eloquence which the Hurgoes are oblig'd to do, who have not the same Opportunities of Information; and the House has so great an Opinion of his Zeal and Sincerity, that they have the utmost Regard to what he advances, tho' they may not so readily come into his Sentiments, as to the Measures to be pursued in Consequence of the Situation of Things which he communicates to them. No Body at Court surpasses him in a generous Way of Living, for he keeps a noble Table; and tho' he has large Appointments, and an ample Fortune, he liberally expends the Income of them. He is so entirely devoted to the Service of his Country, that Business never comes unseasonable to him. He is very affable and condescending, so as to give a ready Attention to those who lay their Complaints before him, and to return them Answers with much Sincerity.

The Hurgo *Quadrant* distinguish'd himself early in Life by the Abilities with which he managed many important and difficult Negotiations in a publick Character. This early Habit to Business has made him so much Master of every Point he speaks to, that he easily foresees Objections, and obviates them, yet says no more than what is just necessary. One Qualification gives him an Advantage over all who speak on the opposite Side; and that is, his Quickness and Comprehension with regard to the Interest of the other Nations in *Degalia*, the Knowledge of which is, perhaps, too much neglected at the Court of *Lilliput*. He has in his Style a peculiar Vehemence, which, if we may be pardoned the Expression, does not seem to arise from his Temper, but his Subject. The most characteristical Difference betwixt him and the Hurgo *Cassiope* is, that the first seems more adapted to explain and lay out a Subject, the other to answer the Difficulties, or enforce the Arguments that occur in the Course of the Debate.

The Nardac *Agryl* is one of those few Instances of what Nature can do when she exerts all her Qualities to form a compleat Man. 'Tis hard to say whether his Abilities in the Camp or the Senate are the greatest. If we view him as a Soldier, he has no Equal in his Country; if we consider him as a Senator, he has no Superior. Like *Cæsar* he has perform'd Actions that his own Eloquence alone could do Justice to; but his own is the only Tongue that is dumb in his Praise, unless his Loyalty is, or seems to be, called in Question. As to his other Perfections, it is as impossible to describe as to imitate them. By Birth he is of *North Lilliput*; a Country more distinguished for being the Mother of Heroes than Patriots. But to convince the Reader of the Greatness of his Merit, he is perhaps the only Example of a Subject who retains his Poets during a determin'd Opposition to the Minister.

His Brother, the Hurgo *Tali*, unites

in his Character the Perfections of a profound Politician with those of an accomplish'd Senator. But that which renders him not only useful but extremely necessary in the House, is his Knowledge of the Civil Law; a Study which is indispensable in Matters relating to the Properties of Nations, and all Affairs of Treaties, to Peace and War. (See Vol. IX. p. 459). This Knowledge likewise distinguishes him in all the Appeals from *North Lilliput* to the House of Hurgoes; all the Laws of that Country being built on the Civil Law. But it is surprising that this Study, which is so necessary in forming a Judge and Statesman, is so neglected in *S. Lilliput*, that, except the Hurgo *Quadrant*, scarce one of the Hurgoes cares to open his Mouth on that Subject. He seldom affects to use the Ornaments of Discourse; but, when the Subject requires it, no Man is more Master of the Passions of his Hearers. He possesses one Talent, which is as useful as it is uncommon; and that is, of stripping every Subject in Debate of all its unnecessary Dress, and presenting to the Eyes of the House that which, if it is not, appears extremely like the naked Truth.

The Hurgo *Brustath* in all he says carries along with him that Conviction which arises from a warm Sense of Liberty and Virtue, directed by great Abilities, and a most exquisite Discernment. He was called to the House of Hurgoes by Means of the *Tramecsan* Interest, upon a particular Exigence of State; and therefore it might have been presumed that he was entirely devoted to that Party; yet he has chosen his Principles in Government so happily, from what is most commendable in both Parties, that upon whichever Side he speaks, he is always observed to lean to the Extremes of neither.

The Hurgo *Heryef* lies under great Obligations to the Court, and has requited them by a steady Adherence to all its Interests. He possesses a vast Copiousness of Diction, which he knows how to embellish with all the

Ornaments of Speech. In short, he is extremely well fitted to win over an Auditory to his own Opinion. He has carefully studied the *Roman* Orator, for whom he has so great a Veneration, as to think no Circumstance relating to him too trivial for his Enquiry.

The high Character for Integrity and Disinterestedness which the Hurgo *Sarkbrugh* had justly acquir'd, gave him so great Weight in the House of Hurgoes, that his single Opinion was often decisive. He had serv'd his Country with much Honour in the last great War with *Blefuscu*, under the Empress *Nana*, and was the distinguished Favourite of the present Emperor, while Heir apparent to the Crown. No Prince ever had a more faithful Servant; though, contrary to his Interest, he oppos'd the Ministry, because he would not serve them in what was contrary to his Conscience. This is the best Proof of Zeal a Subject can give, in a Country where true Liberty is understood. But to return to our Hurgo: His Presence was graceful, his Shape easy, and his Air discover'd him to be a Nobleman more than the Ensigns of the Great Order with which he was invested: He was always grave, sedate, and full of Recollection. When he spoke, he spoke from the Heart, with great Calmness and Dignity, and was so cautious of being bias'd in favour of any Side of a Question, that he laid out all that was said for or against it, with such Impartiality, as always to keep the House in Suspense, on what Side he would declare, till toward the Conclusion of his Speech, when he seem'd to determine himself with a kind of Reluctance and Diffidence.

(To be continued.)

to p. 227.

The CROWN of England's Title to America prior to that of Spain.

S I R,
THAT the vast Continent of America, was first discovered by Britons, above Three hundred Years before the Spaniards had any Footing there; and that the Descendants of that first Colony of

of Britons who then seated themselves there, are still a distinct People, and retain their original Language, is a Matter of Fact, which may be indisputably proved, by the concurrent Account of several Writers and Travellers. I shall first quote a Letter of Mr Morgan Jones, Chaplain to the Plantations of South-Carolina, sent to Dr Thomas Lloyd of Pennsylvania, by whom it was transmitted to Charles Lloyd of Dol-y-fran in Montgomeryshire, Esq; and afterwards communicated to Dr Robert Plott, by the Hands of Mr Edward Lluidd, A. M. Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford. It is as follows:

"These Presents may certify all Persons whatsoever, that in the Year 1660, I being then an Inhabitant in Virginia, and Chaplain to Major-General Bennet of Manlesman County, the said Major Bennet and Sir William Berkley sent two Ships to Port-Royal, now called South-Carolina, which is 60 Leagues to the Southward of Cape-Fair; and I was sent therewith to be their Minister. Upon the 8th of April we set out from Virginia, and arriv'd at the Harbour's Mouth of Port-Royal the 19th of the same Month, where we waited for the rest of the Fleet that was to sail from Barbadoes and Bermuda with one Mr. West, who was to be Deputy-Governor of the said Place. As soon as the Fleet came in, the small Vessels that were with us sail'd up the River to a Place called the Oyster-Point. There I continued about eight Months; all which Time being almost starved for want of Provisions, I and five more travel'd thro' the Wilderness 'till we came to the Tuscorara Country; There the Tuscorara Indians took us Prisoners, because we told them we were bound for Roanok: That Night they carried us into their Town, and shut us up close by ourselves, to our no small Dread. The next Day they enter'd into a Consultation about us; which after it was over, their Interpreter told us, that we must prepare ourselves to die next Morning. Whereupon being very much dejected, and speaking to this Effect in the British Tongue, "Have I escaped so many Dangers, and must I now be knocked on the Head like a Dog?" Then presently an Indian came to me, which afterwards appear'd to be a War-Captain belonging to the Sachim of the Doegs (whose Original I find must needs be from the Old Britons) and took me up by the Middle, and told me in the British Tongue, *I should not die*: And thereupon went to the Emperor of Tuscorara, and agreed for my Ransom and the Men that were with me. They then welcomed us to their Town, and entertained us very

civilly and cordially four Months; during which Time, I had the Opportunity of conversing with them familiarly in the British Language; and did preach to them three Times a Week in the same Language; and they would usually confer with me about any thing that was difficult therein; and at our Departure they abundantly supply'd us with whatever was necessary to our Support and Well-being. They are seated upon Pontigo-River, not far from Cape-Atros. This is a brief Recital of my Travels among the Doeg Indians.

Morgan Jones, the Son of John Jones of Basaleg, near New-Port, in the County of Monmouth.

New-York, March 10th, 1685-6.

P. S. I am ready to conduct any Welshman or others to the Country."

I shall next make some Remarks on the above Letter.

It appears by this Narrative, that the Author, Mr Morgan Jones, was probably unacquainted with the History of his own Country. He was surpriz'd (and well he might) to hear the Doeg-Indians talk the British Language; and concludes (and indeed very justly) that they must be descended from the Old Britons; but when and how, our Author seems to be at a Loss.

But the Welsh History (first wrote by Caradoc Abbot of Llancarvan, and since published by Dr Powell) sets the whole Matter in a clear Light, and unravels the Mystery. For it informs us, that in the Year 1170 Madoc ap Owen Gwyneth (to avoid the Calamities and Distractions of a Civil War at Home) took a Resolution to go in Quest of some remote Country to live in Peace. And so having directed his Course due West, he landed in some Place of that vast Continent now called America.

There being charmed with the Fertility of the Soil (after having built some slight Fortifications for the Security of his People) he returns Home to North Wales, leaving 120 Men behind. There reciting his successful Voyage, and describing the fruitful and pleasant Land he found out, he prevailed with many of his Countrymen, Men and Women, to return with him, to enjoy that Tranquillity in a remote Country, which they could not in their own. The brave Adventurers put out to Sea in ten Barges, laden with all manner of Necessaries, and by God's Providence landed safely in the same Harbour they arrived at before: It is very probable it was about Mexico, since there Prince Madoc was bury'd, as his Epitaph since found there, does make evident beyond all Contradiction.

Madoc

*Madoc wyf mwydic ei wedd
Jawn genau Owen Gwynedd;
Ni fynwau dir, fy awydd oedd
Na a's mawr ond y Moroedd.*

It is indeed the common Opinion, that in the Course of a few Generations, *Madoc* and his Men incorporated with the Natives, and made one People with them; whence proceed the various *British* Words that the *Europeans* found among the *Mexico Indians*, such as *Pen-gwyn*, *Groeso*, *Gwenddwr*, *Bara*, *Tad*, *Mam*, *Buwch*, *Clugiar*, *Lhwynoc*, *Coch y dŵr*, with many more recited in *Sir Thomas Herbert's Travels*, p. 222. But by this Narrative it is evident, that they keep as yet a distinct People, at least in the Year 1660, when our Author was amongst them. For Mr *Jones* says, he not only conversed with them about the ordinary Affairs of Life, but preached to them three Times a Week in the *British Language*; and that they usually consulted him when any thing appeared difficult in the same Language; which evidently demonstrates, that they still preserve their original Language, and are still a Colony or People unmixed.

Now if a premier Discovery confers a Right (as it seems it is a Maxim in Politics) then the Crown of *England* has an indisputable Right to the Sovereignty of those Countries in *America*; for the *Spaniards* had no Footing there 'till the Year 1492, 322 Years since the first Discovery by Prince *Madoc*. Some Statesmen indeed would fain have persuaded *Q. Elizabeth* to insist on this Title (as is mentioned by *Dr Heylin*, p. 1000. Ed. 3. of his *Geography*.) But they had only an obscure Tradition then, that was thought worth no bear Proof; But this Narrative sets off the whole Matter beyond Dispute; where-in our Author writes with such Simplicity and unaffected Style, and without any studied Eloquence, as 'tis plain he had nothing in View, but to relate the naked Truth. And since this is a Matter of Fact so well attested, backed with such Variety of Incidents, let not the proud *Dons* any more assume the Glory of this noble Discovery; but let our most Puissant Monarch of *Great Britain* claim his most just Rights. — *Britons strike home.*

Theophilus Evans, Vicar of
St David's in Brecon.

MR CAVE,
HAVING observ'd that, among all the Accounts we have of the Monies and Coins of the World, there are none wherein you can be satisfied about all, or indeed any (except our own) without a good deal of Search

and Calculation: I have drawn up the following Tables of them; in which, I presume, will be found every thing relating thereto, more accurate than in any thing extant; and that, too, with the greatest Ease and Expedition.

I send you these by way of Sample; and to crave the Assistance of my Countrymen, (who are skill'd in these Matters, and concerned for the Publick) that they would be pleas'd to communicate (by your Magazine) such Observations as may be of Use to correct the Errors, and supply the Defects.

And when, by this Means, the Thing is improv'd to the greatest Perfection; I would recommend it to Mr *Lowe* to work it up into his Mnemonic Scheme; that all, who have the happiness of a liberal Education, may, by learning a few Verses in which he will comprise them, be as well acquainted with the foreign Coins and Methods of keeping Accounts, as it behoves them to be with their own.

If I obtain my End in this, which has cost me no small Pains and Study; I purpose to do the like in the rest of the Coins of the Universe: As also in the Weights and Measures; that we may be furnished (on a Subject of universal Use) with something that may be readily consulted, and safely depended on.

The Reader will be pleased to observe that (I) In the 1st Table, the Monies are all express'd in the lowest Denomination of ours: So that the memorial Verses, in which they may be couch'd, will answer all the Purposes of the largest Tables, (1) the Difference of any two Terms being found by Subtraction; (2) and how many of any make one of another, by Division, (II) In the 2^d Table (1) the Gold Coins are express'd in Shillings, (2) the Silver in Pence; for the reader Estimation of them by the Head, (3) the Rest in Farthings, for the greater Accuracy. (III) In all, the Fractions are Decimal; because they are full as easy to be conceived as the Vulgar, and more ready for Calculation.

BENONI HOPE.

106 TABLES of the MONIES and COINS of EUROPE.

I. Accounts are kept

In BRITAIN by		Dollar	216	Quatrine (k)	60	PORTUGAL.	
Pound = q	960	Kreuxer (d)	2,40	Ducat	2,40	Millerez	650
Shilling	48	Rixdollar	216	Tarin	48	Rcz	65
Penny	4	Groch	6	Grain (l)	2,40	PRUSSIA.	
DENMARK.		Pfenin (e)	550	Ounce	600	Florin	72
Rixdollar	216	Rixdollar	216	Tarin	20	Groch	2,40
Hor	54	Florin	120	Grain	4	Pfenin	13
Schelling	27	Kreuxer	2	Piccoli (m)	66	SCOTLAND.	
Marc	72	Heller (f)	25	MUSCOVY.		Pound	80
Schelling	4,50	IRELAND.		Ruble	204	Shilling	4
FRANCE.		Pound	720	Grif	20,40	Penny	34
Livre	72	Shilling	36	Altin	6,12	SPAIN.	
Sol	3,60	Penny	3	NETHERLANDS.		Dollar	216
Denier	30	Farthing	75	Pundt	530	Rial	27
GERMANY.		ITALY.		Schelling	26,50	Quartile	1,69
Florin	144	Ducat	240	Penning	2,21	SWEDEN.	
Kreuxer	2,40	Gros di banco (g)	10	Pundt	540	Rixdollar	216
Pfenin (a)	30	Florin	156	Schelling	27	Copper-dollar	36
Rixdollar	224	Soldi (b)	26	Penning (n)	2,25	Roultique	1,12
Kreuxer	2,24	Livre	28,80	Florin	96	TURKEY.	
Pfenin (b)	28	Sol	1,44	Stuyver	4,80	Abouquel	49,50
Rixdollar	216	Denier (i)	12	Penning	40	Meidein	1,50
Marc-lub	72	Crown	240,28	POLAND.		Aspre	50
Schelling	4,50	Julio	24,28	Rixdollar	216	Purfe	112. 100.
Pfenin (c)	37	Grain	3,03	Groch	2,40	of Gold	6750l.

(a) In Switzerland, and most of the chief Cities. (b) In Basil, Francfort, Nurenberg, Strasburg.
 (c) In Berlin, Hamburg. (d) In Augsburg, Bolesamont. (e) In Leipfick, Naumburg
 (f) In Zurich. (g) In Candia, Venice. (h) In Geneva. (i) In Bergamo, Genoa, Mantua,
 Milan, Modena, Novi. (k) In Ancona, Ferrara, Rome. (l) In Naples. (m) In Malta,
 Sicily. (n) In Brabant, Flanders, &c.

II. Coins their Value.

GOLD.		Unite	20	Ponti	5,28	Dollar	36
Albert = s.	13	Zecchin	9,17	Rix-gould	13	Doube	60
Angel	10	SILVER.		Rix-marc	22,50	Dreyer	90
Bezant	75	Abra = d.	12,20	Rix-ort	27	Half-penny	2
Carolus	23	Batze	4,75	Roup	1,69	Liard	90
Castellan	6,06	Carline	6,25	Scheideale	36	Maille	50
Copec	1,75	Caroline	17,25	Shakee	3,50	Maille	15
Ducat	11,08	Chavelet	1,44	Sterling	1	Maravedis	40
Ducatoon	39,17	Christine	13,50	Teston	36	Marc	9
Florence	6	Copec	1,25	Vintain	3,50	Money	216
Groat	3,33	Dansch	18	BILLON.		Muskofske	1,25
Guinea	21	Derlingue	14,25	Blaze = g.	3,45	Ochavo	3,20
Hongre	12,75	Driftle	36	Cavalot	1,80	Ore	3,37
Jacobus	25	Ducatoon	56	Pignatelle	4,49	Patac	60
Imperial	11,25	Dutgen	5,62	Ratze	3,45	Pite	508
Lewidore	16	Ebrew	48	Rial	13,28	Plack	10
Lis	10,50	Gluckstadt	7,65	Vintain	6	Plappert	2,82
Manca	7,50	Hongre	30,62	COPPER.		Poltin	8,16
Mark	13,33	Izstorte	33	Achifon	2,20	Poluske	2,50
Mpidore	27	Lis	18	Albus	2,78	Rappen	47
Noble	6,66	Maravedis	75	Alleuvre	56	Sexling	15
Pistole	16,50	Marc	6,75	Babee	15	Stooter	4,19
Ride	3,75	Monaco	52	Bayoco	2,42	Swaar	60
Rial	30	Obolus	26,67	Blanc	1,54	Thryling	507
Rixgould	2	Ort	10,80	Blaphace	7,20	Vintain	6
Sol	25	Patagon	54	Bodle	505	Urchin	12
Sovereign	22,50	Petite Piece	3,60	Caroles	3	Whitten	3,36
Testoon	41	Piafre	54	Cornaro	10	TIN, &c.	

DIFFERENCES.

ANGEL iHen.vi, 6s. 8d. (iHen.viii.)
 7s. 6d. (xxxiv Hen. viii. and vi
 Edw. vi. 8s.) CROWN, British (iiJa.i.)
 5s. (xJa.i.) 5s. 6d. English 5s. Florence
 5s. 3d. France 4s. 6d. Milan, Genoa 3s.
 9d. Portugal 5s. 5d. Thistle (iiJa.i.)
 4s. (xJa.i.) 4s. 4d. Venice 4s. 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

DOLLAR, Campen 2s. 7d. Embden
 2s. 3d. of Exchange 3s. 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Hol-
 land, Lion 3s. 8d. Slesch 3s. Spain
 (Crofs) 4s. 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$. (Piller) 4s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 (Peru) 4s. 5d. (new Seville) 3s. 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 (old Seville) 4s. 6d. Specie 2s. Sweden
 (Stuyver) 2s. 3d. (Copper-Plate) 4s. 6d.
 Thick 5s. Zeland 2s. 8d.

DRITTLE, Brandenburg and Lunen-
 berg (New) 2s. 7d. (Old) 2s. 9.

DUCAT, de Chambre 8s. 1d. Flo-
 rence 4s. 6d. Germany 7s. 6d. Henri
 3s. 9d. Spain 6s. 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$. (Barcelona)
 6s. 9d. (Valentia) 6s. 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Venice
 (Bank) 4s. 4d. (Piccoli) 3s. 4d.

DUCATOON, Barcelona, Hamburg
 6s. Bergen 4s. 4d. Cadix, Saragossa
 5s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Current 3s. 4d. Naples 5s.
 Netherlands 6s. 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Valencia 5s. 3d.

FLORIN, Dry 5s. 4d. Geneva 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Genoa 8d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Liege 2s. 3d. Norimberg
 6s. 1d. Savoy 11d. Sicily 2s. 6d.
 Strasburg 20d. Venice 21d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

GROAT, Basil 3q. $\frac{1}{4}$. Flemish 2q. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 France 7q. $\frac{1}{2}$. White 1q. $\frac{1}{2}$.

MARC, Denmark 1s. 6d. Saxon 6s.
 ORE, of the Copper-Plate Dollar
 4q. $\frac{1}{2}$.

RIAL, Rose 30s. Spur 15s.
 PISTOLE, Spain 18s. Ven. 11s. 10d.

SHILLING, Denmark 3q. Lucern
 2q. $\frac{2}{3}$. Black of Riga 3q. Zercher or Zu-
 rich 3q. SOVEREIGN, Britain (xxxiv
 Hen. VIII.) 20s. (i and vi Edw. VI.
 ii Elis) 20s. and 30s. Holland 2s. 3d.

TESTON, Portugal 15d. Rome 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 UNICE (xJam. I.) 22s.

DIVISIONS.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ANGEL (called Demi-Angel, or
 Angelet). $\frac{1}{4}$ Angeles. $\frac{1}{2}$ Bayoco (called
 Demi-bayoco). $\frac{1}{2}$ (English) Crown.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{32}$ (Fre.) Crown. $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Douzain (called Sixain). $\frac{1}{2}$ (Gold)
 Ducatoon. $\frac{1}{2}$ Florence. $\frac{1}{2}$ Franc. $\frac{1}{4}$
 Guinea. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lewidore. $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{32}$ Moi-

dore. $\frac{1}{2}$ Noble (called Obolus, or Half-
 penny of Gold) $\frac{1}{4}$ Noble (called Qua-
 drans, or Farthing of Gold). $\frac{1}{2}$ Ochavo
 (called Quarta). $\frac{1}{2}$ Pistole. $\frac{1}{2}$ Pite
 (called Semipite). $\frac{1}{2}$ Real. $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{32}$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ Shilling*. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sovereign. $\frac{1}{2}$ Ster-
 ling. $\frac{1}{2}$ Teston. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Vintain.

MULTIPLES.

DOUBLE (British) Crown. 2 4 6 15
 30 Deniers. Double Ducat. 8 4 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
 (German) Groat. Double and Quadruple
 Lewidore. 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 Moldore. Double
 (Elisabeth) Noble. 9 8 6 4 and 3
 (German) Penning. Doub and Quadruple
 Pistole Reals of 4, of 2. 2 4 6 10 20 25
 Sols. Deci-Tarini. 12 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Vintain.

SYNONYMS.

ALBERT = cross Dollar. *Aflani*, A-
 bouquel. *Bolognies*, Bayoco. *Byzantine*,
 Bezant. *Cecchin*, Zecchin. *Cheffin*, Zec-
 chin. *Craca*, Grain. *Cruce*, Kreuzer.
Croisate, Genoa Crown. *Cruisade*, Spanish
 Crown, or Castilian. *Cruisier*, Kreuzer.
Crazada, portugul Crown. *Dalle*, Dollar.
Daller, Dollar. *Denain*, silver Copec.
Stuyver-Dollar, swedish Rixdollar. *turkish*
Dollar, Abouquel. *Doublem*, Pistole. gold-
Ducat, Hongre. *Duyt*, Flemish Penny.
Easterling, Sterling. *Ecu*, *Escu*, Crown.
Escalin, Shilling. *Fenin*, Penny. *Florin*,
 Florence. *Franc*, Livre. *Genocin*, genoa
 Crown. *George-noble*, Noble. *Gluckstad*,
 Gluckstadt. *Gosld*, german Florin. *Grie-
 vener*, Grive, Grif. *Gr-os*, *och*, *oske*,
 Groat. *bohemia Gros*, Blaphace. *Guilder*,
 Florin. *Harper*, Irish Shilling. *Justine*,
 venice Ducatoon. *Justus-judeu*, Ebrew.
Kapeke, Copec. *Laureat*, english Carolus.
 White *Lewis*, french Crown. *Livre de*
gros, dutch Pound. *Louis d'or*, Lewidore.
Lundres, Sterling. *Manc-os*, *usa*, Mark.
Marabitiini, Maravedis. *Marc-lub*, Dansch.
Mearc, Marc. *Mite*, Farthing. *Mosda d'oro*,
 Moldore. *Mourgues* Crown. *Monaco Obole*,
 Maille. *Ocharo*, Ochavo. *Par-a*, *ast*, *at*,
 Meidein. *Patard*, Stuyver. *Paulle*, Julio.
Peso, Spanish Dollar. *Pezza*, Dollar. *Pfen-
 nin*, Penny. *Philip*, Ride. *Piece of 8* (reals)
 Piatre. *Pistole*, french Lewidore, portu-
 gal Moldore. *Pogeria*, *Poitevin*, *Poisgoisse*,
 Pite. *Poy*, Flemish Penny. *Pandt*, Pound.
Quattrin, Quadrine. Double *Quarta*,
 Ochavon. *Rea*, *Ree*, *Rez*. *Real*, Rial. *Real*
 of 8, Piatre. *Riser*, half Purse. *Runstuck*,
 Roustique. *Scaim*, Schelling, Shilling,
 Scherif, Sultanin. *Schidi*, Crown. *Se-guin*,
 quin, *Shackeen* Zecchin, *Sevenpencer*,
 german Florin. *Sal*, Bayeco. *Sal de gros*,
 dutch silver Shilling. *St Stephen*, Millerez.
Taller, *Thalerus*, Dollar.

* Six penny, Groat, or 4 penny, Three-penny, Three-half-penny, Penny, Half-penny, Quarter-penny Pieces.

COUNTRIES, their COINS.

BRITAIN. *Gold*; Angel, Bezant; Crown, Florence, Guinea, Jacobus, Marc, Noble, Piece of 2*l*. Piece of 3*l*. Piece of 5*l*. Rial, Sovereign, Unite. *Silver*; Crown, Shilling, Sterling, Testoon. *Copper*; Achison, Babee, Bodle, Farthing, Half-penny, Maile, Plack. *Tin*, &c. Farthing, Half-penny, Six-pence, Shilling, Half-crown.

DENMARK. *Silver*; Dansch, Ebrew, Gluckstadt, Hor, Rix-marc, Rix-ort, Schefeldale.

FRANCE. *Gold*; Crown, Lewidore, Lis, Sol. *Silver*; Crown, Gros, Lis, Petite Piece, Teston. *Billon*; Cavalot, Denier, Douzain, Sol. *Copper*; Blanc, Carolus, Denier, Double, Liard, Maille, Parac, Pite.

GERMANY. *Gold*; Ducat, Florin, Obolus, Rix-gould. *Silver*; Florin, Hongre, Izelotte, Rixdollar. *Billon*; Blaze, Rarze. *Copper*; Albus, Kreuxer, Pfenin, Plappert, Sexling, Rappen, Swaar, Tryingling.

ITALY. *Gold*; Pistole. *Silver*; Carline, Croifate, Derlingue, Ducatoon, Flo-

rin, Julio, Zecchin. *Billon*; Cavale, Papirole, Pignatelle. *Copper*; Bayoco, Quatraine.

MUSCOVY. *Gold*; Copec. *Silver*; Copee. *Copper*; Muskofske, Poluske.

NETHERLANDS. *Gold*; Albert, Crown, Ducat, Ducatoon, Florin, Imperial, Ride, Sovereign. *Silver*; Florin, Gulden, Patagon, Philip, Schelling. *Billon*; Stuyver. *Copper*; Blanc, Duyt, Groch, Penning, Stooter.

POLAND. *Silver*; Abra, Groch, Ort, Roup.

PORTUGAL. *Gold*; Moidore. *Silver*; Cruzada, Pataca, Vintain. *Billon*; Vintain. *Copper*; Rez, Vintain.

SPAIN. *Gold*; Castilian, Pistole. *Silver*; Dollar, Maravedis, Piafre, Rial. *Copper*; Cornaro, Maravedis, Ochavo, Quarta, Rial.

SWEDEN. *Silver*; Caroline, Cavaliere, Christine, Marc. *Copper*; Alleuvre, Dollar, Farthing, Marc, Money, Roullique, Whitten.

A N N O T A T I O N S.

DENIERS are only current in the Southern Parts of *France*, there being none of them to be seen on this Side *Poitiers*.

DOUBLES, (*i. e.* 2 Deniers) sometimes pass for Liards.

FLORINS of *Gold* are (most of 'em) of a very coarse Alloy, some of 'em not exceeding 13 or 14 Carats, and none $17\frac{1}{2}$; they weigh about 2 *den.* 13 *gr.*

In *FRANCE*, among Traders, it is usual, to save the Trouble of telling their Money, to put it into Bags. These, in great Dealings, they only weigh; and, if the Receiver finds bad Money in the Bag when he comes to open it, the Payer makes it good; but, in case of a Deficiency in the Sum, it must be challeng'd at the Scale; otherwise it is not recoverable.

GOLD Coins (*ix Jam. I.*) were rais'd, by Proclamation, 2*s.* in every 20*s.*

GROAT. In the *Saxon* Times we had no Silver Money bigger than a Penny, nor after the Conquest, till *Edward III.* who, about the Year 1351, coined Groffes (*i. e.* Groats, or great Pieces) which went for 4*d.* a-piece; and so the Matter stood till the Reign of *Henry VII.* who, in 1504, first coined Shillings.

GUINEAS were first coined by *K. Charles II.* on the Footing of 20*s.* They have since advanced to 21*s.* 6*d.* and, in the Reign of *King William*, were current at 30*s.* People being willing to take 'em at any Rate, rather than run the Hazard of the Silver Money, which was then so exceedingly clipt and counterfeited.

In *ITALY* the current Money (called *Imperial*, and *Piccoli*) is 20 per Cent. worse than Bank Money (called *di Ova*.)

LEWIDORES were first coined in 1640, un-

der the Reign of *Louis XIII.* and were valued at 10 Livres, afterwards at 11, 12, 14. In the latter End of *Louis XIV.* they rose to 20; and in the Beginning of *Louis XV.* to 30, 36, and even 40 and upwards; with this Difference however, that in the last Coinings the Weight was augmented in some Proportion to the Price; which in the former Reign was never regarded.

PIASTRES, struck in *Mexico*, are something heavier than those struck in *Potosi*; But, in Return, they are not quite so fine.

PURSE (without any Addition) is to be understood of Silver: Those of *Gold* being seldom used but for Presents to Favourites.

SOL — of *Gold*, in the Time of the *Salique* Law, was 40 Deniers. — Of *Billon*, was first struck on the Foot of 12 Deniers *Tournois*; whence it was also called *Douzain*, tho' it went afterwards for 15; and, in 1709, was raised to 18.

In *SPAIN* they have new and old Money. The Old (current in *Andalusia*, *Cadiz*, *Seville*, and some other Places) is worth 25 per Cent. more than the New.

TESTONS were first struck under *Lewis XII.* in 1513; their Value 10 Sols. Afterwards they rose from 15 Sol. 6 Den. to 19 Sol. 6 Den.

TIN Farthings and Halfpennies were coined by *King James* the Second, in 1685; and, in 1689, about 1,000,000 in Half-Crowns, Shillings, and Sixpences, of old Brass Guns, and Utensils of the most refuse Metal; a Pound of which being worth but about 3*d.* or 4*d.* when coined, was 5*l.* by tale; and, before he left *Ireland*, a Proclamation was preparing for the Currency of *Pewter* Money, and even of *Lead*; of which were coined some Pence and Halfpence

The Character of the Lady of one of the antient Earls of WESTMORLAND, written by her Husband, and inscribed in the Chimney Wall of a large Room, at *Budstone-Place* in *Kent*, once the Seat of that noble Family, now in the Possession of WILLIAM RYDER, Esq;

***** *Shee feared God, and knew bowe to serve him : Shee as-
fined Tymes for her Devotione, and kept
them : Shee was a perfecte Wyfe, and a
true Frende : Shee joyed most to oblige
those neereft and deereft to Mee : Shee
was still the same, ever kynde, and ne-
ver troublesome : Often preventyng my
Desires ; Disputing none : Providentlie
managing all that was myne : Lyvinge
in Appearance above myne Estate, while
shee advanced it : Shee was of a grette
Spirit, sweetlie tempered ; of a sharpe
Wit, without Offence ; of excellent
Speache, blest with Silence ; of a chear-
ful Temper, mildlie governed : Of a
brave Fashion to winne Respekte, and
to daunt Boldnesse ; plesynge to alle of her
Sex, entyre with Fewe, delityng in the
best ; ever avoyding all Persons and
Places in their Honour blemyshe : —
and was as free from doing ille, as giv-
ing the Occasion. She dyed as she lyved,
well ; and blest in her gretteft Extremi-
tie, most patiently sending forth her pure
Soule with manie zealous Praiers and
Hymns to her Maker ; pouring out her
affectionate Herte in passionate Stremes
to her Saviour. ******

N. B. The Beginning and Ending of this Inscription being defaced by Time, the Date is uncertain.

Extract from PÈRE BOUGEANT, of the Language and Soul of Brutes, continued from VOL. IX. p. 529.

A Nother Hypothesis, Madam, which is entirely new, I shall give in the Words of the Author. You will judge whether he himself was thoroughly persuaded of it.

Every Body, says he, agrees that Beasts have a knowing Faculty ; they have then a Soul. But is that Soul *Matter* or *Spirit* ? You dare not advance that it is *Matter*,

because you must then suppose *Matter* capable of Understanding. Nor will you say it is *Spirit*, that Opinion bringing with it Consequences contrary to the Principles of Religion. But I shall resolve these Difficulties. — Know then that Beasts have a spiritual Soul like ours, and that this Opinion perfectly agrees with Reason and Religion. Reason naturally inclines us to believe that Beasts have a spiritual Soul. Nothing opposes this Sentiment but the Consequences we would infer from it, one of which is, that Men would then differ from Beasts not in Kind but Degree ; this would overthrow all Religion. Therefore if I can elude all these Consequences, and assign to Beasts a spiritual Soul without striking at Religion ; if I can even by the same Method explain many obscure Passages in Holy Scripture ; and resolve some very great Difficulties, it follows that my System, being moreover the most agreeable to Reason, is the only warrantable Hypothesis.

Religion teaches us that Devils, from the Moment they had sinned, were reprobate, and doom'd to burn for ever in Hell : But as the Church has not determined that they actually suffer the Punishment, it may be thought that the Execution is deferred to the last Judgment. And please to hear the Proofs whereon my Proposition is supported. — It is an Article of our Faith that the Devil tempts us to Sin ; that he is always roving about, as St Peter has it, seeking to devour us. He fills our Minds with wicked Suggestions : He seizes upon Bodies, and when he is once got in Possession, he does not always betray his Presence by mad Fits. He sometimes laughs, sometimes sings, and delights in puzzling the Ministers of the Church who attempt to cast him forth. He argues with the utmost Coolness, as when he tempted Christ in the Desert, and seduced Eve in Paradise. Now imagine a Being in Hell, as Faith represents it, penetrated thro' its whole Substance, devoured and consumed by a Fire, whose Pungency is beyond Conception ; and then consider if a Man or Spirit in that Condition can be taken up with any other Thought than that of the horrid Torture he endures. If you tell me that he is transported with Fury, and that all his Moments are filled by new Fits of Rage and Despair, I necessarily conceive it. But that he should have Leisure enough to think of tempting and shifting with us, is altogether incomprehensible, and we should be obliged to conclude that the Devils do not tempt us, or that the

Torments of Hell are not so exquisite as represented; two Consequences equally opposite to Faith. Let us rather believe that the Devils are not as yet delivered over to Torments.

What our Divines say, that the Devils carry their Hell about them, I know very well, and believe it. But then it is not necessary that they should actually undergo the Tortures of Hell: It is enough that they are condemned to it by an irrevocable Decree, of which they every where carry with them the Shame and Apprehension. Might we not say of a Criminal, whose Punishment is deferred in order to make him lead a fearful and ignominious Life for a few Days, that he carries every where with him the Wheel he is to expire on? Thus it is with the Devils. Their Sentence is pronounced without Hopes of Mercy, they are condemn'd without Remorse, the horrid Thought never leaves them, and consequently they carry their Hell, that is, the Idea of the Hell appointed for them, every where with them.

When Christ pronounces Sentence on § Reprobate, he says, *Depart from me, ye Cursed, into everlasting Fire prepared for the Devil and his Angels.* Here he only says, that the Fire is prepared and waits for them at the last Day, which shall be the Beginning of their Torments. This agrees with another Passage of the Gospel, in which the Devils say to our Saviour, *Art thou come to torment us before the Time?* If the Devils actually suffer the Tortures of Hell, what can be the Meaning of this Expression? The Evil which Christ did them, in expelling them, was certainly too inconsiderable, in comparison of their Torments, to deserve such Complaint: But being not to suffer Hell-Fire till the last Day, they were in the mean time not altogether insensible to Pains of a much less Degree, and thought they had Reason to complain that Christ should torment them before the Time appointed by divine Justice. What St Jude says, v. 6. that *God keeps in everlasting Chains under profound Darkness,* and reserves for the Judgment of the great Day, *the Angels who kept not their first Estate,* is still more decisive. The first Words of this Passage are evidently metaphorical; for by these *everlasting Chains* we are to understand the irrevocable Judgment God has passed upon these rebellious Spirits, and the profound Darkness signifies the Abyss of Humiliation into which their Sin has plunged them. But the other Words of the Text are so very clear and precise, that no other rea-

sonable Meaning can be given them but that which agrees with my Opinion.

What I would infer, continued he, from all this is, that till Dooms-Day comes, God, in order not to suffer so many Legions of reprobate Spirits to be of no Use, has distributed them thro' the several Spaces of the World, to serve the Designs of his Providence, and make his Omnipotence appear. Some, continuing in their natural State, busy themselves in tempting Men, seducing and tormenting them, either immediately, as *Job's Devil*, and those that take Possession of human Bodies, or by the Ministry of Sorcerers and Apparitions. These wicked Spirits are those whom the Scripture calls the *Powers of Darkness*, and the *Powers of the Air*. With the others, God makes Millions of Beasts of all Kinds, which serve for the several Uses of Man, which fill the Universe, and declare the Wisdom and Omnipotence of the Creator. Thus I easily conceive both how Devils can tempt us, and how Beasts can think, know, have Sentiments, and a spiritual Soul, without interesting Religion in the Matter. I am no longer surprized at their Dexterity, Foresight, Memory, and Ratiocination; but rather that they have no more of these Qualities, since their Soul very likely is more perfect than ours. But I discover the Reason of this: It is because in Beasts, as well as in ourselves, the Operations of the Mind depend on the material Organs of the Machine to which it is united; and these Organs being grosser and less perfect in Beasts than in us, hence the Knowledge, Thoughts, and other spiritual Operations of Beasts, must be less perfect than ours: And if these proud Spirits know their State, what an Humiliation must it be to them, to find themselves degraded into Beasts! It is the primary Effect of the Divine Vengeance before mentioned, and an anticipated Hell.

Here a very beautiful Lady interrupted the Author of this new System. Sir, says she, I care not whether the Devils be humbled or no, and actually suffer the Torments of Hell; but I will never allow Beasts to be Devils. How! shall my little Bitch, that lies with me all Night, and caresses me all Day, be a Devil? I will never grant you that. And I say the same of my Parrot, added a young Lady; It is a charming Creature; but if I were persuaded it was a little Devil, I should no longer endure it. I conceive, said the Author, how great your Aversion to this System must be, and I excuse it. But, on Reflection, you will find it only the Re-

tult of Prejudice, to be conquer'd by Reason. Do we love Beasts for their own Sakes? No. As they are wholly Strangers to human Society, whether they be Devils, or any other Kind, they can only serve us for Profit or Amusement. This Notion, far from shocking, pleases me mightily. I with Gratitude admire the Goodness of the Creator, who gave me so many little Devils to serve and amuse me. If I am told that these poor Devils are doom'd to suffer eternal Torments, I adore God's Judgments, but leave the Execution of them to the sovereign Judge, and live with my little Devils as I do with a Multitude of People of whom Religion tells me a great Number will be damn'd. But a Prejudice must be cured by Time and Reflection; therefore I shall but just touch upon this Difficulty for the sake of an important Observation.

Convinc'd as we are that Beasts have Sensation, who of us has not often pity'd them for the excessive Evils which the Majority of them suffer? How lamentable is the Condition of Horses, we are apt to say, seeing an unmerciful Carman loading a Horse with Blows! How miserable is a Dog under breaking for the Chace! How dismal is the Fate of Beasts living in the Woods, exposed to the Injuries of the Weather, afraid of becoming a Prey to Hunters, or some savage Creature, continually seeking, with great Fatigue, some poor insipid Food, often suffering cruel Hunger, and, moreover, subject to Diseases and Death! If Men are liable to a Multitude of Ills, 'tis because they are born Sinners. But what Crimes can Beasts have committed, that they should be exposed to such cruel Miseries, far greater than those of Men? This, in any other System, is an incomprehensible Mystery, but easily conceived from that I propose. The rebellious Spirits deserve a worse Chastisement, being too happy in that their Punishment is deferred. In a Word, God's Goodness is vindicated; Man himself is justify'd: For what Right has he, without Necessity, and often for pure Diversion, to take away the Lives of Millions of Beasts, if God had not authoris'd him so to do? And Beasts being as sensible as ourselves of Pain and Death, how could a just and merciful God have given Man that Privilege, if they were not so many guilty Victims of the divine Vengeance?

But hear something still more convincing and important. Beasts by Nature are extremely vicious. 'Tis true, they never *sin*, because they are not *free*; but this is the only Condition wanting to make

them Sinners. Carnivorous Beasts, and Birds of Prey are cruel: Many Insects of the same Species devour one another: Cats are treacherous and ungrateful, Monkeys mischievous, Dogs envious. All Beasts are jealous and revengeful to Excess, not to mention many other Vices; and at the same Time that they are so vicious by Nature, they have (say we) neither Liberty, nor Helps to resist the Bias that draws them. They are, according to the Schools, necessitated to do Evil, to disconcert the general Order, to commit whatever is in Nature most contrary to natural Justice, and to the Principles of Virtue. What Monsters these, in a World originally created for Order and Justice to reign in! This helped to persuade the *Manichees* of the Necessity of Two Principles, a good and a bad, and that Beasts were not the Work of the Good Principle. A monstrous Error! But how, after all, could Beasts come out of the Hand of the Creator with so strange Qualities? If Man is so very wicked and corrupt, it is because he has perverted his Nature by Sin. So then either God has taken Delight in making Beasts vicious, or they have, like Man, original Sin, which has perverted their primitive Nature.

The first of these Propositions finds very difficult Access to the Mind, and contradicts the holy Scripture, which says, that whatever God created was *very good*. For if Beasts were *then* what they are *now*, how could they be styled *very good*? What Good can there be in a Monkey's being so mischievous, a Dog so full of Envy, and a Cat so treacherous? Many have pretended that Beasts, before Man's Fall, were different from what they now are, and that it was in order to punish Man if they were rendered so wicked. But this is a mere Supposition, without the least Footstep in holy Scripture. We must then have Recourse to the second Proposition, and say, that the Nature of Beasts, has, like that of Man, been corrupted by some original Sin: Another Hypothesis, void of Foundation, and equally inconsistent with Reason and Religion in all the Systems which have hitherto obtained concerning the Soul of Beasts. What Party are we to take? Why, admit of my System, and all is explained. The Souls of Beasts are rebellious Spirits, which have made themselves guilty before God. This Sin in Beasts is no original Sin; it is a personal one, which has corrupted and perverted their Nature in its whole Substantance. Hence all their Corruption and Vices; tho' they can be no more criminal, because God in reprobating them without

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Redemption, has at the same Time divested them of their Liberty.

I am still to satisfy you upon two Questions, *viz.* How are the Devils united to the Bodies of Beasts? And what becomes of them after Death? To answer the first Question, We ought to know the Mystery of the Union of our Soul and Body; and this no Philosopher will be ever able to conceive. Let us be contented with saying, that as Man is a Soul and organized Body united, so is every Beast a Devil united to a Body organized; and that as Man has not two Souls, so Beasts have each but one Devil. This is so true, that Jesus Christ having one Day driven out many Devils, and these having asked his Leave to enter into a Herd of Swine that fed near the Sea, he permitted it. But what followed? Each Swine having his own Devil already, there was a Battle, and the whole Herd ran headlong into the Sea.

This Union, once supposed, we ought not to be surprized at any thing in Beasts. They must have Knowledge and Perception like ours; and, to judge from what passes within ourselves, they must be jealous, cholerick, treacherous, ungrateful, and self-interested like ourselves. They must be gay or sad according to Events or their present Disposition. They must have Love and Hatred, and a Desire of multiplying their Kind, an Affection for their Young, and a Care to bring them up. In a Word, they must do all what they do, and which seems incomprehensible to us without granting them a spiritual Soul. However, it may be proper to observe, that as the rebellious Spirits deserved to be thus degraded for abusing their Reason and Lights, God was pleased to humble them with regard to their very Reason, by subjecting it to such gross Organs, that it is vastly inferior to that of Men. Hence we sometimes judge that Beasts act from Reason; but we have good Grounds to believe that they never argue coherently, or reflect with Judgment like ourselves, because their Organs will not allow of so delicate Movements. This makes Automata of them, which commonly act by Machinery, tho' with Consciousness; and this to a Spirit must be the lowest Degree of Humiliation. The Case is not the same as to Sensations. The Fallen Angels sinned not by the Senses; they had none. Besides, the Senses are always material Organs, and gross Interpreters. Let their Use be ever so perfect, it must still be mortifying to a Devil created a pure Spirit, and of course to know and perceive in a much more perfect Man-

ner. For this Reason God has not given Beasts grosser Senses than ours. The Spirits which animate them are sufficiently punished by being made subject to material Senses. It even seems that God, either to humble us also, or to cause the Variety of his Productions to be admir'd, has been pleased to give some Beasts Organs of Sensation far more delicate than ours. For Instance, the Birds of Prey have so piercing an Eye, the Dog so exquisite a Smell, the Spider so tender a Feeling, that no Man can equal them.

The extreme Minuteness of an infinite Number of Beasts might impose on such as have not sufficiently reflected on the Nature of Things. How is it possible, says one, to believe that a Devil can be lodged in a Fly, a Flea, or Mite? Why not, as well as in a Horse or an Ox? A Spirit having absolutely no Extension, does not require that a Body be more or less extended in order to be united to it. The very smallest Quantity of Matter is enough for him, if organiz'd; and there is none, tho' ever so minute, but what might be so. Had God made Man as little as the smallest Insect, our Souls would not value themselves the less, or think themselves the worse lodged. The Reason is, because there is no absolute Magnitude in Nature. A Flea in himself is neither little nor great: He is little with respect to us who are vastly larger, but great with regard to an Infinity of other Beasts which are a Million of Times less. All this proves that Ignorance alone and false Prejudices make any Distinction or Preference among Beasts, founded upon their large or little Size. It is not therefore more difficult to think that a Devil may be united to the Body of a Fly than that of an Elephant; and to a Spirit it is indeed a Thing very indifferent.

As to the second Question, What becomes of the Devils after the Death of Beasts? it is easily answered. *Pythagoras* taught formerly, and at this Day some *Indian* Philosophers believe, the *Metempsychosis*; which is to say, That at the Moment of our Death our Souls pass into a Body, either of Man or Beast, there to enter upon a new Life, and so on successively to the End of Ages. This System, tho' unwarrantable with regard to Men, and besides proscribed by Religion, is yet admirably well suited to Beasts in my System, and clashes neither with Reason nor Religion. The Devils appointed to be Beasts necessarily survive their Body, and would fail of answering their Destination, if at the Dissolution of their first Body they do not immediately pass into another, there

there, to live a-new under another Form. Thus such or such a Devil, after having been a Cat or a Goat, is forced to pass into the Embryo of a Bird, a Fish, or a Butterfly, to animate them. Happy those who light upon a good Lodging, as many Birds, Horses, and Dogs do; but woe to such as become Beasts of Burden, or the Hunter's Game. It is a kind of Lottery, in which 'tis likely the Devils themselves have not the Choice of their Lots.

It might be thought however that they never change Species, and that the Devil which had once been a Horse, is always to be a Horse again. But this Opinion labours under a great Difficulty. For as the Species of Beasts oftentimes increase and diminish upon the Earth, it would follow that there would sometimes be too few Devils to supply a certain Species; or sometimes too many, so that the rest would remain in Relays, and without Employment, which is not probable; whereas by admitting a general Metempsychosis you prevent all Difficulties.

All Kinds of Beasts most commonly produce a much greater Number of Eggs, or Embryos, than is necessary to perpetuate them in the same Number. Therefore Devils whom God has appointed to animate them, never want Employment or Lodging. For if any Species happen to fail, or be considerably diminished, they may pass into the Eggs of another, and multiply there. This sometimes causes those prodigious Clouds of Locusts, and innumerable Swarms of Caterpillars, which lay waste our Fields and Gardens. We search in Cold or Heat, Rains or Winds, the Cause of these amazing Multiplications; but the true Reason is, that in the Year they come, or the preceding, an extraordinary Number of Deer, Birds, or Fishes, have perished with all their Eggs; so that the Devils which animated them, have been obliged nimbly to throw themselves into the first Species they found prepared to receive them, and which had, as it were, so many Houses to let.

In short, concluded the Author, the more you search into this System, the more you see in it of those Marks of Probability which strike and persuade us. It is a Source of uncommon Observations, which satisfy our Curiosity. I find the Foundations of it in Religion itself: Reason gives me the most likely Proofs of it, and Prejudice can oppose to it none but frivolous Difficulties: Can a Man refuse his Approbation of a System so plausible, and so well supported on all Sides?

I know not, Madam, what you will think of so new and singular a System:

But I must tell you, that it pleased the whole Company by its very Singularity. Some took it merely for a Sally of Wit, and an ingenious Piece of Pleasantry; others looked upon it as a System that deserved seriously to be believed. For my Part, as you know I am very much of a *Pyrrhonian* [Sceptic] in point of Systems, I was contented with giving the Author those Applauses, which Good Breeding requires in a Case like this, without explaining myself farther. To speak Truth, I was then, and still am, at a Loss what to think of it. I find, on one hand, that the System very well answers all Difficulties, and that it would be no easy Matter to prove it false: But, on the other hand, I don't see it built upon Foundations solid enough to produce a real Persuasion: And as it also touches on some Points of Religion, I think it would be Rashness to espouse it without the tacit Consent at least of the Doctors.

Hitherto, Madam, I confess, I have not mentioned a Word of the principal Question you made me upon the Language of Brutes: Let us then finish this first Discussion, and resume our Propositions. It is certain that *Beasts have Understanding*, whatever be its Principle. It is a Fact so generally confessed by all Men, that I did not so much go about proving it to you, as I intended to amuse you by exposing the several Opinions. Let us therefore now examine whether they *Speak* or no.

[To be continued.]

Common Sense, March 1. N^o 161.

To the Author of Common Sense.

S I R,

Jan. 23, 1718.

Whatever our Modern fine Gentlemen may think, I am fully convinced, that what we call *Political* or *Social Liberty* is so intimately connected with, and depends so absolutely upon the *first Principles* of Religion, that there is no supporting the former among a People who are generally abandoned as to the latter. When a Man begins to doubt of the Existence of a *supreme Being*, or of the Existence of his *Soul* after its Separation from the Body, or of his being *liable* to answer in a future State for his Conduct in this, he naturally, and even reasonably, if I may so express myself, fixes his whole Hopes upon the *Advancement* of his Fortune in this World; and his chief Desires generally terminate in the *Enjoyments*, or what are commonly called the *Conveniencies* and *Pleasures* of Life. Such a Man has no Motive for adhering *steadfastly* and *disinterestedly* to the Cause

Cause of *Virtue* and *Liberty*, but that *natural Fondness* which every Man is indued with, in a greater or lesser Degree, for *Esteem* and *Fame*; nor has he any Check upon his *viscious Appetites*, but that of *Temporal Punishment*, and that of *Shame* or *Remorse* for having been guilty of an Action or Omission which, he knows, will be condemned or ridiculed by those he has an *Esteem* or *Regard* for; and how *weak* these Motives are for the *Support* of *Virtue*, *Morality*, or *social Liberty*, both *Reason* and *Experience* may evince.

The Hopes of *advancing* one's *Fortune* in this *World*, are so far from being a *Motive* for a Man's *joining* in the *Support* of *Liberty*, that with the far greatest Part of the People, I mean those of *mean* or *middle* Circumstances, such Hopes must generally afford strong Motives for *joining* that Party which aims at its *Destruction*; for, under *Arbitrary* Governments, Men make greater and more sudden Advances, than can be made in a *free* and *well regulated* Society.—By the *Whim*, or *ridiculous* and often *ill-placed Fondness* of an *Arbitrary Prince* or *Prime Minister*, a Man may, from the *meanest* Circumstances, jump at once into the *highest* Rank and greatest *Fortune*: Whereas, under a *Free Government*, no Man can rise but by *slow* Degrees; and as the *Publick Money* is *sparingly* advanced, and must be *strictly* accounted for, no Man can expect to make a *very great* *Fortune* by *serving*, much less by *cheating* the *Publick*.

From hence 'tis plain, that in a *Free State*, a Man of *low* Circumstances, whose only *Motive* for *Action* is the Hopes of *advancing* his *Fortune*, will always have most to hope for, by *joining* those that are for *overturning* the *Constitution*; and these Hopes will generally prevail with such Men to believe, that the *Invaders* of *Liberty* have the greatest *Probability* of *Success*, which will of course induce most of them to join with that Party.—In such a Case, we must expect to see most of the *ancient*, *great*, and *noble* Families (at least such of them as have any *Fore-sight* or *Prudence*) with the *best* Part of the People, ranged upon one Side, and all the *mercenary* and *thoughtless* Scoundrels ranged under the Banner of an *ambitious* and *artful* General or *Prime Minister* on the other; and when the *greatest* Part of the People are governed by *mercenary* Views, it is easy to judge, which Side of the Question has the most *Likelihood* to prevail.—Nay, if the *Patrons* of *Liberty* should by some *Chance*, or by *superior* *Valour*, prevail, when their Followers are generally actuated by *Selfish* Views,

some one among them, *more* *artful*, and *less* *virtuous* than the Rest, may turn their *Success* towards the *Destruction* of what it was intended to *preserve*; for a successful Party will always establish that Form of Government, which is most proper for answering those Views upon which they principally united.—Therefore, we must conclude, that when the People of any Society begin to be *generally* influenced by *mercenary* Motives only, the *Liberties* of that People must necessarily soon fall a *Victim* to some *bold Invader*, unless Care be taken to restore and establish among them the Principles of *True Religion* and *Virtue*.

I shall grant, that a Man who foresees and considers Consequences, and has a just Sense of the Misfortune of being under a *slavish* Subjection to the *arbitrary* Will of any Man, will always be for supporting a *Free Government*; but in Political Matters, how few are there that foresee or consider the Consequences of their Actions!—How many, even of the *better* Sort, that would chuse to be *Slaves* to those *above* them, provided they might exercise an *Arbitrary* and *Tyrannical* Rule over all *below* them!—And a *Selfish* Fellow, who expects great Additions to his *Fortune*, by the Establishment of *arbitrary* Power, will probably conclude, that the *Increase* of his Possessions will atone for the *Precariousness* of his Title.

With such Men, the Desire of *Esteem* or *Fame* can be no sufficient Guard against their *joining* in the establishing of *arbitrary* Power; for this Desire is always governed and directed by the Company a Man keeps, and the Party he joins himself with. It may be as fully satisfied by being eminent in a *Course* of *Wickedness*, as by being eminent in a *Course* of *Virtue*; and when a Man begins to *associate* himself with *Villains* and *Knaves* only, he at the same Time begins to *despise* all Men of *Honour* or *Honesty*; because he is, by the Company he keeps, taught to look upon all such as *Madmen* or *Fools*; so that the Human Affection of *Shame* or *Remorse* is in him directly inverted:—Instead of being a *Bar* to *Wickedness*, it becomes a *Bar* to *Virtue*.

This Observation I could confirm from many Examples in History: But that of *Julius Caesar*, as being the most remarkable, I shall only mention. *Se jam pridem potentia gloriæque abunde adeptum*, were, I may say, among the last Words of that great wicked Man, which shew, that he was as proud of the Glory, he thought, he had acquired by *destroying* the *Liberties* of his Country, as ever *L. Junius Brutus* appeared

peared to be, of the Glory of recovering and establishing its Liberties; and Julius Caesar's Soldiers were as proud of appearing faithful to him, and valiant in his Service, as they could have been, had they appeared faithful and valiant in the Service of their Country. Even a Pick-pocket is as vain of being the most dexterous of his Gang, as a Patriot can be, of being the most eloquent and the most steadfast in the Cause of Liberty: And a Highwayman and a Hero are equally proud of their Adventures; the only Difference is, that the Desire of Esteem or Fame in the former is founded on Vices which he is taught to look on as Virtues; in the latter, it is founded upon the Principles of True Religion and Virtue.

The Desire of Esteem or Fame can therefore contribute to the Support of Liberty, only when it is founded upon Right Principles; and such Principles cannot be supported without a thorough Conviction, that there is a supreme Being to whom we must be accountable in a future State for our Behaviour in this, and that the Duty he has prescribed to us is, 1st, To contribute as much as we can to the Preservation and Happiness of Mankind. 2dly, To contribute to the Preservation and Happiness of the Society. 3dly, To contribute to the Preservation and Happiness of our Family. 4thly, To preserve our own Lives as long, and improve our own Happiness as much as we can.

These are the four Measures of our Duty in this Life, and each of the following is conditional with Regard to the preceding.

A Man who is thoroughly convinced of this, will always despise the Esteem of Villains and Knaves, and will never desire any Fame but that which is founded upon a Performance of his Duty; because, if he fails in, or departs from his Duty, whatever may be his Fate in this World, he is sure of being exposed to eternal Shame, Derision, and Remorse in the next.

—But a Man who has no Views beyond this Life, nor any Principles besides those which are founded upon ill governed or ill directed Appetites, may be easily, and, as I have shewn, probably led astray by the Humours or false Maxims that prevail among those with whom he associates himself; and as to Temporal Punishments, they can be no Bar to a Man's joining a Party that aims at the Establishment of Arbitrary Power; for when Men are resolved to let themselves above the Laws of their Country, which they never do till they have some Reason to hope for Success, they can be under little or no Fear of suffering by those Laws:—At least their Fears of Tem-

poral Punishment must diminish, in Proportion as their Hopes of Success increase; so that the Fear of Temporal Punishment can be no sufficient Motive for preventing a Man's joining that Party which intends to destroy the Liberties of their Country; and if such a Party should succeed, every Sort of Temporal Punishment, instead of being a Check to Wickedness, becomes a Check to Virtue:—Instead of being a Barrier against arbitrary Power, it becomes a Barrier against the Restoration of Liberty.—As Hudibras facetiously but truly expresses it,

So when Tyrannick Usurpation
Invades the Freedom of a Nation,
The Laws o' th' Land, that were intended
To keep it out, are made defend it.

Universal Spectator, March 8. No. 596.

Modern Good Breeding destructive to Good Manners.

Manners make the Man, is a Proverb often used as a just Rule for the Conduct of Life. As Virtue, Knowledge and Integrity are imply'd in the Word Manners, these must be inculcated and attain'd to make the Precept beneficial. I would therefore recommend a little Alteration in the Proverb to enforce it, and wish that all Parents would think, in respect of their Children, that EDUCATION makes the Man.

Nothing tends more to the forming an honourable and virtuous, or dissolute and unhappy Life, than a good or bad Education, which Subject has employ'd the most ingenious Men. Osborn's Advice to his Son, and the Marquis of Halifax's to his Daughter are very good Tracts, nor does Mr Locke any where more shew his Genius, and Knowledge of Human Nature, than in his Treatise of Education—Nevertheless a Misconduct in this Affair still subsists, and the most serious Remonstrances, Advices and Rules have not their proper Effects. It would be in vain then to fix any new Standard; yet by remarking some exemplary Mismanagement in the Education now in Fashion, it may perhaps have equal Weight with the most Philosophical Dissertation.

An unhappy Ambition reigns at present among Parents to educate their Children in too much Knowledge and Politeness. Laying aside Political Reasons, our good Breeding in England has introduced such a Corruption, that it were to be heartily wish'd that we had less Manners and more Virtue.

It must be confess'd it is a laudable Ambition in Parents to give their Children all the Accomplishments necessary to conduct them

them through the World with *Prudence* and *Genteelness*; but the *Mistake* of what such Accomplishments are, and the giving them a false Turn of Thought at the first setting out in Life, is that *Error* in Education which is so much complain'd of at present, and which so much stands in need of Redress.

There has been a Maxim of late Years too much inculcated, which is, to let Youth have an *early Knowledge* of the *World*; and hence it is that we have Boys and Girls at fourteen and fifteen that have gain'd, according to this modern Phrase, a *Knowledge of the World*, who through their whole Lives will never know one necessary Qualification of Life: They become instructed in the Vices and Follies of *Rakes* and *Coguers* at an Age, when the Principles of true Knowledge and Virtue should be establish'd.

I saw the other Day a Proof of what I have advanced in a domestic Scene of private Life, which I will venture to relate. I was intricated by an old Acquaintance, whom I shall call *Will Airy*, to take a Family Dinner with him; which Invitation I accepted with the more Pleasure, as he told me I should be very agreeably entertain'd, in seeing the *finest Boy and Girl in Christendom*: I made Allowance for the zealous Fondness of a Father in giving such a Description of his own Children; and expected to be very agreeably entertain'd, as *Miss* I understood was turn'd of *thirteen*, and *Master* about *fifteen*. I have naturally a particular Satisfaction in observing the Progressions of human Nature and Understanding, and was therefore highly delighted to think that in my Friend's Children I shou'd see human Nature in its most *amiable Stage*, for at those Years *Beauty* and *Knowledge* are rising with great Speed to *Perfection*, and that *uncorrupted Simplicity* which they should then enjoy renders them charming.—As soon as I was conducted into the Dining-Room, I enquir'd of my Friend for the young Gentleman and Lady; but it seems *Miss* was gone with *Mamma* to an *Auction*, and *Master* to take a Turn into the *Mall*.—They all came home much about when the Dinner was spoilt, and after a little genteel Bickering between *Will* and his *Lady* we sat down: The little gloomy Chagrin which at first appear'd was soon dissipated by this Address of *Miss* to her Father.—O, *Papa*, we have seen the most charming Things at the *Auction*, so neat and so cheap—There is an *India Screen* you must let my *Mamma* have—it comes but to—to—I forget how many *Guineas*—but you must let *Mamma* have it—My Dear, says her Father, we don't

want one.—*Why truly*, Mr *Airy*, (replies his Wife) *ours is not in Taste*, and if you make me a Present of this you will oblige me.—My Friend began to look a little grave, but before he could reply his Daughter accosted him again.—*Why, Papa*, *Miss Polly Squander's Mamma* has one, and why shou'd not we.—*You'll have my Mamma vex herself sick about it*,—and *I am sure I shall fret myself almost dead if you deny it us*.—On *Will's* seeming Compliance the young Lady and her *Mamma* appear'd more compos'd, and he with much Satisfaction whisper'd me—*Could you have thought a Girl of her Age had so much Knowledge*?—I made Answer with a Smile, which seem'd to give him great Pleasure, and he was therefore resolv'd to shew me the *Genius* of the Boy.—*Well, Sir*, says he, *how have you dispos'd of yourself since your Masters left you in the Morning*.—*When I had dress'd myself*, (replies the Spark) *I took a Turn in the Mall, where I met young Master Flutter, who last Week was made a Captain in the Marines*, and, *Sir*, *he has made me promise to go to the Play with him to Night*.—And do you intend to go? says his Father—to which Question his Son, with some Warmth, answer'd—*Pray, Sir, when I have engag'd in a Party, how can I in Honour get off*?—My Friend rising up with some Emotion, alarm'd me a little; but his Speech much more, for in a high Tone, *Sir*, (cry'd he) *keep your Honour for ever sacred, and when I know you lose your Honour, you lose your Father's Affections*.—*There's a Guinea for your Pocket*.—Then turning to me—*Such generous Principles and Knowledge of Mankind ought to be encourag'd*, Mr *Stonecastle*.—When the Cloth was taken away, I had a Mind to converse a little with this knowing Youth, and unfortunately ask'd him what School he went to.—*School, Sir*, says he, with some Indignation; wherefore I imagin'd he might, as he was so forward a Genius, have been lately taken from one, and made an *Apology*, in asking him whether he had left *Westminster*, or *Eton*, or *Winchester*, or—*Sir*, replies he, with an Air of Pride, *I was never at any of those Schools—I was educated at home*.—But you intend for *Oxford* or *Cambridge*.—*No, Sir*, said he, *I am to go to a Foreign University, and so have the Benefit of Travelling and University Learning at the same Time*.—I was going to speak to my Friend on this Subject, when he himself thus spoke to me.—*I see, Mr Stonecastle, you are surpriz'd at this*, but the People of Fashion all come into this Way of Education; it shews young People the World, and brings them early to a just Knowledge of Mankind: I don't care if my

Son

She has not so much Greek and Latin, I don't intend him for a Parson.—No, Sir, adds his Lady, we don't intend him for any Ecclesiastical Preferment; therefore there is no Necessity to send him to one of our Universities, where his Morals will be rather corrupted than improv'd, for I hear they learn nothing there but to drink Ale and smook Tobacco.—I attempted to correct this false Notion they entertain'd, but soon found they were too bigotted to their fashionable Education to be convinc'd; and, besides, our Discourse was interrupted by two or three young Ladies of about Miss's Age, who were come to pay her a Visit. My young Spark, whose Morals were not to be corrupted by a University Education, took his Leave to meet his Party and go to the Play, and at his Departure my Friend said to me with some Passion—Is not that Boy, Mr Stonecandle, a perfect Man?—The young Ladies and Miss Airy were now retir'd into another Room, and Will and I had Half an-Hour's Chit-Chat by ourselves: I again endeavour'd to shew him the Error of his educating his Children; but he smil'd at me with a genteel Kind of Contempt. Just as I was going to take my Leave, Miss came running in to make a Request to her Papa—Dear Papa, says she, Miss Lucy Forward goes next Monday to the Masquerade, and you said I should go soon; Pray, Papa, let me go now; and I know Mamma goes, because she bespoke a Habit this Morning—I must own that my Friend had Prudence enough to deny this Request, but with a Promise she should certainly go next Season: Miss retir'd in the Dumps, and I took my Leave with Amazement at such a fashionable Education of Children. I cannot omit another Circumstance before I conclude: I accidentally dropt into the Play-house that Evening, and saw my young Man of Morals in one of the Gallery Boxes, with two other young Sparks, and two noted Courtezans of the Town.

I need make no Reflections on this Kind of Education, the Misconduct must be evidently seen; I could wish it was less practis'd, and that Parents, instead of learning their Children to know the World, would teach them to know themselves.

Common Sense, March 8. No. 162.

GOOD-NATURE, a Character often improv'd.

A Man must have been some Time conversant in the World, and have got a Key to the fashionable Language, to be able to form a true Opinion of Men from the Characters given them; and

would find himself extremely deceiv'd, if he were to take them literally, and according to the common Acceptation of the English Language.

For Example, one would not at first imagine, that a Man of nice and jealous Honour, only meant a deliberate Murderer; a careful Man, a Thief; an honest Gentleman, only a Whig or Tory, according as the Person is who gives him the Character; or that a very honest Fellow, meant nothing but a very drunken One; and a very good Sort of Man; or a very good-natur'd Man, meant either nothing at all, or meant a Fool. Yet this is the true State of the Case, as daily Experience shews us.

I shall now more particularly analyse the fashionable Character of the good-natur'd, or very good Sort of Man, and shew what is, or what ought to be meant by it, which are at present two different Things.

One of the principal Duties in moral, and one of the most valuable Qualities in social Life, is certainly Good-nature, by which I mean, and mean only, a strong Benevolence to Mankind, according to our several Relations to them; a Desire of relieving their Distress, and of promoting their Good; and a Willingness to employ our Labour, our Money, and our Credit for those Purposes. This I take to be the true Definition of real Good-nature, arising from Sentiment and Reflection, and founded upon that great Principle both of Morality and Christianity, of doing as we would be done by. But how unlike is this to that which generally usurps its Name! How lavishly is the Character bestow'd, how commonly enjoy'd, and how little merited! It is now universal, and seems to have absorb'd all others; one hardly hears any Thing else said of any Body, and one hardly knows any Body of whom that is not said. Every Man is the best natur'd Man alive, the Pannegryck is indiscriminate, is made and return'd like Bows, and upon as slight Knowledge or Acquaintance. The Truth is, it is the Staple Commodity that Knaves and Fools traffick in, and export; and as it is their own Manufacture, whatever Returns it makes them are clear Gains. But if Pride and Self-Love did not take off their Goods, they would soon leave off their Trade.

Common Decency and Good Manners are commonly mistaken for, or miscall'd Good-nature, especially by the Ladies; every Man at his first Introduction to Company seems to be a very good-natur'd or a very good Sort of a Man, for in polite Mouths those Terms are now Synonymous.

mous. I would gladly ask by what he seems so? Or why he mayn't as well seem to be an excellent Chymist, or an eminent Mathematician? And what Harmony of Features, what Complexion, and what Size denote a *very good-natur'd* Man? But indeed how should he seem otherwise upon so slight an Acquaintance, unless he were a Madman into the Bargain? This extempore Commendation, then, means no more of a Man, than it does of a House-Dog, which is, that he does not bite in the Day Time. It seems therefore as unreasonable to bestow this Character upon this unknown Person, as it would be unjust to give him a contrary one; and he may surely wait contented with that of a decent Man, till he is known to deserve a better.

Good Humour, is almost always mistaken for Good-nature. A Man who talks much and cheerfully, laughs readily, and takes the Tone of the Company be it what it will, is without farther Enquiry instantly pronounc'd a *good-natur'd* Man: Tho' I have known very many of these good-humoured People lay out their whole Stock, of good Humour to great Advantage in mix'd Company, and reserve an abundant one of ill Nature to dispose of among those, who depend upon them, and where they may do it with Impunity.

A Man of Complaisant Vices, is at the Top of fashionable Good-nature. If in the Hours of Riot and Excess, he has no Will of his own, but cheerfully adopts the Vice of the Majority of the Company: If he pimps for his Companions, assists them in their drunken Scrapes, and lends them Money for their unjustifiable Wants; these Effects of sympathizing Profligacy, are ascrib'd to an inexhaustible Fund of Good-nature; tho' at the same Time this best natur'd Man alive, is known to brutalize and starve his Wife and Children, beat his Servants, ruin his Tradesmen, and sell his Country.

The protecting and screening of Iniquity and Guilt, especially with Relation to the Publick, is most unjustly term'd Good-nature: Tho' it can only proceed from a Participation of the Crime, a Willingness to commit it, or a Consciousness of equal Guilt. Virtue knows no Indulgence to Crimes, it punishes the Offence, tho' it pities the Offender. The avowed Patron and Screen of all Corruption and publick Guilt, has wisely and for good Reasons propagated, and establish'd this Doctrine; and branded with want of Good-nature and Candour those who, from a real Benevolence to Mankind, endea-

vour to detect and punish such Crimes, as necessarily tend to the Subversion of all Government, and the Ruin of all Society.

Fools, as Fools, are, by the Countrey of England, call'd *good-natur'd*; though, possibly, none less deserve that Character. Fools may indeed have that Kind of Good-nature that arises from weak Nerves, and sympathizing Sensations, which is no more than an involuntary Movement, and an Effect of Self-Love: But they can never have that which proceeds from Sentiment and Reflexion. The same Thing will affect them with Mirth or Grief, according to the Tone in which it is related; and their Compassion is always excited by some uncompassionate Circumstance, never by the main Object. Thus they'll hear of a Murder with Indifference; but if the Throat be cut from Ear to Ear, or the dead Body dragg'd by the Hair of the Head, they shudder with Horror, and melt into Pity. These however are the best Kind of Fools, the harmless inoffensive Fools, little above Vegetables; but who, from intending no Harm, have a Right to Toleration, tho' they have no Claim to Favour. All they can ask, and the most one can do for them, is to say nothing at all of them.

But there is a much worse, and more numerous Sort of Fools; which are the crafty, subtle, designing Fools; who rise just enough out of the Fool to get a little into the Knave, and who have just Sense enough to know, that they have not Sense enough to recommend them, and therefore have Recourse to the Appearance of great Good-nature, which they produce upon all Occasions, like Bills of Health, to get Admittance. These People have reduced Good-nature to a Science, and proceed Systematically. They have the Word always in their Mouths, and declare it to be the Rule by which they guide themselves, and judge of others. They pass their frivolous troublesome Attentions, and perpetual Offers of useless Services, for perpetual Offers of Friendship and Good-nature. Their Tone is soft and plaintive, their Conversation insipidly stuffed with fulsome Panegyrick, tender Epithets, and compassionate Interjections; such as, *alas! poor Man! &c.* Nay, their Tenderness extends to Animals, and they caress Dogs and Birds, with the gentle Appellations of *poor Things*, and *poor Fellows*. By these Arts they impose upon the weak and superficially judging Part of Mankind, are reckon'd the best-natur'd, best Sort of People in the World; and are not only well received in Companies, but admitted into Friendships

Friendships and Confidences, which they seldom fail to abuse, when it suits with their Interest. These Fools are the implacable Enemies of Men of Parts; they hint and lament their Ill-nature; with they would employ their Wit better, and even thank God that they have none themselves, since they find it is always to be exercised at the Expence of Good-nature: Thus endeavouring, as indeed it is their Interest, to confound Wit and Ill-nature together, and make them seem inseparable. With these the numerous Body of abler Knaves combine, tho' from different Motives, and between them both, under the false and interested Pretence of Good-nature, they have almost established a general Amnesty for Vice and Folly.

All passionate People without Exception, are reckon'd extremely good-natur'd, no Matter how often they are in a Passion, or what Mischief they do in it: *He is the best-natur'd in the World when he is not angry*, is a very common Expression, which in Truth means no more nor no less, than that he is good-natur'd when he is not ill-natur'd. But surely if these very good-natur'd cholerick People had any Good-nature at all, they would, in their lucid Intervals, not only consent, but desire to be lock'd up for the rest of their Lives, that they might do no more Mischief.

Having thus shewn what Good-nature is not, and torn off that common Mask of Knaves and Fools, I need say very little to shew what it really is. Every Body feels what it is, tho' so many miscall, and so few practise it. Let then that glorious Character be only bestowed upon those, who, by Acts of Tendernefs, Compassion and Generosity, really deserve it; and let not what is only their Due, be indiscriminately squandered and lavish'd among the Undeserving, either from the selfish Views of expected Returns, or for want of something else to say, which is often the Case. Praise is a Debt due to Merit only, and those who give it where it is not deserv'd, are as unjust as those, who, from an Ostentatious Generosity, or private Views, give away to others what is due to their lawful Creditors. Virtue dares discriminate and speak out, but those who universally commend, despair of Praise themselves upon any other Terms; as those who universally blame, despair of it upon any Terms at all.

The Craftsman, March 15. N^o 715.

THE Art and Mystery of projecting *penal Laws* was never in so flourishing a Condition as at present. I need not

recapitulate the Multiplicity of *Excises* and other *penal Laws*, which have been either enacted, or attempted, within these twenty Years past; that is, since the ever-memorable *Æra* of 1721.—But we have had *two noble Schemes* of the same Nature this Year, which deserve some particular Remarks; I mean the Clause propos'd in the *Mutiny Act*, for compelling all *Innkeepers, Victuallers*, and other Masters of *publick Houses*, to provide for the *Soldiers* quarter'd upon them at so much a Day; and the Bill for registering all *Seamen*, and *Sea-faring Men*, such as Sailors in the *mercantile Service, Hoymen, Lightermen, Barge-men, Cobblemen, Watermen*, and all Persons whatsoever, who get their Livelihood upon the *Waters*, with a few Exceptions of *Masters, Mates*, and some other subordinate Officers.

These *two Schemes* are very nearly related to each other; one being pretended to be necessary for the *Land*, and the other for the *Sea Service*.—I shall therefore begin with the *former*, which will be much sooner dispatch'd than the *latter*.

Great Complaints have been made, for many Years past, of keeping up a numerous Body of *mercenary Forces*, in Time of *Peace*; and they are certainly dangerous even in Time of *War*, unless employ'd abroad, or when we have any just and well-grounded Apprehensions of an *Invasion*; which can hardly ever be the Case, whilst our Coasts are guarded by a large and powerful Squadron of Ships of War.

During the two last great Wars of King *William* and Queen *Anne*, we had a very inconsiderable Army kept up at home, in Comparison to what we have at present; though, in the former War, *Lewis XIV.* openly supported King *James*, and in the latter the Cause of the *Pretender*.

Upon concluding the Peace at *Ryswick*, in one Reign, and the Treaty of *Utrecht*, in the other, our *regular Land Forces* were reduced, I think, to *seven or eight thousand Men*, except the *Penioners in Chelsea College*, which occasion'd great Murmurs and Complaints against the Administration at that Time, as if it was keeping up an additional Army in *Petto*; and therefore we may assure Ourselves that no such Arts have been ever practis'd since by our excellent *Whig-Ministers*, which would be at least an Apology for the Conduct of their *Tory Predecessors*.

But however that may be, it cannot be forgot that the Invalids of *Chelsea Collage* were thought a sufficient Guard for a certain *honourable Gentleman*, who retired thither, not many Years ago, for Protection against the pretended Designs of the *Populace*.

These Privileges are in Substance as follows, viz.

They have Leave to settle there for the Term of 50 Years; and when 'tis expir'd, if they are not ordered to depart, the Licence shall be deem'd to be prolonged with the same Privileges and Advantages for 50 Years more. If after the 50 Years are expir'd they are ordered to depart, they shall have leave to stay 5 Years longer in the Country to sell their Lands (for they are permitted to purchase Lands, provided they are not Fiefs enjoying Jurisdiction) and to transport their Goods and Effects elsewhere; which they shall do with the same Franchises and Exemption from Gabels as they are to be free from when they bring them into the Kingdom. All Jews settled or trading in the Dominions of the *Two Sicilies* shall never be molested or prosecuted for Crimes committed out of them: On the contrary, they and their Families who shall come to settle and trade there, shall be exempted, and protected both as to their Persons and Effects, from all Suits commenced against them for Civil Debts or Criminal Offences contracted or committed out of the said Dominions; and granted an unlimited safe Conduct with regard to such Debts or Crimes, reckoning from the Day of their Entrance into these Dominions; and all Judges, Tribunals, Magistrates and Ministers are forbidden to proceed against them and their Families for such pretended Debts or Crimes; but if the contrary should happen by Mistake, or otherwise, all Process and every Sentence entered or passed against the said Jews, shall be looked upon as null and void. When there are forty Families of this Nation in the Capital Cities of the two Kingdoms, and 20 in the Lesser, they may establish Schools there, and their Rabbies shall have Jurisdiction over those Families in Cases that are not Capital, even so far as to have the Power of condemning the Guilty to Banishment. They shall, moreover, have a Judge Delegate, from whom they may appeal to the supreme Tribunal of Commerce. They shall enjoy the free Exercise of their Religion, but it shall be in a private Place, and in a House not built in the Form of a public Structure. They shall be permitted to have and import all Books belonging to their Ceremonies, Printed or Manuscript, without their being subject to any farther Scrutiny than being viewed by their Judge Delegate. They shall have no particular Quarters set apart in the Towns to reside in; but it shall be free for them to settle and lodge where they

please; nor shall they be obliged to wear any Badge to distinguish them from the Christians. Such of them as have study'd Physick, may be promoted to the Degree of Doctors in that Science, and prescribe to the Sick either singly, or in Consultation with the Catholick Physicians, after having previously engaged themselves by Oath to acquaint the Patient, or his Kindred and Neighbours, when he is incurable, of the Danger he is in, that he may take Care of his Soul. They shall be permitted to have Men or Maid Servants that are Christian, but the former shall be at least 35 Years of Age, and the latter 23, and neither the one or the other shall be permitted to lie, or sit up all Night in their Master's House without express Leave from the Bishop of the Diocese, &c.

This Edict engrosses all the Speculation and Discourse of the *Neapolitans*. Some think 'tis exposing the Religion of the Country to too great Hazards, to increase the Number of those who profane it, by sending for a Nation hither, which makes a Profession of condemning and blaspheming all our Mysteries, and that 'tis introducing Blood-suckers into the Country, to enrich themselves at the Expence of the Christians, without giving them any Emulation or Taste for Commerce, &c. Others say, that the Jews having not yet found out the Secret of making Profelytes, there's no Fear of their doing any more Prejudice to the Religion of these Kingdoms than they do in *Rome*, and in many other Catholick Cities and States, where 'tis to be supposed they would not be tolerated if there was any Thing to be apprehended from that Quarter. And as to Commerce, the Answer is easy in like Manner, by instancing in *Holland*, *Venice*, and several other Countries, where Commerce is the Article in which those Republicks, &c. are most perfect, and where the Jews would not be tolerated if it suffered from them in any Degree.

These Privileges granted to the Jews are more considerable than were ever granted to any other Nation, and has occasioned Murmuring amongst a great many Persons, especially the Clergy. The King being some Days ago at *Cape di Monte*, a Friar took the Opportunity, at a Time when he was all alone, to tell him, with great Insolence, that his Equity had been abus'd, and that his Subjects, knowing his Piety, hop'd that he would have Regard to their Representations. The King said to the Friar, that he took the wrong Time to talk to him upon that Subject, and bid him go about his Business;

nels; after which his Majesty sent him into Banishment: But this Instance has not been a Warning to some others of the Clergy, who have declaim'd from the Pulpit with the greatest Vehemence against the Advantages granted to the Jews. Father *Jordan*, a Dominican, aggravated the Matter, by saying all the ill-natur'd Things that the most canker'd Spleen could suggest, and the Terms he made Use of by way of Lamentation for what had happen'd were such, & God knows what might have been & Consequence, if & Preacher had not been ordered to come down from the Pulpit, and to return to his Convent.

Notwithstanding these Murmurs and Complaints the Court still pursues the same Measures. A great many Jews are already arriv'd here from divers Parts of Italy, and more are coming every Day, whose Settlement will not only be advantageous to Trade, but help to enrich the Kingdom by the Number of wealthy Families that will come to it from all Parts. This is not the first Time, however, that the Jews have been established in the Kingdom of Naples; for they were here so long ago as the Year 1200, and had great Privileges, which they enjoy'd till 1540, when the Emperor *Charles V.* ordered them to depart the Country.

EXTRACT of a Letter from ROME,

ON the 4th of Feb. O. S. began the Funeral Obsequies of the late Pope, when five Cardinals in black Copes gave the Absolution, and sprinkled Holy Water and Incense round a magnificent Bed of State, that was rais'd in St Peter's Church, and illuminated with a Thousand Pound Weight of Wax Candles and Torches. On the 6th the Pope's funeral Oration was made by M. Piccolomini before the Sacred College: And next Day Signior Allemani, a Native of Mount Lebanon and Head-Keeper of the Vatican Library, made a Latin Gratulation pro Eligendo Pontifice; i. e. for choosing a Pope; which was no sooner ended but 25 Cardinals went to the Conclave, guarded by two Swits, and two Light Horsemen, the Chevalier de St George and his two Sons being Spectators of the Procession from a Balcony. The same Afternoon 11 other Cardinals repaired thither, and in the Evening 16 more, in which Number was Cardinal Coscia, who went in the Coach of the Cardinal Acquaviva, the Spanish Minister, and was invited by the Sacred College, who sent their Secretary and Master of the Ceremonies to him for that Purpose, without mentioning what had

passed. After the Sacred College had enter'd Sixtus's Chapel, Cardinal Ottoboni, the Dean, read the Collect, *Deus qui corda fidelium*, &c. and then he exhorted the Cardinals to provide the Church with a Head that was worthy to be Vicar of Jesus Christ. After this, Colonna was sworn Majordomo and Governor of the Conclave; and then several Cardinals, who were returned in the mean Time to their Palaces, came back and lay in the Conclave, which was shut up at 9 o'Clock at Night. Till that Hour all the Prelates and Nobility, in their Habits of Ceremony, went and visited the Cardinals in their Cells.

The following is a List of the whole Sacred College, with the Dates of their Creation, and the Names of their Countries.

- Cardinal Bishops.
- 1689. Ottoboni, the Dean, a Venetian.
 - 1706. Ruffo, the Sub-Dean, a Neapolitan.
 - D 1711. Albani, the Chamberlain, of Urbino.
 - 1712. Picus, of Mirandola.
 - Corradini, of Sezza, in the Pope's Territory.
 - 1724. Altieri, jun. of Rome.
- Cardinal Priests.
- D 1712. De Rohan, a Frenchman.
 - D'Acunha, a Portuguese.
 - De Polignac, a Frenchman.
 - 1713. Odescalchi, a Milanese.
 - De Schonborn, a German.
 - 3717. Alberoni, of Piacenza.
 - 1719. De Gèvres, a Frenchman.
 - De Bossu, a Fleming.
 - E Belluga, a Spaniard.
 - 1724. Petra, a Neapolitan.
 - 1725. Coscia, a Neapolitan.
 - 1726. De Fleury, a Frenchman.
 - Querini, a Venetian.
 - Lercari, a Genoese.
 - Lambertini, a Bolognese.
 - Fini, a Neapolitan.
 - F 1727. Collonitz, a German.
 - Sintzendorf, a German.
 - De Motta, a Portuguese.
 - 1728. Gotti, a Bolognese.
 - Porzia, of Frioul.
 - Caraffa, a Neapolitan.
 - Accoramboni, of Spoleto.
 - G 1729. Cibo, of Massa-carrara.
 - Borghese, a Roman.
 - Ferrero, of Nice.
 - 1730. Masci, of Monte Pulciano.
 - 1731. Bichi, of Sienna.
 - Firrau, a Neapolitan.
 - Gentile, a Roman.
 - Gaudagni, of Florence.
 - H 1732. Acquaviva, a Neapolitan.
 - 1733. Riviera, of Urbino.
 - Passari, a Neapolitan.
 - 1734. Aldobrandini, a Bolognese.

Cenci,

- Cenci, a Roman.
 Pieri, of Sienna.
 1725. Del Giudice, a Neapolitan.
 1730. Corfini, a Florentine.
 Ruspoli, a Roman.
 1732. Mosca, of Pefaro, in the Pope's Territory.
 1733. Spinola, a Genoese.
 Pallionei, of Toffonbrone, in the Pope's Territory.
 Valenti Gonzague, of Mantua.
 Cardinal Deacons,
 1690. Altieri, the elder, a Roman.
 1715. Marini, a Genoese.
 1721. Alexander Albani, of Urbino.
 1735. Spinelli, a Neapolitan.
 1737. D'Almada, a Portuguese.
 D'Auworgne, a Frenchman.
 De Lamberg, a Frenchman.
 De Molina, a Spaniard.
 Lipiski, a Polisher.
 1738. Delci, of Sienna.
 1734. Lanfredini, a Florentine.
 1735. Don Lewis, Infante of Spain.
 1737. Rezzonico, a Venetian.
 1739. Stampa, a Milanese.
 De Tencin, a Frenchman.
 Coria, a Roman.
 Colonna, a Roman.
 Sacripanti, of Narni, in the Pope's Territory.

In all 68 Cardinals; of whom 50 are Italians, 6 French, 4 Germans, 3 Spaniards, 3 Portuguese, 1 Fleming, and 1 Polisher.

From the London Gazette, March 15.

WHITEHALL, March 15, 1739.

ON Thursday last in the Evening Capt. Rentone arrived here Express with Letters from Vice-Admiral Vernon, dated on board his Majesty's Ship the *Burford* in Porto Bello Harbour, the 12th of Dec. last, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State; which gives the following Account.

On the 5th of November last Vice-Admiral Vernon sailed from Jamaica with his Majesty's Ships the *Burford*, *Hampton-Court*, *Princess Louisa*, *Strafford*, *Norwich*, and *Sheerness*, the last of which he ordered to cruise off *Cartagena*. On the 20th of November in the Evening he came in Sight of *Porto Bello*, having been delay'd in his Passage by contrary Winds. There being but little Wind that Evening, tho' a very great Swell, he anchored for that Night six Leagues off the Shore, being apprehensive of driving to the Eastward of the Harbour.

On the 21st in the Morning the Admiral ply'd to Windward in Line of Battle,

having given the proper Orders for the Attack; but the Wind proving Easterly, he was obliged to confine his Attack to the Iron Fort only; close to which the Squadron was piloted by Capt. Rentone.

Commodore Brown in the *Hampton-Court*, who led the Attack, executed his Part as became an Officer of Experience and Resolution; and being well followed by Capt. Herbert, in the *Norwich*, and Capt. Mynne, in the *Worcester*, the Admiral perceived that some of the Spaniards fled from several Parts of the Fort; upon

which he made the Signal for the Boats in which the Soldiers were, to make the best of their Way in order to their Landing, whilst he was coming up to the Fort to batter it. The Admiral luffing up as near to the Fort as he could, the Fire of his small Arms commanded the Enemy's lower Batteries, and had a good Effect in driving them from those Batteries, from which they could do most Harm; and by this Means the Men were also secured at Landing: And this (as the Enemy afterwards confessed) was the principal Occasion of their deserting the lower Batteries, the Small-Shot from the former Ships not having reached them, tho' their Cannon had beat down some of the upper Part of the Fort. As the Boats came near the Admiral's Ship, he called to them to go directly on Shore under the Walls of the Fort, tho' there was no Breach made; but this answered as was expected, by throwing the Enemy into a general Confusion, the Officers and Men who had stood to the lower Battery, flying to the Upper Part of the Battery, where they held up a white Signal for capitulating. The Admiral answer'd with a white Flag; but it was some Time before he could stop his own Men, and those on board the *Strafford*, Capt. Trevor, which followed him, from firing.

In the mean Time the Seamen had climb'd up the Walls of the lower Battery, and struck the Colours, and then drew the Soldiers up after them, to whom the Spaniards, who had retir'd to the upper Part of the Fort, soon after surrendered at Discretion. Their Number was only 5 Officers, and 35 Men, out of above 300, the rest being either killed or wounded, or having made their Escape.

The Ships that went in before the Admiral, were fallen to Leeward, so as to be out of Sight of the *Gloria Castle*; but the Admiral's Ship lying open to the said Castle, they kept firing one of their longest Guns at him till Night; but not being within Point-blank, their Shot either fell short, or went over him, only one

Shot

Shot went thro' the Head of his Foretop-Mast, just above the Rigging, so that it did no Harm.

The Admiral finding they continued their firing, tryed some of his lower Tier at them, which being new Guns answer'd beyond Expectation, carrying over the Gloria Castle into the Town, none of the Shot falling short, and one of them going thro' the Governor's House, and some thro' other Houses in the Town.

This successful Beginning was attended with a very inconsiderable Loss, there being only three Men killed and five wounded on board the Admiral's Ship; the like Number were killed and wounded on board the Worcester, and one Man had both his Legs shot off on board the Hampton-Court. The other Ships had none killed or wounded; and only two Soldiers were shot going ashore, one of which died soon after of his Wounds.

The next Morning, being the 22d, the Admiral went on board Commodore Brown, to call the Captains to consult together, and give out the necessary Orders for warping the Ships up the next Night, in order to attack the Gloria Castle the Night following, as it would not have been practicable to attempt it in the Day Time; but in this he was prevented, by the Enemy's putting up a White Flag at the Gloria Castle, and sending a Boat with a Flag of Truce to the Admiral, with the Governor's Adjutant, and a Lieutenant of a Man of War, who brought the Conditions sign'd on which they desir'd to capitulate. In answer to which the Admiral immediately drew up the Terms on which he would admit them to Capitulation, and dispatch'd them back again, allowing them only a few Hours to take their Resolution; and within the Time limited they accepted the Conditions offered them. And before Night on Thursday the said 22d of November, the Admiral sent Capt. Newton, who commanded the Detachment of Soldiers from Jamaica, with about 120 of the said Soldiers, who took immediate Possession of Gloria Castle, and St Jeronimo Fort, being the remaining Fortresses that guarded the Harbour of Porto Bello, the Gloria Castle lying just below the Town, and St Jeronimo Fort just above it.

ARTICLES of Capitulation granted by EDWARD VERNON, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the West Indies, and Commodore BROWN, to Don Francisco Martinez de Retez, Governor of Porto Bello, and

Don Francisco de Abaroa, Commandant of the Guarda Coitas at the same Place, the 22d of November, 1739, O. S.

Article I. That the Garrison be allowed to march out as desir'd, upon Condition the King of Great Britain's Troops be put into Possession of the Glory Castle before Four o'Clock this Evening, and the Garrison to march out by Ten o'Clock To-morrow Morning.

That the Inhabitants may either remove or remain, under a Promise of Security for themselves and their Effects.

II. That the Spanish Soldiers may have a Guard if they think it necessary.

III. That they may carry off two Cannons mounted, with ten Charges of Powder each, and their Match lighted.

IV. The Gates of the Glory Castle must absolutely be in Possession of the King our Master's Troops by Four o'Clock, and the Spanish Garrison shall remain in all Safety for their Persons and Effects, till the appointed time for their marching out, and to carry with them the Provisions and Ammunition necessary for their Safety.

V. That the Ships, with their Apparell and Arms, be absolutely delivered up to the Use of his Britannick Majesty; but that all the Officers, Soldiers, and Crew shall have three Days allowed them to retire, with all their personal Effects, only one Officer being admitted on board each Ship and Vessel, to take Possession for the King our Master, and to see this Article strictly complied with.

VI. That provided the Articles above-mentioned are strictly complied with, and that Possession be given of Castle St Jeronimo, in the same Manner as is stipulated for the Castle Gloria, then the Clergy, the Churches and Town, shall be protected and preserved in all their Immunities and Privileges.

And that all Prisoners already taken shall be set at Liberty before our leaving the Port.

Given under our Hands, on board his Majesty's Ship Burford, in Porto Bello Harbour, this 22d of November, 1739, O. S.

E. VERNON.
CHA. BROWN.

There were in the Harbour two Spanish Men of War, of 20 Guns each, and a Snow; the Crews of which Ships seeing the regular and bold Attack that was made on the Iron Fort, and despairing of being able to defend themselves, fell to plundering the Town in the Night of the 21st, and committed great Outrages on the Inhabitants. The Admiral took on board his Ships from the several Fortresses, 40 Pieces of Brass Cannon, 10

Brass

Brass Field-Pieces, 4 Brass Mortars, and 18 Brass Pattereroes; and rendered unserviceable above 80 Iron Cannon, by knocking off the Trunnions, and spiking them up: He also took on board all their Shot and Ammunition, except 122 Barrels of their Powder, which he expended in springing Mines, by which all the Fortifications of the Ports were blown up, and entirely demolished, and the Harbour left open and defenceless.

Ten thousand Dollars that were arrived, and designed to pay the King of Spain's Troops at Porto Bello, falling into the Admiral's Hands, he distributed them amongst his Majesty's Forces for their Encouragement.

The Admiral was joined at Porto Bello on the 27th of November, by his Majesty's Ship the *Diamond*, Capt. Knowles, and on the 29th, by the *Windsor*, Capt. Berkeley, and the *Anglesea*, Capt. Reddish; he having left Orders at the *Leeward Islands* for the said Ships to follow him.

The principal Engineer in the Mining Work was Capt. Knowles, of the *Diamond*, assisted by Capt. Bossewen, (who desired he might serve in this Expedition as a Volunteer, his Ship the *Shoreham* not being fit for the Sea) and by Mr Barnes, Purser of the *Worcester*, who having been an Officer in the Army, was very useful on this Occasion. Commodore Brown had the chief Direction of what was done at *Gloria Castle* and *St Jeronimo Fort*; and Capt. Watson, Captain of the Admiral's Ship, took Care of the Execution of all that was to be done at the Iron Fort, which was built on a Rock; the Walls of the lower Battery, which consisted of 22 Guns, were nine Feet thick, and of a hard Stone, cemented with such a fine Mortar, that it was a long Work to make any Impression in it to come to mine at all.

The lower Battery at *Gloria Castle* consisted of two regular Bastions, and a Curtain between them, mounted with 22 Guns, besides a Line of 8 Guns that pointed towards the Mouth of the Harbour; and all the other Guns they had on the moorish Parts of both Castles, besides their Battery on *St Jeronimo*, rendered the Entrance of the Harbour very difficult and dangerous.

In Consideration of the Services performed by Capt. Rentone, (who acted as a Pilot in this Expedition) the Admiral thought fit to appoint him Commander of the *Spanish Snow* taken in the Harbour of Porto Bello, and to send his Dispatches by him to England in the said Snow: And the twenty-gun Ships, which were *Spanish Guarda Costas*, were by the

Admiral's Order fitted up, and taken along with him.

On the 6th of December the Admiral was joined at Porto Bello by his Majesty's Ship the *Sheerness*, Capt. Stapleton, which he had sent to cruise off *Cartagena*, and which had taken two Vessels, with Supplies of Ammunition, Stores and Provisions that were going to *Cartagena*. On the 7th in the Evening Capt. Stapleton, having taken in Water, was sent by the Admiral to cruise on his former Station.

During the Admiral's Stay at Porto Bello, he sent a Letter to the President of *Panama*, demanding the Release of the Factors and Servants of the *South Sea Company*, who were confined at that Place; in Consequence of which, the President of *Panama* sent an Officer with Mr Humphreys and Dr Wright, Factors, and also with the Servants of the *South Sea Company*, who were delivered to the Admiral at Porto Bello.

The Governor and Inhabitants of Porto Bello expressed the greatest Sense of the Humanity and Generosity with which they were treated by the Admiral, and his Majesty's Squadron under his Command.

On the 13th of December, Vice-Admiral Vernon, with his Squadron, sail'd from Porto Bello for *Jamaica*; and being off *Cartagena* on the 28th of December, sent away Capt. Rentone, in the *Spanish Snow*, for England.

(So far the LONDON GAZETTE.)

EXTRACT of a Letter from a Gentleman on Board his Majesty's Ship the *Burford*, to his Brother in this Town, dated from Port Royal in Jamaica, Nov. 4, 1739, being the Day before Admiral Vernon sail'd for Porto Bello.

WE arriv'd at *Jamaica* the 23d of October, and were greatly overjoy'd to see the *Diamond* Man of War standing in for the Port, having two *Spanish Vessels* in tow; one of them a Register-Ship for the *Havanna*, with 120,000 Pieces of Eight, and Cloaths for 6000 Men, to the Value of 40,000 *l.* in the whole; the other was laden with Hides to a good Value. The War had begun about two Months before we arriv'd, and the Merchants had fitted out several Privateers, and taken some Sloops. Before you receive this, I fancy you will have heard that our Admiral dispatch'd the *Strafford*, *Louisa*, and *Norwich*, in his Passage, to a rich Town belonging to the *Spaniards* upon the *Caracca Coast*, well fortified with three Forts; they found seventeen Sail of Ships in the Harbour, all which they would have carried off, if, after several Hours

Engagements with the Forts, and the strongest being silenced, a Storm had not arose, which they feared would drive them ashore, or upon Sands, so that they were obliged to make out to Sea; but they almost laid the whole Town and Church in Ashes, and have done vast Damage to all the Forts.

From the General Evening Post, March 22.

A Letter from the Hague, March 16.

YOU can't imagine the Noise the Taking of Porto Bello makes in this Place and all over Holland; Men talk of hardly any Thing else: And our Minister, Mr Trevor, had not received the Advice thereof two Hours, before he waited on some of the Ministers of the Republick, and acquainted them with it. Those Gentlemen could not help being a little surpris'd thereat, having all along, as it would seem, given some Credit to what the Spanish Ambassador, the Marquis de St Gilles, had often told them, and had given out even in publick Conversation, That all the mighty Armaments in England were only a Gloriosum Nihil, and that the War, if it deserv'd that Name, would be compriz'd within a little Privac-teering, in which he was sure the Spaniards would not come off Losers. In order to make the Belief of this go down the better with the Publick, the Marquis never fail'd to add, that the French King had effectually bound up the Hands of the English from any Enterprize of Moment, and particularly from making any Descent, as well in New, as in Old Spain. What is still more pleasant on this Occasion is, his Excellency's refusing, or at least dissembling his Belief of this Action, notwithstanding the Authentick Advice the British Minister has received from his Court. In order to lessen this Disgrace, when the Marquis can no longer disown it, it is very probable he will say, that Porto Bello was unprovided, &c. and therefore it was a very easy Matter to surprize it; and this indeed is the Truth: But tho' the Taking of Porto Bello discovers no great Courage in the English, it certainly discovers a great deal of Indolence and shameful Carelessness on the Part of the Spaniards, to let a Place of that Importance be unprovided, and consequently easily taken.

The Dutch, who know Porto Bello, and I believe every other Fort that belongs to the Spaniard, better than he does himself, say, that Porto Bello is a neat but not a large Town, has seldom a Garrison of above 2 or 300 Soldiers; is so open on the side of the Land, that it may be enter'd by a stout Body of Negroes at any Time, and doubtless, at least once a Year, on the Arrival of

the Treasure from Peru and Chili, it would have a Visit from those Barbarians, were they as covetous of Gold as the Europeans. The principal Fortification here, is at the Harbour, where there are two Forts, but neither of them of any great Strength. And indeed, the Attacks which the English have made from time to time on this famous Town, have been the Work of no more than a few Hours. Thus Sir Francis Drake took and demolish'd it in less time than is necessary to erect a single Battery against a Town in Flanders. It was taken again in four or five Hours, Anno 1661, by 150 English under Captain Parker, who took the Governor Prisoner, and made a vast Booty. 'Twas with equal Facility again taken and pillag'd by the English and French in 1668. Sir Harry Morgan did likewise make himself Master of it, I think in the Space of less than half a Day. 'Tis pity Admiral Vernon did not time his Visit better, at the Arrival of any Part of the Treasure. Mr Gage, a late judicious English Writer, says, he was in Porto Bello for some time, and counted, in one Day only, 200 Mules from Panama, laden with Wedges in Silver, which were laid down in the Market, and pil'd up like so many Heaps of Stones, without any Guard.

NOTE, Had this Letter-writer seen the Account sent by Admiral Vernon, he would not have said it was a Place of no Strength, or unprovided. But 'tis likely what he writes was on the first Account brought of this Matter, which gave room to think it was taken by Surprize. As to the Strength of the Place, our People who were at the blowing up the Forts, say, they would have defended them against 50 Men of War of any other Nation: And indeed the Spanish Commandant of Castle Fierro could not keep his Men to their Duty, tho' in order to deter them from leaving their Posts, he (as is said) killed 3 of their Men with his own Hands. The Letter-writer is also misinform'd, there being a strong Gallery besides the two Forts.

EXTRACT of a Letter from S. Carolina, dated October 2.

SOMETIME since a Proclamation was publish'd at Augustine, in which the King of Spain (then at Peace with Great Britain) promised Protection and Freedom to all Negroe Slaves, who would resort thither. Certain Negroes belonging to Capt. Davis escap'd to Augustine, and were receiv'd there; they were demand'd by General Oglethorpe, who sent Lieut. Demaree to Augustine, and the Governor assured

assured the General of his sincere Friendship; but at the same time, shewed his Orders from the Court of *Spain*, by which he was to receive all Run-away Negroes. Of this other Negroes having Notice, as it is believed, from the *Spanish* Emisaries, four or five, who were Cattle-Hunters, and knew the Woods, some of whom belonged to Captain *Mackpherson*, run away with his Horses, wounded his Son, and kill'd another Man. These marched for *Georgia*, and were pursued, but the Rangers being then newly reduced, the Country People could not overtake them, tho' they were discovered by the *Salzburgers*, as they pass'd by *Ebenezer*. They reach'd *Augustine*, one being kill'd, and another wounded by the *Indians* in their Flight. They were received there with great Honours, one of them had a Commission given to him, and a Coat faced with Velvet; amongst the Negroes Slaves, there are a People brought from the Kingdom of *Angola* in *Africa*, many of these speak *Portugeuze* (which Language is as near *Spanish* as *Scotch* is to *English*) by reason that the *Portugeuze* have considerable Settlements, and the Jesuits have a Mission and School in that Kingdom, and many Thousands of the Negroes there profess the *Roman Catholic* Religion. Several *Spaniards*, upon diverse Pretences, have some time past been strolling about *Carolina*, two of them, who will give no Account of themselves, have been taken up and committed to Goal in *Georgia*. Since the good Reception of the Negroes at *Augustine* was spread about, several attempted to escape to the *Spaniards*, and were taken, one of them was hang'd at *Charles-Town*. In the latter End of *July* last *Don Pedro*, Colonel of the *Spanish* Horse, went in a Launch to *Charles-Town*, under Pretence of a Message to General *Oglethorpe*, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

On the 9th Day of *September* last, being *Sunday*, which is the Day the Planters allow them to work for themselves, some *Angola* Negroes assembled, to the Number of Twenty, and one, who was called *Jemmy*, was their Captain, they surpriz'd a Warehouse belonging to Mr *Hutchinson*, at a Place called *Stone how*; they there killed Mr *Robert Bathurst* and Mr *Gibbs*, plunder'd the House, and took a pretty many small Arms and Powder, which were there for Sale. Next they plunder'd and burnt Mr *Godfrey's* House, and killed him, his Daughter and Son. They then turned back, and marched Southward along *Pons Pons*, which is the Road thro' *Georgia* to *Augustine*, they pass'd Mr *Waller's* Tavern about Day-break, and said,

they would not hurt him for he was a good Man and kind to his Slaves; but they broke open and plunder'd Mr *Lemy's* House, and kill'd him, his Wife, and Child. They marched on towards Mr *Rose's*, resolving to kill him; but he was saved by a *Negro*, who having hid him, went out and pacified the others. Several Negroes joined them, they calling out *Liber*, marched on with Colours displayed, and two Drums beating, pursuing all the white People they met with, and killing Man, Woman, and Child, when they could come up to them. Colonel *Bull*, Lieutenant-Colonel of *South Carolina*, who was then riding along the Road, discover'd them, was pursued, and with much Difficulty escaped, and raised the Country. They burnt Col. *Hext's* House, and killed his Overseer and his Wife. They then burnt Mr *Sprey's* House, then Mr *Sachervell's*, and then Mr *Nash's* House, all lying upon the *Pons Pons* Road, and killed all the white People they found in them. Mr *Bullock* got off, but they burnt his House. By this time many of them were drunk with the Rum they had taken in the Houses. They increased every Minute by new Negroes coming to them; so that they were above Sixty, some say a Hundred; on which they halted in a Field, and set to Dancing, Singing, and beating Drums, to draw more Negroes to them, thinking they were now victorious over the whole Province, having marched ten Miles, and burnt all before them without Opposition: But the Militia being raised, the Planters with great Briskness pursued them, and when they came up, dismounting, charged them on Foot. The Negroes were soon routed, though they behaved boldly; several being killed on the Spot, many ran back to their Plantations, thinking they had not been missed; but they were there taken and shot; such as were taken in the Field also, were, after being examined, shot on the Spot; and this is to be said to the Honour of the *Carolina* Planters that, notwithstanding the Provocation they had received from so many Murders, they did not torture one *Negro*, but only put them to an easy Death. All who proved to be forced, and were not concerned in the Murders and Burnings, were pardon'd; and this sudden Courage in the Field, and the Humanity afterwards, have had so good an Effect, that there hath been no farther Attempt, and the very Spirit of Revolt seems over. About 30 escaped from the Fight, of which ten marched about 30 Miles Southward, and being overtaken by the Planters on Horseback fought

sought stoutly for some time, and were all killed on the Spot, the rest are yet untaken; and in the whole Action about 40 Negroes and 20 Whites were kill'd. The Lieutenant-Governor sent an Account of this to General Oglethorpe, who met his Advices on his Return from the Indian Nation. He immediately order'd a Troop of Rangers to be raised, to patrol thro' Georgia, placed some Men in the Garrison at Palichocolas, which was before abandon'd, and near which the Negroes formerly passed, being the only Place where Horles can come to swim over the River Savannah for near 100 Miles, order'd out the Indians in Pursuit, and a Detachment of the Garrison at Port-Royal to assist the Planters on any Occasion, and publish'd a Proclamation, ordering all the Constables, &c. of Georgia to pursue and seize all Negroes, with a Reward for any who should be taken. It is hoped, these Measures will prevent any Negroes from getting down to the Spaniards.

Savannah in Georgia, Oct. 10, 1739.
KING Tomo Chichi died on the 5th at his own Town 4 Miles from hence, of a lingering Illness, being aged about 97. He was sensible to the last Minutes, and when he was perswaded his Death was near, he shew'd the greatest Magnanimity and Sedateness, and exhorted his People never to forget the Favours he had received from the King when in England, but to persevere in their Friendship with the English. He expressed the greatest Tenderness for General Oglethorpe, and seem'd to have no Concern at dying but its being at a Time when his Life might be useful against the Spaniards. He desired his Body might be buried amongst the English in the Town of Savannah, since it was he that had prevailed with the Creek Indians to give the Land, and had assisted in the founding of the Town. The Corps was brought down by Water. The General, attended by the Magistrates and People of the Town, met it upon the Water's Edge. The Corps was carried into Percival Square: The Pall was supported by the General, Col. Stephens, Col. Montaignut, Mr Carteret, Mr Lemon, and Mr Maxwell. It was followed by the Indians, and Magistrates, and People of the Town. There was the Respect paid of firing Minute Guns from the Battery all the Time from the Burial, and funeral firing with small Arms by the Militia, who were under Arms. The General has ordered a Pyramid of Stone which is dug in this Neighbourhood, to be erected over

the Grave, which being in the Centre of the Town, will be a great Ornament to it, as well as Testimony of Gratitude.

Tomo Chichi was a Creek Indian, and in his Youth was a great Warriour. He had an excellent Judgement, and a very ready Wit, which shew'd itself in his Answers upon all Occasions. He was very generous, giving away all the rich Presents he received, remaining himself in a wilful Poverty, being more pleas'd in giving to others than possessing himself, and he was very mild and good-natured.

General Oglethorpe has ordered 400 Creeks, and 600 Cherokee Indians, to march down to the Southern Frontiers, and is arming out several Boats. All the Arms of the Militia have been view'd, and Powder has been issued to them out of the Magazines. Twenty Volunteers, who find themselves Horse and Arms, have desir'd Leave to go against the Spaniards, no Purchase, no Pay. An Express arriv'd last Night from Frederica, that a Privateer Sloop from New York put in there for Refreshments, and then sail'd to cruise off Augustine. We expect most of the North-America Privateers will make this Province their Rendezvous, since near it is the best Station for cruising upon the homeward bound Spanish Trade, and Provisions are plentiful upon this River.

There is one Privateer of 24 Pieces of Cannon fitted out from this Town, at the Charge of Capt. Davis, one of the Freeholders here, the Spaniards having seiz'd Effects of his to the Value of 40,000 Pieces of Eight. We have taken a Spanish Spy.

Frederica in Georgia, Nov. 15, 1739.
ADvice is now just now arriv'd from Amelia, that the Spaniards landed by Night on that Island, and skulk'd in the Woods there. Two Highlanders went into the Wood without their Arms, to fetch Fuel. Francis Brooks, who commands a Scout Boat which is on Duty at that Island, heard five Muskets, and then thirteen; he made a Signal to the Fort, which is garrison'd by a Party of General Oglethorpe's Regiment; a Detachment march'd out, and found the two Highlanders murdered in the Wood, their Heads cut off and cruelly mangled. The Spaniards, after they had butcher'd the two unarm'd Men, fled with such Precipitation, that the Party could not overtake them, tho' they pursued very briskly. The General has ordered several Boats to be got ready, by which we imagine he intends to retaliate this Hostility.

Cepico

Copies of two original Letters sent by two Northern Members to their Borough, and are Answers to Instructions sent them by their Constituents, to promote the Place-Bill. See VOL. IX. p. 650.

To the Worshipful the Mayor of — A

S I R,

I Heartily ask Pardon for not returning an earlier Answer to the Instructions sent me by yourself and the rest of your Body; and as I am entirely sensible of your just Right of giving Instructions to your Representatives in Parliament, so I shall always pay the greatest Regard and Attention to them: And, I assure you, that I always esteem my Conduct in Parliament most agreeable to myself, when it is conformable to the Sentiments of those whom I have the Honour to represent.

It was with the utmost Pleasure I received your laudable Concern for the public Welfare of the Nation, in a Point so essentially material as a free and independent Parliament. I know it is improper to make any Declarations beforehand, relating to a Matter of so much Importance; but whenever the Bill shall be brought into the House I will diligently attend it in every Step, and then my Actions will speak for themselves, which I think you have a just Right to examine, in order to be informed whether I shall deserve your future Favour. — I beg you'll pay my Compliments to the rest of my Friends, and I shall take the greatest Pleasure in using all Opportunities of shewing myself to be, S I R, *Your most faithful Friend and humble Servant.*

To the Worshipful the Mayor of —

S I R,

I N answer to yours of the 23d of last Month, as I have the Honour to be one of your Representatives, I shall always be ready to take your Directions in every Thing brought into Parliament, wherein your Corporation is particularly concerned; if I am convinced that it is for the Benefit of it. But in Matters of general Nature, you'll allow me to judge what is best to do, a Confidence I take to be rep'd in every Member of Parliament by their Electors.

As to what your Letter refers to, I don't know of any such Bill to be brought in, more than common Report; if there is, when I see how it's fram'd, I'll act therein as I think most for the Good of the Publick. *Who am, S I R, Your most faithful Servant.*

Mr URBAN.

As the following Optical Phenomenon is not yet taken notice of by the Writers on that Subject, it may probably not be unacceptable if propos'd in your Mag. that some of these Literati may account for it from their Principles.

Looking at the Moon (by accident) in a common plain Mirror or Looking-Glass, which I held in such a Position as to see her Body there, I was very much surpriz'd to see her multiply'd into four distinct Spectrums, at some distance from each other. I try'd the same Experiment with the Sun, and the like happen'd to him also. How is this to be accounted for in a plain polish'd Mirror, where other Objects appear only single, as daily Practice confirms? Note, the Spectrums are gradually darker on each Side of the true reflected Image, sometimes they are five, and in some Glasses but three, and never fewer; *Yours, G. S.*

Universal Spectator, March 22. N^o 598.

Mr STONECASTLE,

AS your Paper is calculated for the Fair Sex, and comes to the Hands consequently of a great Number of pretty young Ladies, I address this Letter to you, as the Contents of it regard their Interest as well as my own. You must know then I am an old Bachelor, worth forty thousands Pounds, in my sixty-third Year, or thereabouts, somewhat infirm of Body, but perfectly sound of Mind: I have always been averse to Marriage, but am now willing to enter into that holy State on such Conditions as will be hereafter specify'd. Having safely got over the Rigour of the late Severe Season, which has swept so many of my Age away, I am inclin'd to think from some sensible Juvenilities I perceive about me, that this Spring will make me twenty Years younger than I am, and that when Lent is over, the enter'd into the Bands of Wedlock would conduce much to my Health as well as Happiness. — Having such an Intention, and such a Fortune, you may wonder that I want a Match. Why, Sir, I know well enough that might not be long wanting would I but disclose my Mind to some Ladies; but, Sir, I am very bashful, and at this Time shou'd not care to go through the least Formality of Courtship: I know if I have a very fine, beautiful, accomplished young Lady, (and such a one only will I have) my Money must buy her; therefore I endeavour to get such a Purchase with as little Trouble as possible, and that is my Occasion of writing this Letter to you.

I have heard, that when Persons of my *Wealth* and *Age* marry such young *Ladies* as I have described; they are us'd very ill by them when they are in any Sick-ness; and that sometimes the *Doctor* or *Apothecary*, or *Nurse*, or something or other heips them forward to the other World, that the young *Widow* may enjoy the large *Jointure* settled on her: For which Reasons, Mr *Stonecastle*, that I may be under no Apprehension of having my *Pillow* pull'd from under my Head in a Fit of the *Phorhick*; and that I may have all due *Care* and *Comfort* administer'd to me by my *Wife*, I do propose to any young, beautiful, accomplish'd young *Lady*, who will take me for her wedded Husband, to give her three thousand Pounds down on the Day of *Marriage*, and to settle on her six hundred Pounds per Annum, during my natural Life; but on the Day of my Decease the said six hundred Pounds per Ann. shall entirely cease, and go as I shall think proper to dispose of it by my last *Will* and *Testament*, she having no Claim or Title to any Part thereof.

You must see my Meaning by this Scheme; 'tis her Interest to have me live as long as possible: If any *Lady*, such as I have describ'd, will accept of this Proposal, let her send a Line to you, and on your advertising the Receipt, you shall hear from

Yours,
SOLOMON SINGLE.

If any *Lady*, after a very nice Calculation of the Value of such a Marriage, thinks proper to accept Mr *Single's* Proposal, on her writing to me I shall obey his Directions. The next needs no Introduction.

To HENRY STONECASTLE, Esq;
S I R,

I Am a *Widower*, and have been so these dozen Years, and did intend to continue so all my Life; I thought another Scheme of Life better, and kept a *House-keeper*: but upon looking into my Affairs, I find to keep a *House-keeper* is far more expensive than to keep a *Wife*; therefore I think it once more expedient for me to enter again into a Matrimonial State.—I have no Charges by keeping a *House-keeper*, tho' it was that common saving Notion was one Inducement to live unmarried; but it is like going down to Bath or Scarborough to save Expences in London: Or it is more like falling into the Hands of the *Black Rod* or *Serjeant* of the House, where the Expences run so high, that you spend more in a few Weeks than would handsomely maintain you in an-

other Prison your whole Life.—Mrs *Mary*, so is my *House-keeper* call'd, is become worth four thousand Pounds, and says, after what has pass'd between us, she will not leave me.—What can I do?—No Woman of Credit and Fortune will have me, and if I was to marry Mrs *Mary* I should become the Jest of the *Parish*.—Your Advice gravely given at this Nonplus would be of Service to, Mr *Stonecastle*,

Your Constant Reader,

SIMON WISEACRE.

Mr *Wiseacre's* Fate is what generally attends many an old *Batchelor* and *Widower* in this Kingdom: All that I can advise him, as Mrs *Mary* will not leave him, and is become worth about four thousand Pounds, is e'en to marry Mrs *Mary*: As for being a Jest on such Occasion 'tis no Argument; the Practice of Men's marrying their *Mistresses* is pretty frequent, and he may give great Examples for an Authority.

To Mr STONECASTLE.

Mr SPEC,

IN some Visits I pay I meet a young Gentleman, call'd *Petulant*, who is for ever talking of what a Number of Letters he writes to our Sex: As I believe this is only an Air of Vanity, by your correcting him for it you'll oblige several of your Readers, as well as

Your Constant one, LUCIA.

I wou'd have this *Lady* shew the young Gentleman the next Time he gives himself such Airs, the following from *Martial*.

To PETULANT.

WE know not why you thus indite,
And to so many Nymphs will write:
This we all know is very true,
No Nymph will write a Line to you.

To the UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR.

S I R,

YOUR Predecessor, of famous Memory, always thought it Part of his Office to pay occasional Commendations on the Performers at the Theatres, whom you never take Notice of; however, I hope you will have so much Regard for a Man of Worth and Merit, as to insert the following Character and Epitaph: This will oblige several of your Readers,

A.B.C.D. &c. PHILO-SCENICI.

An EXCELLENT ACTOR.

Whatsoever is commendable in the grave Orator is most exquisitely perfect in him; for by a full and signifi-

cant Action of Body, and Propriety of Voice, he charms the Attention. Sit in a full Theatre, and you will think you see so many Lines drawn from the Circumference of so many Ears, while the Actor is the Centre. He is not a Mimic to debase Nature, but her cautious Delegate, and represents her truly. By his Action he fortifies moral Precepts by Example; for what we see him personate, we think truly done before us. He adds Grace to the Poet's Labour; for what in the Poet is but Numbers, in him is both Numbers and Musick. He entertains us in the best Leisure, in Hours the most unfit for Study, Business, or Bodily Exercise: Several Recreations are agreeable, but in spite of Calumny this of the Actor is most rational; all Men are of his Occupation, and indeed what he does in Fiction they do in Reality: This Day one plays a Miser, the next an angry Father; one Day a fine Gentleman, the next a Bankrupt, &c. I observe, of all Men living, a worthy, honest Actor, in one Kind, is the strongest Motive of Affection that can be; for when he dies, we cannot be persuaded any Man can do his Parts like him. To conclude, a worthy, honest Actor ought to be valu'd by the Corruption of the Major Part of his Profession, as one world's Gold in the Ore; we should not mind the Dross, but the Purity of the Metal. All this Character met in one worthy Man and excellent Actor, lately dead, Mr Benjamin Griffin, of Drury-Lane Theatre.

AN EPITAPH,

On Mr BENJAMIN GRIFFIN, late of Drury-Lane Theatre, Comedian.

IF with unquall'd Skill to win the Age,
And with peculiar Excellence engage;
If in the Comic Scene to touch the Heart,
Deceive it, imperceptible of Art,
Has any Merit, any Worth can raise;
Reader, this Humble Stone demands your Praise,
For worthy Praise beneath an Actor lies;
Cou'd charm the Beauteous, and cou'd please the
Wife;

Cou'd the most Rigid with chaste Mirth beguile,
And from just Reason force an honest Smile;
Cou'd to the Heart by Nature's Dictates steal,
That they who smil'd not, must want Sense to feel.

Such his least Merits be, though such approv'd,
For greater Worth in Private was he lov'd;
Mirth without Folly, Friendship without Art,
Just all his Actions, honest all his Heart;
Nor doubt such Actor, and such Man cou'd be;
Such Man and Actor was, and GRIFFIN He.

Common Sense, March 22. N^o 16.

To Mr Common Sense.

Bezonian base—thou who Common Sense are call'd, once more, my noble

Thoughts I will to thee communicate—
perpend my Words—preponderate the Accents of my Tongue.

Listen, I say, with both thy recreant Ears, while I to thee impart my Pleasure positive, and Will peremptory, that thou no more presume to throw thy Wit far-castick at *Pistol's* Friends,—use Lenity to Men of Mould, and let *Carveto* be thy Counsellor.

The Sum of my Commands is this—
Drop thy enormous Pen, replete with Ink
feditious, and let me hear no more of blundering Treaties—of Chimney-Sweepers black, or blacker Placemen.—Art thou wise, ha?—Hast thou an Ounce of Brains in thy Fundibulum?—Rejoice therefore—sing Hallelujahs—unite in Chorus with true Men of Mettle, chant loud the Praises of Sir Knight, and join with Lads of Price to kiss his Colon.

If thou wilt praise Sir Knight,——a Placeman shalt thou be, and Profits will ensue, and present Pay.—Peace shall commence, and *Pistol* be thy Friend.

Knowest thou the Joys of *Burgundy*?—Knowest thou sparkling *Champaign*?—*Champaigne* Elymofinary!—Once more, I say, be wise, and we will quaff together, together we will quaff celestial Tipple till *Titan's* Face look red, and *Luna* shews her Tail.

Hast thou e'er seen the black ey'd Nymphs of *Drury*?—*Dol Tearsheet*, fairest of all that Train, shall from the powdering-Tub, step forth (in Spight of Malady of *France*) to cheer her Heroe and regale her *Pistol*.—Fear we *Mercury*, or Pills? no!—have we not seen the seven Stars?

In Days of Yore, Fortune was *Pistol's* Foe.—Pursued by Carchpoles,—in Du-rance vile detain'd *Pistol's* great Soul grew sad; but what of that? Base is the Slave that pays:—But lo! the fickle Goddess blind, that turns, and turns her Wheel, at last hath turn'd up Trumps, and now I sing of Benefits and golden Joys.

Sir Knight, of Head most blundering but of Fingers cunning (I kiss his dirty Hands) hath rais'd my Heart above my Galligaskins:—Pensions he gives like Pins:—True Brotherhood is sworn between us; he is to be my *Purse*, and I will be his *Pistol*.

Pronounce no more of Negroes, name not Honour,——the Words offend my Ears.—Shall hollow Jades, made lean with Taxes, compare with pensioned Cannibals and *Trojan Greeks*? No! a Fico for your Honour, Fico of Spain, say I,

H—Honour is dead, as Nail in Door:—Honour! what is it? It is my Sir Knight's Football, and he hath kick'd it o'er the Moon.

The Things which *Pistol* speaks are just.—I'll see thee damn'd, to *Pluto's* muddy Lake, where *Erebus* and Tortures vile shall singe thee with King *Cerberus*, ere I renounce a Pension, or quit Sir Knight and Negroes sleek to join with Patriots shabby.

It doth inflame my noble Liver, to hear thee vociferate against Bribes most salutary, and Blunders most sublime.—No more affront Corruption, for *Pistol* loves it much.—By my Sword, I swear, yea, by trusty *Bilbo*, if thou presumest once more to name the Word Corruption,—— I will retort Corruption in thy marvelous Face!—Corruption in thy Teeth, and in thy Throat, and in thy hateful Lungs; yea, in thy Maw, *perdie*; and, which is more, within thy nasty Mouth.—— Hound of *Creel*! tremendous Common Sense! I will retort Corruption in thy Midriff, in thy damn'd Scrotum, and in thy Diaphragma.

Talkest thou to us of Axes and of Gibbets?—May Gallows gape for Common Sense, but let not Sir—— vital Thread be cut by Edge of Penny Cord:—Forbid it *Urfa major*, *Urfa minor*:—forbid it all the Gods.—Should Dunhill Cocks, unpension'd and unplaced, confront the *Helicon*, and conquer sweet Sir Knight,—— then *Pistol* lay thy Head in Fury's Lap, and come thou long lived Mortal Death, abridge his doleful Days.

Discuss unto me, damn'd furious Wight, egregious Common Sense.—— Dost thou olefact me?—Knowest thou puissant *Pistol*, ha?—Knowest thou the valiant Imp of Fame?—Rouse not the Lion's Whelp.—Shouldst thou provoke my manly Choler, Incision must ensue.

Come, *Atropos*, for grievous ghastly Wounds shall then untwine the Sisters three.—Fear we Broadfides? No!—let the Fiend give Fire,——rouse up Revenge with fell *Alecto's* Snakes—down Fates—hold Hook and Line—*Coupe la Gorge* is the Word, for *Pistol's* Cock is up, and flashing Fire must follow.

Thurs, PISTOL for ever.

I don't know what to say to this Letter. The Style indeed is something different from that of a *Gazetteer*, and if it was printed in that Paper it might give a little Spirit to their grave and solemn Nonsense; but it is so very sublime that I must freely own it is above my Capacity to answer it.

Mr *Common Sense* had introduced the foregoing Letter with observing that his Paper from its first appearance had been well received by some Persons of the best Taste in the Kingdom, as also by the honest

well meaning People of a middle Rank, in a Word, by all who sincerely wish the Prosperity of the Nation, and that no writing ever met with so much Abuse; tho', to its immortal Honour, all the Abuse came from those who plead openly for Slavery and Oppression, the professed Advocates of all kinds of Corruption. And supp' for that *Antient Pistol* is newly lifted a ministerial Penman, and order'd to abuse him. because these Puppers of Common Sense had done the Publick some Service. This Paper therefore occasioned the following:

Printed & sold at, March 25. N^o 1486.

ON Jan. 29. last a Paper was published in the *Gazetteer*, wherein the Character, Principles, Morals, and Religion, of the Fellow that writes the Journal call'd *Common Sense*, were set forth; to which he has not given one Word of Answer; but, on the contrary, has very prudently declin'd entering into a Controversy, which he is conscious to himself must, if he had engag'd in it, have made him appear to be the most infamous Miscreant that ever ever took upon him the Office of an *Incendiary*, a *Soy*, or an *Assassin*; and it must be a great Pleasure to all honest and well meaning Persons, who without entering into the Disputes of Parties, or the Contentions of Great Men for Power have nothing at Heart but the true Interest of their Country, to find so impudent and execrable an *Impostor* unmask'd, and expos'd in his own proper Colours; an *Impostor* that had set himself up for an Advocate for the People, and had pretended great Zeal and Devotion for the Liberties of our Country, while he was himself all the while an *IRISH PAPIST*, and an *Emissary of Rome* and the *Prebender*. This seasonable and useful Discovery has had its Effect; for the Writer being known, the Paper is universally abhorrd and rejected. And indeed who, without the highest Indignation, could take into his Hands a Paper, writ by an *IRISH PAPIST*, in Defence of Liberty, and upon the Principles of the Revolution?

But notwithstanding this Fellow's Principles and Practices have been so fully laid open, and publicly made known, and that he stands in the Face of the whole World self-convicted and self-condemn'd, he has the Impudence still to go on, in his old Way, of abusing the Government, the Parliament, and all those that have any Share in the Administration of Publick Affairs.

And as it is now near two Months since the true Effigie of this *Irish Popish Scribbler*

Scribbler was hung out for the View of the Publick, he flatters himself that all the Facts charged upon him rest in Silence, and are forgot; and, like a Thief when the Hue and Cry is over, he begins now to peep abroad again, boasts of the good Reception his Paper has had among *Persons of the best Taste in the Kingdom, of the great Service it has done the Nation;* and pretends to value himself much upon what he calls the *Abuse it has met with* by those, who, he is pleased to say, have pleaded openly for *Slavery and Oppression*.

Now, if Persons of the *best Taste in the Kingdom* have approved his Paper, what Sort of People must he make this Nation to be compos'd of? Why, most certainly, Savages as wild, as stupid, and as ignorant, as the *Hottentots* at the *Cape of Good Hope*, or the *Rapparees* that trot over the Bogs of *Tipperary*; for it is utterly impossible that any, one Man of Common Sense in a Civiliz'd Nation, can read such Stuff as this Fellow Weekly pesters the Publick with, without being, in the highest Degree, nauseated with it; nothing but a Stomach that is used to feed only on Garbage and Raw Flesh can digest it.

I admit that his Paper has done *great Service to the Publick*; because it has been the Means of opening the Eyes of many well-meaning People; who can now plainly see the true Drift and Design of the present Opposition to the Ministry, by knowing what Sort of Fellows are engaged in it; and it cannot fail of giving all those that wish well to their Country, a very high Idea of this Tribe of Pretended Patriots, when they know that all these mighty Advocates for Liberty chiefly consist of the very Scum and Refuse of all Nations, Professions, and Religions; Fellows that have beggar'd themselves by their Debaucheries in their Youth, and are obliged to turn Hackney Writers to support themselves in their Age; Libertines, Atheists, *Scotch Presbyterian Jacobites*, *Romish Priests*, and *Irish Papists*!

But this Writer of *Common Sense*, it seems, values himself most of all upon the Abuse which he pretends his Paper has met with, and which he boasts will redound to its Immortal Honour, because, he says, it has been from those that *have pleaded openly for Slavery and Oppression*.

If the Fellow means by *Abuse*, the just Chastisement he has received from any Writer in this Paper, for his Impudence, his Folly, his Impositions, and the various Marks and Disguises, he has put on, to cheat and impose upon the Publick, he is certainly right; for it is very true, that he has received more Correction (which

he very improperly calls *Abuse*) than any other Scribbler of the Times, because he has more richly deserved it. I own it is an Honour for him to be taken Notice of in any Way as a Writer, who, if he had his Deserts, ought to be taken Notice of in no Way but as a Criminal, by the common Executioners of Justice. But whom he means by *those that have pleaded openly for Slavery and Oppression*, it is impossible to understand, without he means himself, when he wrote *Miss's* and *Fog's Journals*.

But notwithstanding all his Blustering and Vapouring, it is easy to see that he feels the Hook in his Mouth, and wants to get rid of it at any Rate. He is afraid to enter into the Merits of his Principles and Character; and therefore endeavours to joke away (but very clumsily and impudently) the Charge that has been exhibited against him in this Paper. He does

not venture to mention any one Fact concerning himself, he very prudently contents himself with giving only distant Hints, puts on an awkward Air of Gaiety, and then calls the being accused, in very plain and intelligible Terms, of being an *IRISH PAPIST*, of being the Writer of *Miss's* and *Fog's Journals*, of asserting an impudent notorious Falshood in Print; I say, he calls this plain, direct, short Charge, an Endeavour to *frighten him with hard Words*, and to *overpower him with the superior Force of Noise and Bluster*, and then triumphing as if he had gain'd a considerable Victory, and acquitted himself to the Satisfaction of the World, he has the Impudence to imagine he can so far impose upon the common Sense of Mankind, as to turn the most known Truths, and Facts which stand uncontroverted and unimpeached, into Ridicule, by *forging* a silly, scandalous, and infamous Letter to himself, which he subscribes *Pispol*, and which he fancies, has a great deal of Humour in it, but, in Truth, is such a Heap of low Trash and Ribaldry, that if he had set up the *wild Irish Howl*, it would have been full as much to his Purpose, and perhaps a more intelligible and less disagreeable Piece of Noise and

Jargon. In order to make it be thought that he is a Person of great Importance, he represents himself as having Applications made to him to write for the Ministry, with Offers of great Rewards for engaging his Pen in their Service; the direct Contrary of which, as I am told, is true; for, if I am rightly inform'd, this

infamous Tool of Jacobitism, this vile *Incendiary*, this *IRISH PAPIST*, this Author of *Miss's* Journal, *Fog's Journal*, and *Common Sense*, has had the consummate

Impudence to offer his Services to write for the Ministry; but was very wisely rejected with that proper Repentment and Indignation, which would naturally arise in the Breast of every Man of common Sense and common Honesty upon such an Occasion. But the Patriots have got him, and his Pen no doubt will redound highly to the Honour and Interest of their Cause.

But that this Fellow may not think to amuse the World, and draw off their Attention from the Charge against himself, by being very impudent and very scurrilous to others, I shall again insert the *Queries* which were formerly published in this Paper, with the Addition of one or two more, that his Character and Principles may be seen at one View, and drawn together within such a Compass, that whenever this infamous Scribbler pretends to take upon him to be an Advocate for the People of *England* in general, or for the City of *London* in particular, or to declaim in Favour of Liberty, or abuse the Acts of the Legislature, or affront the Sacred Person of his Majesty, or revile the Measures of his Ministers, every one may remember, that the Person who presumes to do all this, is an *IRISH PAPIST*, one of the Spawn of that execrable Crew who perpetrated that horrid, and it is to be hoped never to be forgotten, Massacre in *Ireland*, and murdered so many thousand Protestants, Men, Women and Children, in cold Blood!

Queries for the Consideration of the Author of the Paper called Common Sense.

The five foregoing are inserted in our May Magazine 1739, p. 253.

6. Whether he never did make any Application of any Kind or Nature whatever, to any Person or Persons whatever, to write for the Ministry?

7. Whether he never did, upon any Occasion, apply for any Favour whatever, by Letter or otherwise, to any Person of Distinction in the M—y, even after he had most grossly and infamously abus'd that very Person in Print?

8. Whether such a Fellow as this, who is capable of acting so scandalous and execrable a Part as this, and who writes at one time *Jacobite* Libels, and expressly in Favour of the Pretender, and at other times pretends to write upon the Principles of Liberty and the Revolution, according to the different Situation and Circumstances of Affairs, must not be a most infamous Cheat and Impostor? and, Whether he can be considered in any other Light than as a Spy, and an Assassin?

9. If all these things are true of this Man, and he does not give a clear, full,

and satisfactory Answer, to every Query here put to him, what Punishment, in the Judgment of all impartial Men, must such a Mischreant deserve?

We have received a Letter concerning a Volume of Sermons just published, by the learned and pious Dr *Hert*, present Bishop of *Kilmore*; and another concerning the late Dr *Bundy's*; at the same time recommending to us Extracts from particular Sermons. But tho' we do not doubt in the least of the Excellency of the whole, nor of the particular Merit of the Passages mention'd, we must waive them at this time, to make room for some Observations relating to the present War, which we apprehend will be more to our Purpose. These we shall take too from a Sermon which has been highly applauded in a Periodical Work; and tho' we might justly say a great deal with regard to the Purity of Sentiment, Elegance of Expression, and Force of Reasoning, we shall, according to our declared Method, rather give an Extract, and leave the Reader to form a Judgment thereon. It is entitled, *The Reasonableness and Advantage of National Humiliations upon the Approach of War*; and preached by Mr *Harte*, of *St Mary-Hall, Oxford*, before the University, on Jan. 9, 1739--40, being the general Fast Day appointed by his Majesty.

NUMB. x. 9. *And if ye go to War in your Land against the Enemy that oppresseth you, then ye shall blow an Alarm with the Trumpets, and ye shall be remembered before the Lord your God, and ye shall be saved from your Enemies.*

THE Author observes that these are the Directions of *Moses* to the Children of *Israel* upon the Approach of War, and proves that blowing an Alarm is sometimes used in a religious Sense, as *Joel* ii. Sound an Alarm, sanctify a Fast, call a solemn Assembly. He then lays it down, that if a public Humiliation be sincerely made, a Blessing will ensue. 'It is in vain, says he, to amuse ourselves with a Belief that the Events of War correspond, if I may so say, almost entirely with the Probability of second Causes. 'Wise and pious Men will only presume to hope the best in very probable Cases, well knowing, that an undue Reliance upon our own Wisdom and Policy, is in effect both forgetting and affronting him who is the Author of what we call Chance or Fortune, as well as Order and Regu-

• Regularity. 'Tis true, that God acts in an uniform, connected, sequable Course of Things, but judges it proper now and then to break asunder this Series of Causes, & we may be induced to repose our whole Faith in him. From whence it follows, that the Events which we expect to arise from second Causes, are never absolutely to be depended on but in Concurrence with the divine Assistance; since the smallest Event must proceed from some original Cause as well as the greatest; and since an omnipotent, omniscient Being may, from the Nature of his Attributes, as well attend to such an Event, as to others much more momentous. So that all human Events, (since God foreknows every thing that human Free-Will shall either chuse or reject, and since free moral Agents, when they effect their own Ends, are at the same time carrying on the Designs of Providence) all human Events, I say, are so many several Instruments in the Hands of God.

He proceeds, *first*, to give an Account of some Falls appointed in Scripture, and the Success attending them when duly performed, *viz.* Judges xx. 1 Sam. vii. 2 Chron. xx. and Joel ii. He relates one Instance from the History of the primitive Church at the End of the 4th Century, *viz.* When the Citizens of *Antioch*, and the Inhabitants round it expected to be banish'd or put to the Sword, because they had refused to pay the Contributions which *Theodosius* had demanded from them, and had thrown down the Statue of his Empress *Placidia*, a most worthy religious Woman; they fasted religiously for a Month, and offered up Prayers every Day to God, who miraculously turned the Heart of the Emperor, so that he relented and shed Tears.

'We cannot presume to say, adds he, that any such Behaviour of ours will assure us of God's immediate Favour and Protection, or to assert when it is that he will cease to visit us for the Sins of our Fathers. But we know that Repentance and Amendment are appointed by him as the Means whereby every Nation is to obtain national Favour and Protection from him.' The Author demonstrates, from the Sacrifices and Behaviour of the *Greeks* and *Romans* upon the Approach of a War, 'That common Reason, unassisted with Revelation, always directed Men to have recourse to God, and humble themselves before him on these Occasions. They observed that Communities had moral Capacities, that is, were capable of Virtue and Vice, and

consequently of Rewards and Punishments as well as private Persons. Whence they judged it proper, that as for any general Blessing or Deliverance, Acknowledgments should be publicly offered up to the Deity; so likewise, that upon being threatened with any common Danger or Calamity, he should be propitiated with publick Submissions and Intercessions. For every Society, collectively considered, has what one may call national Merit or Demerit. Nor does it differ from an individual moral Agent, except, that from the Nature of Things it must receive its Rewards and Punishments in this World.

Good Men, therefore, should never neglect the smallest Opportunity of promoting the Commerce, the Liberties, the Religion of their respective Countries; since doing this, is really doing good to themselves. For publick and private Interest are by no means to be considered as Things contradistinct; since public Good necessarily diffuses itself like Light upon every private Object.

He observes, that nothing can instil into us more serious Notions than the Idea of an approaching War: that *David* chose rather to submit to a Visitation from God, than to fall into the Hands of his Fellow Creatures. That nothing more naturally than the Event of a War, serves to remind us of having Recourse to divine Assistance. That nothing but a just Sense of Religion will ever inspire any Army with true Patience in Times of Distress, or with rational Intrepidity in the Hour of Action: That he that lives best, will die bravest: That the *Roman* Emperors never had any Troops that served them so bravely and faithfully as the Christians did.

He proceeds secondly to point out the Nature of War, and the Lawfulness of it.

'It is allowable for us to engage in War, not only when our religious and civil Constitution, when our private Liberties and Properties are endanger'd, but when we perceive that our lawful Rights abroad, and our ancient establish'd Commerce are unjustly infringing'd or encroach'd on. Nor are we to sit by as idle Spectators, when a cruel ambitious Monarch is resolved to overrun an innocent Nation or our own Allies.'

He advises to great Circumspection on these Occasions, since 'the Promoters and Authors of War must be responsible for every Life that is lost, for every Outrage committed, and for every Family ruined, provided it shall appear hereafter that the Causes and Motives which

which induced them to act, were only their own Interest, Resentment, or Ambition. — St *John Baptist's* Answer to the Soldiers, shews that their Calling itself may be a very lawful one, if they take Care in other Points to live up to the Characters of honest Men. *Luke* iii. 14. And indeed there must be such a Thing as War in the very Nature of human Affairs. — For the Differences between free and independent States do not fall under the Cognizance of human Courts and Judicatures; nor does Experience prove that they have been much composed and adjusted even by Treaties themselves, which are too often, if I may so say, a sort of Trial of political Skill, and not a Search after Truth.

Having further illustrated this Head from considering the Rise and Nature of Civil Society, he adds, 'The Rights of Society being more sacred than those of Individuals, in Proportion as the Well-being of many is of greater Importance than that of one; and as God vouchsafes to interest himself in every the smallest Circumstance that relates to private Persons, consequently he will pre- side more especially over the Events of War, upon which the Fates of Kingdoms and Nations depend; for it every Individual be the Object of his Care, much more are Bodies and Communities of Men, and the rather, since the Happiness of Individuals depends upon the Safety and Welfare of the Publick.'

'As War therefore is supposed to be under more immediate Inspection of God, consequently it ought to be entered upon for no Reasons but such as are clear and cogent beyond Dispute. Since in the same Sense as we invoke the Supreme Being to interpose for us in a good Cause, we require of him also, if I may so say, to take due Vengeance upon us provided the Cause be bad. Upon this Account it behoves Princes to rely much upon their own Apprehensions of Things, as well as the Advice and Experience of others; And to plan out to themselves very perfect Notions of Justice, Equity and public Faith.' He concludes this Head by observing, That 'the present War, according to the Rules above laid down, is not only lawful but necessary too; Consequently all good Subjects will contribute readily towards it; And that a Prince could not give his People a stronger Mark of Zeal and Affection for their Wellbeing, than by engaging in it cheerfully and vigorously, with a firm and settled Resolution of preserving the Commerce, and vindicating the Honour of the *British* Nation.'

In the third Place he suggests a few

general Reflections, viz. 'As nothing can really sanctify a national Fast but a national Amendment, so nothing can truly promote the Glory of any particular Kingdom, except it be the united Virtues of the whole Community. Whereas, on the other hand, whenever any Kingdom is notoriously corrupted in its Religion, and dissolute in its Morals, then all its Glory vanishes imperceptibly. For the Welfare of the civil State is always connected with that of the religious one.'

In order to effect this national Amendment of ours, 'tis a highly necessary Part of our Duty to form right Notions nor only of God's Blessings, but of his Mercy and Forbearance towards us. Here he takes notice that, 'we have perhaps received more eminent and more continued Blessings from him than any Nation ever did receive except the *Jewish*.' And in reflecting on the Infidelity of the Age, says, 'As it once was the Custom to interpret Scripture, so as to make it the Author of Sin, so truly now it is esteemed Matter of Sagacity and Greatness of Thinking, to deny not only the Reasonableness and Expediency thereof, but the very Possibility of its being revealed. Such Men, if it is true, never will, nor can prevail against God. The Lustre of Christianity will always break thro' the Cloud of Objections which they throw upon it: Nay, the smallest and least considerable Writer on our Side will always be able to overthrow the illgrounded Railery and artful Sophistry of these Scorners; since in this Sense the *Gleanings of the Grapes of Ephraim will be better than the Vintage of Abiezer*.'

He considers the fatal Consequences that attended those bold pernicious Notions of Government, which prevail'd about a Century ago.

And says, 'It would be best for all Countries, if the Generality of private Persons would practise Obedience, instead of amusing themselves with Theories about Government. Since every Man would find Matter enough for Reformation, if he would only be pleas'd to examine himself; nor would he ever want due Employment if he only confin'd himself to his own little Sphere of acting: *It being the Wisdom of the prudent, as Solomon says, to understand ones own Way*.'

His last Reflection is, That 'Religion and religious Loyalty are the only true and certain Supports of any King or Kingdom: The best Christians will always make the best Subjects, and therefore ought always to be most esteemed and cherished by the civil Power.'

ODE liii. The ROSE.

By CHARLES CHESTER, M.D.

This ODE will be understood by supposing Anacreon to celebrate a Rose, and request a Lyrist to play to his Voice.

COME, lyrist, tune thy harp, and play
Responsive to my vocal lay:
Gently touch it, while I sing
The Rose, the glory of the Spring.

To heav'n the Rose in fragrance flies,
The sweetest incense of the skies:
Thence, joy of earth, when vernal hours
Pour forth a blooming waste of flow'rs,
The gayly smiling graces wear
A trophy in their flowing hair.
Thence Venus, queen of beauty, loves,
And crown'd with thee more graceful moves.

In fabled song, and tuneless lays
Their favourite Rose the Muses praise:
To pluck the Rose the virgin train
With blood their pretty fingers stain,
Nor dread the pointed terrors round,
That threaten, and inflict a wound:
See! how they wave the charming toy,
Now kiss, now snuff the fragrant joy!

The Rose the poets strive to praise,
And for it would exchange their bays;
O! ever to the sprightly feast
Admitted, welcome, pleasing guest!
But chiefly when the goblet flows,
And Rose wreaths adorn our brows!

Lovely, smiling Rose, how sweet
The object where thy beauties meet!
Aurora with a blushing ray,
And Rose-fingers spreads the day:
The Graces more enchanting show,
When Rose blushes paint their snow,
And every pleas'd beholder seeks
The Rose in Cytherea's cheeks.

When pain afflicts, or sickness grieves,
Its juice the drooping heart relieves,
And, after death, its odours shed
A pleasing fragrance o'er the dead:
And when its withering charms decay,
And sinking, fading, die away,
Triumphant o'er the rage of time,
It keeps the fragrance of its prime.

Come, lyrist, join to sing the birth
Of this sweet offspring of the earth!

When Venus from the ocean's bed
Rais'd o'er the waves her lovely head;
When warlike Pallas sprung from Jove,
Tremendous to the pow'rs above,
To grace the world the teeming earth
Gave the fragrant infant birth,
And 'This, the cry'd, I this ordain
My favourite, queen of flow'rs to reign!"

But first th' assembled gods debate
The future wonder to create:
Agreed at length from heav'n they threw
A drop of rich, nectareous dew,
A bramble-stem the drop receives,
And straight the Rose adorns the leaves.

The gods to Bacchus gave the flow'r,
To grace him in the genial hour.

ODE xvi. The Power of Beauty.

By the Same.

SOME sing of Thebes, and some destroy
In lofty Numbers haughty Troy.
I mourn, alas! in plaintive Strains,
My own Captivity and Chains!

No Navy, rang'd in proud Array,
No Foot, no Horseman, arm'd to slay,
My Peace alarm! Far other Foes,
Far other Hosts, create my Woes:
Strange, dang'rous Hosts, that ambush'd lie,
In every bright love-darting Eye!
Such as destroy, when Beauty arms,
To conquer, dreadful in its Charms!

ODE lv. The Mark.

By the Same.

THE stately steed expressive bears
A mark imprinted on his hairs:
The turban that adorns the brows
Of Asia's sons, the Parthian shows:
And marks betray the lover's heart,
Deeply engrav'd by Cupid's dart:
I plainly read them in his eyes,
That look too foolish or too wise.

Mr URBAN,

HAVING been a constant Purchaser of your very entertaining and useful Magazines, and finding that sometimes you insert *Enigma's*, I beg of you to put the following one into your next for *March*. It is taken out of *AULUS GELLIUS's Noces Attice*, Lib. 12. cap. 6. who gives it the Character of *per hercle antiquum perq; lapidum*; but designedly leaves it unexplained, that the Readers might exercise their Wits about it. The Words are these:

*Semel minusne ambis minus non sat scio:
An utrumq; eorum, ut quondam audivi dicier,
Jovi ipsi regi nului concedere.*

I doubt not but some of your ingenious Correspondents will find out the Key to this dark Riddle. I am, with my Wishes for the Continuance of your Success in obliging the Publick, as you have done hitherto,

Your humble Servant, T. R.

On the Benefactions in the late Frost, 1740.

By an EMINENT HAND.

YES, 'tis the time! I cry'd, impose the chain!
Destin'd and due to wretches self-enslav'd!
But when I saw such Charity remain,

I half could wish this people might be sav'd.
Faith lost, and Hope, their Charity begins;
And 'tis a wise design on pitying heav'n,
If this can cover multitudes of sins,
To take the only way to be forgiven,

The BALANCE.

HOW greatly bless the lot of human kind,
Would men preserve the Balance of the mind!
In this one maxim were their conduct seen,
Fly all extremes, and keep the Golden Mean!
The GOLDEN MEAN, where with an equal sway
Reason presides, and appetites obey;
That rightly teaches how to love or hate
In hope and fear, by measure, line, and weight;
What tears to grief, to joy what transports due,
What objects to avoid, and what pursue;
(Tho' hard the task) to regulate the will,
And fix the certain bounds of good and ill.

Great Nature thus thro' all her various ways
Preserves the Balance, and the means displays;
See, earth, and air, and ocean's liquid plain
Within the bounds assign'd themselves contain;
By each that universal law's obey'd,
Thus far thou shalt proceed, and here be stay'd.
Behold the sun, plac'd in his central sphere,
Attracts the planets, and divides the year;
While they, roll'd on by an unerring guide,
Dance a swift round, and whirl along the void;
Still regular, one constant course they know,
Nor ever rise too high, or sink too low.
But men perverse, with diff'rent pleasures cloy'd,
Covet the most what most they should avoid;
Lost and bewilder'd, they mistake their way,
Of Reason void, like wand'ring meteors stray;
To faithful Reason and its counsels blind,
Slaves to the dictates of a restless mind,
And by o'er-ruling passions hurry'd on,
Forake the Golden Mean, and are undone.
In peaceful quiet thus with easy tides,
Through flow'ry meads, a gentle river glides,
Till swoln with tempests and descending rains,
It bursts the banks, and deluges the plains.

These Luxury and fordid gain inspire,
Fame's empty bubble, love's ungenerous fire;
Here Anger rages, and there Fury burns,
And hate and fear distract the soul by turns.
Here Vanity displays her flatt'ring glaſs,
And Jealousy distorts her jaundic'd face,
And black Despair, most resolute in woe,
Bids Sorrow's wakeful eye for ever flow.
The flatt'ring beau prefers no other pray'r,
But for the tempting glaſs, and tempting fair.
The lust of empire, and unbounded rule,
Engage the busy, proud, ambitious fool.
And sad ALEXANDER, 'midst his rising store
Repining sits, and fancies he is poor;
While the dull Sot, curst with a thirsty soul,
Incessant cries, *Fill, fill the mighty bowl!*
Thus, tempted on by some fantastick dream,
All forward rush, and seek each wild extreme;
While vice deceives their judgments in disguise,
As glaring objects strike the tender eyes:
With painted forehead, and with smiling face,
She calls deluded men to her embrace;
But when th' ideal goddess they obtain,
For fancy'd good, they find a real pain.

Thus, pleas'd to see the sparkling lustre roll,
And juices mantle in the golden bowl,
Some thirsty wretch a seeming cordial drains,
But finds it poison rankling in his veins.
True happiness, man's general aim and end,
The point of rest to which our wishes tend,
To no externals ever was assign'd,
But fix the portion of a steady mind;

A steady mind, that no desires inflame,
Still constant to itself, and still the same;
The same when fortune blows an adverse gale,
The same when on a throne, or in a jail;
A mind that can each mad excess controul,
Subdue the passions, and direct the soul;
That, summon'd, cheerfully resigns her breath,
Nor, anxious, trembles at th' approach of death.

Hail Moderation! virtue heav'nly bright!
Thou shining path, thou ever-glorious light!
Steer'd and conducted by thy certain thread,
The labyrinth of life we safely tread;
And with a sure unerring eye survey
The various perils of our painful way.
From thee alone the mighty blessings flow,
To double pleasure, and to lessen woe;
In ev'ry case t'apply the healing balm,
And sooth our stormy passions to a calm.
By thee great Socrates arriv'd to fame,
That ever-glorious, honour'd, injur'd name;
By nature vicious, obstinately good,
He quell'd his passions, and their force withstood;
And with a noble, great and just disdain
Despis'd all fear, all pleasure, and all pain.
What monarch wou'd not quit his crown to be
As innocently brave and wife as he?

Thy precepts form great *Carlisle's* even soul,
Smooth as deep rivers in still ev'nings roll;
CARLISLE! by nature noble as by name,
Steady in all events, and still the same;
For ever bounteous, and for ever wife,
Great without pomp, and good without disguise.
As down the humble vale of life I glide,
O Moderation! deign to be my guide;
In dangers bold, to Providence resign'd,
O let me bear a constant steady mind;
To others sorrows be my pity known,
But grant me courage to support my own;
And when thick mists of error shade my sight,
And darling passions weaken reason's light,
In that dark hour direct my erring will,
And turn a frail and feeble heart from ill.

A CHARACTER.

— *Qui caput ille facit.*

Damon, a copying mis, of female spright,
Coolly approves what others madly write;
Rears with a soft'ring care each new-born lie,
And teaches infant scandal how to cry.
A serious gamester at the ace of hearts,
'Mongst *Lisb* wits a prodigy of parts;
A squeaking voice, which boys in coats deride,
An Eunuch's shape no art of stays can hide;
So huge a beau e'en *Glumdalclitch* wou'd hate,
Monstrously fair, effeminately great;
Smit with himself, while others he pursues,
A dangerous rival to the maid he wooes.
'Tis neither fish nor flesh, nor fir, nor madam,
A thing as yet unnam'd by father *Adam*;
Pale-fac'd, long-nos'd, wide-mouth'd, eyes pertly
stupid,
A vast mishap'd *Colossus* of a Cupid.

LEX NATURÆ.

*Lex tibi si placeat, quem vult natura, nec adfit
Ante situm potus, nec cibis ante famem.*
Aberdeen, Feb. 14, 1740.

Mr.

Mr URBAN,
THIS fine Epitaph was copied out for me at Geneva; and deserves a Place in your MAG. as I intended ruben I asked the Favour of my Correspondent.
 Yours, &c.

R. HANSELL.

EPITAPHIUM.

Parce precor lacrymis mea fata gravare,
 quid urges?

Omnibus heic solido est scripta
 adamante dies.

Pulvis & umbra fumus tantum,
 post funera virtus

Nomen inextinctum sola super-
 fies habet.

Nil aurum, nil pompa juvat, nil
 fanguis avorum:

Excipe virtutem, cætera mortis
 erunt.

Hanc cole & ante oculos imitanda
 exempla parentum

Pone: sed interdum sit tibi cura
 mei.

SIR,

Being encourag'd by your inserting several Pieces, viz. Thanks to Culliver; Encomium on the Bastard A&C. I offer one more, if it can gain Admission. But if it comes out of Season, or is judg'd unfit to be seen at any Season, then you will lose a Groat, and I my Labour: And if that be all the Harm the Frost has done you, you may forgive it and
 Your humble Servant,

Feb. 20.

I. A.

On the hard FROST.

— Informis & alio
 Terra gelu.

Virg.

INclement winter rages o'er the plains,
 Incrusts the earth, and binds the floods in
 chains:

Like plate-men-senators, prolongs its sway,
 Out-baves the sun, and scorns the vernal ray.
 Is the globe mov'd? or does *Britannia* rowl
 In nearer latitude to th' arctic pole?

The fate of *Lapland* and its cold we bear,
 Yet want the furr, the sledge, and harness'd deer.
 To punish guilt do angry stars combine
 Conjunction, or opposite, quartile, or trine?

All nature chang'd inverted laws deplores,
 To marble turn'd laments her watry stores.
 Dry-shod the ghosts o'er *Stygian* ferry go,
 Ev'n fiery * *Phlegethon* will hardly flow.

As watermen on *Thames*, his mournful † boat
 Old *Charon* bears, and has not got a groat.

The wither'd earth bemoans, in russet weeds,
 Her num'rous offspring lost, plants, roots and seeds;
 Clos'd up with adamant, her arid womb,
 Once bed of herbs and flowers, becomes their tomb.

The puny Valetudinarian fry
 Confin'd to vegetables famish'd die:
 In garden plot no eculent is found,
 No root salubrious dug from stinty ground.

Slung to a pillar rests the fowler's gun,
 His lazy spaniel sleeps, their sport is done.
 The finny race extinct transparent lies,
 Incas'd in ice, as amber-stuck the flies.

* *Phlegethon, a burning River, not far from Styx, said to be frozen over in January last.*

What, *Romanists*, shall crown your sullen board?
 Nor carp, nor pike, your empty ponds afford;
 The pope, good father, (if his sons shall eat)
 Must soften cannons, and dispense with meat;
 If meat remains The bleating mothers stray
 O'er the dun meads, no more the lamblkins play,
 But suck the shrivel'd teat, and pine away. †
 With aching heart the ruin'd farmer sees
 His naked turrows and his rifted trees.
 Too potent frost! what can abide thy stroke?
 Split is the elm, and pierc'd the heart of oak.
 That oak design'd, alas! to ride the main,
 And carry ball and fire to humble *Spain*,
 None of the feather'd tribe survive to sing,
 And hail the advent of the tardy spring.
 The black-bird there a carcass, there the thrush
 No more with thrilling notes enchants the bush.
 Red-breast, through shatter'd window wont to fly,
 That on my shelf sung sweeter far than I,
 The sole companion of my studious hour,
 Dead as a stone lies stretch'd along the floor.
 For future choristers we justly fear,
*Vale*time coupled not one pair this year.

Love is benumb'd; no propagation thrives:
 Mourn, ye assistants of parturient Wives;
 Nine moons to come your profits shall decrease;
 Or, like embargo'd trade, entirely cease.
 On surplice ill depending, tatter'd crape
 When pray'rs are ended, round the pews shall gape,
 And vainly gape; his eyes no matron see
 To cross his longing hand with churching fee.
 Tedious, as *Trojan* siege, if war should prove,
 As well it may, unless we faster move,
 Where shall supplies be found, to raise marines,
 To wheel the barrows, or to make fascines?

Such ills the Country feels, nor cities less;
 No coals their wharfs, their ports no vessels bless:
 Ev'n *Westminster* partakes the common fate,
 Scarce fits the courtier warm in pension'd state.

Artists from manufactures draw no gains,
 Trade too is froze, and commerce lies in chains.
Crispin, a skeleton, in mournful stall,
 Weeps o'er his useless last, and pack'd up awl.

Her surest customer the songstress lost;
 He has not bought a ballad since the frost.
 But most your wants my yearning bowels move,
 Dear *Grubstreet* friends (for kindred bids me love)

Ah! the poor poet, wrapp'd in only coat,
 Starves in his garret vile, nor strains a note.

Silent and sad, since *Hippocrene* froze,
 His verse no longer than the liquor flows.

Only the laureat now remains inspir'd,
 By better pay, and nobler subject fir'd:

From regal vaults unfrozen runs the wine,
 Warms the bold thought, and animates the line;
 Well cloath'd and fed, he wakes the sounding
 string

To *GEORGE*, to *GEORGE*, to *GEORGE* our
 patriot king.

† Alluding to the Watermen's carrying a Boat
 about the Streets while they implored Charity.

† Abundance of Sheep dy'd in Ireland.

Written on an Alehouse Window.

O Chalk! to me, and to the poor, a friend,
 On thee my life, and happiness depend;
 On thee with joy, with gratitude I think,
 For by thy bounty, I both eat and drink.

THE following, *we are assur'd, was never published, but our Correspondent, knows not the Author.*

VERSES on bearing this Diffich.

"And should she yield, who once said nay,
"I'd turn my back, and walk away."

TIS nobly said, my friend! what be enslav'd
To the fond freaks of inconsistent woman!
Court empty smiles! or tremble at vain pow'r
By turns succeeding, like the troubled waves,
Which rise this moment to the fleeting wind,
Then strait beneath their usual level sink?
Let causes flight as these, and as inconsistent,
Govern their frowns and smiles, but not our joys;
I'd rather be for centuries expos'd
To nipping winds, on the foul-bleaching plains
Of grisly *Phlo*, till contractive cold
Had pinch'd me to a point; or rarify'd
By heat, till ev'ry nerve and ev'ry pore,
Stretch'd to the utmost limits of attraction,
Were just prepar'd to burst, like the thin air
On the top atmosphere; where matter 'gins
To melt away, and lose itself in nothing.
Imperious woman! trifling, half existence!
Made of the shavings of a nobler frame,
Shall she presume to lord it over man?
What, doth she hope, perch'd on the stilts of vanity,
To out-strut nature? Sooner the low shrub
Shall overtop the tall cloud-piercing pine,
Or human hand arrest the wand'ring planets
As in their orbs they roll.—O! rather learn,
Frail woman, to submit, and spread no more
Thy swelling topknots to the flutt'ring gales
Puff'd from the bloated cheeks of self-conceit!
Learn, from the *Eastern* females, to adore,
Who stoop with joy to catch the handkerchief
Dropt by their gracious lord; thrice happy she,
Envied by all, who finds it at her feet;
The rest withdraw, and like the race of insects
Debar'd the cheering fun, droop down their heads,
And creep into the fable mantle of oblivion,
Thus o'er the banks my passion boil'd,
Till *Celia* to my mind arose,
She all my noble projects spoil'd,
My blood shrunk back and almost froze,
So vaunts the madman in his cell,
Angry at some imagin'd slave,
That durst dispute his royal will
That durst his dreadful fury brave;
With stately steps he now prepares
The faucy phantoms to chastise,
But, if the keeper's voice he hears, (See p. 99,
Down tamely in the straw he lies. V. 9.

On the European Race for a Diff. nce, for 1740.

A Year of wonders now is come,
A Pope is dead, the worfe for Rome:

A year *B* — *nia's* done a wonder,
A year her cannons roar like thunder,
A year the Spaniards must knock under:
A year will put an end to blunders,
A year that's stopp'd the Spanish Plunders,
A year that they must be refunders.
A year which sets our Troops a marching,
A year prevents our ships from searching:
A year the fox shews the grimace,
A year he's distanc'd in the race:
A year that charity's extended,
A year that whig and tory's blended,
Amazing year, that we re-defended.

Upon Admiral VERNON, who was found at the Plough, when sent for to go upon the Expedition of Porto Bello.

IET Rome no more with ostentation show
Her so long fam'd dictator from the plough;
Great Britain, rival of the *Roman* name,
In arts, in elegance, in martial fame,
Can, from the plough, her *Cincinnatus* fellow,
And shew a VERNON, storming Porto Bello.
O! would some god but set her lions free
From warlike peace, and martial pageantry;
Uncag'd, as once in *Anna's* glorious reign,
They soon would break all *Europe's* threaten'd chains,
Tame proud *Iberia*, shake the *Gallick* throne,
Give freedom to the world, and keep her own.

Upon the Clemency shewn the Spaniards at Porto Bello.

MARK with what different zeal each nation arms,
Which slav'ry abjects, and which freedom
warms;
Spain to oppress, the sword of rapine draws,
Britain contends for liberty and laws;
The vernal *Spaniard* spoils, insults, enslaves;
The generous *Briton* rescues, pities, saves.
In freedom's glorious cause: who nobly dare,
Virtue which bids them conquer, bids them spare.

THE following Verses I accidentally met with.
I do not know the Author, but thought them
worth preserving in your Magazine. Yours, R.

THE Dons of Spain and Portugal,
From Lisbon to Granada,
They all did meet, and made a fleet,
And call'd it their *Armada*.

There dwelt a little man in Spain
That shot well in a gun-a;
Don Pedro hight, as black a wight
As the knight of the sun-a.

King *Philp* made him admiral,
And charg'd him not to stay-a;
But to destroy both man and boy,
And bring our wealth away-a.

He'd thirty thousand of his own;
But, more to do us harm-a,
He charg'd him not to fight alone,
But join the prince of *Parma*.

'Tis said, they brought provision much,
As biscuits, beans, and bacon,
Besides two ships laden with whips;
But fore they were mistaken.

When they had failed all along,
And anchor'd against *Dover*,
The *Englismen* did board them then,
And knock'd the rascals over.

The queen she was at *Tilbury*;
What could you more desire-a?
For whose sweet sake Sir *Francis Drake*
Did set their ships on fire-a.

Then let the Dons no longer boast;
For if they come again-a,
Let 'em take heed, they do not speed
As they did----they know when-a,

N. B. We have taken out several Poems to make
room for our PLANS, judged more entertain-
ing at this Juncture.



Historical Chronicle. *March, 1740.*

SATURDAY, *March 1.*

ENDDED the Sessions at the Old Bailey, when 6 Persons were condemn'd, viz. *Elizabeth Hales, Eliz. Jarvis* and *Frances Humphreys*, for robbing a Man in a House in *Fleetstreet*; *Eliz. Whitney*, and *Mary Nash* for robbing a Man of 34*l.* 13*s.* in a House by *Temple Bar*; *Sam. Hill* for Burglary, and *John Sawney* for a Street Robbery.

At a General Court of the *Russia Company* held at *Salters Hall*, *Samuel Holden, Esq;* was chosen Governor; *Joel Watson, Rich. Blount, Josiah Wordsworth, Robert Thornton, Esqs;* Consuls; and 28 Gentle-
men Assistants.

THURSDAY, 6.

His Majesty sent a Message to both Houses of Parliament, acquainting them that he had received Proposals for a Marriage between the Princess *Mary*, and *Pr. Frederic of Hesse*, Son of Prince *Wm Landgrave of Hesse* and Brother to the *K. of Sweden*, which he had been pleas'd favourably to accept and agree to, and had thought proper to communicate his Intentions to them, not doubting but that an Alliance with so considerable a Protestant Family would be to the general Satisfaction of all his good Subjects.—
Both Houses presented an Address of Thanks for his Majesty's most gracious Communication of the intended Marriage, and her Royal Highness had 40,000*l.* Fortune given her by Parliament.

TUESDAY, 11.

Mr. *Baker*, Master of *Lloyd's Coffee-house* in *Lombardstreet*, waited on *Sir Robert Walpole* with the News of Admiral *Vernon's* taking *Porto Bello*. (See p. 144.) This was the first Account received thereof, and proving true, *Sir Robert* was pleas'd to order him a handsome Present. Mr. *Baker* had his Letter of Advice by the *Titchfield, Capt. Gardner*, from *Jamaica*, who sail'd from thence with the *Triumph* Capt. *Renton*, and got to *Dover* a Day before him.

THURSDAY, 13.

Capt. *Renton* waited on his Majesty with a particular Account of taking *Porto Bello*, (See p. 124.) he had a Present of 200 Guineas, and the Promise of a 60 Gun Ship.—*Sir Robert Walpole*, the Duke of *Newcastle*, &c. made great Entertainments on this Occasion.

MONDAY, 17.

Being *St Patrick's Day*, the Butchers in *Clare Market* hung up a grotesque Figure, to represent an *Irishman*; and a great Number of *Irishmen* coming to pull it down a fierce Battie ensu'd, when much Mischief was done, and some very dangerously wounded; but a File of *Mulqueeters* being fetch'd from *St James's* several of the Rioters were carry'd before *Col. De Veil*, who sent three of them to *Newgate*.

Mrs *Stephens* received the 500*l.* Reward for discovering her Medicines.

TUESDAY, 18.

The following Address from both Houses of Parliament was presented to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, do congratulate your Majesty on the glorious Success of your Majesty's Arms in the *West Indies*, under the Command of Vice-Admiral *Vernon*, by entering the Port, and taking the Town of *Porto Bello*, and demolishing and levelling all the Forts and Castles belonging thereto, & Six Ships of War only.*

This Enterprize, so wisely concerted, and so bravely conducted, cannot fail of giving the utmost Joy to all your Majesty's faithful Subjects, since it affords the most reasonable Hopes and Expectations, that, by the Blessing of God upon your Majesty's Councils and Arms, it may be attended with other important Advantages, and highly contribute to the obtaining real and effectual Security of those just Rights of Navigation and Commerce belonging to your Majesty's Subjects, for the Preservation of which your Majesty entered into this necessary War.

His Majesty's Answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Thank you for your dutiful Congratulation on this Success, which is so much for the Honour and Interest of my Crown and Kingdoms. The Satisfaction you express in the Measures I have taken is very agreeable to me.

* These Words, not thought necessary by those that drew the Address were added by Admiral *Vernon's* Friends, he having declared in the H. of C—ns, that he desired no more than Six Ships for such Service.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

The King went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills.

An Act for providing a Marriage Portion for the Princess Mary.

An Act for the more effectual securing and encouraging the Trade of his Majesty's British Subjects to America; and for the Encouragement of Seamen to enter into his Majesty's Service.

An Act for naturalizing such Foreign Protestants, and others therein mentioned, as are settled or shall settle in any of his Majesty's Colonies in America.

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

An Act to explain and amend an Act made in the first Year of the Reign of her Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, An Act for the more effectual preventing the Abuses and Frauds of Persons employed in the working up the Woolen, Linnen, Fustian, Cotton, and Iron Manufactures of this Kingdom; and for extending the said Act to the Manufactures of Leather.

An Act to indemnify Persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments within the Time limited by Law; and for allowing further Time for that Purpose.

An Act for repairing the Road between Hockliffe in the County of Bedford, and Stony-Stratford in the County of Buckingham.

An Act for making more effectual three several Acts of Parliament, one of the sixth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, and another of the eleventh Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George, for repairing the Highways from Old Stratford in the County of Northampton, to Dunchurch in the County of Warwick, and the third made in the tenth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for making more effectual the said two former Acts.

An Act for the more effectual improving the Navigation of the River Dun, from a Place called Willick House, in the Parish of Barmby-Dun, in the County of York, to Fishlock Ferry, in the same County.

An Act for making a Chapel, lately built by Robert Downes, Goldsmith, and others, in the Town of Sheffield, a perpetual Cure and Benefice; and for making a Provision for the Maintenance of the Curate or Minister of the said Chapel, pursuant to an Agreement for that Purpose.

And to Seven private Bills.

THURSDAY, 20.

Was held a General Court of the Bank of England, when a Dividend of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent. was declared for Interest and Profits for the Half-year, ending the Lady-Day ensuing; the Warrants for receiving the same to be ready on the 13th of April.

MONDAY, 24.

A Spanish Privateer having taken 5 Coasters off Falmouth, the H. of Commons address'd his Majesty & he would be pleased to give Directions for appointing such a Number of Ships to cruise in proper Stations, for the Security and Protection of Trade, as shall be consistent with the Defence and Protection of his

Majesty's Dominions. His Majesty's Answer was as follows: *All possible Care has been taken in carrying on the War against Spain in the most proper and effectual Manner, and at the same Time for protecting the Trade of my Subjects; and you may be assured that the same Care shall be continu'd.*

THURSDAY, 27.

The Ld Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of London, waited on the King with the following Address. And they resolv'd also to present Vice Admiral Vernon with the Freedom of & City in a Gold Box, out of & grateful Sense of the Services he has done to the Trading Part of this Nation.

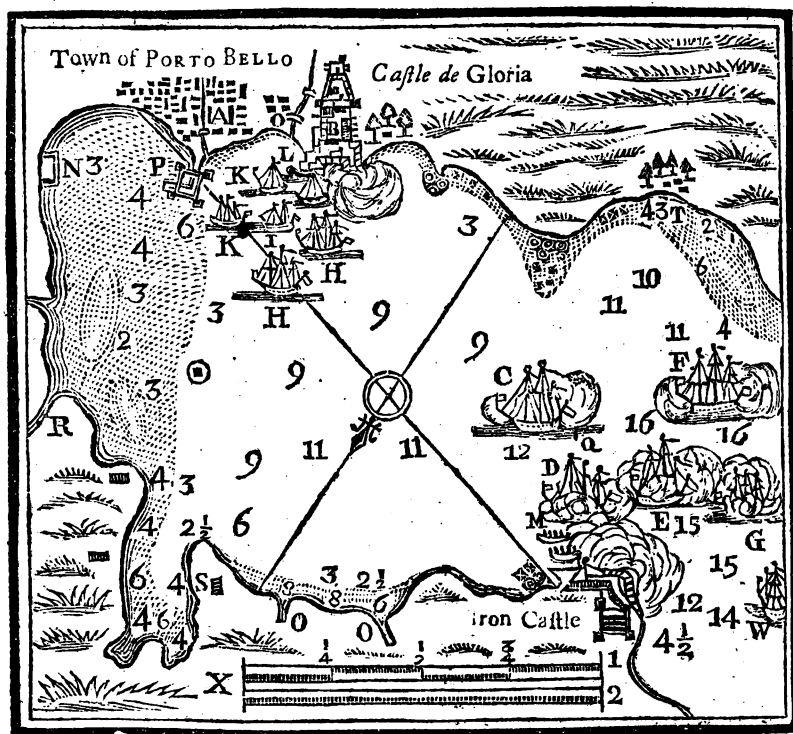
May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled, beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on the Glorious Success of Your Majesty's Fleet in the *West Indies*, under the Command of Vice-Admiral Vernon; who with six Men of War only, and the Assistance of about two Hundred Land Forces from Jamaica, enter'd the Port and took the Town of Porto Bello, demolishing and levelling all the Forts and Castles thereto belonging, destroying or bringing away all the Guns and Ordnance with which they were defended, at the same Time treating the Inhabitants with the utmost Humanity, opening their Harbour and reclaiming from Captivity your Majesty's Subjects in the Service of the S. Sea Company, unjustly detained at Panama.

The Execution of this important Service, with so small a Force and with so much Intrepidity, must greatly redound to the Reputation of your Majesty's Arms, and strike a Terror into the Enemy, who will now by Experience be convinced (whatever mistaken Notions they may have form'd from this Nation's long Forbearance) that the Maritime Power of Great Britain, being at length exerted, is able effectually to vindicate the Glory of your Majesty's Crown, revenge the Injuries of your People, and retrieve the Honour of the British Flag.—This auspicious Beginning of the War must give your Majesty's faithful Subjects the most reasonable Expectation of obtaining such future Successes, by your Majesty's wise Application of your Forces in the further Prosecution of the same vigorous Measures, as may put your Majesty in Possession of a real and effectual Security for the Navigation and Trade of your People.—We think it in a particular Manner incumbent upon us, as Representatives of the greatest Trading Body in the Nation, to assure your Majesty, that we will cheerfully contribute to the utmost of our Abilities in support of a War so necessary for the Protection of our long injured Trade, and entered into at the unanimous Desire of your Majesty's Subjects.

The King's Answer.

I thank you for your Congratulation: You have no reason to doubt but that in all my Measures, as I have hitherto had, so I shall continue to have a due Regard to the Honour and Interest of my Crown, and Kingdoms, and to the Safety and Protection of all my Subjects.



- A The Governors House, shot thro'.
 B Plantation in the Castle de Gloria.
 C The Worcester Man of War, which fir'd 194 Round Shot, 2 Cohorn Shells. Powder 1236 lb.
 D The Norwich, fir'd 203 Round Shot, 11 Double Head Musquet Shot 112 lb. 8 Grape Shot, 3 Cohorn Shells, Powder 1182 lb.
 E The Burford, fir'd 113 Round Shot, Musquet Shot 114 lb. Pistol Shot 17 lb. Powder 967 lb.
 F The Hampton Court, about 400 Shot.
 G The Strafford; fir'd 106 Round Shot, 7 Double Head, 5 Grapes, 9 Cohorn Shells, Powder 7 Barrels and a Half.
 H Two Spanish Guarda Costes
 I Spanish Snow that brought Cap. Rentone.
 K K Trading Sloops.

- L A Sloop sunk by a Shot from the Admiral's Ship.
 M Boats going to land the Soldiers, under the Walls of the Fort.
 N Old Porto Bello.
 O O O Watering Places.
 P St Jeronimo Fort with a Battery facing the Mouth of the Harbour.
 Q The Top Gallant Mast of the Norwich shot off by one of the Cannons from the Iron Castle.
 R The River Cascahall.
 S Careening Place.
 T The Governors Plantation.
 W The Princess Louisa.
 X A Scale of two English Miles.
 Note. The Figures in the Sands, are Feet, the other Fathoms.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Burford.

Porto Bello is situate in the Cod of a Bay, above a Mile deep, and near Half a Mile broad at the Mouth of the Harbour, where a strong Castle (Castle Hierro, or Iron Castle) and Fort stand on the Side of a steep Rock, with 300 Men and 100 great Guns. On the different

Side, but about a Mile further up, stood Castle Gloria, larger than the other, having 400 Men and 120 Guns, most of them the largest ever seen. This was also situate on the Side of a very high Rock, and under the Cannon of it and Fort St Jeronimo, which was a strong Battery nearly opposite, all the Ships rode at Anchor belonging to the Harbour. On the 21st, of Nov. about Two o'Clock,

we came up with *Porto Bello* Harbour, where the *Spaniards* had hoisted upon the Iron Castle the Flag of Defiance; and as we were told by themselves afterwards, they wish'd earnestly for our attempting to come in, as believing they could sink us all immediately; but said they fear'd we were only making a second *Bastimento* Expedition, and would not give them the Pleasure of engaging us. And indeed the Place was exceeding strong, both by Art and Nature.

But they were soon gratify'd in their Wilhes, for the *Hampton-Court* made directly opposite to the Castle, being in the Van; and as the Wind died away, she dropp'd her Anchor before it, receiving a very brisk Fire from the *Spaniards* at the Distance of a little more than a Cable's Length. She soon convinc'd them that she was both willing and able to return it, for in about 25 Minutes she fir'd near 400 Shot against the Castle; so that nothing was to be seen but Fire and Smoak on both Sides. The *Norwich* then came up next, who met with the same Reception; and altho' she did not fire quite so quick as the *Hampton-Court*, yet we could observe that her Shot was so well aim'd, as to put the *Spaniards* a good deal off their Metal, hardly returning her one Gun for three. In 28 Minutes the *Worcester* got up also, who anchoring close by the other two, did no small Execution against the Castle, in a little Time knocking down the higher Part of it, and driving many of the *Spaniards* from their Guns. We made all the Sail possible and came before the Castle with the Blue Flag at our Fore-Top-Mast Head, and the Bloody Flag at the Main-Top-Mast Head, in 20 Minutes after the *Worcester*. The Admiral, whose Conduct and Courage is hard to be parallel'd, order'd our Anchor to be dropped within half a Cable's Length of the Castle, as being resolv'd to convince them we were no way afraid of all they could do. Notwithstanding they had discharged very few Guns for some Minutes before we came up; yet, as if they had resolv'd to summon up all their Courage against the Flag, they welcom'd us with a terrible Volley, which, being at so short Distance, took Place with almost every Shot. One struck away the Stern of our Barge; another broke a large Gun upon our Upper-deck; a third went thro' our Fore-Top-Mast; and a fourth passing thro' the Arning within two Inches of our Main Mast, broke down the Barricado of our Quarter-Deck, very near the Admiral, and kill'd three Men dead in a Moment, wounding other five

which stood by them. This look'd as if we should have bloody Work, but was far from discouraging our brave Fellows (who in every Ship were so zealous as hardly to be restrain'd from firing) for we return'd their Salute in such a Manner, that altho' they fired a Shot now and then, yet they never did us the least Damage afterwards. We drove them from all their lower Guns the first Broad-side, and by a Spring upon our Cable, bringing about our Starboard Guns we gave them another in three Minutes, and so on for six or seven Rounds, which made them quite sick of the Affair, and we could observe them flying for Refuge into the Ambuscades. The Admiral taking the Advantage of this Remission, order'd out the Boats with our third Lieutenant Mr *Broderick*, and about 40 Sailors, as also a Company of Marines and their Officers, whom he commanded to land under the Fire of our Guns in the very Front of their lower Battery; and making a Signal for two other Ships to follow the Example, they all landed safe but two Soldiers, which were kill'd by the small Arms from the Castle. One Man set himself close under an Embrasure, whilst another climb'd upon his Shoulders, and enter'd under the Mouth of a great Gun. This so dismayed the *Spaniards*, that they threw down their Arms and fled to the Top of the Castle; from whence scaling backwards, we could see them run into the Woods by Hundreds and fly for their Lives.

All the Boats Crews were on the Platform in three Minutes after landing, and struck the *Spanish* Flag of Defiance, hoisting the *English* Colours. The Capitano and Officers which were taken in the Castle, shut up themselves in a strong Lodgment; but upon our Lieutenant's firing a Gun or two thro' the Door, they quickly open'd it and begg'd Quarter. Thus this Iron Castle was taken by 5 *English* Ships (for the *Louisa* was not come up) in two Hours, which, in the Hands of so many *Englishmen*, might have been defended against all the Naval Force of *Spain*. The *Gloria* and *Jeronymo* Forts kept firing towards us all the Time of Action, but most of their Shot fell short, or flew over our Rigging. After we had got Possession of the Iron Castle, we try'd to reach them with our lower Deck-Guns, and could observe that in a few Minutes we were so fortunate as to have struck down their Flag-Staff at the *Gloria* Castle, and beat down several Houses in the Town; we also sunk a Sloop near *Gloria* Castle.

Porto

Porto Bello is no large Town, consisting only of about 500 Houses, two Churches, a Treasury, Custom-House, and Exchange. The Inhabitants depend intirely upon the Fair which is held here about six Weeks every two or three Years in the Time of Peace, accordingly as the Galleons happen to arrive from *Carthagena*, where they always first dispose of Part of their Goods, and then come down here, where they are met by all the Merchants from the great Cities of *Lima* and *Panama*, with Millions of Money to purchase their Merchandize. I am told by the Inhabitants, what is almost incredible, that the Town can hardly find Room enough for the Chests of Money during the Time of the Fair, and that several Rooms are let for 500 Dollars a Week, and very poor ones for 150 or 200; so that some People make 10,000 Dollars by the Convenience of their Houses whilst the Fair lasts. As it is impossible for *Lima* and *Panama* to be supplied thro' any other Channel than that of *Porto Bello*, and as the Galleons dare not now presume to come there, the Fortifications being demolished, a fine Opportunity is afforded the *Dutch* at *Curacao*, who always stole a Trade in a peddling Way, but now may deal without Interruption.

Extract of another Letter.

AT the Landing of the Men at the *Iron Fort*, Capt. *Downing*, who was to command the Attack, call'd to the Sailors to *Halt*, being desirous of having them begin the Assault in regular Order; but one of the foremost of the Seamen reply'd with a great Oath, *Never let us Halt before we're Lame, Captain*; and so push'd on with the rest after him, and having climb'd up the Fort to the first Battery, struck the *Spanish* Colours, and clapt up an *English* Jack Pendant in their room, which was no sooner perceived by the Sailors on board the Ships, but they set up a general Huzza, and were seconded therein by those on Shore. This put the *Spaniards* into such a Confarnation, that some ran one Way, some another, so that the poor Governor, when they took Possession of the Place, had but one Man only to attend him, and ½ too a Negro Slave.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Hampton Court in Porto Bello, Dec. 4.

THE Harbour, or Bay, justly call'd *Porto Bello*, which signifies a fair Haven, is about three miles long, and one broad, defended with high Hills: At its Mouth on the Larboard Side is *Iron Castle*, so called from its Strength, having a strong Fort below, and a Castle built high upon the Hill above it; there's another stronger Fort call'd *Gbirda*, near the End of the Harbour, on the Starboard Side; and at the up-

per End of it is *St Jeronymo's Fort*, this commands the Harbour's Mouth; the City is betwixt these two Forts, or rather behind them.

At half an Hour after one, the 21st of Nov, the proper Signals being given, we entered according to the Line of Battle, viz,

		Rate	Guns	Men	
Hamp. Court	3	70	495	{	Charles Brown, Esq; Commod.
Norwich	4	50	300		Digby Dent, Capt.
Warcester	4	60	400	{	Rich. Herb. oi, Captain.
Burford	3	70	500		Perry Main, Captain.
Strafford	4	60	400	{	Ed Vernon, Esq; Commander in Chief, Thomas Watson, Capt.
Prin. Louisa	4	60	400		Thomas Trever, Captain.
				{	Tho Waterhouse Caprain.

As we came within Cannon Shot, *Iron Castle* began to play upon us; the Land being very high becalm'd us, gave the *Spaniards* an Opportunity of firing before we could bring our Guns to bear upon them. The *Hampton Court* began with great Guns and small Arms so furiously that the other Ships at a distance thought her on fire: In about half an Hour we could see some of the *Spaniards* taking themselves to the Mountains; the rest of the Ships now coming in, the Admiral gave the Signal to land the Marines, &c.

DAVID LATIMER.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica, Jan 31.

THE Sailors never shew'd more Desire and Inclination to be in Action than when they sail'd for *Porto Bello*, tho' they met with some Disappointment in not being suffer'd to plunder that Town; but now War is declared the *Spaniards* must not expect to meet with such friendly Treatment.—Our Admiral has received a very insolent Letter from the *Spanish* Admiral at *Carthagena*, in return for some Officers he took care to send him in which he tells him, *his Clemency is not the Effect of Choice, but of Fear*. This has nettled Admiral *Vernon* a good deal, who 'tis believ'd will embrace an Opportunity of returning an Answer in a suitable Manner, and with such Attendants as the *Spanish* Don may not like.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica, Feb. 6.

Vice Admiral *Vernon*, since the Reinforcement of the *Greenwich* Man of War and the Bomb and Fire-ships, is fitting out with all Expedition, its thought for *Carthagena*, to carry an Answer to Don *Blas*, the *Spanish* Admiral; who, tho' in no Condition to go to Sea, for want of Provisions, writ our Admiral gasconading Letter, in which he intimates, that to take Cities and destroy royal Fortifications, is an unusual and unexpected Way of making Reprizals.

*Extract of a LETTER from Antigua,
dated Jan. 12.*

for Lewis,—to a Daughter of Sir Thomas
Frankland, Bart. a Ld of the Admiralty

Capt. Bayard, in a new-York Sloop, with 22 Men and a Letter of Marque, has brought into this Island a Spanish Vessel of 50 Tons, laden with Tallow, Hides, &c. and a Sloop with Wine, &c. valued at about 5000l. which he took near St. Jago, one of the Cape De Verd Islands: by a Stratagem worth relating. When Capt. Bayard arriv'd at St. Jago a French Ship for East India was there, on board which the Spaniards carried their Treasure, amounting to about 30,000 Pieces of Eight, and the French sent to acquaint him that they had taken the Spaniards under their Protection; on which the Privateer put to Sea, and got to another Part of the Island; from whence he sent his Boat with three or four Hands, which arriving soon after the Day closed just under the French Ship's Stern, the French (as desired) haled them; they pretended to be Natives from another part of the Coast; and added, that before Night they saw a large Man of War under British Colours, standing in, as they presumed, for that Road or Harbour; and having so said, they row'd away: The French Captain believing the Tale true, and knowing he could not justify his Conduct, slipp'd his Cables, and pursu'd his Voyage; which the Boat soon acquainting the Privateer with, she returned and took Possession of the two Prizes, who had more Men than herself.

ALIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1740.

18. **L**ady of Ld Harry Beauclerk, deliver'd of a Son.
21. Lady Sophia Thomas, Wife of Capt. F Thomas, and Sister to the E, of A.bermarle, —of a Daughter.
22. Lady Frances Meadows, Sister to the Duke of Kingston, —of a Daughter.
28. Lady of Sir Thomas Mosely, —of a Daughter.

ALIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1740.

- March. 3. **W**ILLIAM Wmsmore, Esq; Mayor of Worcester, marry'd to the only Daughter of the Revd Dr Worth, with 60,000l.
6. Elial Breton, of Norton, Northamptonsh. Esq; —to a Daughter and Coheiress of late Sir Wm Wolfenholme, Bart.
8. Francis Haskins Styles Eyles, only Son of Sir J. Eyles, Bart. —to Miss Egerton.
15. Councillor Hamilton of Lincolns-Inn, —to Widow Smith at Mortlack.
17. John Morley Trevor, Esq; Member

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1740.

- Feb. 10. **J**ohn Ld King, Baron of Ockham, Son to the late Lord Chancellor King; he dy'd on Board the Ruby in his Voyage to Lisbon for the Recovery of his Health; his Honour and Estate devolve to his next Brother, the Hon. Peter King.
17. Cardinal Ottoboni, aged 72, advanced to the Purple at the Age of 22. He dy'd possess'd of nine Abbeys in the Ecclesiastical State, 5 in that of Venice, and 3 in France, which last only amounted to 36,000 Livres per Ann. He was Dean of the sacred College, and in that Quality Bp of Velletri and Ostia, Protector of France, Archpriest of St John de Lateran, and Secretary of the Office of the Inquisition. He had a particular Inclination when young to Musick, Poetry, and Classical Learning, composing Airs, Operas, and Oratorios. He made the greatest Figure of any of the Cardinals, or indeed of any other Person in Rome; for he had the Soul of an Emperor, nor was there any princely Action but what he endeavour'd to imitate, entertaining the People with Comedies, Operas, Puppet-Shows, Oratorios, Academies, &c. He was magnificent in his Alms, Presents, and Entertainments at Festivals. In the Ecclesiastical Functions he likewise shewed great Piety and Generosity, and his Palace was the Refuge for the Poor, as well as the Resort of the Virtuosi. In his own Parish he entertain'd a Physician, Surgeon and Apothecary for the Use of all that wanted their Assistance. He distributed many Dowries among young Women, enrich'd his own, as well as all other Churches of which he was Protector, with Plate and other necessary Ornaments. Moreover there was no Quarrel but what he strove to accommodate, no Misfortune but what he endeavour'd to remedy, nor did he let slip any Opportunity of doing Good to his Neighbour, or Service to any Body.
- Sir Thomas Langley, Bart. (lately) as **Uxbridge**; his Title goes to his Nephew, now Sir Gilbert Langley, Bart.
- Jean Lady Baroneis of Newark, succeeded in Honour and Estate by her eldest Son William, now Ld Newark
28. Lady Anne Frankland, Sister to the E. of Scarborough.
29. Samuel Gibbs, of Horsley Park near **Goldchester**, Esq;
- Mrs Brown of Whitehall, aged near 100. She enjoy'd Health and her Senses to her last Moments.

March

March. i. Relict of *Richard Minsbul Esq;* Aunt to the *Durchefs of Norfolk.*

Wife of *Josiah Burchet, Esq;*

Master Robt Long, Son of Sir Rt Long, Bart. and Grandson to the E. of Tybney.

Capt. Porter, an old expe rience'd Officer.

3. Revd Mr Kendall, Canon of Exeter, and Archdeacon of Totnes.

Nathaniel Coleman, Esq; a Governor of the several Hospitals of London.

7. Sir Wm Fletcher, Kt in Rathbone Place, aged 94.

8. Geo. Dennis, Esq; Member for Leskard.

9. Wm Earl, Esq; Serjeant at Law aged 76, Brother: to the Hon. Giles Earl, Esq; a Ld of the Treasury. His Estate goes to his only Child Goodenough Earl, Esq; of the Temple.

Dr Felton, Principal of Edmund Hall, Oxon, remarkable for his Defence of the Resurrection.

Hon. Miss North, 2d Daughter to the Ld North and Guilford.

13. Relict of Sir Wm Fisher, of Islington, Bart.

Miss Bridges, Niece to D. of Chancas.

14. Sir Conrade Springle, formerly Physician to K. William and K. George I.

15. Henry Worley, Esq; formerly Envoy to Portugal, and Governor of Barbados.

17. Lady Charlotte Hyde, Daughter to the E. of Clarendon.

21. Charles Wake Jones, Esq; of Waltham Abbey.

Joseph Hinxman, Member of Parliament for Christchurch, Southamptonshire.

22. John Rudge, Esq; formerly Deputy Governor of the S. S. Company.

Miss Jordan aged 20, of 4000l. Fortune. On seeing the Lady Charlotte Hyde, (her intimate Friend) in her last Agony a Week before, she fell into a Swoon, and never spoke afterward.

Judge Denton, of the Court of Common Pleas, and Chancellor to the Prince.

27. Wm Slaughter, of Slaughter, Esq;

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1740.

Francis Hutchinson, Esq; appointed Chester Herald at Arms, in room of G Edward Stubbs, Esq; decd.

Hon Wm. Herbert, Colonel in the Foot-guards, and Member for Wilton,—appointed Pay-master to the Garrison of Gibraltar, in the room of his Brother, decd.

Earl of Tankerville,—Lord Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum for Northumberland.

George Selwyn, Esq;—Surveyor of the Meltings, and Clerk of the Irons, in the Mint, in room of late Lieut. Gen. Evans.

John Tinker, Esq;—Governor of Bohama Islands, in room of Richd Fitzwilliam, Esq; who resign'd.

Henry Harris, Esq;—Commissioner for granting Wine Licences, in room of Joseph Ferrers, Esq; decd.

Murray Crimble, Esq;—Receiver of the Duties in Jamaica, in room of Richard Mill, Esq; decd.

Madam Amelia Sophia Walmoden, created Countess of Yarmouth.

Ld Cathcart appointed General and Commander in Chief of all his Ma.esty's Forces, rais'd, or to be rais'd in America.

Col. Spotswood of Virginia,—Major General, and Col. of the three Regiments of 1000 Men each, to be rais'd in New York and Virginia.

Maj. Gen. Scott,—Governor of Chelsea College, in room of Gen. Evans, decd.

Capt. Davers,—Commander of the Suffolk of 70 Guns lately launch'd.

Capt. Langstaff,—Capt. of the Strombolo Fireship.

Capt. Barnard,—Capt. of the Firebrand Fireship.

Lieut. Fenwick,—Capt. of the Aetna Fireship.

Ld Geo. Graham, Son to the Duke of Montrose,—Capt. of the Adventure.

D. of Marlborough,—Constable of the Tower of London,

Commission'd the following Ships.

Ships	Guns	Men	Captains.
Colchester	80	600	Garlington
Torbay	80	600	Parker
Cambridge	80	600	Wherwood
Pr. Frederic	70	480	Clinton
Orford	70	480	Ld Aug. Fitzroy

Were also 7 Fireships put in Commission, and the Command of them given to 7 of the eldest Lieutenants in the Fleet.

New Members.

John Garth, Esq; elected for the Devises, in room of Sir Joseph Eyles, decd.

Ld Viscount Barrington,—for Berwick, in room of the present E. of Marchmont.

Samuel Heathcote, Esq;—for Leskard, in room of George Dennis, Esq;

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS

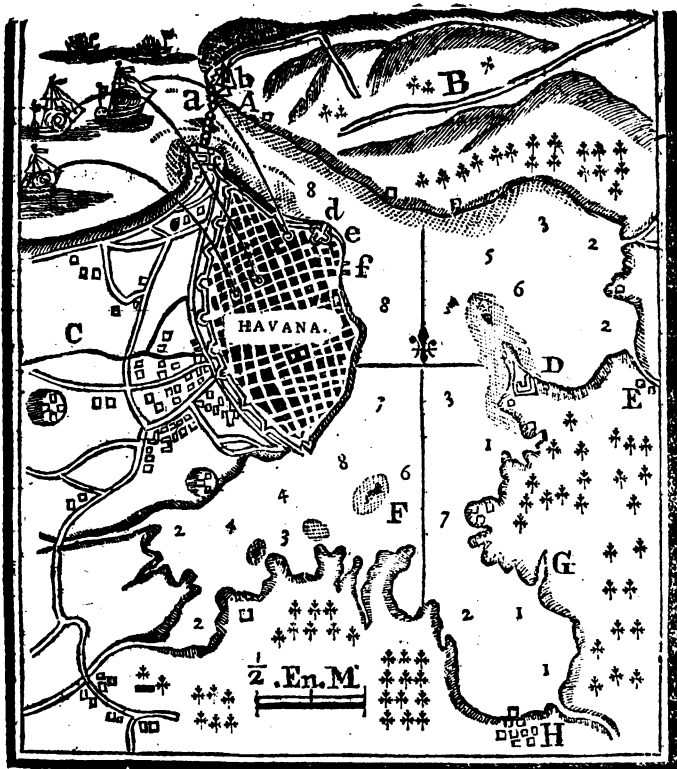
Rev. Dr Williams, President of St John's College, and public Orator of Cambridge University, presented to the Rectory of Benew, Suffolk, 300l. per Ann.

Mr Holdsworth,—Prebendary of Exeter.

Mr Church,—by the Ld Viscount St John to Battersea worth 500l. per Ann. void by the Death of Mr Osborne.

Mr Freeman,—Rector of Rackheath greater and lesser, Norfolk.

Mr Robinson,—Vicar of Terrington, in Marstrand, Norfolk, 140l. per Ann.



As Jamaica secures the Windward Passage, and the Havana the Gulf of Florida, the Possession of the Havana would not only facilitate our Navigation in the W. Indian Seas, but likewise be a severe Check upon the Spanish Guarda Costas. (See the MAP given with our January MAGAZINE.)

Explanation of the foregoing P L A N.

- | | |
|---|---|
| A The Battery called, 12 Apostles. | G La Doffora. |
| B The Road from the eastern Castle, which lies on the Coast 5 Miles from the Town. | H Guanabacoa Village. |
| C The River Lagida, which falls into the Sea near the western Castle at about 5 Miles distance. | a The Boom and Chain a-cross the Harbour |
| D Nofra Señora de la Regla. | b The Moro Castle of 52 Guns. |
| E Venta, or Inn de Marimelena. | c Fort St Maria, or de la Punta, of 30 Guns. |
| F Isla de mxgeres. | d El Fuerte where the Governour resides with 22 Guns. |
| | e The Mole. |
| | f The point Gate and small Fort. |

The Havana, called by the Spaniards the Key of the West Indies, is Situated in the Island of Cuba, which is 700 Miles in length, and in some Places above 100 Miles broad, tho' in others not 50. This, like most other Islands, has about the Middle a Chain of Josy Hills extending from one End of it to the other, from whence issue several fine Streams watering a delightful plain Country, that stretches itself along the Coast from the Foot of these Hills. The Air is more temperate and healthy, than in most of the American Islands, and the Soil extremely fertile, yielding abundance of all those Spices, and other Commodities, produced in the West Indian Islands. They have a plentiful Breed of larger and better Cattle, than in any other Part of America, with Salt, Fowl, and Fish in no Scarcity.

The Havana is reckoned the Strongest City in the Spanish West Indies, the Port inaccessible to an Enemy; but the Town may be Bombarded from the Sea by some & our Ships that dare venture near the Forts; and if Possession be got of one of the Hills to the East (See B) to attack the Place by Land, at the same time, it could not hold out many Days.

150 PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in MARCH, 1740.

S T O C K S.	
S. S. Stock	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
--- Annu.	111 $\frac{3}{8}$
New Annu.	109 $\frac{3}{4}$
3 per C. Ann.	100 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bank	141 $\frac{3}{4}$
-- Circul.	4 l. 5 s. Pr.
Mil. Bank	115.
India	No Price.
--- Bonds	4 l. 5 s. Pr.
African	10.
Royal Aff.	86 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lon. ditto	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
7 p. C. Em. Loan	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 p. C. Ditto	90 $\frac{1}{4}$
Eng. Cop.	3 l. 7 s. 6 d.
Wells ditto	15 s.

Monthly BILl of Mortality, from Feb. 26, to March 25.			
Christned	Males	685	1285
	Femal.	600	
Buried	Males	1363	2732
	Femal.	1369	
Died under 2 Years old ---		933	
Between 2 and 5 ---		240	
Between 5 and 10 ---		85	
Between 10 and 20 ---		64	
Between 20 and 30 ---		217	
Between 30 and 40 ---		251	
Between 40 and 50 ---		266	
Between 50 and 60 ---		238	
Between 60 and 70 ---		181	
Between 70 and 80 ---		170	
Between 80 and 90 ---		75	
Between 90 and 100 ---		11	
100 and 103		1	
<div> <div> Buried. </div> <div> Within the walls 791 Without the walls 707 In Mid. and Serry 1100 City and Sub. West. 734 2327 </div> </div>			
<div> <div>Weekly Burials.</div> <div> March 4. --- 761 11. --- 591 18. --- 754 25. --- 620 2732 </div> </div>			
<div> <div>Peck Loaf, Wheat. --- 21. 24</div> <div> Wheat 29s. per Quar. Hay per load 48s. Best Hops 34. 5s. Coals 1 l. 10 s. per Chaldron. </div> </div>			

Buried.	
Within the walls	791
Without the walls	707
In Mid. and Serry	1100
City and Sub. Wels.	734
	2327

Weekly Burials.	
March 4. ---	761
11. ---	591
18. ---	754
25. ---	620
	2732

Peck Loaf, Wheat. --- 21. 2d
Wheat 29s. per Quar.
Hay per load 48s.
Best Hops 3l. 5s.
Coals 1 l. 10 s. per Chaldron.

Extract of a LETTER from on Board the Sea-Horse Man of War, dated Feb. 17.

WE have been much fatigu'd for some Time past on account of very bad Weather; but however have got something to comfort us, having taken two Prizes, which we hope will turn out pretty well. We have also drove a Spanish Privateer ashore, and sunk another; that which we drove ashore had six Carriage and 14 Swivel Guns, and 100 Men, who quitted her directly. Our Captain was resolv'd she should do no farther Mischief to our Merchant Ships, and therefore sent me with twenty Men to destroy her; We met with a very warm Reception from the Shore, where the Spaniards had some of them intrench'd themselves in the Sand, and the rest got into a House, from both which Places they made a terrible Fire upon us; but this did not hinder me from cutting away her Masts and Rigging, and rendering her quite unfit for Service: While this was doing, we had the Misfortune to lose one of our Boats, and the other not being able to come to our Assistance, we were in a terrible Dilemma, especially as we could have no Help from our Ship; but as there was no Time to be lost, we came to an immediate Resolution, one and all, to fight our way through the Spaniards, notwithstanding the inequality of their Numbers; in which we succeeded, after two Hours Engagement, within half Musquet Shot of each other. We were all the Time exposed to their fire, without any Shelter; and yet it pleas'd God not one Man was hurt, except myself, and that

but slightly in the Leg; and upon a lucky Shot of mine killing their Captain, the whole Body mov'd off, and left us in Possession of their Arms and Ammunition; and in good Time they did, for we had but two Shot a-piece left: Had they not been a Parcel of Hen-hearted Cowardly Dogs, they must have cut us all to Pieces; and so indeed it was every Minute expected by several Gentlemen of Oporto, who came on Horseback from thence, and saw the whole Action. We have got a good deal of Reputation by this Affair, the Gentlemen all treating us in the handsomest Manner, and are pleas'd to say, we have done them more Service than all the Ships that have been on this Coast: It is certain, we have struck such a Terror among their Privateers hereabouts, that not one dare peep abroad; tho' we are assur'd they are now fitting out three of considerable Force, and also a Fifty Gun Ship, particularly to take us, the intended Captain having taken the Sacrament not to return without taking or sinking us; but I think he had better be absolv'd from it, for I am sure we fear him not; besides, should he prove too much for us, we have it in our Power to play with him, for I never saw a Ship in my life go better than ours: We shall be on this Coast till the End of March, and hope between this and then to be along-side some of them: There are several Ships loading in Oporto, which will be ready to sail by that Time, and I believe we shall convoy them to Spithead.

A Resolution pass'd the Parliament of England for disarming the Papists, and providing 20,000 Arms for the Protestants,

VENICE, Feb. 27. Several *Armenian* Merchants, lately arriv'd at *Smirna* from *Persia*, say that *Schach Nadie* was still on the Frontiers of the *Great Mogul's* Dominions, that the Number of *Persian* Lords who had declared against him, was very much encreased, that a Rebellion was broke out in *Candahar*, and that *Persia*, formerly so rich and flourishing, was extremely impoverished by the long War. — Other Accounts say, that the *Schach* has defeated the Measures of the Grandees of *Indostan*, who had form'd a Confederacy against him, and has since taken the necessary Precautions for securing the three fine Provinces yielded to him by the *Great Mogul*; that he is now at *Ispahan*, and has sent a large Detachment to reduce some Rebels in the Kingdom of *Candahar*.

Lisbon, Feb. 2. The Fleets from *Rio de Janeiro*, and the *Bay of all Saints*, are arrived upon our Coasts; they consist of 38 Merchant Ships, and two Men of War. There are now in this Port 95 *English* Ships, 16 *Dutch*, 6 *Maltese*, 4 *Swedish*, 2 *Spanish*, 2 *Venetian*, 1 *Danish*, 1 of *Lubeck*, and 1 of *Hamburg*.

Peterburgh, Feb. 15. N. S. The Day this Court received the Ratification of the Peace, the Detachment of Guards that had made the Campaign, enter'd the City in Triumph with Lieut. General *Biron* at their Head. The Soldiers had Green Branches of Fir in their Hats, and the Officers Boughs of Laurel. The *Czarina* distributed 20,000 Rubles among the Soldiers, with a Gold Medal to the Commissioned Officers, and a Silver one to the Subalterns, as a Reward of their Bravery. Seven Swords are bespoke, with very fine Gold Hilt, and adorned with Diamonds; the first, of the Value of 10,000 Rubles is designed for Velt Marshal *Munich*; the 2d, of 8000, for Velt Marshal *Lasei*; the 3d, of 6000 for Gen. *Remanxow*; the 4th, of 5000, for General *Biron*; the 5th, of equal Value, for Lieut. General *Biron*; the other two, 4000 each, for Lieutenant Generals *Stoffel* and *Lowendahl*. The 6th Instant, being the *Czarina's* Birth-Day, she declared the Princess *Anne of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle* was with Child, who then first took precedence of the Princess *Elizabeth*; in the Evening was a Ball, whither the Seraskier of *Oczakow*, and the other *Turkish* Prisoners were conducted, and had the Honour for the first time of paying their Respects to the Empress, who told them they were then free, Whereupon the Seraskier spoke to the following Purpose: 'That he and his Fellow Prisoners had, during their Captivity, received such

singular Graces from the Empress, as they could never forget; that the Liberty to which She had restored them was a fresh Mark of her Goodness, which they could no way sufficiently acknowledge, and that they should publish, during the Course of their Lives, to how great a degree they had experienced the Effects of her Imperial Majesty's Graceness of Soul!

Gibraltar. Admiral *Hasldock* sailed hence on the 30th of *January*, with 8 Men of War for *Port Mahon*, leaving Sir *Chaloner Ogle* to command the rest.

A new Ordinance is published at *Cadiz*, whereby not only all direct Commerce with *Great Britain*, but any indirect, by means of neutral States or Allies, is forbidden under Pain of Death and Confiscation. — A Privateer has carried into *Cadiz* a *Dutch* Ship, on Suspicion of having *English* Goods on board; the *Dutch* Captain refusing to surrender, was killed.

Extract of a Letter from Amsterdam.

Great Britain, by dismantling *Porto Bello*, has touched *Spain* in the most sensible Part; if she goes on in destroying the *Spanish* Fortresses in *America*, it will more effectually answer the Purpose of the *British* Nation than keeping them; for hereby she will not only enervate and impoverish an implacable Enemy, but avoid the Envy of other Powers, and take away all Pretence of taking the Part of *Spain*. The Bravery of the *English* Admiral, Officers and Sailors, is much admired here.

Value of Paper Money, or Bills of Credit in the Plantations.

New England	} 525	} for 100 l. Sterl.
Connecticut		
Rhode Island		
New Hampshire		
New York	160	
The Jerseys	160	
Pennsylvania	170	
Maryland	200	
North Carolina	1400	
South Carolina	800	

New York. A Body of 300 *French* and 700 *Indians*, which in *June* last passed by our Frontiers from *Canada*, intending to extirpate a Nation of Southern *Indians*, called *Chicasaws*, (Friends to the *English*) were in a far pitch'd Battle defeated by them with the Loss of 250 Men kill'd on the Spot, and 'twas presumed that very few of the Survivors would live to go back to *Canada*. The *French* have several times attacked those *Indians*, but without Success.

REGI.

REGISTER of BOOKS in MARCH, 1740.

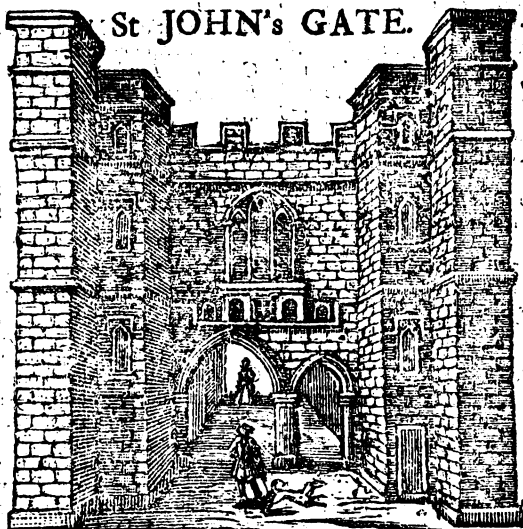
- M** *Mr. L. O. M.'s Epistle to Bellin.* From the Latin, with Notes, price 1s.
2. *Erivain's Mistake in the Commencement and Conduct of the present War.* Printed for J. Cooper, price 1s.
 3. *Some Considerations on the Importance of the Woollen Manufacture.* By *Jehu London*, Merchant. Printed for *E. Livinston*, price 6d.
 4. *The Question of the Precedency of 4 Peers of Ireland in England fairly stated.* price 2s. 6d.
 5. *The Expediency of a Reduction of the Number of Parliament.* price 6d.
 6. *The History of the Revolutions of Portugal.* Printed for *J. Osborn*, 8vo. price 4s. 6d.
 7. *Dr. Cave's Historia Literaria.* Vol. 1.
 8. *The remarkable Life of Uriel Acosta, an eminent Free-Thinker.* Printed for *J. Whiston*, price 1s.
 9. *The third Volume of Rollin's Roman History.* Printed for *J. Roper*, 8vo. price 5s.
 10. *The History of the Heavens considered.* By the Author of *Speſtacle de la Nature*. Printed for *J. Osborn*, in 2 Vols. 8vo. pr. 10s.
 10. *The Siege of Calais.* An historical Novel. Printed for *T. Woodward*, 12mo. price 2s. 6d.
 12. *The History of the two famous Giants in Guildhall.* Printed for *T. Boreman*, price 4d.
 13. *Arminius. A Tragedy.* Printed for *A. Millar*, price 1s. 6d.
 14. *Rosalinda. A Musical Drama.* By *Mr. Lockman*. Printed for *C. Corbet*, price 1s.
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 55. *Description of China*, No. 43. price 1s. Printed for *E. Cave*, at *St John's Gate*.

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C O N T E N T S.

F urther Account of the Proceedings and Debates in the Senate of <i>Great Lilliput</i> continued	155	Answers of Ladies to Proposals of Matrimony	186
Speech of Hurgo <i>Hwendon</i> introductory to a Motion for an Address of Thanks for his Imperial Majesty's Speech	ib.	A Letter from <i>Will Winlass</i> to the <i>Craftsman</i>	187
House of Hurgoes a Barrier betwixt the Encroachments of the Prerogative and Licentiousness of the People	156	Of an Antique Monumental Stone, with an Inscription at <i>Tork</i>	189
Heads of an Address proposed	157	Case of a <i>London</i> Tradesman	ib.
Motion for it seconded by Hurgo <i>Flacnobraug</i>	158	<i>Pharao</i> , an <i>Eastern</i> Story	190
Speech of Hurgo <i>Quadrert</i>	ib.	Whether Pædobaptism be of Divine Institution	ib.
<i>Iberian</i> Territories in <i>Columbia</i> their most <i>sensible Parts</i>	159	Vindication of <i>Common Sense</i> against the <i>Gazetteer</i>	191
<i>Blasphemers</i> not to be dreaded	ib.	Accounts of <i>Weekly Papers</i> , &c.	ib.
Advantages of seizing one Place in the <i>Iberian</i> <i>Islands</i>	160		
Declaration of War well drawn up	161		
Answer of the <i>Nardac</i> Secretary to the foregoing Speech	162		
The Conduct of War unexceptionable	163		
Neighbouring Powers not to be trusted	164		
A Letter of Mr <i>Woolston</i> to a Meeting of Clergymen	165		
A new Method to prevent Swearing	167		
A Letter on the State of Infants after Death	ib.		
—Concerning the Origin of Temples	168		
Experiments concerning the Phenomenon of divers Spectrums in a plain Mirror.			
By Mr <i>Martin</i>	170		
Inscription on a <i>Roman</i> Altar to <i>Fortune</i>	171		
Letter to a Dean, occasion'd by the Breach of a Marriage Contract	172		
The Dean's Answer	173		
Reason, Scripture, and Ecclesiastical Laws condemn all Violations of espousal Contracts	174		
Dialogue between Mr <i>John Tar</i> , Mariner and Mr <i>Too Lobster</i> , Foot Soldier	175		
Admiral <i>Hofier</i> commended	176		
<i>Spain's</i> Renunciation of a Search not insisted on in the late Negotiations	177		
The present War should have begun sooner	178		
Character of Mr <i>Moore's Travels</i>	179		
Maps of the Inland Parts of <i>Africa</i> erroneous	ib.		
Extract from Pere <i>BOUGEANT</i> of the <i>Language of Brutes</i> , continued	180		
A Language necessary among Brutes	ib.		
The Sagacity of Beavers	181		
Objection from <i>Isis</i> answered	ib.		
Nature like herself in Productions of the same Kind	182		
A Letter from a Sailor on board Admiral <i>Vernon's</i> Squadron	183		
—To the Author of the <i>Money Tables</i>	184		
—On the Advantages of selling Coals by Weight instead of Measure	ib.		
Instances and Certificates concerning the Virtues of Mrs <i>Stephens's</i> Medicines	185 &c		
		P O E T R Y.	
		Charity display'd, a Paraphrase on 1 Cor. xiii.	
		— <i>Nititur in Vetitum</i> .—On the Place Bill	192
		<i>Hope's</i> Farewell; an Ode.—On a young Lady's Recovery.—Ænigma	193
		Occasion'd by a Motto on a Coach.—Epigram.— <i>French</i> Sonnet.—Two Translations of the <i>British</i> Epitaph on Prince <i>Madoc</i> .—The Air-Pump	194
		Occasioned by Verses on the late Benefactions.—Ode.—To a Lady on her Marriage.—Ode from <i>Anacreon</i> ; by <i>Charles Chester</i> , M. D.	195
		On a Passage in a Copy of Mrs <i>Rowe's</i> Verses.—Extracts from the <i>Quins</i> of <i>Rome</i> , a Poem.—On seeing <i>Mills</i> at Church	196
		—Epigram	196
		The Contest, a Cantata — To <i>Mira</i> — The Enjoyment of Life, an <i>Anacreontic</i> , from Mr <i>de la Motte</i> — Epigram — To Mr <i>Moses Broome</i>	197
		Historical Chronicle	198
		Mails robbed	ib.
		A Proclamation for encouraging Adventurers against the <i>Spaniards</i>	ib.
		<i>Spanish</i> Man of War, &c. taken	199
		List of Men of War at <i>Jamaica</i>	200
		Plan and Description of <i>Carthage</i>	200, 201
		King's Speech	202
		List of <i>Spanish</i> Men of War	ib.
		<i>English</i> Success in <i>America</i>	203
		List of Births, Marriages, and Deaths	ib.
		Promotions, New Members	204
		<i>Apoph</i> demolished	205
		<i>Kouli Kan</i> enters <i>Japan</i> in Triumph	ib.
		Capt <i>Spanberg</i> , Discoveries	ib.
		Duke of <i>Ormond's</i> Reception at <i>Madrid</i>	ib.
		<i>Spanish</i> Fleet sail'd from <i>Cadix</i>	ib.
		Register Ships arrive in <i>Spain</i>	ib.
		Conference between the E. of <i>Waldegrave</i> and <i>Cardinal Fleury</i>	ib.
		Civil Wars in <i>Barbary</i> cease	206
		Troubles at <i>Cairo</i> in <i>Egypt</i>	ib.
		Mutiny of the Peasants in <i>Syria</i>	ib.
		Charity of the King to the <i>Hanoverians</i>	ib.
		Behaviour of the Marquis de <i>St Gilles</i>	207
		Stocks, Bill of Mortality, &c.	ib.
		Register of Books	208

THE Gentleman's Magazine. APRIL, 1740.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the Senate of LILLIPUT.

The Reader may remember that, in the last Speeches we gave from Mr Gulliver's Extracts, it was on all hands agreed that nothing was left for Lilliput, but to take some Measures for attaining by Force, what they had been so unjustly denied in the way of Negotiation. Accordingly, in consequence of the Advice offered to the House by the Hurgo-Lonsdale, (See p. 47.) Letters of Reprisal were granted to the Merchants, and Orders dispatched for the Lilliputian Ships of Force to begin Hostilities against Iberia. But the Government wisely apprehending that their Subjects having a far greater Number of Ships on the Seas than the Iberians had, and that consequently it might tempt other Nations, when the Iberian Court should on their Part issue Orders for Reprisals, to attack under Iberian Colours the Vessels of Lilliput, the Order for Reprisals on the Part of Lilliput was soon followed by a Declaration of War, which was published in Mildendo, and thro' all the principal Cities of his Lilliputian Majesty's Dominions with great Pomp and Formality, attended by the universal Acclamations of the Lilliputians, who had now the pleasing Prospect of being amply revenged upon Iberia.

The Scene of Affairs being thus alter'd, his Lilliputian Majesty thought proper to call in the Advice of his great Council on so critical a Juncture. Accordingly the Senate was summoned

as usual on the 15th Day of the 11th Month, which was two Months sooner than usual. Both Houses having accordingly met at Bellaborac, on that Day the Emperor came to the House of Hurgoes, where being seated on the Throne in his Imperial Robe, the House of Clinabs was commanded by the Squire of the Black-wand to attend in the House of Hurgoes. His Majesty then made a most Gracious Speech, and his Majesty and the Clinabs being withdrawn, the Hurge Hickrad, as Lord President, repeated the Speech from a Copy which he said he had procured for that Purpose, upon which

The Hurgo Hwendon spoke to the following Purpose.

My LORDS,



I would be a great Piece of Presumption in me, did I entertain a Thought that any thing which I could say would add to that Zeal, which every Lord in this House must feel within himself, for the Honour and Interest of his Majesty's Crown and Empire. My Lords, I am very sensible that all Attempts for that Purpose must be quite unnecessary, after what you have just now heard from the Throne. Give me leave, however, my Lords, to introduce a Motion which I shall take the Liberty to make, with a few Observations, that I hope will

will not seem impertinent to your Lordships upon this Occasion.

My Lords, the Face of Affairs since we last met here is very much alter'd: His Majesty, like the true Father of his People, unwilling to plunge them into an unnecessary War, while any Prospect remained of obtaining an honourable Peace, has at last given way to that Repentment which the Resolutions of the Senate, the Wrongs of his People, and the Dignity of his own Crown required. We are now enter'd into a War, which, if ever War was so, is just and necessary. It is, my Lords, the Nation's War, and for that Reason, as there is not the least room to doubt that his Majesty will willingly receive your Lordships Address of Concurrence and Support, so we have no Cause to suspect that those who were most forward in calling for a War, will be the most backward in their Endeavours to make it successful. Your Lordships have heard, from the best Authority, upon what Motives this War is undertaken, that it is undertaken to chastise the Obstinacy of a Nation that has committed the most notorious Violations of the most solemn Engagements.

But, my Lords, as a People, so much inferior to us in Strength, and in every thing necessary to make a War successful on their Part, can never be supposed to have thus wantonly provoked the Vengeance of this Crown and Empire, without some Assurances at least of being otherwise supported, perhaps by a more considerable Power than themselves, his Majesty could not have answered for it to himself, had not he taken the most effectual Precautions for defending the Nation against the Attempts, even of her most powerful Enemies; and he has done it with so much Moderation and Wisdom, that none can find Fault but those who are resolved never to be satisfied. As we are a Nation that subsists by Trade, the greatest Part of the national Expence has been in order to protect and secure our Trade; but as nobody can foresee what Turn this War may take, or in what Manner it may be carried on, his

Majesty has likewise augmented his Land Forces, tho' in such a Manner as to remove the least Jealousy of their being designed for any other Purpose than the necessary Defence and Preservation of the Empire. But as in the Progress of the War greater Preparations, and more Forces may be necessary, it would be an Injury done to your Lordships Characters, to suspect that this House will ever deny to his Majesty what they have always complied with to his Predecessors upon less critical and important Conjunctions. Your Lordships know your Duty, you know the Interests of the Empire too well to be alarmed at the Insinuations of those, who have ever made it their Business to misrepresent the Government, who exclaimed against the Continuance of the Peace, and who now begin to aggravate the Inconveniencies of War. Your Lordships will always, I dare say, act as becomes your high Stations, notwithstanding these mean Arts, and shew yourselves as willing to give his Majesty your Assistance, as he has been ready on all Occasions to follow your Advice.

My Lords, it is, in a great measure, in your Lordships Power to make his Majesty the Sovereign of a great, happy, and united People; it is upon your Lordships Conduct that the Eyes of the Nation are now fix'd. As this House has ever been the Barrier, betwixt the Encroachments of the Prerogative and Licentiousness of the People, all who wish this Country well, which I hope are a great many, will, from your Lordships Unanimity on this Occasion, judge of the Justice of his Majesty's Measures, and draw a happy Omen of our future Success in this important War. Your Unanimity can be of more Service to his Majesty at this juncture, give me leave to say it, my Lords, than either his Fleets or his Armies; for it is your Unanimity that must deprive the Enemy of his principal Support and Encouragement, I mean our Divisions; these are the most successful Arms they can employ against us. Whatever Differences therefore might have

have subsisted, either here or elsewhere, before the Declaration of War, ought to cease of course after it is declared. No Party can now have the least Pretext for fomenting them, since all that the one Party contended for has been agreed to by the other.

I am afraid, my Lords, it is not *Iberia* alone that hopes to see those Divisions, that have too long been subsisting and gathering Strength amongst us, continued. I am afraid, my Lords, that other Powers would not at all be displeased to see them prevail, to such a Height in this Empire, as may give them an Opportunity of gaining, by our Differences, that which the Courage of our Ancestors, and the Wisdom of his Majesty, have hitherto rendered impracticable for them to gain by their Arms or their Counsels. For, my Lords, it is not in this Country, as it is in some other Countries, where the Sovereign needs but to command and be obeyed; our Emperor, my Lords, must be supported by the Affections and Concurrence of his Senate; if his Senate does not support him, let his Cause be never so just, let his Intentions be never so upright, and his Counsels never so wise, the national Interests must suffer under his Administration. From these Considerations, my Lords, it is not only our Duty to give his Majesty the strongest Assurances of our Support and Concurrence in the Course of this War, but to do it in such a Manner as may take from the Enemies of the Nation, whether secret or declared, whether Foreign or Domestic, all Hopes of supplying their Want of Justice, Honour, or Strength, by fomenting Heats and Animositities within this Empire. I shall not trouble your Lordships much longer upon this Subject, only I must observe that, during the short Recess we have had, his Majesty's Enemies have been very busy, and I am afraid, with some, too successful, in suggesting Doubts and Jealousies with regard to the Management of the War, so far as it has yet been carried on; tho', I believe, no War ever began with a better Appearance,

if Resolution, OEconomy, and Prudence can procure Success. I shall, therefore, beg leave to trouble your Lordships with the following Motion.

That it be Resolved, that a Humble Address be presented to his Majesty from this House, expressing our sincere Thanks for his Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne. And to assure his Majesty that the great Regard which his Majesty has expressed for the Sense of the Senate, is a Continuance of his Royal Goodness, and Concern for the true Interest of his People; and that his Majesty's Desire of having the Assistance and Advice of the Senate as early as possible, is a fresh Proof of his real Confidence in his faithful Subjects.

That the Justice and Necessity of the War with Iberia must be as demonstrable to the World, as the Injustice and Violence of that Nation is notorious; and that, since Great Lilliput has been thus unavoidably called forth to Arms, we esteem it our peculiar Felicity that we have upon the Throne a Prince, who with paternal Tenderness joins in the just Resentment of an injured Nation, and whose Magnanimity and Steadiness are equal to the glorious Cause in which he is engaged.

That on this Occasion the unfeigned Tender of our Lives and Fortunes is no more than is due to his Majesty and our Country, and that we do from the bottom of our Hearts give his Majesty the strongest Assurances, that we will zealously concur in all such Measures, as may forward his Preparations, and enable him to carry on the War with that Spirit and Vigour which truly become the Lilliputian Nation.

That his Majesty's Goodness in acquainting us from the Throne of his having augmented his Forces by Sea and Land, pursuant to the Power given him by the Senate, with all the Moderation that was consistent with those desirable Ends which his Majesty in his great Wisdom has pointed out to us, is an Instance of his Majesty's gracious Disposition to avoid bringing any unnecessary Burthens upon his People; and that tho' we cannot flatter ourselves that a State of War will not be attended with great Expences, and some Inconveniencies, yet, when it is undertaken not to gratify the Views of restless Ambition, but to assert and maintain the Honour and just Rights of his Majesty's Crown and Empire, that we do not doubt but those powerful Motives will induce his Majesty's Subjects to undergo with Cheerfulness whatever is necessary in the Prosecution of it.

That it gives us unexpressible Concern, that there should be any Occasion for his Majesty

Majesty to repeat his gracious Admonitions against those Hears and Animosities that have been semented throughout the Empire, and that as we cannot but most seriously lament the unhappy Divisions thereby occasioned, so nothing shall be wanting on our Part to heal them, by promoting that good Harmony and Unanimity which are so necessary at this Juncture; and that we trust in Heaven that any Hopes or Views formed by our Enemies on such Circumstances will be found utterly vain and groundless, since all his Majesty's Subjects must be convinced that the Security of our Religion and Liberties, and the Safety and Prosperity of this Empire, do entirely depend upon the Preservation of his Majesty's sacred Person and Government, and of the Succession in his august House.

That in this common Cause, Interest as well as Duty will make us unite, and that we do with the greatest Zeal and Firmness assure his Majesty we are determined, at the Hazard of all that is dear to us, to support it against all his Enemies both at Home and Abroad, imploring the Divine Providence to give Success to his Majesty's Arms, and make them the happy Means of procuring a safe and honourable Peace.

The Hurgo Flacnobrug then said,

My LORDS,

THE Address moved for by the noble Lord, is so full of affectionate Duty to his Majesty, and so expressive of what ought to be, and I hope is, the Sense of the House upon this Occasion, that I humbly second his Lordship's Motion.

The Address, as moved for, being then read by the Hurgo Hickrad, as President of the House, the Hurgo Quadrert asked for the Paper that contained it, and after some Silence he delivered himself very near in the following Terms.

My LORDS,

IT is with the greatest Pleasure and Satisfaction I congratulate your Lordships and the Nation, that we have at last been able to extricate ourselves from the long, preplexed, amazing Labyrinth of treating with the Court of Iberia. Give me leave to speak in the Language of our honest, blunt Seamen, that we have at last

weathered their Negotiations. This, my Lords, is one Point gained upon them, and the principal Point too. It is the Bravery of our Forces, under the wise Protection of his Majesty, that must gain the rest. Your Lordships, I am sure, will not be wanting in your Duty, I hope the Ministry will not be wanting in theirs. They must be inexcusable if they are: They have all the Advantage that Man can desire;—They have to do with a gracious Prince—a Loyal Senate—and a willing, give me leave to say, an United People.

My Lords, I don't love to give hard Names; I would not give hard Words even to the Iberians; but I would give them very hard Blows, and that too, my Lords, upon the forest Place. We all know where their Strength, where their Weakness lies; both, my Lords, lie in their West Idnies; from that they derive their Strength, and it is on their Possessions there that we are to keep our Eye in this War. It is there, my Lords, that we can distress them; to attempt to distress them in any other Place would be hurting ourselves, but if we distress them there, we dis-able them, and enrich ourselves.

The Emperor, my Lords, for whose Memory, and Name, I have the greatest Veneration, was the late Emperor Wimgul III. He was a Prince, my Lords, who not only had great Notions of Liberty, but a true Sense of the most effectual Way to promote and establish the Interests of this Empire. That Emperor, my Lords, when he entered into Negotiations, had always in his Eye somewhat which might be of particular Profit, or solid Advantage to this Nation. Accordingly, when he entered into the great Alliance for reducing the Power of Blesuscu, and setting a Prince of the House of Aurista upon the Throne of Iberia, we find, by the 6th Article of that Treaty, that whatever the Lilliputians should take from the Enemy, in Columbia, during the Course of the War, was to belong to this Empire. Let this Stipulation be a Direction to us at present: Let us follow the Maxim of that

that wife Prince, who well knew what infinite Advantage the possessing ourselves of any Part of the *Iberian Territories* in *Columbia* would bring to this Nation. Let us, my Lords, take Possession of their Settlements there, and after we have taken Possession let us HOLD THEM. This will make *Iberia*, my Lords, that she dare not be your Enemy; and, if she is, her Resentment can be but poor and feeble.

But, my Lords, while I talk of possessing ourselves of the *Iberian Settlements*, I must not forget the Means of doing it. It must be done, it can be done, my Lords, only by consulting right Men. Put able Generals at the Head of your Troops, give the Command of your Fleets to experienced Admirals; let every Branch of the Management of this War be committed to right Men; Men whom the Voice of the Nation points out as capable of such a Trust; let us do all this, my Lords, and there is no Reason to doubt of Success. Let the Plan of your Operations be well laid and well executed, my Lords, Success will follow; and if it should not, I shall never blame those who conduct either our Fleet, our Armies, or our Counsels. Something, my Lords, must be left to Fortune, and if that should be against us, it would be unjust to accuse, and foolish to repine.

Last Session, my Lords, I disapproved of the Measures of the Ministry, because the Hypothesis upon which they went was wrong. We negotiated about Points that we ought never to have suffered to be disputed; and we gave up some Things upon which the very Well-being of our Trade and Navigation depended; therefore, my Lords, I say the Hypothesis was wrong, and where that is wrong the Superstructure never can be right. At this time your Hypothesis is right, and I approve of it. His Majesty has, in his Speech, given us the Hint of what we are to do: We are to attack our Enemy in their most sensible Parts; to waste our Strength upon any Enterprize against them in

Degulia, would be doing them a Favour; we might thereby soon disable ourselves from effectually acting against them in those Parts where alone they are vulnerable. Therefore, my Lords, his Majesty, when he recommends the distressing them in their most sensible Parts, can mean no other than attacking them in their *Columbian Territories*. Let us, my Lords, collect all our Strength, and then all *Degulia* cannot resist us; let us make one vigorous Push, and possess ourselves of one important Place in their distant Settlements, and then, my Lords, all *Degulia*, instead of looking down upon you, as they have hitherto done, will look up to you. You will then be counted, my Lords, because you will be feared: You will then, my Lords, have in your Hands the only Pledge that can bind both them and their Allies, if they have any, to their good Behaviour, and make them the sincere Friends of this Empire, because it will then be their Interest to be so. Pardon me, my Lords, if I express a more than ordinary Zeal upon this Occasion: I do it, because I see many and great Advantages arising to the Empire from this Measure, and few or no Difficulties that can attend its Execution. What have you to fear, my Lords? You cannot surely fear the *Iberians*; we have nothing to fear from them but a Peace; they have already in time of Peace given us Proofs of what they can do against us, but we have less to apprehend from them in time of War. Then, my Lords, we shall expect Hostilities, and provide against them; but in time of Peace we did not. This was their Advantage.

It may be said, we must act with Caution lest the *Blesfucadians* should take the Part of *Iberia*. My Lords, I am very sensible that the *Blesfucadians* are, upon the Continent, a very great and a very powerful People; but, in this Quarrel betwixt us and *Iberia*, I don't think that we need to be under any Apprehensions from that Quarter. In the first Place, my Lords, the Prime Minister in that Nation is now of an

Age that must naturally make him wish to end his Days in the Tranquillity he has been always so studious of preserving. But, my Lords, it is the Interest of *Blesfucu* to live at Peace with you; she has at present as much to fear from *Lilliput* as *Iberia* has, for our naval Strength can be effectual against both. This, my Lords, the *Blesfucudians* are no doubt sensible of; otherwise we should before this time have heard of their Resentment; for had they intended to take part in this Quarrel, they would have done it before we had been in a Condition to have struck a Blow, as I hope we now are. This therefore must induce *Iberia* to accept of any Terms we shall please to impose. Besides, my Lords, the Politicks of *Blesfucu* have of late always led her to avoid a War, if they can possibly do it consistently with their Interest; and, should they enter into this War, they transgress every Maxim of good Policy. If we lay conveniently for them to attack any of our Possessions or Territories by Land, I could not promise so much for their Neutrality; but, my Lords, they can get nothing from us but Blows, provided we take proper Measures. Their naval Force is not equal to yours at present, nor can it be made equal in many Months to come; and should they venture to break with us, we may at one Blow totally destroy those Ships they have, and perhaps put it out of their Power to repair the Loss for several Ages. This we in some Measure did in the last War, when their Naval Affairs were in a very good Situation, nor have they yet half recovered the Defeats we then gave them. It is true, the *Blesfucudians* don't want for Seamen; there they have in abundance, such as they are, by the Nature of their Establishment, which gives their Government an absolute Power of sending as many to Sea as they think fit, by means of their Register, which in half an Hour's time informs them of the Name, Standing, Age, and Abode of every Seaman in *Blesfucu*. But, my Lords, they want Ships

of War; their Prime Minister has indeed encouraged the Spirit of Commerce, but has taken no effectual Care to put his Nation in a Condition of asserting it by force of Arms. And here, my Lords, it is with the greatest Pleasure that I reflect upon a peculiar Advantage which this Nation has over all her Neighbours, with regard to Maritime Affairs: These can, upon a Pinch, perhaps, fit out a more considerable Squadron of Ships than we can bring together into one Body, without leaving our Coasts and our Trade exposed, and they can man them with a greater Number of Hands. But, my Lords, their Seamen are not comparable to ours; and if they lose a Ship or two in an Engagement, they have no Resources: they can't for sometime, perhaps not till the War is over, supply their Loss. But we can afford to lose many Ships, yet still supply their Places with others. This, my Lords, was the Case during all the last War; the *Blesfucudians* at first set out with a very fine Fleet, and in some Re-encounters it was not easy to decide the Victory. But whatever they gained in a particular Engagement, they were sure to lose in the Main, because they had no Means of repairing in the subsequent Month the Loss they had sustained during the preceding.

Another Thing, my Lords, we are to consider, is, that if we once make ourselves Masters of a considerable Place, such as, if it were proper upon this Occasion, I could point out, we disable, not only *Iberia* but *Blesfucu*, to annoy us any more in our Columbian Navigation. — What is it, my Lords, that puts *Blesfucu* in a Condition to pay her vast Armies, to strengthen herself with such powerful Alliances, and to carry on such an extended Commerce, but the Treasure which from *Moon* she draws from the *Iberian Idnies*, and from her own Possessions in *Columbia*? If therefore we seize one Place in the *Iberian Idnies*, we seize the Source of her Wealth, we make ourselves Masters of the Sinews of her Strength, and we make it their Interest

Interest to live in Friendship with us, nay, to join with us, in forcing *Iberia* to accept of our Terms.

My Lords, these are no Romantick Projects, they are both easy and practicable, as we have the Dominion of the Sea. The Sea is now covered with our Ships, nor is there a Potentate in all *Degulia* that so much as pretends to dispute our Power on that Element. The Sea, my Lords, if not covered with Ships, is a Blockade and an Incumbrance to you; if covered with Ships, it is your Strength, it is your Safety, and your Navy forms a Bridge over it, by which you can convey the Riches of the World to your own Dominions. Therefore, my Lords, I say, as we have now the undisputed Superiority on that Element, let us make a proper Use of it while we may; now is our Time, and if we let slip this Opportunity, we don't know when we shall gain another.

Having said thus much, my Lords, with regard to what we now have it in our Power to do, and what I hope we shall do, if we are in earnest, give me Leave to speak a little to that Part of the Ministry's Conduct which regards the Declaration of War, and the Speech we have now heard from the Throne.

As to the Declaration of War, my Lords, I own I think it is extremely well drawn up; it is coarceiv'd in Terms most proper to give his Majesty's Subjects and our Neighbours the best and the truest Notion of the Justice of our Cause, and at the same Time to convince them how much it is their Interest, as well as ours, to oppose the unjust Claim of *Iberia* in searching the Ships of other Nations upon the High Seas. In short, my Lords, the Facts laid down in it are very justly stated, and I cannot but congratulate those, whoever they were, who drew it up, and advised his Majesty upon that Occasion; for I think they have done their Country a singular Piece of Service. But, my Lords, I hope I shall be pardon'd if I say that I am by no

means so well satisfied with this Speech that we have just now heard, and consequently with the Resolution for an Address mov'd for by the noble Lord, which, as usual, is no other than an Echo of the Speech. I am by no means against any Expressions, even in the strongest Terms, of Duty and Zeal to his Majesty, nor would I abate, in the least, of the Assurances, contain'd in the Resolutions of supporting his Majesty, in every Step of this just and necessary War, with Vigour and Chearfulness: My Objection, my Lords, lies against that Part of the Motion which refers to the Clause of his Majesty's Speech wherein he mentions Heats and Animosities being the chief Encouragement to the *Iberians* hitherto to deny us Satisfaction. I was, my Lords, exceedingly amazed and grieved when I heard such an Intimation from the Throne. I am sure his Majesty has been misinformed, for I dare say that there never was a Time when fewer Heats and Animosities subsisted than at present. Therefore, my Lords, I wish, and if my Wishes won't do, let me add my most earnest Prayers, that you would leave out those Words in the Motion that relate to that Part of his Majesty's Speech. Never, my Lords, let us confirm his Majesty in the Belief of a Thing that is not Fact, but let us, by a respectful Silence, give him to understand, that at least every Lord in this House is of one Mind, and that we have Reason to believe there are no Heats and Animosities subsisting either here or elsewhere throughout the Empire.

I indeed, my Lords, some time ago, read an *Iberian* Pamphlet, that mention'd, much in the same Terms, Complaints and Outcries amongst us; but when I read that Pamphlet, I said to myself, -- The *Iberian* Monarch's Subjects are Slaves, therefore they dare not complain; my Master's Subjects are a free People, therefore they dare and will complain when they find themselves oppress'd. -- The People of this Empire, my Lords, found themselves oppress'd, and most barbarously insulted;

sulted; therefore they complained, and their Complaints reached the Throne, and, thanks to his Majesty, the Ministry were roused from their Lethargy. But, my Lords, these Complaints can never justify our intimating to the Crown that they are still subsisting, nay, farther, *that Heats and Animosities prevail*; I believe, my Lords, there is not a Man in the Empire who complains of this War, whatever he may suffer by it, or how much soever he may contribute towards carrying it on.

My Lords, if there were Complaints before this Declaration of War, these Complaints were founded on the most justifiable Grounds, they were founded on a Jealousy for the Interest of our Trade. Other Nations take up and lay down Trade according to their Conveniency, but, my Lords, our Trade is our All; we ought to have an Eye upon it in all our Engagements: We ought to make Peace, we ought to make War, according as the Interest of our Trade requires; it is therefore, no Wonder if the Nation is uneasy under any Grievance that may affect this great Point. But whatever Jealousies were lately entertained on this Head, I am persuaded they are now removed, and it is now in the Power of the Ministry to make his Majesty the greatest, the most glorious, and the most beloved Emperor that ever sat on *that* Throne. Therefore, my Lords, I hope, as the Prince is agreeable to the People, your Lordships will never give your Consent to the representing the People in unfavourable Colours to the Prince. I do not design to trouble the House with a Motion; I hope what I have said may give some little Light to any Lord who may think it proper to make a Motion, and I entirely submit it to your Lordships, if it would not be more for the Honour of your own Characters, and the Dignity of the House, if you agreed to the Address without these Words.

He was answered by the Nardac Secretary, to the following Purpose:

My Lords,

I Cannot introduce what I have to trouble your Lordships with upon this Occasion better, than by expressing my Satisfaction that the Ministry has been at last able to do something that merits the Approbation of the noble Lord who spoke last. I own, my Lords, I always approv'd of what the Ministry has done since the Beginning of our Differences with *Iberia*; I think they have acted a Part that is very consistent with itself, and very much to the Honour of this Empire. The very same Care of the Interests of the Subject that induced his Majesty to continue so long in the Tract of negotiating with *Iberia*, has now prevailed with him, since these Negotiations could not be carried on with any Probability of Success, to declare War. This is, my Lords, the very Thing which his Majesty has always assured this House he would do as soon as the Conduct of *Iberia* made it necessary; and notwithstanding what the noble Lord has been pleased to observe, I must be of Opinion that the Negotiations have been continued no longer than absolute Necessity requir'd. The noble Lord was pleased to mention a Labyrinth of Negotiations we have been engaged in; my Lords, I hope his Lordship does not think that we ought to have gone to War before we had negotiated; that, indeed, would have been a very extraordinary Way of proceeding, and we might then have heard as much of the Ruin attending a precipitate War, as we now do of the Dishonour of a long Negotiation. But, my Lords, the first must have been attended with the most terrible Consequences to the Empire; whereas, by protracting the Negotiation, you gained Time to put yourself in a Condition to act with Vigour, and to strike your Blow home. My Lords, I am as little for continuing a dishonourable Negotiation as any Lord in this House, but I will say this much for the Convention, which I must still think was a good Treaty till I hear better Reasons for changing my Opinion than I have yet

yet done, that had it not been made, you must have entered into a War under almost all the Inconveniencies that it is possible to imagine. No Ships ready, A no Troops in the Nation, in short, nothing that could have rendered you formidable. But the noble Lord may say, that the Ministry had Money in their Hands, which could have procured Ships and Men: My Lords, even Money won't do that all at once. We see B daily, notwithstanding all the Alacrity and Resentment against *Iberia* that is in the Nation, how difficult it is to procure Sailors to man the Fleet, or Soldiers to compleat your Levies; my Lords, all this must be done before we can hope to go to War with any Success. As to the Conduct of the Ministry, so far as this War has hitherto been carried on, I think it has been unexceptionable. A Fleet under the Command of an Admiral, who is universally allowed to be a Man proper to be trusted, has for these 18 Months been protecting your Trade on those Seas where your Ships were most exposed to the Enemy, and is now blocking up their Ships within their Harbours, so that they can't have the Return of their Treasures, which alone E can enable them to carry on the War. You have, my Lords, a strong Squadron in the *Western Idnies* to protect your Trade there; and I hope we shall soon hear of their being able to do something that shall at the same time effectually annoy the Enemy. Thus F far, my Lords, it must, I think, be allowed that the War has been rightly managed, and as a Proof, if Success is any Proof of good Conduct, you have already, I believe, had some Kind of † Success, and I hope we shall soon be G enabled to congratulate his Majesty upon greater and farther Advantages. I can say it, from my own Knowledge, my Lords, that no Expence has been spar'd by his Majesty for carrying on this War with Vigour, and no Care has H

been wanting to chuse such Men to put at the Head of your Fleets and Troops as may do it with Success; they have, my Lords, been chosen without regard to any Consideration but that of their personal Merit, and they are such Men as I dare say the noble Lord who spoke last will approve of.

My Lords, I thought the Station I have the Honour to serve in, obliged me to say thus much with regard to the Conduct of the Government in the present War; give me now Leave to take some Notice of what fell from the noble Lord who spoke last. His Lordship insisted, and I think very C rightly too, that we should make a vigorous Push against the Enemy in the *Western Idnies*; but this is no new Thought, his Lordship was directed in what he threw out by that Part of the Speech from the Throne, where his Majesty takes Notice of his being able to D attack the Enemy in the *most sensible Part*. My Lords, a moderate Share of Knowledge may enable a Man to give a tolerable Guess at the *most sensible Part* of the *Iberian* Monarchy; and I believe there are very few People now a-days, who don't know that it would be very idle in us to think of attacking them in *Degulia*; therefore I believe the noble Lord may rest satisfied that all proper Care will be taken to attack them in those Places where they can suffer most. As to the noble Lord's Encomium upon the Emperor *Wingul*, I can very heartily agree to it, and at the same time I make no doubt, that if at the Beginning of this War his present Majesty had enter'd into such an Alliance as that Emperor did at the Time mentioned by the noble Lord, G the very same Care would have been taken of the Interests of this Empire as was taken then; for I am sure his Majesty, amongst the other good Qualities in which he resembles that great Prince, has this in common with him, that in all his Engagements, and all his Actions, he has the Good of this Empire principally in his Eye. The Ministry is very much obliged, my Lords, to the noble Lord's Candour, when he H says,

† Alluding to the taking of two rich Ships, which was then reported, but not confirmed.

fays, that if the Plan of the Operations of the War is well laid, he will not blame any body for ill Success. My Lords, it would be improper in me to take any Notice of the Manner in which this War may be prosecuted, but I will venture to say, that if we may judge of what is to come from what is already past, the Conduct of his Majesty will have the good Fortune to meet with his Lordship's highest Approbation. His Lordship said that last *Moon* he disapproved of the Measures; my Lords, every Lord has a Right of approving or disapproving as he thinks proper, and I will be so free as to say, that I should have disapproved of them if any other Conduct had been observed than what was. I don't blame the noble Lord for differing with me on that Head, but I think we are now to look forward; his Majesty has taken a Step that is, in Appearance at least, approved of by all Parties; therefore all Parties ought to concur in rendering it honourable and advantageous to the Empire, by unanimously supporting his Majesty. Now is the Time to distinguish the real Friends of the Empire from those who pretend to be such, only that they may the more easily distress the Administration. If the Declaration of War was the only Step which was solicited by those who are thought to be no Friends to the Administration, and if they have been gratified in this Step, upon what Pretence can they look back? Would it not, my Lords, be much more becoming that Zeal which we all ought to have for the Welfare of our Country, and that Respect which we all profess for his Majesty, if we should unite our Views all in one Point, namely, the common Interest of this Empire, against *Iberia*.

The noble Lord spoke a good deal with regard to the Disposition of our Neighbours towards us at this Juncture. My Lords, I am very willing to believe well of all our Neighbours, but I don't think that good Policy directs us to trust any of them, especially that Power too plainly pointed out by the noble Lord. All Neighbours are good,

my Lords, when they know they can gain nothing but Blows by being otherwise; and I should be sorry if we trusted so far to the Friendship of any Neighbour as not to be in a Condition to oblige them to continue their good Offices, or if, on any Consideration whatsoever, we should leave our Coasts exposed to any Attempts from the Quarter which the noble Lord has mentioned, notwithstanding the peaceable Disposition of their Minister. But, my Lords, I have lived long enough to hear the Power of that Crown either magnified or diminished, as it suits a present Purpose. Some time ago all the Talk among Lords was, that the Power of *Blesescu* was too formidable to be longer consistent with our Safety; and then our Inactivity was blamed in not engaging in a War for reducing this overgrown Rival. But, my Lords, when this was the Fashion of talking, we were in profound Peace; now, when we are actually engaged in War, and uncertain what Conduct our Neighbours may observe, we are told that we may be quite easy, and that we have nothing to fear.

The noble Lord, in one Part of his Speech, wherein I agree perfectly with his Lordship, has, I think, made a very full Apology for the Conduct of his Majesty and the Ministry, in not sooner declaring War. His Lordship said, that other Nations could take up and lay down Trade at their Pleasure, but that it was our All. If it is so, my Lords, have not we the greatest Reason in the World to be cautious how we venture our All in the uncertain Chance of War? Is not his Majesty, are not those who have the Honour to advise him, fully justified in their Forbearance? And could it not have opened the Mouths of all the Nation against the Government, had they wantonly plunged the Empire into a War, before they tried every Expedient to prevent it? I need not name, my Lords, the last Expedient, but no sooner had that failed, than a War was entered into with as much Vigour as I believe any War ever was.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

MR URBAN,

I Have sent you, according to my Promise, a genuine Letter of Mr Woolston to a Meeting of Clergymen in Warwickshire, amongst whom he resided for some Time. You have the Original under his own Hand-writing, and as this was a plain and a strong Symptom of his Head being turned before he made such a Noise in the World, it may be serviceable to Mankind, by means of your Book, to preserve this Letter as the first monstrous Spawn of that Brain that burst itself afterwards with so many preternatural Births. I am your humble Servant,

J. Li.

CAROLE Carissime,

JAM rediit angustissimus ille Martii Dies, quo Hesperes tuos Cleri gratissimos Dapibus soles excipere dignis et idoneis. Faxit Deus ille Unicus, O. M. Jesu Christus, ut felix fastidusq; sit vester Conventus. Pars sit tam Appetitus quam Ciborum Apparatus; Convivium Sale et Joco temperetur; cedatq; in haud minorem Animi quam Corporis Refectionem!

Ipsæ, siquæ alius, vestram (vos omnes nunc alloquor) Societatem habui in Delictis, neque Delectus Epularum æque ac Amicia Collationum me traxit in Convivia; qui licet nequeam jactare meipsum præstinis Convivam vel utilem vel jucundum, tamen dulcia Consortii Commoda, ac alius, sapui; atque nihilo minus relictus Animo quam Abdomine refertus discessi; Gratiaq; debentur vobis omnibus, quas habeo atque ago maximas, quod me qualemquam admitteritis Socium, Conviviumq; Participem.

Cum primum infelix vestrum accessissem Comitatum (parum juvat Itineris vel Causæ vel Temporis meminisse) diu doluit atque agrotavit Animus, me Sociis apud *Gram Arum Luteriam*, quæ habui carissimos, ultimum dixisse Vale, Civitatemq; Musis consecratam reliquisse. Neque citius, Interventi dilectissimi vestri et mei *Moffi de Ansey*, in Amiciciam vestram sum ductus, quam novo Gaudio perfusus et elatus exire; atque quæpiam vel abjectissima contentus Sorte, si Diis ita fuisset visum, apud Vos reliquum Vitæ peregrissem potu-
ilem.

Animus jam non fert ut necterem Historiam prolixam, Causamve dicere veram, quæ unumquemque Vestrum latet, Itineris hujusce facti, qualemq; Vismum passus et Impulsus in huc adduceret; Cujus Rei, inquam, nihil præsentiarum porro enarrare lubet, quam quod Optimo Jesu, cujus Dies, Bello cum Hostibus suis quibuscunque gerendo instat maximus, non visum est me diutius delitescere; sed nolentem

accesivit, invitumque viventibus præfeci Exercitiis, qui Inimicis sui Spiritus subigendis sunt constituti.

A Jesus noster, ut noverat quas olim conscripseram Copias, quantasq; porro penes me erat conscribere, huic Bello conficiendo idoneas, ita me ad hos Honores, omnium quos quispiam unquam adeptus est maximos, promovit et advexit.

Nemini non innotuit me eisdem nec ambiisse nec occupasse. Ardentissimis Precibus potentissimum sæpius rogavi Jesum, ut Solitudine latitarem exoptata, atque Vitæ quod resstaret in Otio transigerem. Necnon, mihi credite, jam lætante ab hoc Honoris Cûmine recederem; locumq; cuiquam alio darem, quem Jesus substituendum judicaret dignum. Pusillanimum, imbecilem, Conatui imparcem fore, et nescio quas Simulationes dixi, ut excusatum haberet, aliumq; eligeret Oneri sustinendo parum, et fortiozem. At at quo ardentius sum precatus Jesum ut me ab hoc Negotio Solum dimitteret, eo astrictius tenet, imbecilem magis fovet Animum. Dorisq; Operi et Muneri ferendo idoneis locupletar.

D Quo Infurioso hanc Christianæ Militiæ Artem imprimis didici, atque dimicare Gladio Spiritus, nunc haud vacat explicare. At ex quo primas conscripseram Copias, atque Dilectum me consceveram haud imperitum, valde extimui ne Jesus noster ex desiderata aliquando me traheret Quirere atque, cum iustaret ille Belli Omnipotentis Dies, Armorum Spiritualium constitueret Præfectum.

E Eo renitentiùs hunc aggredior Honorem, quod Prælium hoc præcipue est suscipiendum cum Clero, vetustis meis et dilectissimis Amicis. Alacriter confligem cum Arianis, Papicols, aliisq; Hostibus Christi Spiritus insensis, quos, si jungerem a Clero, mihi esset Oblectamentum propternere atque interficere. Nequeatis igitur mihi, quem invitum nostis vestrum Inimicum, in Culpam et Malevolentiam vertere, quod Arma, coactus dicam, in vestram sum suscepturus Ecclesiam; quam licet vincendam et subigendam dico, tamen tantam in Hoste vestro experimini Virtutem, quantum raro aut nunquam inter Ecclesiasticos Athletas est videre: Præmoneo vos Periculi adventantis; vestre Salutis jubeo consulere, atque in nostra vel transigere Castra, vel propriæ, prout poteritis, ex adverso incumbere Defensionis. Abiit ut ipse ex improvviso vos aggredere, quod pusillanimum decet Dicem, quales te sæpius præstitere inter vos Fidei Agonistæ, qui inopinantes inopinari se invicem sunt adorsi, atque a Tergo, ut ita dicam, in Hostes, inexpectati veneret quibus

X

quibus si præmonentem Epistolam et Nunciâ pacis miserant, nulloquam in tantum vestra spiritualia exarserant Bella, neque tam hostili in vosmet ipsos Animi vestri incenderentur Odio.

Hicce ergo Literis vos omnes adhortor, ut de Pace cum Imperatore nostro ineunda et impetranda cogitaretis, atque, Pactione facta, Effusioni Sanguinis et Atramenti tam Præli quam Prælii Tempore obvenietis opportuno; alias denuncin et prædico.

Bella per Emathios plusquam civilia Campos exoritura et exaritura, qualia in literato Orbe nunquam percrebuerunt, quæ et sine ulla Ecclesiæ vestræ Excisione nequiquam finienda et compescenda sunt.

Ego non sum Is, qui Unum vel Alterum Vestrum ad Monomachiam provocarem; sed solus cum junctis totius Cleri et utriusq; Academiæ Viribus congregari non regulo; quos omnes, Christo mihi opem ferente, superare atque in fugam vertere non diffidor.

Aliquando mecum ipse pensavi, quæ ex Regione vestræ militares Copiæ atque Arma sunt conquirenda. Primitiva Ecclesiæ nullas vobis suppeditabit Vires; necue ex Veteri *Roma, Grecia, India, Caldea, vel Egypto* conducenda sunt Auxilia. Omnes hæ colendissimi Nominis Gentes Nobiscum Eodere sunt junctæ Vetustissimo, atque olim sunt pollicite, cum Bellum hoc exoriri contingeret, suis Subsidij Nobis subvenire. Maxima igitur, ni fallor, vestra Vis in hodiernâ Anglicitaturâ Gente, i. e. in literatis hujusce et posterioris Seculi Scripturarum Interpretibus est ponenda; quos omnes, si mihi vaticinandi dederitis Veniam, auguror fore imbecilliores quam qui vobis possint Fulcramento et Adminiculo diu fore. Hi literati Scripturarum Interpretes sunt ipsi Hostes Christi Spiritus intensissimi. Ipsi sunt, qui occiderunt Prophetas, Apostolos, Patresq; Ecclesiæ, et literali sepelierunt Tumulo. Ipsi sunt, qui Vitulum Legis, cujus Caro est Litera, saginaverunt. Ipsi sunt, qui a recta Veritatis et Pacis Via secerunt Ecclesiam longissime aberrare. Ipsi denique sunt, qui omnium sermone Errorum Eremi et Confusionum *Babylonis* exipere Autores; quibus debellandis et confingendis advenit jam et instat Dies.

Jesus, noster Rex, qui Otia magni Sabbati Renatis et Renascendis effluaturus, yeraq; Ecclesiam in Eremo ducturus, atque ex *Babylone* manumissurus ad novas *Hierosolymas* ut quiescat, Paceque fruatur diuturna; Me inquam, Ducem Exercituum Vitæ, et Veritatis, sum paraturus atque explanaturus, qui vetustissimas Pacis et Cognitionis Vias, quibus insisterunt

Ecclesiæ Patres, sum instauraturus; atque cum Hostibus Christi, cujuscunque Nomini, congressurus.

Accinctus sum ad Prælium, Vexillum Crucis in altum sustuli, præter Copias conscriptas plures sum conscripturus, atque paratos habeo Arietes vestris Mœnibus admovendos; ita ut cum Buccinam Belli præsonandam Jesus jussit, nihil amplius restat quam ut Gladio Spiritus catervarum vos prosternerem, Civitates vestras Igni comburendas, et Propugnacula Erroris et Iniquitatis expugnanda et diruenda darem. Quamvis flagrantissimum omnium, quotquot unquam extiterunt Bellum hoc existimetur, ut quod pro Aris et Focis geretur, et magno Papyri

Incendio, multaque Aræ Bilis Profusione constabit; tamen Domini nostri Auxiliis confusus, nequaquam desperem quin spiritus vestra Militia Arma evadant victoribus, atque omnes Hostium nostrorum

Artes, et Astutias vincent, et superabunt. Sudore licet Pulvere et Sanguine. Via est ad *Hierosolymas* secunda, et aperienda; tamen non est dubitandum quin sub Auspiciis Jesu in cursum illuc conduceret Ecclesiæ. Quamvis ipse

Belli Dux, præ aliis, vestrarum Hostis Calumniarum, et Globulis Mendaciarum, ex Bombarda Oris ignifumivorum explosa sum imperitus; tamen Opere et Adjuvamine Viventis Dei indubius, sum vestras Copias dissipare, Deos facere sacros, Reges vincere et captivos ducere. Tandemq; more Romano, Curru plusquam aureo, Gemma Lapidibulq; ornata præstitis, vehi per Novarum Plateas *Hierosolymarum*, et Triumphum agere, Sanctis et Angelis circumcirca ostantibus, Cananos Reges Catenis vincetos coram ducentibus, tantumq; Alleluja canentibus, quantum faciet. (Odulcisonas atque altisonas Jubilantium Voces.)

Templum celatissimi *Jehovah* maximo Sonitus reverberatos et repercussos in æternum edere. Amen.

Deus Unicus et Potentissimus Jesu ut Vos omnes conservet, Corda vestra Lucæ Spiritus Sancti in investiganda Veritate illuminet, Pedesq; vestros in Semitas Veritatis et Pacis vetustas et rectas ducat et dirigat, ardentissime precatur, Vester, Viri in Christodilectissimi, Cordatissimus Amicus,

THO. WOOLSTON

meus Agricola exultissimus, quod vix gratiorem opinor fore Advenam eo Convivam, vestro adiuvent Congressui, patimini ut hæc Epistola suas exosculetur Manus, quod altera ab hinc Septimana promiseram.

Amicis tam absentibus quam presentibus commendatus habear, præsertim *Missi dilectissimi*

inestimabilem, quem insalutatum præterire nefas esset. Datæ Aug. 1, 1719,

ing to be written with a good Design, which sometimes is best effected by a Vein of Humour.

N. B. *We have left these Words (alii. diffidor. Fulciamento. Curru aurea. ornata.) as they stand in the Original, leaving the Reader to impute them as Faults, or Oversights, or what else he thinks fit to call them.*

MR URBAN,

SOME learned Authors have advanced, that the general Practice of Cursing, Swearing, and Blaspheming, is entirely owing to the Clergy, who (inconsiderately enough) tell the People that this genteel and fashionable Accomplishment is a Sin, for which very Reason Gentlemen of Spirit, who scorn to be clogg'd with Rules, industriously practise it, without any other Provocation or Advantage than the Satisfaction and Pleasure of being wicked.

The Imputation upon the Clergy of encouraging the People to swear, by preaching against it, is, I doubt, too just: I would therefore advise our Divines to tell the People, that it is so far from being a Sin, that it is really a Virtue, (which may as easily be done as saying the contrary). I would answer for the Success of their Preaching, and can assure them, that Swearing would soon become as unfashionable, especially among polite People, as going to Church, or saying their Prayers at Home.

A Clergyman of my Acquaintance, of superior Excellency than the Generality of his Order, has refin'd upon this Speculation with very surprising Success. Instead of inculcating the Doctrine of the Third Commandment, he endeavours to convince his Neighbours that Swearing is no Sin, by constantly practising it in his own Discourse. The better sort of People, being sensible of their former Mistake (that *Swearing is sinful*) are quite ashamed of that Vice; and the meaner and more ignorant People, who cannot so easily wear off the Prejudices of Education, abhor it so much in the Parson, that they as carefully abstain from it as they would avoid the Plague. Thus by a *pia fraus*, a commendable Stretch of Policy, this Reverend Divine has entirely eradicated the great Sin of Swearing out of his Parish, which I fear is what few of our Clergy, except himself, can boast of, for want of the like good Conduct.

I am, SIR, Yours, &c. S. J.

'Tis to be hoped, the publishing the foregoing Letter will give no Offence, it seems

MR URBAN,

NOTWITHSTANDING what your Correspondent *Eugenius* has urged (Vol. IX. p. 178, Vol. X. p. 52) in Answer to the Enquiry concerning the State of Infants after Death, I am so far of Opinion with *Cleomenes*, as to believe, that all Infants, baptized or not, the Children of regenerate Parents, or wicked Christians, and ignorant Heathens, are all in the same Condition, and the same Relation to God. For it has been clearly demonstrated by our best modern Writers, that Baptism, and all positive Institutions, are only valuable in their having a moral Tendency to promote true Piety and Virtue, as solemn Obligations, and standing Memorials, by Reflections upon which, every Religious Agent, to whom they are administered, might be induced to avoid Irreligion and Immorality, to cultivate mild, benevolent, and social Dispositions, to aspire after a godlike Purity, and aim at the Resemblance of Moral Perfection. And if these are the only Instances, in which positive Institutions can possibly be subservient, of what Use can the Rite of Baptism become to dying Infants, when (not arrived at the Exercise of Reason) they are incapable of Reflection, and utterly unqualified to receive any of the foregoing Advantages? But (to suppose positive Institutions of a contrary Nature, as meritorious in themselves, abstracted from all other Considerations) shall we entertain such unworthy Ideas of God, or imagine him so capricious and arbitrary in his Dispositions, as that the Neglect, or perhaps Prejudice of Parents, in not baptizing, or dedicating their Children, should be punished in the Infants; as it must of Necessity be, if they be deprived of that Immortality, which, according to *Eugenius*, if they had been so baptized and dedicated, must have been conferred upon 'em? I shall only add, that, if it be not repugnant to the divine Wisdom, to receive Infants after Death (on the Account of Baptism, the humble Prayers and Obedience of others, and without any Virtue of their own) into a State of Felicity (see *Eugenius*); it must of Necessity be agreeable to the same Divinity to receive all the Species of Infants, proceeding from rational Creatures, after Death, into such Happiness; since all are alike subject to Mortality, and those Miseries and Pains, and without any Default of their own, which *Eugenius* suggests as what

might probably be the Reason to induce the divine Goodness; and since an Unchangeable God, will treat all Beings in one and the same Circumstances, in the same Manner, as he can't be imposed upon by worthless external Rites and unavailing Ceremonies, or be diverted from pursuing unerring Rectitude, by the imperfect, and often enthusiastick, Addresses, of superstitious and fallible Men.

I intermeddle no further in this Dispute, as to what actually becomes of Infants after Death, than to hope that a Species of such beauteous Creatures, capable of such vast Improvements, are not born only to be annihilated. I beg you will give a Place to this in your next Magazine, and you will oblige your constant Reader and frequent Admirer.

S. W.

April 10, 1740.

To W. C. concerning his Dissertation on the Origin of Temples, &c. inserted Vol. IX. p. 432, 470.

S I R,

I Return you Thanks for the Honour you do me in addressing your elaborate and ingenious Dissertation to me, but must own myself to be so far from being convinced by it of what you intend it to prove, that I am the rather confirmed in my former Opinion, when I see Men so well read and learned have so little advancement against it.

What you undertake to prove is, (1) That the ascribing of the Origin of Temples to the Heathens is not injurious to Revealed Religion, and that it is not inconsistent with our Notions of the Deity to suppose that his Servant Moses, or he himself, copied that, and other religious Customs, from Pagan Originals. (2) That this in Fact was the Case. With regard to your first Supplication, I observe that you seem to doubt whether Moses had the express Command of God for building the Tabernacle, or erected it without any Revelation for that Purpose; whilst in one Place you indeed grant that "*The Tab. and Temple were built by the positive Command of God, &c. p. 432;*" yet elsewhere (p. 470) you say that "*abstracting from divine Revelation Moses might have taken the Hint from Phoroneus, &c.*"; and a little after that, "*He and other Temple-Architects had equal Advantages, and Opportunities with him (Moses) considered as a mere Man (without any extraordinary Assistance of Providence) of inventing new Laws, Customs, &c.*"

Now to represent Moses as having built the Tabernacle without the Command of

God, seems to me to contradict the express Words of Scripture, where we find not only a general Command, but most particular and minute Instructions with regard to every Part both of the Building and its Furniture, even to the very Pins and Nails, and likewise Patterns and Descriptions of every Instrument and Utensil belonging to it, with a repeated Charge that he should take Care "*To make them according to their Patterns, and to all that God had shewn him in the Mount.*" Exod. xxv. and seqq. Tho' it does not, it seems, consist with your delicate Notions of the supreme Majesty, that he should condescend "*to order every minute Particlar, &c.*" but he should rather "*invest Moses with a discretionary Power and Liberty of enacting and repealing inferior Laws upon every Emergence, as should appear best to him.*" Which Doctrine seems likewise not to agree very well with a positive Law frequently injoynd in Scripture, viz.

"*Not to add to, nor diminish ought from, what God had commanded*" Besides, if the Building of the Tabernacle, either in Whole or in Part, be of the Number of Punctilio's you mention, and if Moses had no divine Command for it, I should be glad to know by what Rule we can judge when God does, or does not command a Thing, if the Letter of Scripture be no Rule for this Purpose; nay, if we may take such Liberties with it, we can be at no Certainty whether he commands any thing at all. So dangerous is it to be wise above what is written.

But to proceed, if on the other hand you abide by your first Concession, that the "*Tabernacle and Temple were both built by the positive Command of God,*" it seems somewhat odd to suppose at the same Time, that they had been erected after the Example of Heathens, tho' by the Command of God." It argues less Disrespect to the Deity to make Moses the Imitator than to attribute it directly to God himself. I always thought, that if any thing were found to proceed from God as its Author, we neither needed, nor ought, nor indeed could, have recourse to a higher Original. I imagined he was higher than the Highest, but it seems there is, at least in some Sense, and some Respects, a higher than he. For, to make him beholden to any of his Creatures for any Invention, or other Thing, is to make him so far, and in that Respect, their Inferior. So that I can't help thinking, be the Invention or Custom ever so innocent or laudable in itself, yet it is unworthy of the first Cause and Author of all Things, to take it up.

as it were, at second Hand. And much more so is it, to suppose the great Architect of the Universe, to have so poor an Invention, and to be so servile an Imitator, that he could not draw the Plan of his own Habitation, but must take the very Draught and Model of it from some old Tabernacle, &c. he had seen somewhere before. — But when I consider, more-

over, what sorry Religion-Founders the Heathens were, who was the grand Projector of all their Worship, and what impure, impious, and diabolical Rites it abounded with, to represent the Purity and Holiness of the divine Nature adopting Customs from his grand Adversary the Devil, and raking in such an abominable Sink of Filth and Corruption, in order to pick out what he should find for his Purpose, and patch up a great Part of the Religion he designed for his chosen People, seems to me to be teaching a Doctrine which at present I have not a Name for, but must own myself so very squeamish, that I cannot for the Life of me swallow or digest it. *Can any Good come out of Nazareth?* said one formerly

— With more Reason may it be ask'd, *Can any Good flow from such a Quarter as this?* Doth the same Fountain send forth sweet Water and bitter; or, do Men gather Grapes of Thorns, or Figs of Thistles?

The Opinion that God, or his Law-giver Moses, borrow'd any Customs from the Egyptians, or other Heathens, is not only contrary to our Idea of the Deity, but to the very Nature, End, and Design of the Jewish Oeconomy, and is likewise absurd and dangerous in its Consequences. For we find that, even in the Days of Joseph, the Egyptian Rites were so different from the Hebrew Customs to which the Mosaical Ceremonies were conformable, that the Egyptians might not eat Bread with the Hebrews, Gen. xliii. 32. So likewise Moses tells Pharaoh that the two Religions were so repugnant to each other, that they were obliged to sacrifice the Abomination of the Egyptians, Exod. viii. 26. They are elsewhere expressly commanded not to learn the Way of the Heathen, and not to do after the Doings of the Land of Egypt and Canaan; they were a Nation taken out of the Midst of a Nation, and were to be a peculiar People unto the Lord their God. Accordingly there runs thro' their whole Law a visible Design to separate them from other Nations for this Purpose, and to cure them of their Proneness to imitate their idolatrous Customs. To cut off all Communication with the Heathens round about them, is supposed to have been God's De-

sign in keeping them 40 Years in the Wilderness; and many of the ceremonial Laws are not otherways to be accounted for, than that they were instituted in direct Opposition to the Rites of some or other of their idolatrous Neighbours. Of this Sort are the Prohibitions of seething a Kid in his Mother's Milk, of using Honey in their Sacrifices, sowing their Fields with mingled Seed, &c. under which last, with several others analogous to it, seems to be cou'd an Injunction not to intermingle Heathen-Rites with those of their own Religion; but neither of these Usages seem to have any thing immoral in themselves, nor could they be forbidden for any other Reason than that they bore too near a Resemblance to the Rites of other Religions. Agreeably hereto, Tacitus justly observes of Moses, *Quod nobis Ritus contrariosq; ceteris mortalibus indidit.* Hist. lib. 5. c. v. Now since it appears that the Mosaic Laws were purposely designed as Barriers against Idolatry, and were formerly repugnant to the Heathen Rites and Usages, can it possibly be imagined, that the divine Wisdom would take the Rise of any of his Institutions from those very Usages he meant to barr against, and which he abominated the Semblance of? This were doing and undoing; it had been only destroying his own Design, and, in reality, giving Countenance to those very Practices which he would only seem to discourage; for the adopting of Heathen Customs would have given the greatest Sanction that could be to the Religions themselves which he should adopt them from. But this is not the only Absurdity that follows from this Motion. As the Law was a Shadow of Good Things to come, and every Rite of it was typical of something under the Christian Dispensation; as the Tabernacle likewise, both in its Form and Structure, and in all its Parts, Use, and Utensils, prefigured the Messiah in his Transactions, to suppose that this Tabernacle was built after a Heathen Model, and that this Law, or any of its Rites and Ceremonies, were derived from Heathenism, is so far, tho' in a remoter Sense, to derive Christianity from Heathenism too. Upon the Whole, therefore, I appeal to yourself, upon second and maturer Thoughts, if your Opinion, when thoroughly canvass'd and considered in all its Consequences, does not tend to hurt Revealed Religion, even its Essentials, whatever great Names it is patronized by, and if I had not sufficient Reason to say, that it left it upon a weak and sandy Foundation. I hope therefore you will acquit me of all that

that *Preenſenſe* and *Squeamiſhneſs* you ſurmiſe I am affected with, as I do you of all the Abſurdities conſequent upon your Opinion, which tho' fairly chargeable upon it, I am far from charging you with maintaining them. For the moſt candid Minds have their Prejudices for their favourite Notions, which hinder them to ſee their dark Sides, tho' viſible enough to others. It would give me a very ſenſible Pleaſure could I imagine I had in any Meaſure contributed to remove yours.

Feb. 23, 1740. *A Curate of S—P.*

Mr URBAN,

THE Phænomenon of divers Spectrums by a plain Mirror, propoſed in your laſt Mag. by G. S. is what ſome Years ago I firſt obſerved, and has oftentimes ſince offered me an agreeable Amuſement; and if you think proper to infer the following Particulars relating to the Properties of Glaſs, and the Circumſtances of the Phænomenon, which are the Reſult of many Experiments, it may ſerve to facilitate the Explication of the true Cauſes thereof, and afford an uſeful Speculation to your optical and philoſophical Readers.

1. Not all plain Mirrors, but ſome only, will exhibit a Plurality of Spectrums, or Images. I have one by me which will by no means give more than one ſingle Image of the moſt luminous Object.

2. Some plain Mirrors will exhibit but three, others but four or five, ſome ſix or ſeven Images; and I have that will ſhew eight, nine, and ſometimes I have ſeen the Shine of the Tenth.

3. Not only plain Mirrors, but convex and concave ones, exhibit the ſame Multiplicity of Images, if the Glaſs be of the ſame Sort.

4. Nor is this the Property of Speculums only, for the ſame Phænomena are exhibited by Lenſes any how figured, with this Difference only, that the Images are in a contrary Poſition.

5. The brighter the Object, the more numerous are its Images; for which Reaſon the Moon, or a large Candle rather, is the fitteſt Object for this Purpoſe. The Sun being too bright for the naked Eye, its Image taken in a darken'd Chamber is the moſt delightful Subject for this Experiment.

6. In viewing theſe Images of the Sun or a Candle, the ſecond is always brighteſt; tho' the firſt is generally moſt diſtinct, and beſt defined; for in that I can ſee the Spots in the Sun better than in the brighteſt, or any other.

7. The more obliquely the Rays fall on the Glaſs; the more numerous the I-

mages appear, and the more diſtant from each other; and when the Obliquity is very great, the firſt Spectrum will be the brighteſt.

8. I have one Glaſs which will always ſhew the middle Image the brighteſt, and the reſt fainter on each Side.

9. But what is ſtranger, I have tried another Piece, which exhibits two Rows of Images, one above the other; tho' not ſo perfect as the ſingle ones.

10. The Images are at unequal Diſtances from each other, which are greater or leſs, as is the Diſtance of the Candle or the Eye.

11. If you turn the Glaſs round, the Images altogether move round the brighteſt, which keeps in the Centre.

12. If the Rays be reflected a ſecond Time, you'll have as many Rows of Candles, or Solar Images, in the ſecond Glaſs, as you had ſingle ones in the firſt; and a third Glaſs gives you as many Courſes of thoſe Rows multiplied one above the other; which makes a moſt ſurpriſing Spectacle if well ordered.

13. In the Dark-Chamber, the Reſlected Cylinders of Rays which form the firſt and ſecond Images of the Sun, and ſometimes the third, are viſible; but the others are too rare or thin to be ſeen.

14. As the Glaſs in the Scioptic Ball is, ſtrongly enlighten'd by the Sun, ſo it affords a moſt diſtinct and beautiful Multiplicity of Images in the Looking-Glaſs, which are in a Poſition contrary to thoſe of the Solar Images reflected.

15. If you move your Eye thro' all the Cylinders of reflected Rays, you will ſee the Sun thro' each correſpondent Glaſs, but fainter and fainter.

16. When I ſee the Sun very near the Images of the Lens, I obſerve there are white central Spots, perfectly round, which move about on the Spectrums of the Lens, like ſecondary ſmall Images; whence they proceed I cannot conjecture.

Theſe, Sir, are the principal Affections of this odd Property of Glaſs that I can at preſent recollect. I ſhould be glad to ſee them rationally accounted for, which I can't ſee can be done from the common Laws of Reflection and Refraction. It ſeems to ariſe from ſome ſpecial Texture and Diſpoſition of the Particles of Glaſs in the Form of Laminæ, or thin Plates, which compoſe its Subſtance; tho' I muſt confeſs I can yet think of no Hypotheſis but what ſome Experiment or other preſently contradicts. I am,

S I R,

Chicheſter.

April 16, 1740.

Yours, &c.

B. MARTIN

MR. URBAN,

I HAD the Pleasure of yours in relation to the Altar I sent you, which was so much more necessary, as having procur'd Baron *Clark's* own Remarks on the Reading since I wrote to you. It may now be published, with the Conjectures of two of the best Antiquaries of the Age (the Baron and Mr *Ward*). I have drawn them up as below.

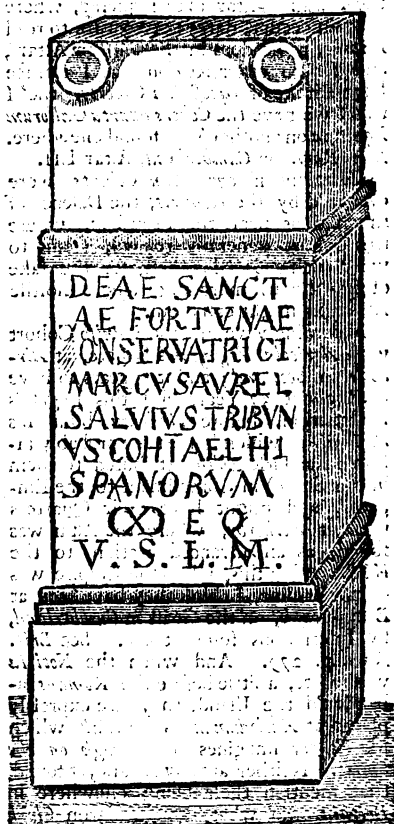
THIS remarkable ALTAR to FORTUNE was lately discover'd in a outer Room of a Bath at Netherby, it being, as Baron *Clark* conjectures, a peculiar Ceremony in the Worship of that Goddess, to purify the Priest and People with Water. That judicious Antiquary grounds his Opinion on a *Yorkshire* Altar, dedicated to the same Power; for which I refer you to *Horsley's Brit. Romana*, Page 304.

The Letters are very fair, but attended with considerable Difficulty in the Reading, by means of the peculiar Signature ∞ at Bottom, which the Baron says was the ancient Manner of writing M; and indeed it appears to be so from *Ol. Wormius's Runic Characters*. See also *Hicks's Antiq. literat. Septentr.* He therefore assigns three various Readings to it as below.

PRINCEPS FORTUNE CONSILII
FALVIVS TRIBUNUS COHORTIS
PRIME MILLE EQUITUM
1. MILLE EQUITUM
2. MILLIARIA EQUITATA
3. CVM MILLE EQUITIBUS
VOTUM SOLVIT LUBEN MERITO

Of these he prefers the two first, and chiefly the second.

Mr *Ward* thinks it should be read *MILITVM EQUESTRIVM*; and, if the Baron's first Method, and this be right, what a Profession of Criticism would have been said to *Salmasius*, *Lipsius*, *Causabon*, &c. concerning *equestrian Cohorts*, had this signal Stone been discovered a few Centuries sooner! I know not but these Disputes about *equestrian Cohorts* might have also induced Mr *Horsley* to read the like Signature *milliaria*, or *millenaria* Co-



horts in a *Durham* Inscription of the *Flavialorum Cranei* (a Spanish People). See *Brit. Rom.* p. 295. But as the *Cohors milliaria* seems to be a general Name for every *ist Cohors*, I should rather prefer the *mille equitum* or *militum equestrium*, because the *Cohors prima* and *milliaria* appear to me one of them superfluous.

There is, if I mistake not, but one other Stone yet discovered that has a like Signature, and that is in the University of *Glasgow*, where it occurs four Times together on the same Altar, and must be there a Numeral. See *Brit. Rom.* p. 197.

Mr *Horsley* conjectures that the *Romans* have made a Ligature of the direct and reverted C, connected with the Numeral X, for ten Hundred, or a Thousand, as thus ∞ and so that Signature came in Use for *mille*; if so, it must admit of no other Reading but *mille Equitum*.

* The Epithet *Sanctae* seems apply'd to this Goddess on no other of her Altars yet found in Britain.

† *Falvius* I read *Alvius*, there being no F in the Original.

‡ This Cohort was never known to have garrison'd Netherby before this Altar was discovered.

tum: And yet the same Gentleman, in the *Durham Altar* above quoted, where it again occurs, dares not venture to read it *mille*, as he does in the *Glasgow Altar*; and for no other Reason that I can see but a Dislike of *equestrian Cohorts*, tho' I think we have the *Cohors quarta Gallorum Equitum* on another Altar found elsewhere. *Brit. Rom.* on *Cumberland*, Altar LII.

Certainly if *equestrian Cohorts* were ever us'd by the *Romans*, the Defence of the Stations near the Frontiers, where this Cohort generally resided, seems to want such a Garrison most, for the sake of expeditious marching, where hostile Attempts might call them.

Accordingly we find the *Spanish Cohort* with *Agricola*, *Vespasian's Legate*, at *Airdoch* in *Scotland*; and it appears to have been about 37 Years after this Legate's Resignation, before *Hadrian* built his *Valium*, at which Time they probably assum'd the Title *Ælia* (attributed to them in this Stone) in Compliment to the Emperor, and might have their Quarters then at *Netherby*, where the Altar was found, as an advanced Station to the *Wall*. After this, when the Empire was on the decline, I think they have been at *Ellenborough*, on the Coast in *Cumberland*, by Inscriptions found there. See *Brit. Rom.* p. 279. And when the *Notitia* was wrote, a little before the *Romans* abandon'd the Island, they are expressly placed at *Axelodunum* on the *Wall*, which Mr *Horsley* imagines to be *Brugh on the Sands*. Neither are any Altars yet found, that mention their being elsewhere in *Britain*. So what Reason *Baron Clark* has for calling *Netherby Æsica*, I know not; without the Affinity of the Name to *S River Esk* be the sole Motive. Mr *Horsley* supposes it to be the *Castra Exploratorum*, but seems to ground his Conjectures entirely on the itinerary Distance from *Garlisle*, which is certainly no safe Guide.

Those that would enquire farther into the Nature of *equestrian Cohorts*, may consult *Brit. Rom.* Ch. VI. Book I. *Netherby* is about ten Miles North of the *Wall*; there are several other Pieces of Antiquity at it, but as they are already published, I shall take no farther Notice of them. Our Maps of *Cumberland* are strangely mistaken with respect to the Situation of Places thereabouts.

April 12, 1740.

G. S.

P. S. I have another curious Fragment of an ALTAR, lately plow'd up at *Boulness*, to send you when I have Time to slide to see it.

Universal Spectator, March 29 and April 5

IN the Course of Courtship many things are said and wrote which the Parties may think to be little more than Expressions of Civility, and no way binding, as if they were making a formal and legal Contract. But since of late all promissory Expressions of Marriage have been interpreted as engaging in a Contract, the two following Letters, occasion'd by the Breach of such an Obligation, will, 'tis hop'd, be a proper Caution to the Female Sex not to make any promissory Engagements of such a Nature, if they are not determined speedily to put them in Execution. I cannot see what Pretence can be given for People to enter into these mutual Engagements to marry, long before they intend to Solemnize their Nuptials. I look on them as the rash Salicks of an amorous Rolly, which should be guarded against with the utmost Care. For tho' I cannot carry such Promises to so great a Height as some do, yet I look on the Breach of them to be an Act of much Injustice, and for the Common Law allows an Action to be brought, and the Party injur'd to be repair'd in Damages, according to the State of the Persons and Fortunes.

A Letter from a Gentleman in Hackney to a Dear in London, occasion'd by the Breach of a Marriage Contract; with the Dear's Answer.

S I R,

I Hope you will excuse the Trouble I here give you, and at your Leisure will be so good as to favour me with an Answer. The immediate Occasion of it is this: Some Years ago I was in Company with a Lady, who was in all Respects as agreeable to me, as if she had been made on Purpose for me: I was then twenty-three, and she was twenty-seven; I could not help making my Addresses to her, and it was with no little Satisfaction that I soon found her to be one;

Who wou'd be woo'd, and not unsought be won.

Milton, Book 6.

I therefore laid close Siege to her, and after waiting a decent Time, gain'd a complete Victory; and so transported was I with it, that when *Alexander* had conquer'd the World, I cannot think it ever gave him half that Pleasure. We contracted, and were one; she vow'd a thousand Times that nothing should ever be able to separate us: Such a Confidence did she repose in her own Heart, that she

scorped not in her Letters to declare the same Thing. The very Letters are now before me in which she says this; adding, that she was engag'd to me, and was in Honour oblig'd to stand to her Engagement, and that she never would go back from her Word without my Consent. Absence, which is usually a Death in Love, did not prove so in ours; from the Time of our Parting 'till we met again in Town, we thought of nothing but our next Meeting. She sent Word, that nothing made her uneasy but the being absent from me, and that it should be the Business of her Life to make me happy. A very advantageous Offer was made me, which I instantly refus'd, having neither Power, nor indeed Inclination to accept it. Quickly after my Affairs called me to Oxford, where I heard—how shall I bring it out—that I was in Danger of losing my better Part: It is easier to imagine, than to describe what I then felt. Upon my Return I sent her a Letter, acquainting her with what I had heard, and assuring her at the same Time that I could not believe one single Word of it; it is being in my Opinion to believe of her all that was bad: I also transcrib'd such Passages of her Letters as in the strongest Manner provid her Engagement to me, and laid them fairly before her, telling her then (as I had often done before) that I insist'd upon her Contract; vowing that I never would release her. I reminded her at the same Time of what I had refus'd for her, and assur'd her that if there were really any Foundation for such a Report, it would deprive me of all the Joy and Comfort of my Life; and all this I did in such Expressions, as the sincerest Love that ever was dictated; and such as I think would have melted any Heart but her's. The next Day, (that Day I well remember) without vouchsafing a single Line, she sent me this civil and tender Message, which was deliver'd in a suitable Manner, That she was going to be marry'd to another, but that I might do as well. This is the first Place was not true, and in the next, could not have set her at Liberty without my Consent: As I knew it would be, so it fell out; I have never since enjoy'd one single Moment, but all the intermediate Time has been one long Thought of her. I know I could have done myself Justice afterwards, but that being impossible without exposing her to the whole Nation, I chose rather to suffer myself than she should, and would sooner have died a thousand Deaths than have done it. This my Indulgence she and her Friends have looked upon: (I know not

how) as a Proof that she has done me no Injury, though I retain as quick a Sense of her ill Usage of me as I had at the very first, and think now (as I did then) that she has been guilty of all the Injustice in the World. She desir'd me to burn all her Letters, as she had mine, but as we did not part by Consent, I have not done it, and never will: Since that (as is usual in such Cases) various Excuses have been invented to extenuate her Guilt, as that she and her new Admirer were married according to the Form prescrib'd in the Book of Common-Prayer, and that therefore her Marriage must be lawful; that she has gain'd a great many thousand Pounds by the Death of a rich Uncle, which probably she never would have had, if she had been faithful to me; that she knew I lov'd her better than myself, and therefore was confident she should never suffer by me; that it is a long Time since we contracted, and that that makes her present Marriage good and valid. I think it no difficult Matter to determine in this Case, whether her Conduct can be justified or not: But because I may be prejudic'd, I am willing to transfer the Cause to you, and desire you to give me your Thoughts of it fairly and impartially: If you find it hard to be quite impartial, if there must be a little Leaning on one Side or other, I desire it may be on her's rather than on mine.

I am, SIR, yours, &c. B. M.

The Dean's ANSWER.

SIR,

EVER since I could think, I have abhor'd any thing of Falshood, and therefore, though I have not the Honour to be acquainted with you, willingly bear my Testimony against it.

If I must give you my real Thoughts, when you ask whether your Spouse can be justified in what she has done, you seem too tender, for I shall make no Scruple of pronouncing her base, cruel, and ingrateful: To convince her of her great Baseness, let her consider, that marrying another when she was engag'd to you, was a scandalous Violation of that plain Rule of Right Reason, *The doing as she would be done by*: Ask her, whether she herself would have car'd to have been so us'd by you, and if she would not (as undoubtedly she would not) why then did she use you in such a Manner? But this is not all; it was base to the very last Degree, as it was directly contrary to that eternal and immutable Rule of Right, *The giving to every Man that which is his own*; she was contracted to you, and thereby she became

came your Property and Possession, and no one could possibly have any Right to her without your *Consent*, which you peremptorily refus'd to give to the very last. She was of Age when she contracted, and you were her own *voluntary Choice*; she gave it under her own Hand that she was engag'd to you, declares herself miserable in your Absence, assures you her Love was equal to your own, (I am convinc'd she could have said nothing stronger) and that nothing should ever be able to separate her from you. What could the most affectionate Wife in the World say more? Was there ever a Precontract, if this be not one? Here was your mutual Agreement to have each other, which is all that is essential to Marriage; and though we ought for the Sake of Decency and Order, and for several prudential Considerations, to declare this Agreement afterwards in publick, as the Law directs; yet this publick Declaration of it adds no Force or Virtue to it, nor can possibly make it more obliging. Is not a Contract a Contract, let it be made where it will? Can there any Reason be assign'd why a publick Contract should be more binding than a private one? She had already dispos'd of her Person and Fortune to you, and therefore it was now too late to dispose of them to any other; and I do aver, that she had as much Right to give away your Estate as herself. Thus in Reason we easily see, that to declare this Action base, is only to declare that dishonest Actions are base, & sure is too plain to need a formal and solemn Proof.

If from the Bar of Reason we go to the Sacred Writers, we shall find that the betrothed Person was absolutely and entirely his to whom she was betrothed, and he was her's, inasmuch that it was Death for either of them to have correspondence with any other; Thus we read, *Deut. xxii. 23, 24. That if a Damsel, that is a Virgin, be betrothed unto an Husband, and a Man find her in the City and lie with her; that then they should both be brought out unto the Gate of that City, and stoned with Stones that they died, the Damsel because she cried not, being in the City, and the Man because he had humbled his Neighbour's Wife*; that is, committed Adultery with her. Where it is also worth observing, that the Parties, tho' they were only betrothed, are yet expressly call'd Husband and Wife: As the *Holy Virgin* is call'd *Joseph's Wife*, tho' she was only espous'd to him, as we read, *Matt. i. 18, 20.* And hence it is that a learned Prelate has very justly observ'd, that Persons contracted to one another

are prohibited by the Law of God to marry against such Precontract; Dr *Gibson's Codex*.

If from hence we descend lower, and consult the Antiquities of the Christian Church, we shall find the Ecclesiastical Law exceedingly severe against all Perfidiousness and Falseness, and Breach of espousal Contracts: The Council of *Elberis* orders, that if either the Man or the Woman, who were espous'd, broke the Faith of their Espousals, they should for their Crime be kept back three Years from the Communion; *Conc. Elib. Can. 54.* And the Council of *Trullo* determines it to be downright Adultery, for a Man to marry a Woman that was betrothed to another, during the Life of him who had espous'd her; *Conc. Trull. Can. 98.* And indeed it is upon the Supposition of Adultery only, that the injured innocent Person may lawfully marry another. And it is certain that in the Reign of *Edward VI.* unless there was a voluntary Release of each Person, it was esteem'd Adultery for either of them to marry any body else, and the Ecclesiastical Judges were empower'd to give Sentence in Favour of the Precontract, and to require that Matrimony be solemniz'd and consummated between the Persons contracted, though one of them may be actually married to, and have Issue by another Person, 2 *Ed. 6.* Our own excellent Church, which (to say the least of it) comes nearest the Primitive Church of any in the World, has taken all possible Care to prevent such unlawful Marriages. When the Licence is granted, it is upon the greatest Caution and Security that there is no Precontract, the Person who takes it swearing that he neither knows nor believes there is any, and thereby pledges his very Soul for the Truth of what he says: And so far is the Church from pretending to give a Right where there was none before, that it expressly declares all that Solemnly, Form, and Ceremony, to signify just nothing, if there be a Precontract, but to be null and void of themselves, as being so from the very Beginning; and this original Nullity has these Effects, that the Wife is barr'd of Dower, and the Issue illegitimate; *Gibson's Codex*. Nor indeed is it possible for the Form of Matrimony (however excellent) to make Evil Good, to make Darkness Light, or make that cease to be a Contract and binding which is really so.

A great deal more might be said to prove the Baseness of it, but I am afraid of being tedious.

Her

Her Friends not giving their Consent is nothing, since she was of Age, and her Engagement was absolute; her own Words are, *Nothing should ever be able to part you*. And then it being a long Time since it was done, makes the Case much worse; for continuing so long the Injury has been a Sort of daily repeating of it, a continual renewing of the Injustice she has done you: But I am tir'd of the ingrateful Subject, and all I can add, is, that after having examin'd the Matter, with all the Impartiality I could, I declare I think he has been guilty of the greatest of Crimes, under the greatest of Aggravations. I am, SIR,

Your most obedient, &c. M. O.

The Craftsman, April 12. N^o 719.

A Conversation between Mr John Tar, Mariner, and Mr Thomas Lobster, a Foot Soldier in one of his Majesty's royal Regiments of Guards.

Lobster. DEAR Jack, thou art welcome home.—What News from the West-Indies?

Tar. Tom, han't you heard of our glorious Success at *Porto Bello*?—Why I'll tell you now.—We took this Place, and several damn'd *Guarda Costas* lying there, blew up all the Fortifications, brought away, or destroy'd all the Cannon, and—

Lobster. Prithce, Jack, hold a little; for you seem to talk like a Traveller.—Why you must have had a vast Fleet and a very great Army to do all this.

Tar. No, you Fool; we did it with six Men of War only, and about a Couple of Hundred of you Landmen, whom the noble Governor of *Jamaica* was kind enough to lend us; for the *Admiral* had none sent with him from Home.

Lobster. Surely, Jack, this can't be true.—You must rodomontade a little.

Tar. Ey, ey, that's just like one of you Fair-weather Sparks, who make a very pretty Figure in *Hyde Park*, at a Review, with your tuck'd-up Hair, and powder'd Shoulders.—No, no, Tom; Mefrs, we went to work in good Earnest; and I believe the proud *Spanish Dons* will think to alter their Note for the future.—Marry! they have now Reason enough to repent of calling us *tame EnglishHens*; for they have found us to be truebred fighting Cocks.—Not rake *Porto Bello* with six stout Ships of War, and such a brave Commander at their Head!—Why, I'll tell thee, Tom; I heard our Purser say that *Admiral Vernon* declar'd, in a certain Place, several Years ago, that he would undertake to make himself Master of that Place with

the same Number of Ships; and I verily believe o' my Conscience that if he had had the whole Navy Royal of *Great Britain* under his Command, he would not have taken one Ship more with him; for he was resolv'd, d'ye see, to make his Word good, and Faith so he has.—May hap, some People, who laugh'd at him for the Proposal, as I am told, don't thank him in their Hearts for the Execution of it; but I am sure every honest Sailor does, and whenever he wants Recruits for his Fleet, there will be no Occasion for Pressing, and (what do you call them?) *Embargoes*. They'll be ready enough to enter Volunteers, when they see that something is to be done.

Lobster. Well but, Jack, didn't you lose a Power of Men in this Action?

Tar. A Power of Men!—No—We hadn't above twenty Men kill'd and wounded; but tho' an hundred or two of us had been knock'd o' the Head, what's that in so glorious a Victory?—Ah! Tom, I with you had took any Advice, when you got *Dolly* the Milkmaid with Child, and gone to Sea with me, instead of listning for a Soldier, and loitering away your Time at home.

Lobster. Leek ye, Jack, don't grow scurrilous, and abuse your Betters; for you can't be so ignorant as not to know that we have the Tale of *Gentlemen Soldiers*; whereas you are call'd nothing but *Tar-pawlians* at best.—Why look ye here, Jack; does not this new red Coat, laced Hat, and a Sword by my Side, look more genteel than your old pitch'd Jacket, and dirty'd Pair of Trowsers?—If you have done your King and Country more Service than us, as you pretend, it is not our Fault. We durst not fight without Orders any more than you; and whenever we receive them you shall see that we'll execute them with the same Resolution.—As for your Flears about loitering at Home, I defy your Word; for I assure you I am no Faggot, and therefore am oblig'd to do double Duty for much less Pay than you.—But what Reason have I to believe all your Braggadocios about taking *Porto Bello*, and God knows what?

Tar. Why, you filly Dog, have you never seen the fine congratulating Address, as I think they call it, to the King's Majesty, with another from the City of London to the same Tune, and how as *Admiral Vernon* was presented with the Freedom of the City, to be sent over to him in a great Gold Box?

Lobster. No, not I. We never read any Thing but the *Gazetter* and the *Farthing Post*. The first, you must know,

is always sent Free-coſt to our Quarters, and we now and then make a Shift to club for the Other. As for your (what d'y'e call them?) *Craft*—*Craftsmen*, and *Common Senſes*, we ſhould ſtand a fair Chance of running the Gauntlet, or being ty'd Neck and Heels, if we were caught reading of them; for our *Serjeant* ſays that they are fill'd with Nothing but *Treafon* and *Sedition*, and *Faſtion*, and *Pogery* and *Blafphemy*—'Sblood! if theſe fine Wits were to be try'd by the *Mutiny-Act* and a *Court-Martial*, as we poor Devils are, they'd ſoon be ſick of that Lay.

Tar. May be ſo; for I don't pretend to know any Thing of your Politicks at Land; but I am told that they go to every Sea-Port Town in all the King's Kingdoms—I have read above an hundred of them at *Jamaica*, without any Danger of the *Bilboes*, or a *Caſo'ninesails*—Nay, I have many a Time ſeen our Captain himſelf read them upon Quarter-Deck; and methought he ſeem'd to look as tho' he was pleas'd with'n.—By the Mefſ, I am ſure they are no Friends to the *Spaniards*, and ſpeak very civilly of us poor *Sailors*.—What have you *Red-coats* done to put'n out of Humour?

Lobſter. Why Nothing as all, *Jack*, that I know of.

Tar. Fleſh! *Tom*, I believe thou haſt nick'd it; for I don't hear that you have done any Thing of late, beſides playing the Devil at your Quarters, and burthening the Pariſhes with baſe Children.

Lobſter. 'Sblood! What's all this to the Purpoſe about your mighty Doings at *Porto Bello*?

Tar. Why I tell thee, *Jack*, once and again, and am ready to take my corporal Oath on't, that every Tittle I have told thee is as true as the Bible-Book.—God forbid that I ſhould take the Name of the holy Scriptures in vain, as you reprobate Landmen do?

Lobſter. Nay, as for that, *Jack*, I believe we are much upon the Square; for I have heard ſay that there is as much ſwearing, and curſing, and damning, in the midſt of a *Sea-Fight*, as there ever was amongſt us at the *Tilt-Yard*. So let us e'en ſhake Hands upon that Score.—But how came it to paſs that *Porto Bello* was not taken long ago, ſince it might have been ſo eaſily done? For I am told that a Fleet was ſent thither upon the ſame Errand, I don't know how long ago, of above three Times the Number of Ships; but after lying there for ſeveral Months, and loſing a Mort of Men, they were oblig'd at laſt to come away without doing any Thing, as you ſay of us Landmen. Nay, and I was farther

told that this Fleet was commanded by as brave an Admiral as yours, let he be as brave as he will.

Tar. Prethee, *Tom*, hold thy Tongue.—Compariſons are odious.—I hadn't the Honour to ſerve the Crown of England at that Time.—But ſeveral Men in our Fleet, who were there, ſpoke mainly in the Praise of Admiral *Hafter*; what a Longing he had to thrash the Jackets of the *Spaniards*.—But what then?—'Tis not in every Body's Power to do as they would.—Some People talk as tho' his Hands were ty'd behind him; and then you know, *Tom*, that Nobody can ſtir.—Others pretend that his Orders miſcarry'd by the Way.—And all of 'them agree that the Admiral himſelf was not in Fault.—But what's that to me? I don't care, d'y'e ſee, to meddle nor make with State Affairs.—I'll vouch only for what I have ſeen with my own Eyes, and leave the reſt to my Betters.—I'll do my Duty, whenever I am commanded; and that, I think, is enough in all Conſcience for *Jack Tar*.

Lobſter. Ay, and for *Tom Lobſter* too.—There I agree with you.—But prethee, *Jack*, give me a little Account how you perform'd all theſe great Exploits.

Tar. Why I'll tell thee, *Tom*, if ſo be thou can't have any Patience.—We ſail'd from *Jamaica* on the glorious 9th of November, and on the 21ſt of the ſame Month we arriv'd before the *Iron-Caſtle*.

Lobſter. An *Iron Caſtle*!—Nay, now I am ſure, *Jack*, you begin to rodemonſtrate.

Tar. No, you Puppy, I didn't ſay an *Iron Caſtle*; that is to ſay, I did not ſay that it was all made of Iron; but it was made of thick Stone Walls, as ſtrong as Iron, and ſtronger too, for aught I know, and therefore it is call'd the *Iron-Caſtle*, or the *Iron-Fort*.—Now I hope you are ſatisfy'd.

Lobſter. Well, but how did you take this *Iron-Stone-Caſtle*, or whatever you call it; for it is a Riddle to me?

Tar. How did we take it?—He, he, he!—Why our Admiral ply'd to the Windward in Line of Battle; but the Wind proving Eaſterly, he luſt'd up as near to the Fort as he could, and—

Lobſter. A Pox upon all your dama'd *Sea-Phraſes*!—I know nothing of your Winds and your Windwards, nor your Luſſing and Puſſing—Let me have it in plain, down-right Engliſh.

Tar. Why then I'll tell thee in one Word, as I told thee before, that we took the Place with all their Ships and Cannon, blew up their Fortifications, and left the Port without any Defence.

Lobſter.

Lobster. Well, Jack, I find that you got a deal of Honour by this Expedition; but what signifies Honour, without some Profit?

Tar. Profit, you Fool!—Why we got a great deal of Profit—Look ye here, Tom, how this Pocket is lin'd with *Tellow-Boys*, and the other with *Pieces of Eight*.—Come, there's one for you, which is as much as your whole Week's Pay; and if thou'lt drink the *Admiral's* Health, with all the brave Officers and Seamen under his Command, I'll treat thee with a *Can of Flip*, or a *Tiff of good Rum Punch*, which we took from the *Spaniards*.—Egad! We swam in it at *Porro-Bello* and *Jamaica*, and I have made a Shift to bring a Parcel of it home, tho' the Custom-House Officers made a good Look-out after us.

Lobster. Ay, now Jack, thou begin'st to talk Reason.—Shew me only a little of that same *Spanish Rum Punch*, and I shall be convinc'd; for I once happen'd to hear the *Chaplain of our Regiment* say that *Rum* was much more wholesome, and pleasanter to the Palate than *Gin*.

Tar. Here, *Kate*, make a good Sneaker of *Rum Punch*.—Nay, don't run away, before the Words are out of my Mouth.—An', d'ye see, put a Bisket and some Nutmeg in't.—That's our Way at Sea, Friend Tom. May hap, it may'nt be to your Liking.

Lobster. Yes, yes, I never quarrel with a Bowl of Punch, make it how you will.—But, Jack, I suppose by all this, that you had rare Plunder in the Town.

Tar. No, Tom,—Our *Admiral* was a little squeamish-stomach'd about that; for all your brave Men, d'ye see, are apt to be too good natur'd.—Egad! We were all going to gut the Houses first, and then pull them down about their Ears; but the *Spanish Gouverneur* hung out a cowardly white Flag, as much as to say we have enough; and sent a Message to the *Admiral*, desiring to ca-ca-capitulate; ay, capitulate; that's the Word, with an Offer of a good round Sum of Money to save the Town, which our *Admiral* accepted, and generously distributed it amongst us.

Lobster. Zounds! I must needs say that was bravely done, indeed.

Tar. Bravely done! Why I'll tell thee what he did besides.—You must have heard as how Captain *Jenkins* had one of his Ears cut off by a damn'd bloody-minded Captain of a *Spanish Privateer*.

Lobster. Heard it!—Ay, and so hath every Body.

Tar. Why then, Tom, you must know that we took this barbarous Dog at *Porro-Bello*.

Lobster. Ay! and what did you do with him?

Tar. Od's-fish; We were going to cut off both his Ears; and then hang him upon the *Yard-Arm*; but our *Admiral*, as I said before, being a very good-natur'd Gentleman, would'nt let us.—But Egad! He gave'n a Flea in's Ear, and told'n tho' he forgave him this Time, if ever he met with'n again, he should be us'd as he deserv'd.

Lobster. Why Faith, Tom, I must confess that was very handsomely done.

Tar. I could tell thee a thousand Things more in his Praise.—But 'oons! where is *Kate* with the Punch?—O! here she is.—Set it down.—Come, Tom, here's a Health to *Admiral Vernon*, with all the brave Officers and Sailors under his Command.

Lobster. With all my Heart, Jack, and Confusion to the *Spaniards*.

Both. Huzza, Huzza, Huzza!

Lobster. Well, Jack, since thou are so generous, I'll drink another Health, or a Curse, call it which you please, which I'm sure you'll toast.—Here's Confusion to all the *Friends of the Spaniards*, and all the *Enemies of Admiral Vernon*, for no brave and good Man can be without *Enemies*.—D—n them both, with all my Heart!—God forgive me for Swearing!

Tar. I'll pledge thee, Tom, with all my Heart and Soul, in a Bumper.

Both. Confusion to the *Spaniards*; Confusion to all the *Friends of the Spaniards*; and Confusion to the *Enemies of Admiral VERNON*!—Huzza, huzza, huzza!

From Common Sense, April 12. N^o 167.

THIS Paper is taken up with Extracts from two Pamphlets, one entitled *The State of the Rise and Progress of our Disputes with Spain*; in which it is observed, that thro' the whole Course of our Negotiation with Spain, it never was so much as insisted on by our Ministers that Spain should renounce her Pretension of searching and visiting *British* Ships. The most that was obtain'd, was a Declaration signed at *Seville* in 1732, containing two Articles. By the first, the *Guarda Costas* in *America* were to give Security to their own Governors to answer any Damages they should unjustly occasion; by the other, our Men of War were not, under any Pretence, to protect Ships carrying on an unlawful Trade on the Coasts of his Catholic Majesty. On this Declaration the Author of the Pamphlet remarks, 1. That the Stipulations, general and weak as they are, concern only the Behaviour

of the *Spaniards* in the Execution of their Pretension, which is thereby admitted.

2. The *Spaniards* give no Security against personal Cruelties so often exercised by them on the Subjects of *Great Britain*.

3. By this Declaration we solemnly admit of Regulations of which we know nothing — the Laws and Ordinances of the *Indies*. We know not what they are, and the *Spaniards* may, at any time, make them speak what Language serves their present Purpose. 4. These Laws are not only unknown, changeable at Will, and therefore purely arbitrary, but a Rule which it is against the Law of Nations, and the very Dictates of *Common Sense* to admit: Because, altho' when the Subject of another Nation trades with them, and is in their Country, he is subject, no doubt, to their domestick Regulations, unless exempted from them by particular Stipulations, yet these Regulations shall not be extended to affect the Subject of another Country when he is not in theirs. 5. To allow *Spanish* Men of War to cruise on our Merchantmen, was to give up the Interest and Honour of the Nation; yet, to stipulate that this should be done by Men of War under the Commission of the King of *Spain*, and not by Privateers fitted out and commission'd by *Spanish* Governors, might seem to carry some Regard to the good Treatment, at least, of the *British* Merchants and Mariners. This our M—— did, or rather made a Shew of doing; for they departed from it on the first Difficulty made by Don *Patinho*, thereby relinquishing the only Measure they then seem'd incineable to take, that might in any Degree appear favourable to the Subjects of *Great Britain*. —

The other Pamphlet is intitled, *Britain's Mistakes in the Commencement and Prosecution of the present War*. This Author (says Mr *Common Sense*) is of the same Opinion with all the rest of the World, that it is pity the War had not been entered into many Years ago. "The Obstinacy of the *Spaniards*, he says, is not causeless. A Pusillanimity in our Conduct has been the Cause of Obstinacy in theirs. No Court in the World will expressly order their Subjects to make Satisfaction and Restitution, if they are not compell'd to give such Orders by a peremptory Demand from the Court whose Subjects have been injured. If we had made such a Demand for the first *British* Ship that was unjustly seized, it would have been comply'd with; but by our accepting conditional Orders, and their continuing their Depredations, our Demands at last amounted to such a Sum, as was

worth 9 while of a Nation to contend for."

As to the present War, I believe, the Author thinks it should have been begun as soon as it was resolved upon, which, no doubt, might be done against so weak an Enemy; he supposes it was resolved upon early in the Summer; his Words are to this Effect:

"Soon after the Beginning of June ten Regiments were brought from *Ireland*, for what Purpose I cannot comprehend; — a hot Prefr for Seamen was begun, — an Embargo laid upon our Trade, — Proclamations published for encouraging Seamen to enter into his Majesty's Service, — Orders issued for making a very large Addition to our Land-Forces, — the Right Hon. *Horatio Walpole*, Esq; his Lady, and Family, sent upon an extraordinary Ambassy to *Holland*, and as great Noise made thro' the whole Nation, as if we had been upon the Brink of being invaded by a new *Spanish Armada*, or of entering upon one of the most dangerous and desperate Wars this Nation was ever engaged in. — These alarming Preparations we should have had no Occasion for, if we had begun to prepare about the End of *March*; and considering what hath since happened, I can see no Effect they have had, but that of distressing our Trade, preventing the usual Supply of Coals for the City of *London*, which hath this Winter been most severely felt, amusing our own People, and giving Warning to our Enemies to take Care of themselves, which they did in the most effectual Manner they could, by sending eight or ten Advice-Boats one after another, which they were permitted to do without Interruption, to their *Alfogue* Ships then upon their Return from *America*, to steer the most proper Course for avoiding falling into the Hands of our Squadron.

We see the following Character of Mr MOORE's TRAVELS to AFRICA, in the History of the Works of the Learned for the Month of January. — We are entirely Strangers to the Writer of it, neither can we guess; tho' we know several Persons of great Genius and Erudition, who correspond with the Editor. It will not, perhaps, be unentertaining to our Readers, and may give the World some Idea of the Fidelity they may expect, if Mr MOORE should, as we hope he will, publish his Voyages to *GEORGIA*, of which he has likewise kept a Journal.

IN the Preface the Author makes an Apology for his want of Invention, Still

Style, Learning and the Ornaments of Eloquence, laying no Claim to any of those Accomplishments, but valuing himself only upon the Truth of his Relations; adding, "that it is not the Manner of Writing, thar is to say, the Description of a Country much talk'd of, little known, which therefore must please in the following Relation: I therefore, besides my Journal, thought it my Duty to spare no Pains in giving the Reader, from the best Authors, a general Notion of the Countries from the River *Gambia* to the more known ones along the *Mediterranean Sea*." This is effectually accomplish'd in the Book: The Letter to the Publisher gives a curious Description of the State and Government of the great Continent of *Africa*, from the earliest Accounts to the present Time: The Author of this Letter is, probably, a Man of great Learning and Judgment; this appears by his many Citations from *Homer*, *Ovid*, *Lusitan*, *Leo the African*, and several other Authors, ancient and modern, and by his Manner of treating the Subject. The Translations from Writers, viz. the *Nubian* Geographer, and *Leo the African*, are very large, accurate, and well chosen to answer the End proposed by our Author; and there is prefixed to them a very good Introduction concerning those Writers, their Lives, Means of coming at a due Knowledge of the Matters they treat of, the Times they lived in, and the Editions of their Works, which can't fail to entertain the more curious Readers. To these Translations there are added, an Extract of *Ludolphus's* History of *Ethiopia*, concerning the Source of the *Nile*; and an Extract from *Herodotus*. From what is said in the Letter to the Publisher, and from the several Translations and Extracts, and in the Journal itself, it will not appear improbable, that this mighty River *Gambia*, upon which our Author made his Voyages into the Inland Parts of *Africa*, is but one Branch of the *Nile*; but whether the *Nile* does really divide, flowing Part into the *Mediterranean Sea*, and Part to an immense Distance into the *Atlantic Ocean*, and whether the *Gambia* be one of the Branches of the *Nile*, our Author pretends not to decide; but says, he hath laid all the Discoveries that have yet been made before the Reader.

Concerning the Journal itself, the Author gives this modest Account in the Preface: "I kept the Journal when in *Gambia* not with any Design of printing it, but to improve myself, and keep in my Mind the Things worth Notice. I was then very young, and had neither Time

nor Capacity to make those Observations which the learned World might desire; but what I have set down is true, and is an exact Account of a wild Country. I have not attempted to embellish the Work, since I am persuaded, that Readers will make Allowances for the Age of the Journalist, and will rather chuse to read real Facts told in the plainest Way, than beautiful Works of Imagination."

This Journal has, since its first Publication, been read by many Persons who have been in and up the River *Gambia*, and by many others, who have long had Business and Correspondence there; and, upon much Enquiry, I find it is agreed on all Hands, that what the Author has wrote is true and genuine. Upon which Account I am persuaded, that whoever reads this Book will be affected with an extraordinary Pleasure and Satisfaction, when he considers that the unusual Relations he will meet with, of many surprising Things, are real Matters of Fact, and not more strange than true. And as to the Author's Complaint of want of Time and Capacity to answer the Desires of the Learned, I am of Opinion that the learned World would have had no Reason to complain if all Writers of Travels, and even Histories, had laboured under the like Wants, provided such Wants would have confined them to the like Truth of Matters of Fact, and have prevented the numberless Fictions, Surmises, Reflections, Partialities, and Embellishments, with which so many of them are filled to such a Degree, that there are not wanting Numbers of even learned Men, who are ready to pronounce many such Books, of the greatest Reputation, and written in the finest Styles, to be no better than so many Romances, Satires, or Panegyrics, and worthy of little or no Faith. In a Word, it is only from Books of the same Stamp with our Author's, where Truth, the sole Support and Foundation of true Learning, can be relied upon, that any one can be sure of getting any more real Knowledge than he had before.

In this Book there are several Copper-Plate Cuts mentioned in the Title of this Article. For Instance: The first is a large Map of the River *Gambia*, taken from an actual Survey, that River being navigable several hundred Miles; by which our Geographers, and Masters of Maps and Globes, would do well to correct their Plates, all which have been too justly complained of, with respect to great Part of the Western and Southern Coasts of *Africa*, and more especially with respect to the Inland Parts. There is also a curious

rious Draught of a Negro Town, with its two Cirks or Inclosures. Several Pictures of strange Birds and Insects. A Print of *Hamam Seaca*, King of *Bursally*, exercising his Horse, in which tho' the Artist may be said to have performed well, yet it does by no means come up to our Author's Description of the Grandeur and Beauty of that Prince, the Splendour of his Furniture, the Excellence of his Horse, nor the Wonders perform'd by him in the Management of it. There is likewise a Print, describing the Agility of the *Blacks* in ascending or climbing 40 or 50 Feet or more up the smooth Stem of the Palm-Tree to draw their Wine from it: And some others.

Among the Papers in the Appendix, there is one, N^o 3. intitled, *A Manuscript of a Paper discovering a Quarry of Gold up the River Gambia*; supposed to have been written by one who had got great Riches in the Reign of King *Charles II.* by his Progress up that River. This Paper contains a very surprising Relation, to which some Persons give an entire Credit; insomuch that it is reported that Captain *Stribbs*'s Expedition, of which the Journal at large is in this Book, was chiefly occasioned by an Intent to follow this Relator's Steps; others believe the whole to have been no more than a Fiction or Amusement; those who believe it, have to alledge, that so far as any have been able to follow the Relator's Directions, they have found what he says of the River to be true, consequently that he had been in that River. The Opponents object the mysterious Air which the Relator so much affects; his great Care to conceal himself; and above all, the great Scarcity of Gold for many hundred Miles up that River; so that the very Natives themselves either have but very little, or the *Europeans* cannot procure any considerable Quantities from them; and from hence would conclude that there are no Gold Mines thereabouts, or at least none where the Gold appears above Ground, according to the Relator's Account; because, if there were, the Negroes would not want Gold, they having among them Artists and Workers in Gold far more able than the Relator describes himself to be. But, whether this be a true or a false Relation, must be left to future Inquiries. In the mean Time our Author has done a good Service, by reviving the Paper, as it was grown very scarce, if not out of Print.

As to the Author, to the Accounts he has given of himself, it may be added, that General *Oglethorpe* was, and is his

Patron; that he has been with him, & they one or more Voyages to *Georgia*, went with him the last Time, and is now Abroad.

EXTRACT from *Pere Bougeant's Amusement Philosophique of the Language of Brutes*, continued from p. 113.

Part II. Of the Necessity of a Language among Brutes.

AS to the Possibility of the Thing, what we ordinarily call *Speaking* is the making one's self understood by a Series of articulate Words whereby Men have agreed to express such a Sentiment, and the entire Collection of these Words we call a *Language*. Brutes do not speak by a Language of this Kind. But is there no way, without this Aid, to make one's self understood, and to speak in reality? **C** Yes, certainly; Angels converse together, yet have no vocal Organ. But to wane what is Supernatural, every thing about us speaks, when we please. Do we not every day speak by a Look, a Nod, a Gesture, or the least Sign? Imagine, Madam, a Nation of Mutes: Do you think they would not understand each other, and by Cries, Gestures, and Looks, supply the Want of our Words? They would, in my Opinion, live very well in Society; After some Pains to establish sensible Signs and Expressions, they would easily teach them to their Children, who would improve in the Way of expressing themselves, and by degrees form, not indeed a Tongue, but a very distinct Language, as intelligible to them, nay, as elegant, as ours is to us.—Let us apply this to Brutes.. They have no Tongues; but why should they not have a Speech? The Thing is evidently possible. Let us

F now see if it be not necessary. 'Tis certain all Brutes are endow'd with the Understanding to provide for their Necessities and Preservation: Some Species of Brutes are made to live in Society at large, others in a Sort of consangual State, one Male, one Female, and in a Family while they rear their Young. To speak of the first Kind, What Use can Brutes make of their Understanding for the Preservation and Welfare of their Society, and of course for their own private Good, if the Members of that Society have not a common Language? It is plain that, being neither able to understand nor be understood, they could neither afford nor receive any Help, but must be in a State of perpetual Oppression. To instance the Beavers, these Animals, for Covert and Security, build them-

themselves small Huts of Clay, with wonderful Sagacity, on Piles at the Brink of a Lake. To effect this they have found the Necessity of mutual Assistance: Wherefore they associate 30 or 40, or more; and after they have pitch'd on a convenient Situation, take their different Shares of the Works; some fetch Wood, some provide Clay, which others bring lying on their Backs with their Paws up, making a sort of Cart of their Body, which a Party drags along to the Place where it to be used. There one does the Part of a Mason, another of a Labourer, a Third of an Architect. A Tree is gnaw'd off by the Ground, and falls into the Lake. They work it into Piles, which some drive, while others are forming the necessary Timbers. As all is done in perfect Order and Concert, no doubt & Lazy and Mutinous are punished: And does not so coherent and well executed an Undertaking necessarily suppose a Language among these Animals whereby they communicate their Thoughts to one another? If it were otherwise, they would, like the Builders of *Babel*, soon become incapable of acting in Concert, and obliged to give over their Enterprize. Cannot Instinct, some will object, supply the Want of a Language? Two Beavers meet and join Company, because their Instinct inclines them to be sociable. A third, then a fourth, and many others come and increase the Herd. The Society is form'd. The same Instinct moves them to fetch Wood and Clay to build their Huts, as Birds their Nests. If they seem to share the Work, it is because some of them seeing & others bring Earth take their Turn to fetch Wood; when they see part busy in preparing Mortar, they, not to remain idle, fall to shaping the Wood. All this, it seems, requires no more than Eye and Instinct. If you see Centinels posted in the Avenues, it is because in a Company there is always some one more prudent or timorous than the rest, who makes his Precautions for his own Safety a publick Advantage. This is a specious Objection, and must be examin'd to the Bottom. What is Instinct? It is a Sentiment without Reflection, whose Principle is unknown; a blind Desire, an inconsiderate Fancy, a mechanic Movement of the Soul, which prompts to do a Thing without knowing why. This Sentiment, if real, is commonly so obscure in Men as to be without Effect, except in some Instances. It is wonderful in Beasts, some say, and by it explain their most surprising Actions. This Instinct is indeed very serviceable.

But how long will they take Words for Things? 1. What we call *Instinct* is something very obscure and unknown in itself. 2. What Proofs have you that Brutes have more Instinct than Men? Prejudice in this Point has been carry'd so far as to prefer Instinct in Brutes before Reason in Men. But upon what Foundation is Human Reason thus degraded in honour to Brutal Instinct? 'Tis true, we see Birds make their Nests with great Cunning. Some Animals purge themselves with Herbs which they discover; Pigeons and many other Birds swallow Gravel to help Digestion; Storks, they say, taught Men the Use of Clysters, &c. But 3. Since we cannot refuse Knowledge to Brutes, why do we give them a needless Instinct? Why should we attribute to this unknown Instinct what may be the simple Effect of their Understanding? Since it is from a knowing Faculty that Men perform the same Operations, why should not the same Principle be also in Brutes? Is not this what we call *multiplying Beings without Necessity*, and throwing a Veil on a Thing in itself plain and perspicuous? I am persuaded that what we believe Brutes do by Instinct they do, like ourselves, in consequence of Understanding, and with Understanding. I am even apt to think that what we call Instinct is a mere *Ens Rationis*, a Name without Reality, a Remain of *Peripatetic* Philosophy. But if *Instinct* must be admitted, I will never believe that Brutes are better provided with it than Men, while no Argument is brought to prove it but Facts which I can account for from simple Understanding, and if Instinct be not sufficient for Man to guide him, it is still less sufficient for Brutes.

What we have said of Beavers, since Nature every where follows the same Rules, may be applied to Bees, Ants, and all Sorts of Brutes that live in Society. But can the same Thing be said of others, such as Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and most Kinds of Quadrupeds? I don't know, Madam, whether you perceive the Consequence of the first Step I ventured to make. If any Brutes speak, they must all speak: If Beavers and Parrots have a Language, the Oyster and Snail must have theirs too. And indeed why should Nature have refused to some of them a Privilege she has granted to the rest? Nothing would be more contrary to the Uniformity in all her Productions. I know that Nature, as sparing in Superfluities as bountiful in Necessaries, does nothing in vain. But is it not necessary that a Couple of Brutes, joined to form a Household

and Family, a Couple of Birds, for Instance, understand, and be able to impart their Sentiments one to another? Associate two Persons absolutely dumb, I defy the Union to subsist, if they have no Means of agreeing about their Affairs, and expressing their Wants. Two Sparrows, without any kind of Language, will lie under the same Impossibility of living together; and, in a Word, the Necessity of a Language between a Husband and Wife, to enable them to live together, is the same as for a whole Society.

Nature, without any Impossibility, might have made some Animals to live in an absolute Solitude, and accordingly have given them both Sexes, to be able to multiply themselves as Plants do, without the Assistance of Copulation, and differently from Snails and Worms, which tho' they have both Sexes, can make no Use of them but in coupling: If you suppose any Brutes of this Kind, Speech would have been a needless Talent to them. But wherever two Brutes stand in an habitual Need of each other, and enter into a lasting Society, they must, of Necessity, speak to each other. How is it to be conceived, that two Sparrows, in the Heat of Love, or in the Cares of their Family, have not a thousand Things to say to each other? It is impossible in the Order of Nature, but that a Sparrow who loves his Wife, must have, in order to persuade her, a Language full of Expression and Tenderness. He must scold at her when she plays the Coquette, threaten the Sparks that come to cajole her; he must know when she calls him, provide Necessaries for her while she covers her Eggs, and distinguish whether it be Food she asks, or Feathers to repair her Nest; For all these Things a Language is necessary.

Many Brutes, you will say, have no settled Household, like Birds, and their Number is very great. Such are Dogs, Horses, Deer, almost all Quadrupeds, Fishes and Reptiles. But I take it for a certain Principle, that Nature is too much like herself in Productions of the same Genus to put between Beasts so essential a Difference as that of *Speaking or not Speaking*. Upon this Principle, tho' we scarce know the Seeds of Coral, Mushrooms, Truffles, or Fern, we nevertheless believe that these Plants come from Seeds, because it is the Manner after which Nature produces all the rest. Therefore if Nature has given the Faculty of Speaking to Brutes living in Society, and in a Family, she has bestowed it on all the rest. For we are not now upon some accidental

Difference which distinguishes the various Species of one Genus. There are not, perhaps, two Faces perfectly alike, yet all Men have a Face. Among Animals the Differences are greater: Some have Wings, others Fins, some have Feet and Legs, Serpents have none of these: But all Animals have the Faculty of moving themselves according as they have Occasion. Some see and hear more or less perfectly, but all hear and see. Thus the Faculty of the Speech is, perhaps, more perfect in Brutes that live in Society, and in a Family; but since it is in some, we must believe it in all, tho' more or less perfect according to their respective Wants.

Animals who live not in Society, nor in a settled Family, have yet in each Species a Sort of Commerce among themselves. Such are Quadrupeds, Fishes, Reptiles, Birds independently of their Household, as Starlings, Partridges, Ravens, Ducks and Hens. Now to what Purpose should Brutes seek Acquaintance with one another, but for the sake of mutual Assistance, and reciprocally to have the Benefit of the Knowledge and Discoveries of each other? And how can this be without understanding one another? The Arguments already used to prove that Brutes living in Society have a Language, take place here. The Difference is only in Degrees of *more and less*, and we if judge from Matters of Fact, there is probably no Difference at all. Wolves, for Instance, hunt with great Cunning, and concert warlike Stratagems. A Gentleman walking in the Fields, perceived a Wolf who seem'd to be watching a Flock of Sheep. He told the Shepherd, and advis'd to let his Dogs on him. Not so, answered the Shepherd; yonder Wolf is there only to divert my Attention, and another Wolf lurking on the other Side, only watches the Moment when I shall let loose my Dogs upon this, to carry off one of my Sheep. The Gentleman, willing to be satisfied of the Fact, promis'd to pay for the Sheep; and the Thing happened just as the Shepherd had foretold. Does not so well concerted a Stratagem evidently suppose that the two Wolves had agreed together, one to shew, the other to hide himself? And how is it possible to agree in this Manner without the Help of Speech? A Sparrow possessed himself of a Swallow's Nest; the Swallow called for Help to expel him. A thousand Swallows flew immediately to attack the Sparrow, who being covered on every Side, and presenting only his large Beak at the strait Entrance of his Nest, was invulnerable, and made the boldest Assailant repent his Rashness.

ness. After a Quarter of an Hour's Combat, the Swallows disappeared. The Sparrow thought himself a Conqueror, and the Spectators judged that the Swallows had abandoned the Undertaking. Not at all; they soon returned to the Charge, and each being provided with a little of that temper'd Earth of which they make their Nest, they fell all at once upon the Sparrow, and inclosed him in the Nest, to perish there, since they could not drive him thence. Do you believe, Madam, that Brutes could concert this Design without *Speaking*? Wonders are told of Monkeys when they go on Plundering. A Troop of Soldiers that go to Forage near an Enemy, can't march with more Order or Precaution. I could mention a thousand such Instances. It has been justly concluded from these Examples, that Brutes have Understanding, because it is inconceivable how they can do such Actions without it. But we ought to go farther, and it being equally impossible for Brutes to act thus without *Speaking*, they must be allow'd also that Faculty. Now, Madam, please to observe, this is not an Opinion or System founded on Conjectures, or probable Explanations, but on sensible Matters of Fact. Enter a Wood where there are Jays, the first that sees you alarms the whole Flock, and the Noise continues till you are gone, or have made them fly away. Magpies, Black-birds, &c. do the like. If a Cat shew herself on the Top of a House, the first Sparrow that sees her exactly acts the Centinel, warns all his Companions by his Cries, and seems to imitate the Sound of a Drum beating a March. See a Cock near his Hen, a Pidgeon wooing his Mate, a Cat following his Female, there is no End of their Discourses.

I shall only add an important Reflexion, which, in my Opinion, is a Sort of Demonstration. We every Day speak to Brutes, and they understand us very well. The Shepherd is understood by his Sheep, the Cows understand all the Milkmaids say to them. We speak to Horses, Dogs, and Birds, and they understand us. Brutes in their Turn speak to us, and we understand them. — How much more then must they make themselves understood by their Kind! For in respect to them we have but a foreign Language, which if Nature has made them capable of understanding, how can she have refused them the Faculty of understanding and speaking a natural one? Your Birch, for Instance, has a great deal of Wit, she converses with you all Day long, you understand her, and she understands you. But

be sure, when a Dog comes to court her, she understands, and is understood by him, still much better.

A Confess then, Madam, that Brutes speak, since Reason, the Laws of Nature, Facts and Experience, all concur to prove it. [See our other Extrac'ts of this Treatise in our Magazines for April, May, October, 1739, and March last.]

In our Abridgement of this ingenious Work of Pere Bougeant, now concluded, we have neglected nothing that seemed to add to the Strength of the Argument. What we have principally omitted is, that Air of Compliments and Gallantry so peculiar to the French Politeness, but somewhat foreign to the more manly Manners, Judgment, and Language of the English.

C We presume the Societies we have given the Publick of this entertaining Performance have promoted the Sale of the English Edition, which came out in April, 1739; since, the full of Gallicism, and not free from Mistakes, (which by keeping an Eye to the French we have avoided) it has already had two Impressions. — If we have offended any Gentleman in purchasing the said Pamphlet, we beg, for a particular Reason, he would be so obliging as to inform us of that Circumstance.

The following is a true Copy of a Letter sent from a Sailor on board one of the Ships in Admiral Vernon's Squadron.

My Dear Life,

WHEN I left you heven's mees it was with an akin hart for i thoust it very hard to be hauld from you by a gang of rufins but howe i shou overcome that when I found that we were about to go in cruest to rite my natif contry, and against a parcel of immodent Spaniards, by whom I have often been ill treted and god nows my hearte I have longed this fore Years past to cut of some of their Ears, and was in hopes I should haf sent you one for a sample now; but our good Admirall God bless him was to merciful we have taken Port Belo with such coridge and bravery that I never saw before, for my own Part my heart was rased to the clouds and woud ha scaled the Moon had a Spaniard been there to come at him, as we did the Batry Jack case is, my queer mate you know he was always a berry ajet dog and sleepe headed, but had you seen him climb the Walls of the Batry, you woud never forget him for a cat could not xceed him in nimbleness, and so in short it was with all of us I beleve I myself too now overcam ten Spaniards for I remember

member when I was in Spain that the Spaniards call'd the English *Galen den mare*, but we shall now make them know that we are the Cox of the Seas for our Admiral is of true Game breed had you se us english Salor, now what aliteration what contrivances what bravry can exceed us tha tell us we shall meet a French Squadron by am by but i wish it may be so And by G—d well jurch um Our dear cok of an Admiral has true englsh blood in his vains an thank god all our captins and officers have to a Man now we ar in earne but lying in harbors and letting our timber rot and our provision to be devoured with Rats was bad as I haf sene, When our Canons had left of firing by order our men cou'd hardly forbear going on. My Dere I have got some token of Succe to show you I wish I could have sent some of them to you Our dear Admiral ordered every Man some Spanish Dollers to be immediately given which is like a Man of honor, for i had rather have 10 dollers in hand, than to have 100 for sefen Years together. and perhaps compound it at last for ***** owed me by ***** i am and so is every Man of us resolved either to lose our lifes or conker our enemys. true british spirit revives and by G—d we will support our King and contry so long as a drop of blood remains Jo Wilks is as good a Sailor as the best of um, and can now bear a hand with an Able Sailor and has vowed never to take the Shittle in hand till we have reduced the pride of Spain help them who will the more the beter true blows will never flinch I cant help mentoning the Solders we took with us from Jamaco who were as harty cox as ever took Musket in hand and behaved with glorious coridge but all for the honour of England. I wish we cou'd se one of those Plunders the garda costaes especially him by whom I was once met with when i lost 16 months wages if i did not cut of the captain's ears may I be damd my dear i am well getting money Wages secure, and all Revenge on my Enemies, firing for my King and Contry i am Your for ever.

To the Author of the MONEY-TABLES in our last, p. 106.

SIR,

IF you are, as your Christian Name [Benoni] imports, the Son of Affliction, I heartily sympathize with you; and wish you, what your Sir-name [Hope] may suggest to you, better Times. Mean while should be glad, if I guess aright at your Circumstances by your *Nom de guerre*, to contribute my Quota to your Comfort, if you think fit to unveil yourself; Being sensible that I have an Equivalent in your very accurate, and well contriv'd

Tables of the Coins of Europe, published in the last Magazine.

Having much Occasion for a Thing of that Nature, and finding none to my Satisfaction; I had taken a great deal of Pains to draw up a Scheme for my own Use: But you have saved me a great deal of Trouble that I had not got over: Nor do I find any Faults in yours from the Materials I had collected. Only

In your Synonyms, you should alter Scherif, Sultanio into Scherif, Zecchin—and add in the End Xerif, Zecchin.

In your Differences, you may insert under the Article Dollar, of pargo 10s. under Ducat, of Salley 9s. And

In your Account of the Coins of Portugal (to agree with a Bill in the Advertiser of April 12.) you should make the following Alteration Millerez 265: Reu
C 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ I am

Your hearty Friend
And humble Servant.
JOHN SMITH.

To the AUTHOR.

SIR,

I Have discours'd 4 Numbers, as well Sellers as Buyers of COALS, and they all concur in Opinion, that if Coals were by Law to be sold by Weight instead of Measure, it would be an universal Benefit to the Consumers, a very great Ease to the Sellers, and no Prejudice to any fair Dealers.

The Advantages that would arise from such an Exchange are too obvious to need much Explanation, so it may be sufficient to observe, that,

1. Experience shews Measuring, especially in so small a Vessel as a Bushel, to be a Method so very uncertain, that sometimes one Bushel may weigh even double to another measured at the same time, by the same Person, out of the same Heap, in the same Bushel, and without any particular Design; the Difference being owing partly to Roundness and smallness, and partly to accidental Hollows formed by the Coals in throwing or pouring into the Measure.

2. But if the Measurer is so disposed, he can at all Times make a very great Difference in the Weight, and consequently in the Value of each Bushel of Coals. For

3. Small Coals are, and would be found of very near the same Value as Round ones Weight for Weight, but scarce more than half the Value Measure for Measure; whence it is become a Practice among Retailers of Coals, to break all the largest Coals, to make them go farther in Measure.

4. Weighing

4. Weighing is easier, quicker, cheaper and neater than Measuring, as may appear by the Practice in several Parts of England, particularly at Leicester, where they have an easy Contrivance, by which one Man weighs a Waggon-Load of Coals, Waggon and all, at once, in about five Minutes, for Sixpence. At London, Coals might be weigh'd in the Sack in the Cart by a Stryard, hung as usual on a Triangle, in or near the Tail of the Cart; or almost as easily in Scales.

5. If this Alteration should take Place, I apprehend there would be no need to vary the Laws already in being relating to the Duties on Coals, since Measuring out of the Ship is probably the most convenient Method, the Vessel they use being very large, and well ordered for the Labourers within, and the Lighters without; and as to the Goal-Meters, they may be the Weighers in all Cases where they have now a Right to be the Measurers.

6. It would not be material to Seller or Buyer, whether the Weight of a Chaldron should be fix'd at more or less than the true Medium, because the Price would be found accordingly. And tho' the most reasonable way for Coals to be sold, like other heavy Goods, by the Tun of Averdupoize Weight, yet it is believed, that every End hereby propos'd would be answer'd, if by Law every Chaldron of Coals, whether weigh'd or measured, must weigh not less than twenty-seven Hundred-Weight, and every Bushel, in Proportion, eighty four Pounds Averdupoize.

Your Humble Servant,

E. S.

From the DAILY ADVERTISER, March 28.

AT a Meeting of the Trustees appointed by an Act of Parliament to examine Mrs Stephens's Medicines on Wednesday, March 4, 1739-40 in the Prince's Chamber adjoining to the House of Lords, four Persons appear'd before them on whom these Medicines had been tried, viz.

1. Mr Gardiner, of Fetter-Lane, aged 61, who had the usual Symptoms of a Stone in the Bladder, with violent Pains for several Years. He was search'd by Mr Nourse, Surgeon, December 30, 1738, when both he, and Mr Wall, Apothecary, felt a Stone in the Bladder. Mr Gardiner took the Medicines about eight Months, voided many Pieces of Stone in that time, was freed from all his Symptoms, and being search'd again, first by Mr Sharp, September 14, 1739, and then on the 30th of November following by Mr Nourse, Mr Cheselden, Mr Saintbill, and Mr Belcher, Surgeons, at Child's Coffee-house in St Paul's Church-yard, no Stone could be found.

2. Peter Appleton, of Black-Fryars, aged 67, who had the Symptoms of a Stone in the Bladder for more than seven Years, with excessive Pains for the five last Years of that time. He

was search'd July 6, 1739, by Mr Sharp, and found to have a Stone in the Bladder, which Stone was also felt by Dr Pellet, Dr Nesbit, Dr Whitaker, and Dr Hartley, and judg'd by all present to be a large one. He took the Medicines for about five Months, during which time he voided a very large Quantity of Stone in Flakes and small Fragments. He grew quite free from all his Complaints, and was search'd again, first by Mr Sharp, November 9, and afterwards by thirteen Physicians and Surgeons, November 30, at Child's Coffee-House in St Paul's Church-yard, but no Stone could be found.

3. Henry Norris, of Leather-Lane, aged 55, who had the Symptoms of a Stone in the Bladder for about a Year and a half. August 17, 1739, he was search'd at St George's Hospital by several Physicians and Surgeons, who all felt the Stone. He took the Medicines about four Months, and voided only a thick Sediment in that time; however, he was entirely freed from all his Symptoms, and being search'd again, December 14, at St George's Hospital, by eight Physicians and Surgeons, no Stone could be found.

4. William Brighty, of Colchester, aged 79, who had the Symptoms of a Stone in the Bladder for more than three Years. He was search'd September 8, 1739, at Guy's Hospital, by Dr Gardiner, and Mr Sharp, and found to have a Stone. He took the Medicines for about four Months, voided many Pieces of Stone during that time, became free from all his Symptoms, and being search'd again at Guy's Hospital, Jan. 19, 1739-40, by Dr Gardiner, Mr Sharp, and Mr Belcher, no Stone could be found.

After these Persons and other Evidence had been produced, the following Certificate, being that which is requir'd by the Act of Parliament, was sign'd by all the Trustees that were present at this Meeting, except Dr Pellet and Dr Nesbit, who having some Doubts with respect to the Words Dissolving Power, chose to give the separate Certificates hereunto annex'd.

The Certificate requir'd by the Act of Parliament. March 5, 1739.

We whose Names are underwritten, being the major Part of the Trustees appointed by an Act of Parliament, entitled An Act for providing a Reward to Joanna Stephens, upon a proper Discovery to be made by her, for the Use of the Publick, of the Medicines prepared by her for the Cure of the Stone, do certify, That the said Joanna Stephens did, with all convenient Speed after the passing of the said Act, make a Discovery to our Satisfaction, for the Use of the Publick, of the said Medicines, and of her Method of preparing the same; and that we have examin'd the said Medicines, and are convinced by Experiment of the Utility, Efficacy, and Dissolving Power thereof.

To, Cant.
Hardwicke C
Wilmington P
Godolphin C. P. S:
Dorset
Montagu
Pembroke

To, Oxford
Ste. Poyntz
Stephen Hales
To, Gardner
Sim. Burton
Peter Shaw
D. Hartley
Baltimore

Baltimore
Cornbury
M. Gloucester

W. Cheselden
C. Hawkins
Sam. Sharp

Dr PELLET'S Certificate.

I am satisfied from Experience, and do hereby certify, That the Medicines publish'd by Mrs *Stephens* for the Cure of the Stone in the Bladder, are often useful and efficacious in that Case.

Witness my Hand,

March 5, 1739.

Tbo. Pellet.

Beauty enough for you, and you have Money enough for me, and I'll administer as much Care and Comfort to you as you desire—taking at the same time all due regard to a Life which will be without Flattery, dear Sir, so precious to me.

Your speedy determining, and an Interview, will oblige

Your Well Adviser,

New Bondstreet.

Susanna Brinkley,

Dr. NESBIT'S Certificate.

The Case of *Appleton* I take to be as strong a Proof of the Utility and Efficacy of Mrs *Stephens's* Medicines, within the Meaning and Intént of the Act for providing a Reward to *Joanna Stephens*, &c. as can be had from one Experiment during the Life of the Patient, because I am thoroughly satisfied that *Appleton* had a Stone in his Bladder before he took the Medicines, and I do now believe he has not one.

March 5, 1739.

Robt. Nesbit.

Universal Spectator, April 19. N° 602.

Answers from several Ladies to Solomon Single's Proposals of Matrimony (See p. 130.)

Worthy Sir,

YOUR Intention to enter into the holy and comfortable State of Matrimony, truly bespeaks that Soundness of Mind which you declare yourself to have: Nor need you complain of your Infirmary of Body, when you have got over the Rigour of the late severe Season, and even in this cold Spring can from sensible Juvenilities think yourself twenty Years younger than you are: But as you are bashful, and hate the least Formality of Courtship, I don't see how your Proposal can be made effectual but by one Method: A maiden, young, Lady could not in Modesty accept of it abruptly without a little Formality of Wooing: Such a Forwardness might shock your Bachelor-like Delicacy, and yet a young handsome Woman you would have.—What then can you do?—Take my Advice—Chuse a young handsome Widow—She has been courted, and won't stand on Punctilio's, and knows what's what.—As you have liv'd to these Years, and was never married, if you take a young puling Wench that never was married; Matrimony will be very awkward to you both, and neither of you will know how to behave to one another.

Now, good Sir, if you have a Mind to a brisk, young, handsome Widow, about twenty-one, who buried a very pretty young Fellow about Christmas last, I am your Woman; and it will be a proper March I assure you: I dare swear I have

S I R,

I Read your Proposal of Marriage this Morning, and considering every thing, I cannot think it disadvantageous to that Part of our Sex who have more Youth and Beauty than Wealth. I therefore, Sir, think it worthy of Acceptance, if the following Character of myself is worth your Esteem.

I am a Maiden Gentlewoman, brought up always in the Country under the Care of an Aunt, who, as I had no Fortune to be a polite Lady, taught me how to be a most notable Housewife and Economist; and that I have some Share of Beauty I heartily believe, not only from the Self-Flattery of our Sex, but because all the gay Londoners I have ever seen told me so. Thus I think I am, according to your Description, sufficiently accomplish'd for your Spouse. As I may venture to say I may be agreeable, I positively assert I can be serviceable to you—I can make Jellies, and Soups, and Caudles.—Things very comfortable and nourishing to a Person in his sixty-third Year.—I have read Copeper's Dispensatory, and also Salmon's, and have some curious Books of Receipts and admirable Nostrums by me, which I myself transcrib'd from my Aunt's Grandmother's Sister's Memorandums.—You will want no Doctors and Apothecaries, and if you like me, and find I take due Care of you, if you have a Mind to make me a Fee extraordinary, so be it. I am (as far as Modesty)

Hertfordshire,

Tours,

March 24.

Dorothy Notable.

G S I R,

I Look'd over your Letter several times with great Attention: I read that you was worth forty thousand Pounds—forty times over, but do not altogether approve of your not continuing the six hundred Pounds as a Jointure after your own Decease: However, I take you to be a good Sort of a Gentleman, and have therefore so far trespass'd on my own Prudence, and risk'd my Honour by writing to your Sex in my own Hand, and sign'd it with my own Arms.—I don't

don't intend to make a Secret to you who I am, therefore I accept of your *three thousand Pounds* on the Day of our Marriage, and *six hundred a Year*,—even during your Life only.—Nor when I tell you who I am, think I have base mercenary Views alone—I have often been a *Confidant* to a *Crown'd Head*—a *Dutchess's* *Coronet* has encircled my Brow at frequent Coronations;—yet I am but in my *nineteenth Year*.—In short, if you have a Mind for a fine heroic Lady, an innocent rural *Shepherdess*, or a divine dancing *Goddeß*, you may send a Billet-doux by your Slave, directed to Miss Flirt, behind the Scenes at ***** Theatre, according to which you shall have a proper Answer from

LUCY FLIRT.

***** Theatre Green- Room.

SIR,

Cheapside.

IT was with the highest Delight that I read your Letter in the *Spec*; for, to be frank with you, I have long had an Ambition to marry some rich old Bachelor; and besides it is my *Destiny*, as I have been told by above a Hundred Fortune-tellers.—It is surprizing to see how things fall out; I was shewn in the Coffee-Grounds just such an old Gentleman as you describe yourself, the Morning before I read your Letter, and on consulting Mrs. Foretell since, she says you are the Husband I have been so long waiting for. Don't think by my waiting long that I am an old Maid, for I am not at my last Prayer to have any rather than fail, tho' my Stars have decreed me

Yours, TABITHA HOPEWELL.

N. B. I was always told I should ride in my Coach and Six, but if you drive with four only it will be no Objection.

SIR,

I Am a Chambermaid to one of the finest Ladies in Town, am young, and by some Advances my Lord has made to me, have reason to say I have Beauty; and if I was your Spouse I wou'd shew the Town I had all the fashionable Accomplishments of it. With these Endowments, I am willing to accept of your Proposal, as your Rank of Life will give me an Opportunity to make an *Eclat* in the World, which wou'd be more agreeable to my Humour, than to bury myself in a dirty Country Village with Mr. Prim, our Chaplain, between whom and me a Treaty of Marriage is now on Foot.—A speedy Answer by the *Spec*, may if you please, determine me ever to subscribe myself

Yours, HARRIOT PINWELL.

To an old Bachelor, who calls himself Single.

Friend Single,

I Have read thy Letter, and thy vain Proposal to the young Maidens of this Land: I perceive by thy mentioning thy Juvenilities in thy sixty-third Year, thou art an old Fool.—Grow wiser, and die a Bachelor. RACHEL DOWNRIGHT.

To all the Ladies of Great Britain, Maids or Widows.

LADIES,

MY Friend Rachel Downright has judg'd right of me, for my sudden Fit of Juvenility has ended in a Fit of Rheumatism; therefore, without giving other Reasons, am determin'd to die a Bachelor.

SOLOMON SINGLE.

Daily Gazetteer, April 24. N^o 1503.

Mr Craftsman,

I Have heard some Folks say you have been of rare Service in vindicating the Honour of our Flag, and keeping a sharp Look-out after any Nation that has ventured to interrupt our Commerce:—And for these Reasons, I have often forc'd myself to give you a Reading, when my Melimates have laugh'd at me,—but I heeded them not; for while I believed you meant Good to Old England, I thought you entitled to a quiet Hearing.

Before we failed last Summer, I remember you were deadly arch upon what you called the *Peaceful Squadrons*; and as soon as I got Sight of you in *Jamaica*, I was in full hope of finding that you approv'd of our Departure—but instead of that you might have struck me flat with a Feather, when I found you sneering at our Expedition, and making as if we missed the *Assogue Ships* on Purpose—I can tell you, Sir, such a Sneer was as disagreeable as a Cross-Wind, and we weren't half pleas'd to find you strive to make us laugh'd at in *England*, when our Arrival was founded thro' *America* with the loudest Acclamations.—And to shew we went neither without Orders nor Courage, we had been but a short Time in those Seas, before we went to Work, and soon made the proud *Spaniard* feel the Weight of *British* Resentment.

As I had the good Fortune of being one of the foremost in the Action at *Portobel*, and likewise one of those employ'd to bring the Tidings to *England*, I think myself entitled to complain of your Treatment of our brave Admiral, and all the bold Fellows I left with him.

On

On our Landing, the hearty Welcome we met where ever we came; more than repaid the Fatigues we had undergone; and the first *Saturday* after we reach'd *Wapping*, I and all the Boat's Crew, were agog, by Six o'Clock in the Morning, to see what Praises you had given us in your Paper: But you soon made us fall our Top-sails; for when we had called up our Landlady to hear your expected Commendation of the Valour we had shewn in the Service of our Country, instead of finding ourselves compar'd to *Achilles*, *Hercules*, *Alexander*, *Cesar*, *Pompey*, and the rest of them, we were all struck dead as so many Herrings, at being told, that tho' we had taken *Portobell*, yet, it ought to have been done long ago;—so that where *We* hoped to have heard you praise *Us* for performing that Action *now*, your Readers were put upon blaming *others* that it was not done *sooner*.—Nay, what gave us yet more Offence, was, your interpreting the noble Courage and Resolution of our Admiral, into nothing more than a furious Desire, at Hap-Hazard, of proving *some Fakes Liars*.—This, Sir, whatever you may think on't, is but a scurvy Trick, and tends so much to diminish the Honour of our Commander, that I would advise you never to fall athwart any who share with him the Glory of *Portobell*.—Besides, if I ah't our in my Sounding, there is something plaguy foolish in this same Infatuation: For is it not strange to hear you assert that when a War was begun with *Jack Spaniard*, the Chief Command in the *West-Indies* was given to a Gentleman whom the Government did not wish Success;—which is just all one, as if our Captain should send a Boat for *Water*, and wish she might return with *empty Casks*.

Whenever you handle this Subject again, say what you will of us rather than represent us as the Tools of any Private Repentment:—For, I assure you, when we landed at *Gloria Castle*, our Heads were free from any Thoughts of *Speeches* made *within Doors or without*. The Admiral acted only by the King's Authority; for *Him*, and for our *Country*, we fought, and conquer'd—ENGLAND was the Word, and away ran the *Spaniards*.

You may wonder, that I blame only you for this *new Turn* to our glorious Conquest; since you have a Messmate who runs as many Knots against the Government as yourself: But, as our Boatswain assures me, *He* is a *Papist*, it would be no Credit to be found in his Company, unless it were to push him on Board the *St Joseph*, to succour his Brother *Jesuit*, *Fryar*, or *Priest*, in Tribulation.

But tho' you have always declar'd yourself a *Protestant*, you cannot hate a *Spaniard* more than I do: And in my Judgment, Master *Danvers*, we ought to agree in every Step towards punishing our publick Enemies, and, like a jovial Ship's Crew, every Man to his Birth, with no other Difference between our *Governor* and *other Subjects*, than we see between the *Quarter-deck* and *Forecastle*; lay us but long-side the Enemy, and in time of an Engagement all the Dispute is, who shall face most Danger.

You must not think, because we are no Politicians, that you may do what you will with us: No; our brave Admiral, I am sure, went Heart and Hand with every Man in his Squadron; and I must again tell you, 'tis but a dirty Trick to cloud the Glory of his Success by making it only the Effect of Pique and Resentment: He has too much Wisdom to hazard a Squadron upon any thing beside the Service of his King and Country, and too much Honour to use a Fleet sent to serve the Nation, to his own Purposes.—And he that insinuates the Contrary is

—a *Spaniard*, put on what Coat he will. What I have here advanced is no more than what I have heard from the *Lieutenant*, and the whole Crew: And as we soon hope to return to *America*, the best Attonement you can make for the Disappointment we have suffered, will be to write us some rare Songs to relish our Punch when we rejoin the Admiral; but be sure, when you make us rejoice, let it be like *Sailors* and *Englishmen*, as the obedient Servants of our King, and the hearty Friends of our Country.

I have often heard, that you Writers can turn things which Way you will; that you can make Black White, and White Black, with as much Ease as we can reef a Main-sail; and I find it true enough; else, how the D—l could you have turn'd our *overcoming his Majesty's Enemies* into a *Satire upon the Government*?—But, however merry you may be with your Landmen, and whatever Mirth you make of *Reviews at Horse/low* and *Hyde-park*, it won't be best for you to run the same Lengths with us *Tarponalins*; we are undignis'd and honest; rough as the Ocean we live upon; but as jealous of our Honour as he who never reach'd three Leagues from *Whitehall*.—We are strict to our Duty, and when we are sent on any Expedition, think ourselves better able to put it in Execution than the best Book-worm in Christendom; for, let me tell you, Mr *Danvers*, there's more Art wanted to run a hundred Leagues on an Enemy's

Enemy's Coast, than to misrepresent that Labour in a Two-penny News-paper: — I find myself grow warm; but you must excuse it; we Seamen are above Disguise; I am thoroughly out of Humour; and, till you have done Justice to the Character of our Admiral, and recanted the d—n'd Cold-water Inuendo's you have thrown upon our glorious Exploit, I would not advise you to visit the TRIUMPH Prize, as you may not altogether approve of being keel-haul'd.

I am (as you acquit yourself)
Ratcliff, Apr. Your Friend or Enemy,
12, 1740. WILL. WINLASS.

Tork, April 22.

A Very antique monumental Stone was lately found near Micklegate in this City; it is of the Grit Kind, 2 Feet 10 Inches broad, and appears to have been the Base or Pedestal of a Statue by the Lead where the Feet were fixed into it. The Inscription upon it runs thus:

BRITANNIÆ S. (Sanctæ) POSUIT NICOMEDES AUGUSTORUM NOSTRORUM LIBERTUS:

That is,

Nicomedes, a Freedman of the two Emperors, erected this Statue to the Sacred Deity of Britain.

The Attribute of SANCTA is very frequently bestowed upon the Heathen Deities; as appears by innumerable Instances in Gruter, and other Lapidarian Authors; as, Jovi Sancto, Marti Sancto, Fortune Sanctæ, Cereri Sanctæ, &c. and there is one in the former even to Febri Sanctæ. But this Inscription must be allowed very curious, since it is the only one extant that deifies our Britannia.

You often meet with E for AE in Inscriptions; and the S. here may as well be designed for SANCTAE as SACRUM, and then it will be just the same as our Inscription; only *mutatis nominibus*. Except in the Dignity of the Dedication; which, though the last does great Honour to our Brigantine Part of this Island, yet the Word BRITANNIÆ has the Preference to that of BRIGANTIE, as much as the whole Nation exceeds a Province of it. It is great Pity that the Statue was not found with the Pedestal; we then might have seen in what Accoutrements the Roman dres'd this strange Goddess; those of Brigantia being very curious, making her a Sort of Panshee, as may be seen in the Cut of it, in the recited Authorities.

It is not easy to guess which of the Augusti these were, upon the Micklegate

Stone, from any Thing upon it; and consequently we must be Strangers to the Time of its Erection. The Letters AE conjoin'd are not very usual, there being but one Instance of it in all Horsley's Inscriptions; but few in Gruter, and none of them in the earliest Times. We can only conjecture, that the Emperors meant here were Severus and his Son Caracalla by their long Residence at York, or in the Island; and that this Nicomedes, a manumitted Slave of theirs, out of Gratitude for the receiving his Freedom here, erected this Statue, and dedicated it to the sacred Genius of Britain. If this may be allowed, as it cannot be very far otherwise, then this Stone and Inscription bears the Age of fifteen hundred Years and upwards; and is another Argument of the Pristine Glory of the antient EBORACUM; in those Days the Capital City of the Province of Britain.

The Universal Spectator, No. 101.

Case of a London Tradesman.

I am a Tradesman near 50, who have had very considerable Dealings, and according to the common Expression, have seen a great deal of the World. From being so long concern'd in Trade without having met with any very considerable Losses, it might be imagin'd that I am in very good Circumstances; but, alas, it is the very Reverse: About three Weeks ago I became a Bankrupt, nor shall I be able to pay my Creditors above five Shillings in the Pound. Since my Affairs have been in this fatal Extremity, I have made a strict Scrutiny into my Conduct, and must impartially confess my present Misfortunes are in every Particular occasioned by my own Follies and Indiscretion; therefore, though I have term'd them Misfortunes, I look upon them only as the certain consequential Punishments of Mismanagement in myself.

It wou'd be needless, Mr Spectator, to give you the History of all my Misconduct; let it be sufficient to say, that the too fashionable Luxury of the Age carry'd me imperceptibly into too expensive a way of Life. Gaiety introduc'd a Neglect of Business; a Decay of Business brought on a wilful Neglect to balance my Books; and from that, in a mad kind of Folly and Despair, I plunged on in my old Way, knowing that I must soon become a Bankrupt, yet by every Shift and Artifice driving the evil Day as far off as possible.

This Conduct must to any thinking Man seem to be the Proceeding of a Madman; it was so! But as mad as my Conduct was

was, I am too sensible there are very large Numbers of *Tradesmen* in this City who are ruin'd by the same *Frenzy*: Without doubt there are unavoidable Misfortunes in Trade, and in private Family Affairs, which no human Care or Foresight can prevent, and the most *industrious Trader*, and most *prudent Man* may become *Bankrupts*: But I am afraid the major Part of the Names which we see in the *Gazettes* of Men who have fail'd in the World, are not inserted there from the unavoidable Misfortunes of Life, but from their own Imprudence and Misconduct.

What I wou'd inculcare, from this Representation of my own Case is, that what is call'd *Fortune* is not in Reality so great an *Enemy* to Mankind as they are to themselves; and the Generality of those People who, compassionating themselves, cry, they have been *unfortunate*, shou'd with more Sincerity say, as I do, they have been *Fools*.

TOM TRUECASE.

The Representation which this Correspondent has given of himself is no uncommon Character in the World, and the Inference he draws from it agrees with an old Maxim, *Nemo leditur nisi a seipso*;—no one is hurt but by himself.—For had Mankind the true Reins of their Passions and Affections, most of the Accidents of Life might exercise their Patience without entailing insuperable Difficulties. That we are too commonly the Authors of our own Ill, the Success of our Conduct will demonstrate; for Conscience is always just, and will not upbraid us wrongfully. I wou'd therefore recommend that every Person wou'd frequently make an Impartial Examination of himself, which wou'd prevent a too fatal *Self-Condemnation*.—I shall not illustrate this by any Modern Characters; but rather from an allegorical Story of an *Arabian* Writer, which is told after the *Eastern* Manner.

When *Pharao* had prayed to God to cause the Nile to flow to appease the Murmurs of his People, and it flow'd accordingly, he took the Glory of it to himself. But as he returned to his Castle, *Gabriel* met him in the way under the Disguise of a Shepherd; and laying hold on the Bridle of his Mule, said unto him—Great King, do me Justice against my Servant:—What has thy Servant done unto thee? said *Pharao*?—I have a Servant, reply'd *Gabriel*, to whom I have been liberal of my Kindnesses and Favours, and yet he persecutes me, and those whom I love: He is rebellious and disobedient to my Commands; he does not acknowledge the Good I have done him, and is forgetful of me so far, as

to say he knows not who I am.—A very wicked Servant, said *Pharao*; if you bring him to me, I will have him drown'd in the Red Sea, and shall not content myself for his Punishment with the Water of the Nile which is sweet and pleasant. Great King, (reply'd *Gabriel*), let me have a Decree written to this Purpose, that wherever I shall find him I may punish him according to it.—*Pharao*, thereupon caus'd to be written the Condemnation of a Servant rebellious to his Master, who loves his Enemies, and persecutes his Friends; who disobeys, and ill treats him; who is ungrateful, and acknowledges not the Kindnesses he has received of him; saying, he knows not who he is, and ordered that he should be drown'd in the Red Sea.—Great King, said *Gabriel*, be pleased to sign this Decree.—*Pharao* sign'd it, and sealed it with his own Seal, and put it into the Hands of the Shepherd.—*Gabriel* took it and kept it as long as God commanded him.—When the Day of Submersion was come, *Pharao* being just upon the Point of drowning, (God having delivered *Moses* and his People from the Waves, and having opened to them a Passage through the Sea) *Gabriel* came to *Pharao* with that Decree.—What is this, says *Pharao*?—Open it says *Gabriel*, and read what it contains.—*Pharao* opened it and read it, and remember'd it.—You are, said *Gabriel* to him, the Servant whom this Decree mentions, and see here, you have decreed against yourself.—*Pharao* in Confusion of Heart bow'd down his Head, and smote his Bosom thrice. *Gabriel* in that Moment left him self judg'd, self condemn'd, and justly punished.—The Waters, which were opened for *Moses*, rush'd down with a mighty Fall, and *Pharao* and all his arm'd Host perish'd in them.

To the Author of Remarks on the Enquiry into the Benefit of baptizing Infants, &c. in the Gentleman's Magazine for February 1740, p. 52.

S I R,

IN your said Remarks I find the following Passage: "Hence we see what Baptism avails to Children, sincerely dedicated to God, according to this his own Institution."

Sir, as Persons seriously Religious will be apt to think a divine Institution necessary in a Matter of so great Importance, if you please to shew us where we may find God's own Institution for baptizing Infants (which you only mention) it will be a Service to the present Generation, and particularly your humble Servant.

Mar. 14. 1739-40.

BERAN.

Common Sense, April 26. No. 1692.

IT is now about a Year since a certain Gentleman, famous for N—, and for Joking, commenced Personal Hostilities against a supposed Author of this Paper; he began the War with something more Fury than good Conduct; twice he attack'd us with a Kind of Brutal Rage, and twice was he repuls'd with Shame. He hath made two or three Assaults since, to which we made no Reply till March the 29th, when, in a short Postscript, we signified, that we would take some Occasion to exhibit him once more to the Publick.

Finding that we intended to turn upon him, down sinks his noble Courage to a certain Part I shall not name, but it is the Part that is very familiar in this Gentleman's Mouth, the Part that hath been the Subject of all his Jokes and Repartees.—*Freeman* therefore (who, as I take it, was ordered so to do) makes an awkward Apology for the Scurrility of the last of those *Gazetteers* against *Common Sense*, without the least Excuse for all the Rest, with a Kind of Promise that there shall be no more such.—So have I seen a Shoe-cleaner kick the Dirt into the Face of some Passenger in the Street, but when he saw his Adversary stripping to correct him, the Varlet has called out Enough; enough, I'll fight no more.

Two or three Gentlemen having had the Curiosity to examine the *Gazetteers*, here hinted at, are of Opinion, that there is not a black-guard Word in the *English* Tongue but may be read in every one of them:—Nothing hath escaped the Writer that Malice could suggest to a mean and villainous Heart;—one would have thought that Dr *Oates*, of infamous Memory, was risen from the Grave to write *Gazetteers*; for, in one of them, the Author of this Paper is charged with being a Murderer and an Assassin, and an Exclamation is made as if he was in a Plot to murder the King.

In Return to the two first we gave the Author two Reprimands.—The Publick might think we had employed Satire against one who was below the Dignity of Satire, but I may venture to assert that there is not an Expression in either of those Papers that might not be spoke in the most civiliz'd Company; they are still extant, let them answer for themselves; Self-Defence oblig'd us to repel him with Arms, that ought not to be used against so unfair and contemptible an Enemy.

The Author spends the rest of this Paper in Remarks upon Mr *Freeman's* Perfor-

mance in the *Gazetteer* of April 4. which we did not think for our Reader's Entertainment.

See the *Gazetteer* of March 25, and *Queries* (p. 133, 4, 5.) which the foregoing *Common Sense* is in Answer to, and which (notwithstanding Mr *Freeman's* wise Reasoning) is reprinted in the *Gazetteer* of this Day (the 26th) that the Charge and Answer might be read together.

The Craftsman of the 26th, also attacks the *Gazetteer* Writers upon a Point we waver'd taking Notice of. The Disputes of these Authors turn upon the Abilities and Virtue of their Patrons, not without large Digressions as to the Modesty, Decency, and great Use of their own Writings; about which they differ as far as the East and West. We shall not attempt to reconcile them: We have already experienc'd that Veritas Odium parit.

The Craftsman of the 5th is little more than an Extract from the *Political Reflections on the Finances and Commerce of France*. See Remarks thereon in our Vol. IX. p. 643. His Paper of the 19th is taken up with a Project from a Correspondent, the Plan of, which, he says, he stole from *Machiavelli*, relating to the Power, and Politicks of a Prime Minister; a Theme pretty well exhausted.

Common Sense of the 5th is nothing but an Allegory, under the Notion of a Quack, reflecting on the M—. That of the 19th contains farther Extracts from the *State of the War*, &c. a Subject we have often taken Notice of, and shall again in a proper Manner.

In the *Gazetteer* of April 16, Mr *Freeman* observes that the Authors in the Opposition have of late affected to make Pannegyrics on Cardinal *Fleury*. One of the principal Merits of his Administration, consists in extirpating the Spirit of Intrigue, heretofore the Bane of the *French* Councils. His Love of Peace is another great Circumstance which hath done him much Honour and his Country much Good. We are told that his Love of Peace hath made *France* truly formidable, and, which is singular, we are told this by the very People who assert that the Love of Peace hath made *Britain* contemptible. Let now every honest Briton (says Mr *Freeman*) lay his Hand upon his Heart, and consider why the *French* Minister is so generally commended, and the *British* Minister so cruelly censured; and then let him decide whether the Force of Truth be more conspicuous in the one or a Spirit of Prejudice in the other.

URBAN,

*Y*OU favour'd one of my poetical Essays, entitled
Winter improv'd, with a Place in your last
October Magazine, which I find was complimented
beyond what I ever expected by a Gentleman of Ox-
ford, in the November Magazine. As I have
chanc'd to have such good Success, I hope, Sir, you
will the more readily comply with my Request to
give the following Lines a Place in your next Monthly
Collection. I am, Sir, your constant Admirer.

CHARITY DISPLAY'D; or, A Paraphrase
on 1. Cor. xiii.

Would heav'n, to whom such mighty gifts belong,
Favour a mortal with an angel's tongue;
Could ev'ry speech, the various nations know,
Glide from my lips in one continu'd flow,
If CHARITY, of graces first and best,
With generous warmth my bosom never blest;
The tinkling cymbal, or the sounding brass,
Would be the noisy types of what I was.

Could I the myst'ries of religion scan,
Or open all futurity to man;
Or did the beams of science in me shine,
Tho' ne'er so bright, enliv'ning, or divine;
Or could my faith into the ocean roll
The rooted rock, or shake the distant pole;
If CHARITY her virtues ne'er impart,
Vain all my power, my knowledge, and my art,
Should I profusely waste my golden store,
To cloath the naked, and to feed the poor;
May should I give my body to the flame;
And bear the honour of a martyr's name;
If sacred CHARITY my breast disown,
Vain my compassion, suit'ring, and renown.

Fair CHARITY enjoys a patient mind,
For ever lovely, and for ever kind;
Let others boast their riches, and their state,
She smiles content, nor wishes to be great;
In her no proud, no empty looks are seen,
Mild are her words, becoming is her mien;
Chearful she sacrifices health and ease,
To raise the low, or give the troubled peace;
No wrath is ever known to change her brow;
Nor meditates the evil to her foe.
If wickedness in any shape appears,
Her melting eyes her sorrow speak in tears;
But when religion spreads her happy sway,
She gives her sorrow and her tears away;
She hopes, she trusts, she suffers, she believes,
And chearfully the greatest wrongs receives.

FAITH is intended for no state but this,
And HOPE ere long shall be dissolv'd in bliss;
But CHARITY hereafter shall obtain
Diviner honours, and an endless reign. TYRO.

NITIMUR in VETITUM.

*S*enefus, grown to every female Charm
Cold, as the young and gay *Alaric* warm,
To quench in him the amorous passion strove,
And, as they kindled, the young sparks of love.
His meagre visage, a new paleness spread,
When, formidably solemn, 'Youth, he said,
'I will that thou be my adopted son
'(Resolv'd by generation to have none)
'But know, thou must submissively obey,
'While I this one, this wise, injunction lay,
'Fly every fair one; thus thou shalt approve
'Thy noblest duty in a nobler love.

At first he answer'd only, with a sigh,
And seem'd, no wonder, backward to comply,
At which *Senefus* frown'd with awful brow;
Alaric look'd, and promis'd in a bow.

He made th' improsperous attempt, and try'd
What Duty call'd for, and what Love forbid;
His anxious breast the conflict long sustain'd,
And twice seven moons he utterly refrain'd,
But mark! all-conqu'ring love at length prevail'd,
And the fond youth outrageously rebell'd.
Hot with resentment at his awful fire,
And feeling th' impulse of a diff'rent fire,
He dar'd his counsels and his frowns defy,
And kiss'd *Fiducia* thrice, though heate by.

This done, more boldly he began to exclaim,
Against *Senefus*, and himself to blame,
'Too long a captive to thy will detain'd,
I now exile in liberty regain'd;

And, spite of all thy sage remonstrances,
I must and will kiss such dear girls as these.
Then turn'd to *Fid*, and fondly breath'd his fire
In terms which rapt'rous passion's wont to inspire,
Soon as this tenderest names of love were spoke,
And the sweet accents from his lips were broke,
Around her neck his eager arms he hung,
And on her humid lips his kisses hung.

Till spent and worn; they by consent a while
Agreed, for breath, to cease the amorous toil,

Which with new-gather'd vigour they renew'd;
She feign'd reluctance, ardent he pursu'd.
The mantling blood o'er both their faces flew,
And flushing dy'd 'em of a crimson hue:

In the coy struggle, he was half unbrac'd,
Her hair dishevel'd, and her coif displac'd,
And on her arms imprinted, here and there,
The livid marks of violence appear.

Senefus never was so touch'd before,
As with this outrage, yet was threaten'd more,
Told to his face, that what he now had seen
Of future feats was but a specimen;

And, as to one, to numbers shou'd be shown
What brave exploits a rig'rous rule led on.
So often I've observ'd—but like the pair
The Muse has sung, she begs a respite, here
Wou'd she, like them, when call'd upon again,
Return more vig'rous, and exalt the strain,
I'd here dismiss her, *Urban*, and agree
That *Denham* furnish out the simile.

When a calm river, rais'd with sudden rains,
Or snows dissolv'd, o'erflows the neighb'ring
plains,

The husbandmen with high-rais'd banks secure
Their greedy hopes; and this he can endure:

But if with ways and dams they strive to force
His channel to a new or narrow course,

No longer then within his banks he dwells,
First to a torrent, then a deluge, swells,

Stronger and fiercer by *Restraint* he roars,
And knows no bound, but makes his power his
shores.

Nov. 13,
1739.

PHILANDER.

On the Place-Bill: An EPIGRAM.

UNhappy bill! I long foresaw the case,
Such shoals of place-men ne'er wou'd give the
place;
Go, free-born Britons, boast your liberty,
Dependent law-givers must make you free.

X. Z.

O D E.

HOPE'S FAREWELL.

O Life, vain joy! which mortals court,
The prey of death! and fortune's sport!
Tell me, when so unkind to me,
Oh why should I be fond of thee?

When from the silent womb of space
Struggling I broke to thy embrace;
My tears prophetick seem'd to tell,
You meant not, Life! to use me well!

The joys you gave my youth to taste,
Were but like children's toys at best;
Which *Passion* grasp'd with eager play,
But *Reason*, frowning, threw away!

Yet, fond enchantress! still thy wile
Had power my thy love betray'd;
Cheated, altho' the fraud I know,
And pleas'd, because it still was new!

In vain I heard, in vain I read,
Of thousands by thy love betray'd!
I listen'd to thy magick call,
And held thee dear,--in spite of all!

Led by thy captivating hand,
Through wanton *Pleasure's* fairy land;
I cry'd, Unkill'd in future harms,
Oh Life! how lovely are thy charms!

But on the front of ripen years,
Advanc'd a train of *Julian* cares!
While giddy *Fortune* turn'd her head,
And *Pleasure's* golden prospects fled!

'Twas then, of all resource bereav'd,
Too late I found myself deceiv'd;
And wish'd, fond Life, with vain regret,
That thou and I had never met!

But Life, who treats with high disdain
The worn-out slaves that drag her chain,
Regardless, all my griefs survey'd,
And triumph'd in the ill she made!

Abandon'd thus to *Fortune's* rage,
Soon I was spy'd by the *travelling* Age;
Who bid me calm my anxious breast,
For he would lead me soon to rest.

When *Hote*, a nymph of heav'nly race,
All dress'd in smiles her cheerful face,
Soft interpos'd with friendly air,
To love me from the arms of care.

And what, unhappy! tempts thee so!
She cry'd, and whither wouldst thou go?
'Tis but a mark of weakness shown,
To fly from Life to ills unknown!

Go ask the wretch in torture this,
Why courts he Life, if not a bliss?
Nor quits the partner nature gave,
For the cold horrors of the grave!

Short I reply'd---False nymph, forbear
With *Siren* tales to sooth my ear!
Forbear thy arts too oft employ'd,
Nor longer thou shalt be my guide.

Ten tedious years!--a space too long!
Still hast thou led, and led me wrong!
At least thy vain attendance cease,
And leave me here to die in peace.

To which the answer'd with a sigh---
'Thou hast thy wish; if I comply,
Death soon will seize thee left alone,
For Life is lost---when *Hope* is gone!

[Y]

The following is taken from a more correct Copy of
the Author's than has been published.

On a young LADY's Recovery from Sickness.

O Press'd with pain, see fair *Eliza* lies,
Languid her cheeks, and dim her piercing
eyes;

Whilst fierce diseases shock her tender frame,
And struggling life shines with a feeble flame.
The burning fever now infects the blood;
Now the pale ague chills the vital flood:
The lovely nymph, dejected, hangs her head,
Drop all the lillies, and the roses fade.

But lo! at length the God of Nature brings
His gracious aid, and spreads his healing wings;
Aw'd by his pow'r, the glooms of sickness fly,
And keener light'nings paint the melting eye;
The blooming cheek with purer crimson glows,
And the warm lips a brighter dye disclose:
Sweet rosy health resumes her gentle sway,
And death reluctant quits the haughty prey.

Thus have I seen on summer's cheerful morn,
When the broad sky resplendent beams adorn,
An envious cloud, wide-hov'ring, intervenes
With sudden gloom, and darkens all the scene.
But when bright *Phœbus* from th' æthereal height
Exerts his rays, and sheds superior light,
Dispers'd, th' obscuring vapour fleets away,
And brighter glories crown the smiling day.

VEASTMS.

Æ N I G M A.

MY fire is av'rice, idleness my dam,
Tho' rais'd from rags, a train of kings I
claim;

Queens, to my will tributive, stand prepar'd,
The Great Mogul ev'n deigns to be my guard.
Gay splendid robes of various dyes I wear,
No wealth I boast, yet load'd with gems appear;
Continual war I wage without expence,
A gard'ner's tool I use in my defence:
My heart with native order ever glows,
And arm'd like *Hercules* I dare the foes.

Swift fly the hours, while I the house employ,
At once the source of madness, grief and joy;
I rest by day, neglected and retir'd,
By night I shine, by all degrees admir'd!
For me the gay, the grave, can time afford,
Alike care'd by porter, and by lord.

For me fair *Celia* quits her husband's arms,
And gives whole nights to my superior charms!
Anxious, for me, her lovely bosom heaves,
Me, at the dawn, she with reluctance leaves.

Oft to my aid the needy villain flies,
The wealthy fool oft falls my sacrifice.
The sick I ease, yet oft produce much evil,
The clergy's darling, darling of the devil!
Patriots themselves my favours don't despise,
Tho' nearly I'm related to th' excise.
Brave sons of *Mars* in war with me delight,
And toil and struggle thro' the well-fought night,
In liquid sulphur drench'd, my death I find,
And dying I am useful to mankind.

Wash. Cards

Occasioned by seeing a young Lady step into a Chariot with this Motto GOD WILL PROVIDE.

Will God provide?—No doubt he will for thee
A Husband:—O may Time evince, 'tis me!
I. G.

EPIGRAM.

Howest HARRY's alive! How d'y'ou know it, says Ned!
O I'm perfectly sure; for Dick said he was dead.

THE following Verses are exactly copied from an old Manuscript of French Poems, entitled; Recueil de Poësies, Emblemes, et Devises, non jamais imprimees, küst pour haute et puissante ANNE DE PISSELEU, Dame de Luce, 1577. The Book is curiously adorn'd with Drawings of Emblems, Foliages, Borders, &c. and if by your Means I can get a further Account of it, 'twill be extremely agreeable to
London, March Your constant Reader,
20, 1739:40. TELARIUS.

SONNET.

LA mort également fait chacun tributaire;
Esclauant aüssi bien soubz ses fatales loix
Les plus grans empereurs, les princes et les roys,
Comme les plus petitz du simple populaire:
En penible travail le chetif mercenaire
Aux sumptueux prelatz furoit souuentefois:
Et bien souuent aduient que l'enfant de deux mois
Court plus viste au tombeau, que le sexenaire:
Nous naissons pour mourir, nous mourons en naissant;
Et l'homme tant soit fort, ieune, riche et puissante,
Ne peut fuir de sa fin l'heure determinee:
Il nous faut tous mourir, nul n'y peut resister,
L'immortelle vertu peut seule surmonter
Les forces de la mort, et de la destinee.

Since our last we have found the following Translation of the British Epitaph (see p. 105.) on Prince Madoc: It is printed in Herbert's Travels, who saw the Monument.

Madoc ap Owen was I call'd,
[Strong, tall, and comely,*] not intrall'd
With home-bred pleasure; but for fame
Through land and sea I sought the same.

Another from the Gloucester Journal, which is there thus introduc'd:

FOR the Satisfaction of such 'as are desirous of seeing a Translation of Prince Madoc's Epitaph, p. 105, the following is offer'd to their Perusal.

Madoc my name, [oft soak'd in billows dire*]
Owen the prince of North-Wales was my fire;
My sole ambition was to scour the main,
Despising native honours, wealth and gain.

The English of the other Welch Words is thus:
Pen-gwyn, a Bird with a white Head; Groeso, Welcome; Gweaddwr, the Name of a River with a white Stream; Bara, Bread; Tad, Father; Mam, Mother; Bawch, a Cow; Clugiar, a Partridge; Llwynoc, a Fox; Coch-y-dwr, a Bird with white Feathers that frequents the Waters.

* Query, Which of these very different Translations is nearest the original British?

The AIR-PUMP.

Domitian, as old story rings,
(That most ridiculous of kings)
Was wont, whole days, to divertise
In slaughter'd hocks of puny flies,
Preferring to all courtly joys
Sports only fit for butchers boys.
But had the monarch learn'd the knowledge
Since practis'd by our modern college,
Of using their pneumatic engine,
'Twou'd have afforded pleasure swinging;
The sight of ev'ry rare experiment
Had given his heart unusual merriment.

For instance—To have seen a mouse,
Shut fast within its crystal house,
And thence the air exhausted all,
To view the creature gasp and sprawl;
At ev'ry suction of the pump
Observe him pant from head to rump,
Spew, sæk, and turn him on his back—
T'had been, ye powers, a mighty knack!

What arts of choking, tort'ring, killing,
Adepts to teach him had been willing:
All nature he'd have known, no doubt,
He would have pump'd her secrets out.
Dogs, kittens, ev'ry four-legg'd thing,
Had been game royal for the king;
He'd been with lice, and scrabby vermin,
Familiar as a cousin-german,
Diverted with each day a new-whim,
No toad had com'd amiss unto him.

Perhaps, by novelty excited,
Fresh objects had this prince delighted.
Known had but been th' invention then,
He would have try'd his pump on men,
Have found receivers apt and fit,
T'have made the operation hit.
Mercy! what fights! well worth his prying,
A quite new way of courtier trying!
The beau when fast included there,
More light than wind, that child of air,
Soon grown convuls'd, would droop and tire,
And with a pump or two expire.
The belle, within a little second,
Wou'd die, it safely may be reckon'd;
Creature, that least confinement bears,
She cannot live without her airs,
Meer butterfly, all gay and light,
For ever flutt'ring in your sight.
Dull politicians, tools who seem
Made solely up of earth and phlegm,
Like moles that deeply shrouded well,
Perhaps might stand the tryal well.
Flag'rers, those ear-wigs put by th' lump in,
Would yield an endless fund for pumping.
The empty taxcombs, in that cloyster
With skulls more thick than senseless oyster,
Could there no alteration know,
He always lives in vacuo.

Death! try the angry virtuosi,
Shall a young stripling here but nose high,
Presume to sport and hurl defiance
At grave adepts, and pifs on science?
The saucy youngster for his chattering
Deserves another pump—a watering—
Loth to otend, yet prone to jest,
I let th' advent'rous subject rest.
Left haply while thus matters stand ill,
To my own fate I lend a handle.

To Mr P. occasion'd by his Verses on the Benefactions in the late Frost, 1740. (See p. 133.)

THE S, 'tis the time! you cry'd, impose the chain!
You cry'd to whom?----To friends in France
and Spai.

But suitless, hopeless, Britons, self-inflav'd,
On Romish principles may sure be sav'd.
They may---they are---fair charity begins,
And charity will hide a croud of sins:
Faith lost, and bo e, What then could wretches do?
By charity they've gain'd the * former two;
Have wisely chose the way to be forgiven,
And are, with plain believers, sure of heav'n.
Clarely, April R. YATE.

22, 1740.

* 'Tis a Romish Principle that true Faith, &c.
proceeds from Charity, and Bellarmine reads Gal.
v. 6.---Faith which is wrought by Love.

O D E

Dicite in eam-----Ov.
Servit Hispanæ vetus hostis ora. Hor.

ARISE, Britannia, from thy bed of ease,
An injur'd nation blood for blood demands;
Too long th' allurements of inglorious peace
Retard the vengeance of thy warlike hands.
Arise, and vindicate thy fame,
Let nations tremble at thy name,
To Albion's flag their homage pay,
And own Britannia sov'reign of the sea.

2.

She comes, she comes, rous'd from lethargic dreams,
In warlike majesty and dreadful state;
See from her head celestial glory beams;
Success and victory around her wait.
See! she comes, in arms renown'd;
To arms! the joyful clarions sound,
Enrag'd the British lion roars,
And loudly thunders at th' Iberian shores.

3.

The valiant youths, with glorious ardor fir'd,
Nobly for death or victory prepare;
Eager they run, with patriot warmth inspir'd,
And rush amid the dreadful scenes of war.
The brave commanders justly claim
A more exalted share of fame;
Who teach the troops to charge the foe,
Point out the stroke, and urge the fatal blow.

4.

With conquest crown'd, th' heroic chiefs advance,
Each chief sufficient for a thousand Spains,
Each longs t' arise the scourge of haughty France,
And lead her captive sons in British chains:
Lo! hardy Vernon leads the way,
Asserts the Empire of the sea;
Proud to avenge his monarch's name,
He rises boldly into endless fame.

5.

Fir'd by his worth, and emulous of praise,
The blooming youths shall nobly crowd around;
Honours and wealth shall crown their early days,
And fame from age to age their actions sound.
Gallia shall tremble at their pow'r,
And bow before her conqueror;
While vanquish'd nations learn to know
Britannia's sons shall rule the world below.

To a LADY, on her MARRIAGE.

W Hile the unthinking Fair with passion
doat,
On the gay plume, or military coat;
While the fond heart, or giddy fancy's limit,
With slaughter ring chief, or the more slaughter ring
wit:

You, madam! sway'd by reason's sacred voice,
Make the humane Philosopher your choice;
Wisely bestowing on the man of truth,
The charms of beauty, innocence, and youth.

Virtue with temper, wit, with candour join'd,
Honour, that flows from rectitude of mind;
The head judicious, heart sincere and true,
Distinguish HIM, whom heav'n reserv'd for you

The royal sage unrival'd in renown,
Whose wisdom shone far brighter than his crown;
Has more than once this certain judgment giv'n---
"A prudent wife's the gift of bounteous heav'n.

The heav'nly gift your spouse receives with pride;
Views the good wife, in the dear blooming bride.

While you, with pleasure, may his worth regard,
And sign this maxim of our famous bard---

"A wit's a feather, and a chief's a rod;
"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

Your prudence in your well-judg'd option's
shewn;

Rewarding merit, you enhance your own.
That union, sure! compleatly blest must prove,
Founded on virtue, just esteem, and love!
Happy, thrice happy! may ye be through life!
He the best husband, you the kindest wife!

Accept these gratulations, void of art;
My hand transcribes the language of my heart.
Nor wait I for Apollo's tuneful aid,
Nor inspiration of Pierian maid,
Nor Hymen call, to bless the nuptial day,
But ardent wishes, in few words convey.
Soft, light, and easy, be the marriage yoke!
May the next cent'ry see the chain unbroke!

On Admiral H.

SOME people ask, What has this H--- done?
He cruizes, takes their ships--how many? one.

Anacreon, ODE xlviii. Gay Life.

By CHARLES CHESTER, M. D.

GIVE me Homer's tuneful lyre,
Let the sound my breast inspire!
But with no troublesome delight
Of arms, and Heroes slain in fight:
Let it play no conquests here,
Or conquests only o'er the fair!

Boy, reach that volume---book divine!
The statutes of the God of Wine!
He, legislator, statutes draws,
And I, his judge, enforce his laws;
And faithful to the weighty trust,
Compel his vot'ries to be just:
Thus round, the bowl impartial flies,
Till to the sprightly dance we rise
We frisk it with a lively bound,
Charm'd with the lyre's harmonious sound:
Then pour forth with an heat divine,
Rapt'rous songs that breathe of wine.

S I R,

Here is one Passage wherein I think the beautiful Copy sent you of Mrs Rowe's Verses (See p. 89) is really inferior to the other. You might possibly overlook it in comparing them. It is this:

— My pray'rs to heav'n were all for thee,
And Love inspir'd me first with Piety.

This Thought is by no means suitable to the Character of Mrs Rowe, who (as the Writer of her Life informs us) was endowed with a very early Piety. The other Copy has it thus, and is therefore, no doubt, the genuine Copy:

My warmest vows to heav'n were made for thee,
And Love still mingled with my Piety.

Here the Sentiment is much juster, and nothing said that is not agreeable to the strictest Rules of Religion. As to the Advantage which the Copy you inserted in other Respects has, particularly in Mr Rowe's last Words, which are finely turn'd, it is generally allow'd, that Mrs Rowe did not correct her first Thoughts. Yours, &c. D. I.

S I R,

MR J. Dyer, so justly celebrated for his Poem on *Grongar Hill*, has obliged the World with another, entitled, *THE RUINS OF ROME*, just published; wherein he has given such beautiful Descriptions of Art and Nature, as sufficiently justifies what Mr *Savage* says of this Gentleman * in your Magazine for Dec. 1736.

O! could my soul thro' depths of knowledge see,
Could I read nature and mankind, like thee!
I shou'd o'ercome, or bear, the shocks of fate,
And e'en draw envy to the humblest state.

To point out all the Beauties in this Poem, I must give you the Whole; and indeed he makes *Rome* no less charming in the Dust than in her Conquest, and pays a Compliment to his Country as well as gives her a most instructive Lesson. This last is the noblest Aim of Poetry, and therefore I shall take leave to transcribe his concluding Reflections on the enervated *Romans*.

— Alas! prosperity,

Ah! baneful state

And now the world unwarl'd they enjoy'd

In proud security

Diffolv'd in ease and soft delights they lie

Till every sun annoys, and every wind

For now the frame no more is girt with strength

Masculine, nor in lustiness of heart.

Laughs at the winter storm and summer beam,

Superiour to their rage; enfeebling vice

Withers each nerve, and opens every pore

To painful feeling — while luxury

Over their naked limbs with wanton hand

Sheds roses, odours, sheds unheeded bane.

I may observe here, if the Defence of our Country was to be entrusted to our sweet-scented Beaus, instead of the rough Tars, we might soon become a Prey to our Enemies. The Author goes on to describe the Source of Corruption in *Rome*.

— unnumber'd wants,

Brood of voluptuousness, cry out aloud

* In Answer to Mr Dyer, whose Lines were inserted in August, 1736. p. 480.

Necessity, and seek the splendid tribe,
The Citron board — Tyrian garbs,
Neptunian Albion's high testaceous food,
And flavour'd *Chian* wines with incense fum'd.
To slake patrician thirst: For these their rights
In the vile streets they prostitute to sale;
Their ancient rights, their dignities, their laws,
Their native glorious freedom. Is there none,
Is there no villain, that will bind the neck
Stretch'd to the yoke? They come; the market
throngs.

But who has most by fraud or force amas'd?
Who most can charm corruption with his dols?
He be the monarch of the state; and lo
Didius, vile us'rer; thro' the cloud he mounts;
Beneath his feet the *Roman* eagle tow'rs,
And the red arrows fill his grasp uncouth.

O *Britons*, O my countrymen, beware,
Gird, gird your hearts; the *Romans* once were free,
Were brave, were virtuous. — tyranny bow'd
Deign'd to walk forth a while in pageant state,
And with licentious pleasures fed the rout;
The thoughtless many: To the Wanton found
Of fives and drums they danc'd, or in the shade
Sung *Cæsar*, great and terrible in War,
Immortal *Cæsar*! lo, a god, a god,
He cleaves the yielding skies! *Cæsar* mean while
Gathers the ocean pebbles; or the gnats
Enrag'd pursues; or at his lonely meal
Starves a wide province; tastes, dislikes, and sings
To dogs and sycophants: A god, a god!
The flow'ry shades and shrines obscene return

But see along the north the tempest swell,
Sudden the *Goth* and *Vandal*, dreaded names,
Rush as the breach of waters, whelming all
Their domes, their villa's; down the festive pile,
Down fall their *Parian* porches, gilded baths,
And roll before the storm in clouds of dust.

Vain end of human strength, of human skill,
Conquest, and triumph, and domain, and pomp,
And ease, and luxury. O luxury,
Bane of elated life, of affluent states,
What dreary change, what ruin is not thine!
How doth thy bowl intoxicate the mind!
To the soft entrance of thy rosy cave
How do'st thou lure the fortunate and great,
Dreadful attraction! while behind thee gaps
Th' unfathomable gulph where *Asbur* lies
O'erwhelm'd, forgotten; and high-boasting *Chen*;
And *Elam*'s haughty pomp; and beauteous *Great*;
And the great queen of earth, imperial *Rome*.

* *Didius Julianus*, who bought the Empire.

On seeing Miss — Church.

ON thee, AMANDA, while I gaz'd
So graceful and so fair!
Each charm entic'd my trembling heart,
And stole from heav'n a pray'r.

Then wisely I indeed resolv'd,

To gaze on thee no more,

But soon, alas! I found myself

The fool I was before!

E P I G R A M.

THE Doctor reel'd from side to side,
Strand, Doctor, Polly jeering cry'd.
Why, Polly, now you give offence,
That word contains a wanton sense.
Says harmless Polly, not at all,
It's better sure to stand than fall.

The CONTEST: A CANTATA.

RECITATIVE.

IN sleep young *Corydon* repos'd,
Free from the forge of Love and Wine;
When *Morpheus* to his view expos'd
Apollo, and the tuneful *Nine*.
A lovely *Muse* begins the vocal scene,
While *Phœbus* thus accompanies her strain.

S O N G.

O youth! to us devote thy days;
The gay, the happy, and the young
For ever shall repeat thy lays,
And beauty shall reward thy song.
The fordid cares which life molest,
All taste of happiness expel:
But joys eternal fill the breast
Where poetry and music dwell.

ad RECITATIVE.

While fancy thus his mind surprizes,
Behold! an awful form arises.
His coif, his ruff, and thoughtful look,
Confess the venerable *Coke*.
While *Phœbus* and his Quire withdraw,
Thus speaks the *Oracle of Law*.

S O N G.

Pond youth! be wise in time, submit,
To learned law, your love of wit;
Honour attends *Astræa's* bar,
And riches will reward thy care.
Protect the weak, and wrong controul;
This fills with manly joy the soul.
To this, all other arts unite;
Be useful first, and then polite.

To MIRA. From the Country.

By an EMINENT HAND.

AT this late hour the world lies hush'd below,
Ner is one breath of air awake to blow.
Now walks mute *Midnight*, darkling o'er the
plain,

Reft, and soft-footed *Silence* in his train,
To bless the cottage, and renew the wain.
These all asleep, me all awake they find;
Nor *Reft*, nor *Silence*, charm the *Lover's* mind.
Already I a thousand torments prove,
The thousand torments of divided love:
The rolling thought, impatient in the breast;
The fluttering wish on wing, that will not rest;
Desire, whose kindled flames undying glow;
Knowledge of distant bliss, and present woe;
Unhush'd, unsleeping all, with me they dwell,
Children of Absence, and of *Loving well*!
These pale the cheek, and cloud the cheerful eye,
Swell the swift tear, and heave the frequent sigh;
These reach the heart, and bid the health decline,
And these, Oh MIRA! these are truly mine.

She, whose sweet smiles would gladden all
the grove,

Whose mind is musick, and whose looks are love;
She, gentle power! victorious softness! — she,
MIRA, is far from hence, from Love, and Me.
Yet, in my ev'ry thought her form I find,
Her looks — her words — her world of
charms combin'd!

Sweetness is hers, and unaffected ease;
The native wit, that was not taught to please.
Whatever softly animates the face,
The eye's attempt'd fire, the winning grace,
Th' untudy'd smile, & blush that nature warms;
And all the graceful negligence of charms!

Ha! while I gaze, a thousand ardours rise,
And my fir'd bosom flashes from my eyes.
Oh! melting mildness! miracle of charms!
Receive my soul within those folding arms!
On that dear bosom let my wishes rest —
Oh! softer than the turtle's downy breast!
And see! where *Love* himself is waiting near:
Here let me ever dwell — for heav'n is here.

The ENJOYMENT of LIFE.
From M. de la Motte's 5th Anacreontic.
Vol. I. of his Works.

DRINK, drink, my lads, time passes away,
Make then the most of life we may.
The present fleeting day employ
In careless ease, in smiling joy;
Who is there knows but this will be
The last the fates will let us see!
Chæron, perhaps, to-morrow may
To *Pluto's* realms our shades convey:
Where we no wine, I wot, shall find,
On none like that we left behind.
Oh seize we then the certain NOW,
Since it is all the fates allow;
This space, at least, from them we gain,
Nor is this little to obtain,
Since life depends but on a thread,
Which never'd ranks us with the dead.
Business and thought, those foes to mirth,
Leave we to groveling sons of earth.
What is't to us how matters go?
The Gods take care of things below.
To-day, at least, no wine we'll spare;
To-morrow is not worth our care.
And now, my lads, while all agree,
Give, give a loose to revelry,
Indulge the transports wine inspires,
And glad our hearts with gay desires;
— Wisdom or folly let it be,
Soit be PLEASURE, what care we?

AMASIVS.

E P I G R A M.

SIR *Ralph*, no tooth within his head,
Betroths a sprightly blooming maid.
No tooth! what then? he, found at heart,
Feels active life in ev'ry part.
True; but advanc'd to weak threescore,
I wot, his labouring days are o'er;
An invalid he'll soon appear,
And disappoint the longing fair.
Obsequious I'll her motions scan;
She drops the glove — and I'm her man. W. E.

To Mr. MOSES BROWNE.

WHEN first my *Muse* beheld your matchless
lays,
Too fond of fame, she'd needs dispute the bays;
"Can't others thus excel?" invidious cry'd;
So snatch'd a pen, and all her art apply'd.
Vain effort this. — If wise, she'd learnt to know
Your flights too lofty, and her vein too low.
But she again wou'd needs attempt the prize,
And reach those heights where erst she saw you
rise;
Again the plum'd her wings, and strove to soar,
Again the fell, and now she strives no more:
Yet what she could not gain, she hopes you'll
give,
And in your work admit my verse to live.
Clarely, Salop. RICHARD YATE.



Historical Chronicle. April, 1740.

TUESDAY, April 1.

THE first of The twenty Gun Ships ordered to be built was launched by Mr Bird at Deptford, and call'd the *Rye Galley*; and reckoned as fine a moulded Ship as ever was seen.

WEDNESDAY, 2.

The *Bristol* Mail from *London* was robb'd a little beyond *Knightsbridge*, by a Man on Foot, who took the *Baith* and *Bristol* Bags, and mounting the Post-boy's Horse rode off towards *London*.

FRIDAY, 4.

The *Western* and *Portsmouth* Mails for *London* were carry'd off by two Highwaymen on *Bagshot* Heath; they took the Post-boy's Horse and another that he drove, tying the Boy Neck and Heels, in which Posture he remain'd four Hours. A great Parcel of the Letters open'd and blown about were found in *Windsor* Forest. The Loss cannot be computed; but several Bills and Notes were advertised, and among them the Return of a Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Leskard*, which, tis said should not have been sent in the Mail, but by a special Messenger, or it might have been safer, if sent Post by Express, which would not have cost above 4 Guineas tho' near the Lands End. 200*l.* is offered by the Postmaster General for apprehending of the Robbers, besides the Reward by Act of Parliament.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

Vice-Admiral *Balchen* sail'd from *Plymouth*, with the *Russel* and *Norfolk*, each of 80 Guns, the *Grafton* of 70, and *Deptford* of 60 Guns. He steer'd for *Cape Finisterre*, where he expected to be join'd by 3 Men of War, of 70 Guns each; one of 60, and another of 50.

Was executed at *Bury, Suffolk*, Mr. *Charles Drew* for the Murder of his Father, *Charles John Drew* of *Long Melford, Suffolk* Esq;—In a Paper left with the high Sheriff he confessed that he had agreed to settle 100*l.* a year upon *Edward Humphries* if he would kill his Father; that *Humphries* accepting the Proposal, they went together on the 31st of January at 11 o'Clock in the Evening, to a Gun loaded with Slugs. But when they came near the deceased's house, *Humphries's* Heart fail'd him, upon which the

Criminal took the Gun out of his Hand, knocked at his Father's Door, and when he opened it shot him dead. This agreed, with what was deposed at the Trial by *Humphries*, & chief Evidence. There were many other Circumstances which inferr'd his Guilt, viz. that he gave *Humphries* Money to keep out of the Way, & shewed great uneasiness when *Humphries* was apprehended, that when he was strongly press'd by a Gentleman to prosecute *Humphries*, instead of taking his Advice he would have bribed that Gentleman to endeavour to obtain his discharge. That he afterwards went to *London* himself, changed his Name, left off his Mourning, wore laced Cloaths, took great Pains to conceal himself, gave Orders for conveying away his Estate, and hired one *Mace* to go from *London* to *Bury* Goal, where *Humphries* was confin'd, to hear what he would say. That he attempted to corrupt one of the Turnkeys of Newgate to let him escape, giving him a Bond of 1000*l.* a Bill of Sale for several things of Value:—And a Note in which he promised him half his Estate, all which Papers with 3 or 4 Rings he had given the Turnkey were produced in Court. His Majesty, in Compassion to the Mother and 4 Sisters of the Convict, was graciously pleas'd to remit his Right to the forfeited Estate, computed at 50 or 60,000*l.*

THURSDAY, 10.

By the King a Proclamation.

WHEREAS by an Act passed this present Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act for the more effectual securing and encouraging the Trade of his Majesty's British Subjects to America, and for the Encouragement of Seamen to enter into his Majesty's Service; it is, among other Things, enacted, for the encouraging his Majesty's Subjects to engage in joint and united, as well as separate Expences, Expeditions, and Adventures, That we, our Heirs, and Successors, be empowered, from time to time, during the Continuance of the present or any future War, to grant Charters or Commissions for the more effectual enabling any Societies, or particular Persons to join in Expeditions by Sea or Land, and to sail to, and in any of the Seas in America, for the attacking, taking, or destroying any Ships, Goods, Moveables

Movables or Immoveables, Settlements, Factories, Creeks, Harbours, Places of Strength, Lands, Forts, Castles, and Fortifications, now belonging, or hereafter to belong to, or to be possessed by any Enemy, in any Part or Parts of America; and for the better making and carrying on any Preparations for such Purposes, and for the making and assuring to the Societies or Persons concerned, their Heirs, Successors, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, full and undoubted Properties, Rights and Titles, in and to the same, which such Societies or Persons shall take, or cause to be taken from the Enemy, under such Regulations, and in such Manner and Form, as we, our Heirs, and Successors, shall think fit, and at any Times hereafter, by any further Grants or Charters to confirm, and further assure the Premises to them, so as to enable them to have and enjoy the full Benefit thereof, but so, as that nothing therein contained shall extend to exclude or restrain any of our Subjects from having a full and free Trade to and in any Part of America.

MONDAY, 14.

Printed Copies of the standing Order of the House of Commons, made Jan. 31, 1718, viz. 'That all Protections and written Certificates of the Members of that House be declared void in Law, &c.' was, pursuant to a Resolution of the House, of the 20th of March last, affix'd at all the publick Places throughout London and Westminster, &c.

Came on the annual Election of Directors of the Bank of England, when the following were unanimously chosen:

Sir Edward Bellamy,	Mr John South
Knt. and Ald.	Sir John Thompson, Kt.
Bryon Benson, Esq;	and Ald.
John Bance, Esq;	Mr Robert Thornton
Mr John Eaton Dodsworth.	Mr Samuel Trench
Samuel Holden, Esq;	Mr Mark Weyland
Sir William Jolliffe.	Thomas Cooke, Esq;
Sir John Lequesne, Kt.	Wm Farwener, Esq;
Ald. and Sheriff	James Gaultier, Esq;
Mr Benj. Longuet	Mr William Hunt
Mr Benj. Mee	Henry Neale, Esq;
Charles Palmer, Esq;	Charles Savage, Esq;
Moses Raper, Esq;	James Spilman, Esq;
	Alexander Sheafe, Esq;

The last Eight are new ones.

Delillers Carbonnel, Esq; Governor, and Stamp Brooksbank, Esq; Deputy Governor.

Orders were issued for taking off the Embargo from all Merchant Ships and Vessels in the Ports of Great Britain and Ireland Outward-bound.—The Condition mentioned in granting Protections to Merchant Ships, since the taking off the Embargo, is that they shall carry one Third of their Crew Landmen, and furnish 1 Men in 4 for the King's Ships.

The following Gentlemen were chosen

Directors of the East-India Company:

Dodding Braddyll, Esq;	Alexander Hume, Esq;
Sir Wm Billers, Knt.	Samuel Hyde, Esq;
and Ald.	Henry Lascelles, Esq;
*Stephen Bisse, Esq;	Baltzar Lyell, Esq;
*Richard Blount, Esq;	Matthew Martin, Esq;
*Christop. Burrow, Esq;	Mr N. Newton, jun.
Mr Rich. Chauncy	James Raymond, Esq;
Roger Drake, Esq;	William Rider, Esq;
*John Emmerfon, Esq;	Sir Wm Rous, Knt. and Ald.
Samuel Feake, Esq;	The Rt Hon. Sir John
Peter Godfrey, Esq;	Salter, Kt & Ld Mayor
Wm Gosselin, Esq;	Capt James Winter.
*Harry Gough, Esq;	
John Hope, Esq;	

Those with this Mark * are new ones.

FRIDAY, 18.

Were committed to Newgate, on the Oaths of 7 Gentlemen of Distinction, Tho. Lyell, Laurence Sidney, and John Roberts, for cheating and defrauding with false and loaded Dice those particular Gentlemen, at the Masquerade, on Thursday Morning about three o'Clock, to the Value of about 400l. and other Gentlemen not present at the Examination (which lasted from 6 in the Morning to 3 in the Afternoon) of about 4000l. more; and out of about 9 Pair of Dice, which were cut afunder, one single Die proved unloaded at the Time of Examination.

SATURDAY, 19.

Ended the Sessions at the Old Bailey, when 7 Persons were condemned, viz. John Hide and John Moor for the Highway; John Singleton and Margaret Newell for Picking of Pockets; John Hetherington for stealing 30l. out of a Dwelling-House; Tho. Clements, a Butcher of Clare Market, for the Murder of Wm Warner; and Joseph Parker for returning from Transportation.

MONDAY 28.

SPANISH PRIZES &c. taken.

1. The *Princess*, a Spanish Man-of-War mounting 68 Guns, 650 Men, fell in with Commodore Mayne, in the *Lenox*, Capt. Durell in the *Kent*, and Lord Augustus Fitzroy, in the *Orford*, and after a sharp Fight for 6 Hours, in which the *Kent* and *Lenox* suffered, and Capt. Durell lost his hand, she struck, and is brought into Portsmouth. There running a rough Sea, our Ships could not fire their lower Tier, whereas the *Spaniard* being taller fired all his Guns, half of them very large. The Accounts vary much therefore we omit now farther Particulars. 2. A Privateer run aground at *Cuba*, and her Prize retaken by the *Greenwich*. 3. A Spanish Privateer with 150 hands carried into *Port Mahon*, and another sunk, with all her Men, by the *Ipswich*, Capt. Martin. 5. 6. Two Transports with Soldiers from *Mazorca* brought in by another of Admiral Haddock's Ships.

As we have had Intimation, that Admiral Vernon sailed from Jamaica, the second Week in February last, in order to attack Cartagena, we believe the Plan of this Place will be no less acceptable to our Readers than those before given. Besides the 6 Ships mentioned in our last (p. 146.) the Admiral has under his Command.

<i>Ships Names</i>	<i>Commanders</i>	<i>Guns</i>
Windfor,	Berkeley,	50
Greenwich,	Windham,	50
Falmouth,	Douglass,	50
Torrington,	Knight,	40
Anglesea,	Reddish,	40
Diamond,	Knowles,	40
Sheerness,	Stapleton	20
Blandford,	Burriſh,	20
Shoreham,	Boscawen,	20

Two Spanish Prizes, 20 Guns each, two Fireships, and two Bomb-Vessels; in all 750 Guns, and 4990 Men. It's probable he may not think it prudent to take all this Force with him; but as Cartagena is better provided for an Attack now, than it was against De Ponti, 'tis feared he will want Land Forces. The Forts raised since 1697. may be seen in the next page.

The City of Cartagena lies in the Lat. of 10° 26' 35" N. and Long. W. of Lond. 75° 21' 15". It was begun to be built Anno 1532, and about 8 Years after it was finished, it greatly increased in Wealth, stately Edifices, and Inhabitants, of which there is about 9000, as it was found to be extremely convenient for the Spanish Fleets. In the Year 1585 Sir Francis Drake, with a small Force plundered the City, and before it was perfectly recovered, a disguised Spaniard with five Privateers burnt the Town and seized a great Treasure. It soon renewed itself both in Riches and Magnificence, but in the Year 1697, was taken by Mons. De Ponti, with 21 large and small Ships, and upwards of 5000 Men.

He came before Cartagena the 13th of April, and after making himself Master of the Forts of Bocha Chica, St Cruz, and St Lazare, and the Suburbs of the City, it surrendered the 1st of May.

He lost in several Attacks and Engagements about 200 Men, and among them some brave Officers; and while he remained there, which was all the Month of May, about 600 of his Men died of Sickness, and great Numbers of his Seamen before he got Home. The Booty amounted to 8 Millions of Livres in Silver, and one Million of Jewels.

Explanation to the P L A N.

A Fort St Joseph on a little Island not mention'd by Admiral Ponti.

B Fort of Bocachica, with 40 Guns, which defends the Entrance of the Lake or Harbour.

C Two Mortars Battering Bocachica.

D St Phillip 2 two Forts erected since the

E St Jago 5 French Descent.

F The French incamp'd against Bocachica Fort.

G A Galliot Bombarding Bocachica.

H Ships Anchoring before Bocachica to Cannonade it. 1 Fort Monzanilla.

K Fort St Lazare, on a steep little Hill, taken in two Days by the French.

L The French Camp extending from Fort St Lazare to St Lazare Chapel.

M Xernany, or Hiemani, the Suburbs, which is fortify'd and surrounded with Water sufficiently deep when the Tide is up. The French found a Bridge towards the Land, and a narrow Causeway joined the Suburbs to the City.

N Spanish Vessels burnt.

O St Philippe de Baraxas. A strong Fort raised since the French took the Place.

P. Q. R. S. The French Ships and Bomb Galliot, firing against the City.

T Boats carrying the French Troops to their second landing on the further side of the Lake, to take Possession of the Church Notre Dame de la Poupe; which was quitted to them.

V The first Place where the French attempted to land their Buccaneers: For De Ponti observing that Cartagena on the Side towards the Sea was inclosed only with Palisadoes and a ruinous Wall, thought to meet with no great Obstruction, but having sent the Buccaneers to land at one Place, they were frustrated, and going himself further down in a Canoe, it was twice near filled with the Waves breaking on the Rocks which were even with the Surface of the Water, and afterwards run upon a Rock; so that he found that tho' this City lies close to the Sea, Nature had sufficiently provided for its Defence by the great Violence of the Surges which prevents any landing.

W Porto Periqueto.

X Coco Island. Y Estero.

Z Zienaga Honda. a Herrera.

b Pueblo de Baxira.

c Passa Cavallos, or Horse Passage.

d Beiena Vika. e El Mamonal.

f Albernos. g Zenuillos. h Alivia.

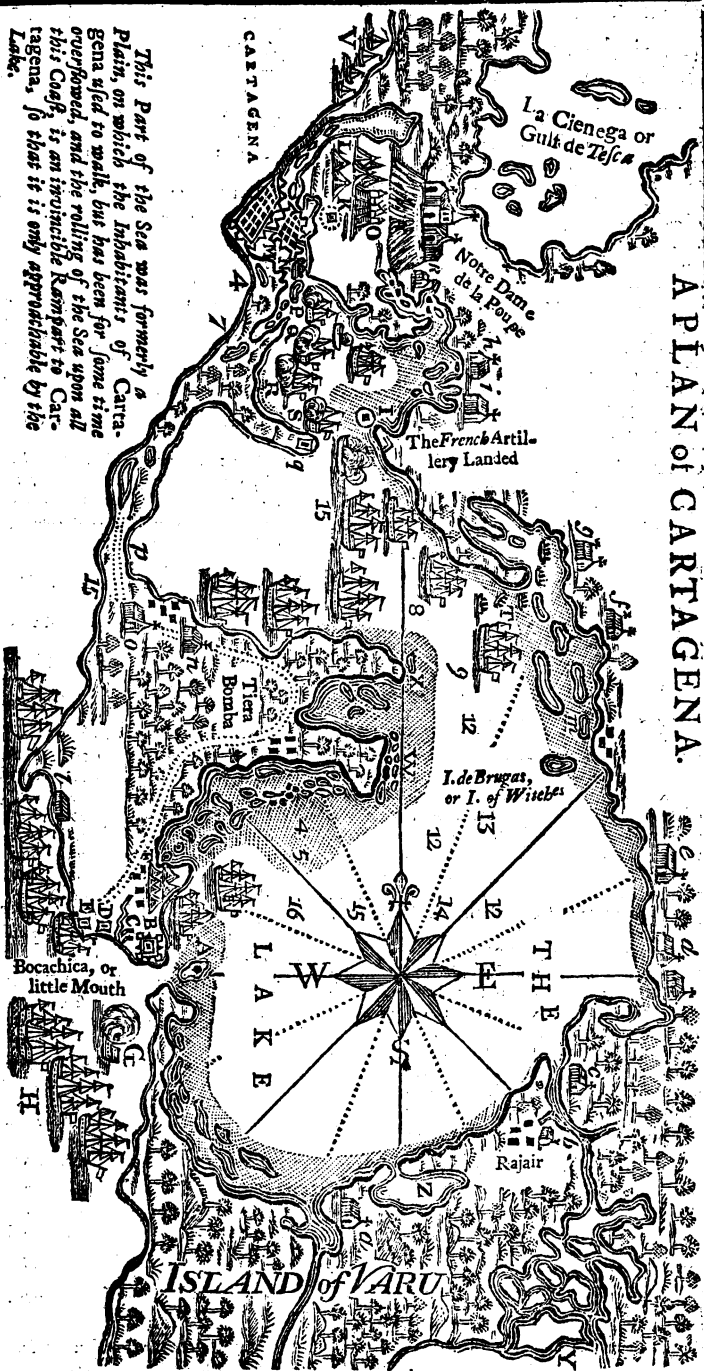
i Bosques. k Quinta. l Chamba.

m Chirpe Isle.

n o Tejar de los Jesuitas. p Porto Icarus.

q At this Point is Fort St. Cr. ix or St Cruz, the 5th Fort which must be taken before Ships can come to cannonade the Town.

A PLAN of CARTAGENA.



This Part of the Sea was formerly a Plain, on which the Inhabitants of Cartagena used to walk, but has been for some time overflowed, and the rolling of the Sea upon all this Coast, is an invincible Rampart to Cartagena, so that it is only approachable by the Lake.

From the LONDON GAZETTE. April 29.

HIS Majesty came this Day to the House of Peers, and being in his royal Robes, seated on the Throne, and the Commons sent for, his Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to an *Act for prohibiting Commerce with Spain*---*Act for granting his Majesty 1,200,000 out of the Sinking Fund*---*Act for the encouraging of the Importation of Naval Stores and the Whale Fishery*---*Act for amending and enforcing the Laws against Vagabonds*---*And for preventing the Increase of Horse-Races*; and several others, which we shall mention in our next. After which his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Zeal which you have shewn for the Support and Prosecution of the just and necessary War in which I am engaged, is a fresh Proof of your Concern for the Honour and Interest of my Crown and Kingdoms. As this great and national Undertaking is the principal Object of Our Attention and Expectations, so the Justice of our Cause; and the Success which hath hitherto attended My Arms, give Us the most reasonable Hopes, that, by the Continuance of the Divine Assistance, We may see a happy Issue of it.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the effectual Supplies which you have granted me for the Service of the current Year. The best Return I can make, is to assure you, that they shall be duly employ'd to the Purposes for which they were given.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have formerly recommended to you Union amongst yourselves, as being highly conducive to the carrying on this great Work with Honour and Advantage, and to the more speedy obtaining of all possible Justice and Satisfaction from the Crown of Spain, for the many grievous Injuries suffer'd by My Subjects, and effectual Security for the Freedom of Our Commerce and Navigation for the future. I do now earnestly exhort you to promote and extend that Union in your respective Countries. Let the Support of the common Cause of the Nation prevail, to attain this desirable End. Our Enemies must already have been made sensible, in some Degree, of the Weight of our just Repentment: They see My Kingdoms in such a Posture of Defence, as must render all Attempts from them, without Encouragement from amongst Ourselves, vain and desperate. They see the Trade and Navigation of My Subjects protected, as far as the Nature and Circumstances of a Maritime War will possibly admit; and, at the same time, the most valuable Branches of the Spanish Commerce greatly interrupted, and subjected to many Difficulties and Losses. From these happy Effects of My early Endeavours, and your ready Concurrence at the first Entrance into the War, I cannot but hope, that the Preparations which I am now making, for carrying it on in the most proper Places, and in the most vigorous and effectual Manner, will be bless'd with Success, equal to our just Expectations.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to Tuesday the 3d Day of June next.

A LIST of the Spanish Ships in Europe.

At CADIZ.

	Guns	
Royal Capitaine	114	
Isabella	80	Never at Sea, nor can be fitted in some Months.
St. Lewis	60	
Pidgeon	54	
St. Francis	46	

At CADIZ, under the Command of Vice Admiral TINTADO.

	Guns	Men	
St. Pedro	64	500	
Royal Family	66	500	Most of these are gone with Admiral Clavijo.
St. Ferdinando	64	500	
La Fort	62	450	
Andalusia	64	500	
La Fin	64	500	
Greyhound	44	300	
Greek	24	125	
Two Advice Boats	18	100	

At CADIZ, under the Command of Vice Admiral CLAVIJO, designed as Convoy to the Fleet intended for New Spain; but the Ships are now unloaded, and are to be man'd for Service against the English.

	Guns	Men	
St. Anthony	64	500	Besides 4 Bomb-ketches, which carry 4 Mortars and 10 Guns each.
New Spain	60	500	

At CORUNNA and FERROL, lately commanded by Don PROSPERO PARDO, man'd and stor'd, and intended to join the Squadron at Cadiz.

	Guns	Men	
Prince †	74	600	* A fine Ship taken by Lord Augustus Fitzroy, in the Orford in Company with the Lenox & Kent.
Princess *	74	600	
Galicia	70	600	
St. Charles	64	500	
El Leon	70	600	† In Ferrol not quite man'd.
Esperanza †	60	450	
Castilles †	60	450	
St. Philip	84	700	
Queen	80	600	
St. Anne	80	600	
St. James	70	600	

† The Prince, Castilles, and Esperanza, sailed from Ferrol with the Princess and a new Ship of 24 Guns carrying 12 Pounders, and 300 Men, two Snows of 16 Guns for Cadiz, and the Havana, also with Orders to intercept our Lisbon Fleet, which was conveying home only with the Sea-Horse Man of War; but the Government having Intelligence of it, Lord Augustus Fitzroy was sent away at an Hour's Warning to Portsmouth to sail with 5 Men of War.

At Cartagena in the Mediterranean, commanded by Count DE VENEZ.

	Guns	Men	
America	60	500	These five Sail were to cruise in the Sireights, but are not yet come out.
Hercules	66	500	
Constant	70	600	
Aurora	28	200	
Liga	28	200	

At CARTAGENA in New-Spain, under Don Blas, 4 large Men of War, 4 smaller, and the Gallies unloaded.

WEDNESDAY 30,

Newport in New England. Capt. Hall in a Sloop of 30 Tons and 29 Men, with a Letter of Marque, Sailed hence for *Hispaniola* to make a Descent on a small Town called *Port of Plate* where arriving he anchored under the Fort, and pretended to be a *Carracca* Trader, designing to land that Night and surprize the Town, but was prevented by the Inhabitants keeping a good Watch. The Governor being Sick desir'd Capt. Hall to send his Surgeon to bleed him, to which he agreed; the next Morning while the Doctor, Quartetmaster, and Lingnist waited on the Governor, 7 of the Sloop's Men surpris'd the Fort, and dismounted the Cannon; then joining their Comrades, and making 19 in Number boldly march'd to the Town, and notwithstanding the *Spaniards* were alarm'd and fir'd on them still advanced, the other retreating, and entered the Town, and plunder'd it of all that was valuable, which amounted to about 100 l., a Head. They lost but one Man in the Engagement and killed 3 and wounded one of the *Spaniards* in 3 Fort.

Charles Town, in Carolina, Feb. 12. General Oglethorpe has taken the *Spanish* Forts of *Picolah* and *St Francis de la Padia*, the first he burnt to the Ground, and imprison'd 11 *Spaniards* and one *Negro* who remained in the latter Garrison. —The Council and Assembly of this Province have granted 120,000 Currancy for raising a Troop of Horse and 400 Pioneers, to assist the General in his intended Enterprize against *St Augustine*.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1740.

March 31. D Uchefs of *Marborough* deliver'd of a Son.

April 3. Wife of *John Norris*, Esq; eldest Son of the Vice-Admiral — of a Son and Heir.

12. Lady of Hon. *Thomas King*, Brother to Lord *King* — of a Son.

16. Lady of *Ld Bruce* — of a Daughter.

18. Lady of *Sir Brian Broughton*, Bart. — of a Son.

23. Lady of the Marquis of *Borvont*, Son to the Duke of *Roxburgh* — of a Son. He is stiled Lord *Kerr*.

24. Lady of the Bp. of *Ely* — of a Daughter. Lady of *Sir Robt Long*, Bart. — of a Daughter.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1740.

March 29. T *Thomas Foley*, Esq; Son of *Thomas Foley*, Esq; Member for *Hereford*, marry'd to one of the Daughters and Coheiresses of the late *Ld Lansdown*, 50000 l.

April 3. Sam. Bishop, of *Hatfield*, Kent, Esq; — to the only Daughter of *William Wright* of *Leedes*, *Suffex*, Esq;

8. Mr *Aslet*, Son to an eminent *Russia* Merchant — o *Miss Bagnall*, of *Hatton-Garden*, with 10,000 l.

10. *Everard Sayer*, Esq; of *Dottors Commons*

— to *Widow Marriott*, with 5000l.

21. Mr *Comyns*, Master of the *King's Arms*, *Lombard-street* — to *Miss Rogers*, with 5000l.

A 25. *Samuel Wentworth*, Esq; — to the Relict of *Charles Parker*, of *Chebmsford*, *Essex*, Esq;

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1740.

March 23. E ARL of *Kincardine*, in *Scotland*, succeeded by his Son *Ld. Bruce*.

26. Mr *James Grame*, Advocate in *Scotland*, aged 8 he was *Sollic. Gen.* to *K. James VII.*

27. *Tbo Packenham*, Esq; at *Audley End*, *Essex*. *Johnson Gildart*, Esq; Receiver General of the Taxes for *Lancaster*, and eldest Son to the Member for *Liverpool*.

28. *Sir William Culpepper*, Bart. Uncle to the Duke of *Roxburgh*.

John Ogle, Esq; Justice of Peace in *Northumberland*, and Judge of the Court of Admiralty in *Newcastle*. His Estate comes to his only Son and Heir *Sir Chalmers Ogle*, Rear Admiral.

C 29. Lady *Forester*, Daughter of the late Earl of *Salisbury*.

30. *Peregrine Herbert*, of *Oxford*, Esq;

31. *Sir John Jacob*, Bart. succeeded by his Nephew, now *Sir Hildebrand Jacob*, Bart.

April 1. Mr *Ernest*, First Page of the Backstairs to the Prince of *Wales*.

3. Lady *Mary Caryl*, Mother to the Hon. Mr *Caryl* of *Lady-Holt*, *Suffex*. She was Dter to the Earl of *Seaford*, by a Sister to the present Duke of *Powis*.

John Dangerfield, Esq; at *Chester*.

— *Hassley*, Esq; of *Marnhill*, *Dorsetshire*.

Tbo Jenkinson, Esq; Justice for *Cambridgeshire*.

The Countess of *Warrington*.

5. *Claude Fomereau*, *Hamboorough* Merchant. He left to his eldest Son, *Thomas Fomereau* of *Christchurch*, *Ipswich*, Esq; 40,000 l. to his second Son, the Reverend Mr *Claude Fomereau*, 25000 l. to his three Sons, *Abel*, *Philip*, and *Peter*, each 20,000 l. and to his four Daughters 10,000 l. each; besides a Jointure of 400 l. per Ann. and a Legacy to his Wife.

John Tarver, Esq; Justice for *Middlesex*, and a Remembrancer of the Exchequer in *Scotland*.

6. *Robert Barter*, Esq; of *Alcombe*, *Wils.*

Reginald Morgan Bray, of *Latarnam*, *Monmouthshire*.

F Dr *Howard*, Bishop of *Elphin* in *Ireland*.

7. *Henry Cowper*, of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

8. *William Goldwin*, Esq; at *Hornden*, *Essex*.

9. *John Foster*, Esq; of *Shropshire*.

Relict of *Sir George Saunders*, late Commissioner of the Navy.

Mr *Davis*, who lately kept *Harry's* Coffee-house, *Fleetstreet*, aged 110. He retain'd all Senses to his Death, and could read the smallest Print without Spectacles.

G 12. Mr *Hubert*, a French Gentleman, and a great Dealer in Pictures, curious Stones, &c. (suddenly) He made particular Enquiry after the Manner of the Earl of *Scarborough's* Exit.

Thomas Wyke, Esq; a Commissioner of Excise, and formerly Member for *Warcester*.

14. *Thomas Blagrove*, Esq; Justice of Peace for *Berkshire*.

Lady *Katherine Jones*, a Maiden, Daugh-

ter and Heiress of the late Earl of *Ranelagh*, Paymaster-General of the Forces to King *William III.* She dy'd worth 200,000*l.* She left 400*l.* to the Charity Gir's School at *Chelsea*, 50*l.* to a Charity School in *Ireland*, and several Charities to necessitous Families at *Chelsea*.

16. *Charles Downing*, Esq; Comptroller of the Customs in *London*, vastly rich, leaving only one Son, *Jacob Garrard Downing*, Esq;

James Courch, Esq; Common-Council-Man of *Bread-street Ward*.

Brig. Gough, of the second Troop of Guards.

17. *Mrs Mordaunt*, Mother to Col *Mordaunt* and *Mrs Poyntz*.

20. *Sir Francis Child*, Member for *Middlesex*, Alderman of *Farringdon without*, and an eminent Banker, vastly rich.

23. *Mr James Smith*, Lieut. in the Navy; he was natural Son to late Secretary *Craggs*.

Mr Jacob Harris, Clerk of the Western Roads in the *Post-Office*.

25. *Lady Colebatch*, in *York-Buildings*.

26. *Dr Francis Hare*, Bishop of *Chichester*, and Dean of *St Paul's*.

Countess of Dysart, Mother to the present *E.*

A LIST OF PROMOTIONS for the Year 1740.

TORD *Sidney Beaulerk* appointed Vice-Chamberlain of the King's Household, in room of

Lord Harve—Keeper of the Privy Seal, in room of the Earl of *Godolphin*, who resign'd.
Wm Herbert, Esq; Member for *Wiltsh*—Groom of the Bed-chamber.

Mr Ervold—a Gentleman Pensioner, in room of *Mr Cooper*, dec.

Ambrose Stanyford, Esq;—Consul at *Algiers* in room of *Edw Holden*, Esq; dec.

Onslow Burris, Esq; one of the Chief Clerks in the Trade and Plantation Office—Secretary and Consul at *Petersburgh*, in room of *Claudius Rondeau*, Esq; dec.

Sir Humphry Horwath, Member for *Radnorshire*—Commissioner of Excise, in room of *Tho Wyds*, Esq; dec.

George Speke, Esq; a near Relation to the Member for *Wells*—Comptroller of Excise, with a Salary of 700*l.* and 1420*l.* for his Clerks.

Hon Mr John St John, ad. Son to the Visc.—Comptroller of the Customs in *London* by a Reversionary Grant, in room of *Chas Downing*, Esq; deceased.

Lord Chief Justice Reynolds of the Common Pleas in *Ireland*—a Baron of the Exchequer, in room of

Baron Parker—Justice of the Common Pleas, in room of Judge *Denton*, dec.

Hon John Talbot, Esq; Member for *Brecon*, made Justice of the Grand Sessions for *Chester*, *Montgomery*, *Flint*, and *Denbigh Shires*.

Richard Hoare, Esq; chose Alderman of *Farringdon without*.

Peter Ld King—Out-Ranger of *Windsor Forest*, in room of his Brother, dec.

John Earl of Hyndford—High Commissioner to the Gen. Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*.

Horatio Mann, Esq;—Resident at the Court of *Tuscany*.

John Carpenter, Esq;—Surveyor and Comp-

eroller of the Customs in *South Carolina* and *Bahama Islands*, in room of *Mr Higgin*, dec.
Joshua Pocock, Esq;—Store-keeper of the King's Stores for *Jamaica*, &c.

A Earl of *Hopkin*—Governor to the Bank of *Scotland*, in room of the *E of Marchmont*, dec.
Dr Reeves elected a Physician of *St Thomas's Hospital*, in room of *Dr Willmot*, who resigned.
Mr Hastings—Page of the Back-stairs to the Princesses *Mary* and *Louisa*, in room of *Mr Baker*, deceased.

Revd Mr Dixon, Fellow of *Queen's College*, *Cambridge*, chose Master of the Mathematical School at *Rochester*, in room of *Mr Colson*, who resign'd.

Thomas Bootle, Esq; Member for *Midhurst*—Chancellor to the Prince of *Wales*, in room of Judge *Denton*, dec.

Mr Bernard—Page of the Back-stairs to the Prince, in room of *Mr Ernest*, dec.

MILITARY PREFERMENTS.

CAPT. *Lusington* appointed Capt of the *Rye Galley*, the first 20 Gun Ship.

Capt Townshend, of the *Berwick*—Capt of the *Sbrewsbury*, of 70 Guns.

John Savy, Esq; who had been some Year in the *Spanish Service*, and in November 1738, surrender'd himself Prisoner to *Ld Tyrwilly* at *Lisbon*, whence he was brought and detain'd as a State Prisoner—Capt Lieut of one of the 3 Reg to be raised in *America*.

John Tinker, Esq;—Governor of the *Bahama Islands*, in room of *Richard Fitz-Williams*, Esq; and also Capt of the Independent Company in the Island of *Providence*.

Ld Geo Graham—Governor of *Newfoundland*, in room of Capt *Medley*.

E Sir *John Norris*—Commander in Chief of the Ships of War for the Security of the Coasts.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*—Col of the Coldstream Reg of Guards, in room of the late *E of Scarborough*.

Capt Griffin, Commander of the Princess *Carolina*—Capt of the *St George* of 90 Guns.

Capt Savage—of the *Winchelsea*, of 40 Guns.

Capt Harcourt Masters—of the *Fox*, a 20 Gun Ship.

Capt Rentone—Capt of the *Experiment*, a new 20 Gun Ship.

Major Gen Scott—Gov. of *Chelsea College*, in room of Lieut Gen *Evans*, dec.

Lieutenant Bateman of the *Welsh Fusiliers*—Brigadier in the 1st Troop of Horse-Guards.

G ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev Dr Maurice, Dean of *Bangor*, made a Prebend. of *Winchester*, in room of *Mr Noy*, dec.

Hon Mr Hay—King's Chaplain in Ordinary.

Mr Knowler, Chaplain to the Earl of *Malton*—Rector of *Bodington*, *Northamptonsh.* 300*l.*

Mr Marriott—Rector of *Garwobly*, *Lincolnshire*, 300*l.*

NEW MEMBERS.

Col. Pawlett—Member for *Christchurch*, *Hants*, in room of *Joseph Hinzman*, Esq; dec.

Hon Mr Talbot, chose for *Brecon*.

Petersburgh. **T**HE Fortifications and Town of *Ajoph* are so demolished, that there remain no Traces of that famous Fortress, which has more than once been the Occasion of a War betwixt the *Turks* and *Russians*. — A Courier from *Derbent* advises that *Kouli Kan* entered *Isfahan* in Triumph the 28th of *November* last, and that the Procession lasted nine Hours. *The History of this famous Conqueror is in the Press, and is expected to be published next Month.* —

Capt. Spanberg; [See. p. 95.] has wrote the following Particulars of his Discovery to his Acquaintance "I spent all last August in cruising in the Sea of *Great Tartary*. Among the Islands I there discovered there were several inhabited only by Wild Beasts. I cast Anchor at an Island which I thought the most considerable; where we landed, and and met some of the Inhabitants, who both in Shape and Dress resembled Savages, and fled into the Woods as soon as they saw us, making a hideous Noise when they saw they were pursued. The Inhabitants of some of the Neighbouring Islands I found more sociable. The Soil appears every way exceeding fruitful. The Curious will be pleased with the Journal I shall give of my Discoveries, &c. at the same time will shew the Advantages which the *Russians* will reap by Trade to *China* and *Japan*.

Naples, April 5. Such strong Representations have been made to the Ministry against the Advantages granted to the *Jews*, that the Execution of the King's Decree in favour of that People is suspended, which has given uncommon joy to the Populace. Some of this Religion, who were come to settle here, perceiving how much the Inhabitants were exasperated against them, are returned whence they came.

Madrid. The late Duke of *Ormond* arrived here the 23d of *March*; the 26th he went to the *Pardo*, and was received by the King and Queen in a distinguished Manner. He afterwards dined with the Marquis de *Villarias*; since which he has been visited by the Earl *Mareschall*, and most of the General Officers and Persons of Distinction, and has conferred with the Duke de *Montemar*. A Body of Troops are embark'd on the 12 Men of War at *Cadiz*, which sailed from thence *March* 30, under the Command of Count *Clavijo* for the *West Indies*. — On the 11th N.S. arrived at *Cadiz*, convoy'd by a Man of War, a Register Ship from the *Havanna* with 3 Millions of Pieces of Eight.

On the 15th two Men of War, of 50 and 60 Guns arrived at *Sr. Andero* with

846000 Pieces of Eight register'd, besides *Vigonia* Wool and *Leather*. — The Forces transported from *Barcelona* to *Majorca* amount to near 12000 Men, with 80 Cannon, most Battering Pieces, besides Mortars, and a great quantity of Ammunition. — The Squadron that sailed from *Cadiz* is to be reinforced by the Ships which had been equipp'd in the Port of *Ferrol* in *Galacia*, which were heretofore reported to have been design'd for an Expedition upon *Ireland*, that was to have been commanded by the Duke of *Ormond*. These two Squadrons will consist of twenty well-equip'd Ships, which are full of Soldiers and Sailors, and have on board a great Quantity of Arms. The Court received great Pleasure upon hearing that its Men of War, which were entirely useless in *Europe* had found means of stealing away to the Succour of its *American* Dominions, most of the important Places whereof, such as *Cartagena*, *Rio de la Hacha*, *La Vera Cruz*, and the *Havana*, were threaten'd by the *English*, who, his Catholick Majesty doubts not, will by this Means be defeated in their Designs, and instead of being able to do whatever they might think proper in the Gulph of *Mexico*, will have enough to do to secure their own Fleets and Settlements, it being assured that the *Spanish* Admiral *Puillado* is with all Expedition to repair to *Jamaica*, in order to engage the Negroes of that Island in a new Insurrection.

Paris. On the 31st last the Earl of *Waldegrave* gave a fine Entertainment on Occasion of the Taking of *Porto Bello*, at which were several *English*, *German*, *Swedish*, *Danish*, and *Polish* Lords. The Ambassador of *Malta* has by Letter to the King denied that the Ships of *Malta* had taken several *English* Vessels; declaring that such Reports were raised by People ignorant of the Rules of their Order, which, at the same Time that they oblige them to make continual War against the Enemies of Christianity, impose upon them an absolute Necessity of keeping an exact Neutrality in the Wars between Christian Princes. — The Earl of *Waldegrave* lately declared to his Eminence Cardinal *Fleury*, that his *Britannic* Majesty was surprized to hear that *France* was arming in all her Ports, which did not seem consistent with the Neutrality she had promised. The Cardinal answered thus: "Sir, there is Difference between Arming and declaring War. His most Christian Majesty, 'tis true, has given his Word to continue neuter, but as unforeseen Accidents may happen, Prudence

Prudence directs him to be ready at all Events." His Eminence lately told the *Dutch* Ambassador, with a Smile, that now his Masters, the States, would be perfectly easy, for that a Body of Imperialists were on their Return to the Netherlands. The Ambassador answered, "That his Masters had entire Confidence in his Eminence's Promise, and that they continued fully satisfied that they should have nothing to disquiet them on the Part of *France*, so long as it should please God to spare his valuable Life." The Cardinal having thank'd their High Mightinesses for the Honour they did him by taking his Word, added, with his usual Openness and Sincerity, "That, for his own Part, he thought the King his Master had enough of Territory, and that all that remained to be done by him and his Successors in the Ministry was, only to maintain and improve that Territory; and this he judged might be done without giving any just Offence to peaceable Neighbours."

Tecuan in Barbary. The Civil Wars which have raged in this Country between the Competitors for the Crown of *Morocco*, ever since the Death of *Muley Ismael*, which is 13 Years, are at length ended, and *Muley Abdallah*, the Son of the former, has been unanimously proclaim'd King of *Morocco* and *Fez*, both by the Inhabitants, and the Army of the Blacks. The chief Bashaws of the Country have been at *Mequinez* to recognize him, and at the same Time made him great Presents. This new King discovers a vast Regard for the *Europeans*; and desires to see Trade flourish in his Dominions, of which he gave an undoubted Proof, when passing with his Army before *St Croix*, the Inhabitants whereof did not pay him due Honours, he discover'd no Relentment, lest Trade should suffer by it: *Muley Mostardi* and *Muley Ariba*, two more Brothers, and two *Santons*, who had disputed the Crown, are entirely quell'd, and gone nobody knows whither.

Constantinople. The Grand Signior is very much disturb'd at the Troubles that have happened at *Cairo* in *Egypt*, it being apprehended that they have been fomented by Persons who have maintained a secret Understanding with *Kouli-Kan*, and that a general Revolution will happen in a Country whose Inhabitants are so uneasy under the *Ottoman* Government.

Vienna. The Mutiny of the Peasants in *Styria* becomes every Day a more serious Affair than was apprehend. These People have chose themselves Leaders, and are endeavouring to render the A-

venues of that Province inaccessible by felling Trees, and cutting Trenches. A Regiment of Cuirassiers, another of Dragoons, with a Battalion of Foot, are marching against them.

Hanover, April 19, N. S. The King of Great Britain, our Elector, commiserating the melancholy Circumstances to which the Inhabitants of this Electorate are reduced by the Severity of the Winter, has eas'd them from several Presures, and has ordered the Granaries of Corn to be set open here and in several other Towns, where any Persons, that have Money or Credit, are admitted to be Purchasers at a moderate Price; and to those who have neither, a certain Quantity is distributed gratis, in Proportion to their Necessity. The King's Domains having also suffered considerably by the bad Weather, his Majesty has granted to those that manage them a considerable Abate of their annual Payment, and has moreover rais'd the Pay of his Horse and Dragoons, that they may the better maintain themselves and their Cattle.

D *Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated April 25, N. S.*

BY the Regulation lately concluded between the Republick of *Genna* and the Court of *Versailles*, we are assured 'tis stipulated, that *France* shall withdraw a Part of her Troops from the Island of *Corfica*, and leave no more there than what are absolutely necessary. — They write from *Vienna*, that a Lottery is lately set up there for the Benefit of the Poor, which consists of 50,000 Tickets, and is like to fill soon. The Imperial Family, and the Duke of *Lorrain*, have 6000 Tickets in it; and the whole Court follows their Example. — We hear from *Madrid*, that the King of *Spain* has ordered all Vagabonds to be apprehended from 8 Years of Age to 48; those under 15 to be employed on board his Men of War, and the rest in the Land Forces; and that in three Days there were no less than 12 or 1300 taken up at *Madrid*. All the *Spanish* Officers are ordered to have their Companies compleat by the End of this Month. As soon as the Court received the News of the Expedition of the *English* at *Porto Bello*, Orders were dispatched to *Cadix*, to send away Advice-Boats immediately for *Carthagena* and *Buenos Ayres*, with new Instructions for the Governors of those two Towns, and other Places in *America*, and an Order to prosecute the Commandants and other Officers of two of the Forts at *Porto Bello*, of *Gloria Castle* in particular.

Ex.

Extract of a Letter from the HAGUE.
dated April 13 N.S.

THE Marquis de St. Gilles the Spanish Ambassador has been indisposed here 2 or 3 Days, so hard it is for a *Spaniard*, tho' a Minister and Politician, to dissemble, or put on a cheerful Countenance when the Heart is sad. His Excellency, when he talks of Affairs at his own Table, contents himself with saying, that the present War is a losing one to *England*, tho' she should demolish never so many Towns, seeing she has no Intention, or if she had, would not be suffered by the Powers in *Europe*, to keep them! That *Spain*, by taking the *Dutch* and *French* Woollen Manufactures, which are cheaper than the *English*, can subsist without *England*; but *England*, as a trading Country, cannot subsist without *Spain*: That she may ransack the whole Globe before she will find so profitable a Friend and Ally; and that therefore the Ministry and wise Heads in *England* will not so far humour the Vulgar (who in all Countries are fond of Fighting) as to protract the War to any Length, or open a Wound so wide, as to render the Cure of it extremely hazardous, if not impossible: That the *English* little know the Temper of the *Spaniards* and of his [her] Catholick Majesty to pretend by foul Means to drive them to that fair and smooth Means would much sooner bring

about. — This Minister, exhausts all his Eloquence on the Folly of the *English* in making War on *Spain*; this he endeavours to demonstrate in the following Manner. — The *English* Trade to *Spain* is immensely more large and profitable to that Nation, than the Trade of one half of the *European* Nations; among many Instances produced, this is one: The Number of Ships which have arrived at *Cadiz*, for these 12 Years past at a Medium (exclusive of *Spanish*) amount to about 800 yearly, whereof 560 were *British*, 160 *French*, 110 *Dutch*, 12 *Swedes*, &c. — Item, of a Sum, suppose 5 Millions in Gold, imported from the *W. Indies* to *Spain*, according to the register'd Treasure, one year with another, the Proportion is only, For the K. of *Spain* about 300,000 l. For the Church and Holy Land 250,000 l. For the Commerce 4,430,000 l. Of this last Sum, the Share of the *English* and *Dutch*, 'tis believed, is equal to that of all the other Commercial Nations, without reckoning the vast disproportionate Share in *Emeralds*, and other rich Commodities, the Product of the Catholick King's *American* Dominions. The vast Superiority of the *English* in Trade is moreover apparent from the Number of Consuls they keep in *Spain*, which are Eight (the *Dutch* having but five) viz. at *Madrid*, *Seville*, *Cadiz*, *Barcelona*, *Malaga*, *Alicante*, the *Groynes*, and the *Canaries*.

STOCKS.

S. S. Stock 98 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Annu. 111 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Annu. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per C. Ann. 101 $\frac{1}{8}$
Bank 139 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Circul. 4 l. 15 s. Pr.
Mil. Bank 114 $\frac{1}{2}$
India No Price.
— Bonds 4 l. 12 s. Pr.
African 10.
Royal Aff. 87.
Lon. ditto 11.
7 p. C. Em. Loan 109 $\frac{1}{4}$
5 p. C. Ditto 91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eng. Cop. 3 l. 7 s. 6 d.
Wells ditto 15 s.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from March 25, to April 22.

Christened	Males 698		Buried,	
	Femal. 626	1324	Within the walls	255
Buried	Males 1493		Without the walls	767
	Femal. 1621	3114	In Mid. and Serry	1210
Died under 2 Years old		1155	City and Sub. W. & S.	887
Between 2 and 5	5	313		3114
Between 5 and 10	10	115	Weekly Burial.	
Between 10 and 20	20	99	April 2. —	786
Between 20 and 30	30	189	8. —	773
Between 30 and 40	40	264	15. —	815
Between 40 and 50	50	260	22. —	740
Between 50 and 60	60	262		3114
Between 60 and 70	70	201		
Between 70 and 80	80	164	Beck Loan, Wheat, &c. 2d	
Between 80 and 90	90	81	Wheat 29 s. per Quarter	
Between 90 and 100	100	9	Hay per load 48 s.	
100 and 105	105	2	Best Hops 3 l. 5 s.	
		3114	Cash 1 l. 10 s. per Chaldron.	

REGISTER

REGISTER of BOOKS in APRIL, 1740.

- I. MILITARY MEMOIRS and MAXIMS of Marshal Turenne.** With Remarks by *A. Williamson*, Brigadier-General. Printed for Mess. Knapton. — [This Book the Brigadier has compared the Duke of Marlborough's and Prince Eugene's Practice with the Marshal's Rules, for the Use of our young Officers who have not served abroad, and says it will take up little more room in their Pockets than their Snuff-box, and if as often looked into, will be of greater Use to them; every Paragraph being a Lesson.]
2. An impartial Inquiry into the Properties of Places and Pensions. Price 1 s. *Goreham*.
3. Animadversions on the Necessity of continuing the present Parliament. *Cooper*, price 6 d.
4. A faithful Report of a genuine Debate concerning the Liberty of the Press. *Roberts*, price 1 s.
5. The Occasional Paper, No. 11. price 4 d.
6. The Universal Pocket-Book. Printed for *T. Cooper*, price 2 s. 6 d.
7. A Dissertation on the Civil Government of the Hebrews. By *Moses Lowman*. Printed for *J. Noon*, 8vo. price 4 s.
8. Calvinism and Nonconformity defended. Sold by *J. Fisher*. price 1 s.
9. A Supplement to the London and Country Brewer. Sold by *T. Atley* and *J. Fox*, pr. 1 s.
10. Mother Shipton's Prophecy. pr. 6 d. Sold by *F. Nolle*.
11. An Examination of the Newtonian Arguments for the Emptiness of Space, &c. price 6 d. Printed for *T. Cooper*.
12. Experimental Philosophy asserted. price 1 s. *Cooper*.
13. A Letter to a Friend concerning Marriage Contracts. price 6 d. *Cooper*. (See p. 172)
14. A Defence of an Examination of the Quakers Prosecutions, as far as concerns the Diocese of St David's. *Roberts*, price 6 d.
15. The Trial of Mr Charles Drew; printed for *C. Corbet*. price 6 d.
16. The Suffolk Parricide. Printed for *A. Dodd*. price 6 d.
17. An Authentick Account of the Life of Mr Charles Drew. price 6 d. *Appleby*.
18. Bibliotheca Legum; or, the new Law Catalogue. The 5th Edition, very much improved. Printed for *J. Worral*, price 1 s.
19. The British Angler. By *John Williamson*, Gent. Printed for *J. Hodges*. price 2 s. 6 d.
20. A Letter to the Rev. Mr John Wesley. Printed for *D. Midwinter*. price 6 d.
21. Three Lectures on the organs of Respiration. By *Dr Hoadley*. price 3 s. *Roberts*.
22. Farriery Improved. By *Dr Bracken*, Vol. 2d. price 3 s. *Hodges*.
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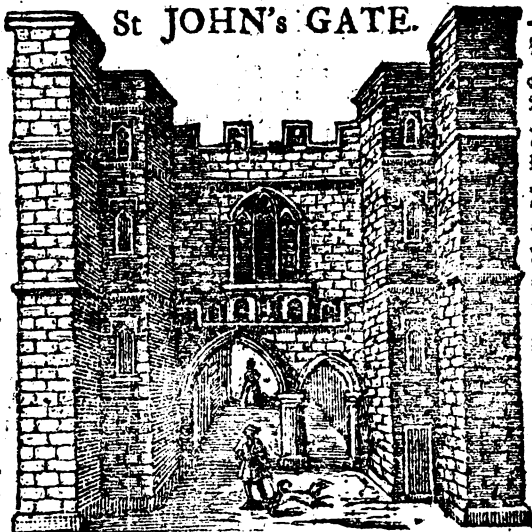
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C O N T E N T S.

D ebates in the Senate of <i>Lilliput</i> continued	211
Conclusion of <i>Nardac</i> Secretary's Speech	<i>ib.</i>
Speech of the <i>Hurgo Toblar</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Sums granted by the Senate lavishly expended	<i>ib.</i>
Speech of the <i>Hurgo Castreflet</i>	212
Addresses the Echo of the speech from the Throne	<i>ib.</i>
The Convention the most infamous of Negotiations	<i>ib.</i>
Sailors often disappointed	214
Objections to the Conduct of the War	<i>ib.</i>
No Divisions in the Nation	215
Declaration of War justifies the Arguments against the Convention	216
Speech of the <i>Hurgo Heryef</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Heats and Animosities still subsisting	<i>ib.</i>
The long Delay of the War justified	217
Convention should be treated w th Decency	218
Speech of the <i>Nardac Agryl</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Situation of Affairs altered	<i>ib.</i>
Saying of Lord <i>Quopur</i>	220
The Convention to be remembered with Detestation	<i>ib.</i>
The Empire unanimous	221
Ministers in different Humours at different Times of a Session	<i>ib.</i>
Speech of the <i>Nardac Befdort</i>	222
Nobody blames the Declaration of War	223
Speech of the <i>Hurgo Hickrad</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Words objected to considered	224
Of the Liberty of censuring publick Measures	<i>ib.</i>
Speech of the <i>Hurgo Sarkbrugh</i>	226
All Divisions at an End	<i>ib.</i>
Amendment proposed	227
Characters of the Principal Clinabs	<i>ib.</i>
— Of the President; <i>Urg; Pulmah;</i> and Prime Minister	228
— Of the <i>Hurgolens Gumdahm</i> and <i>Tegon</i> , the Prime Minister's Brother and <i>Urg; Lettyleno</i>	229
— Of the <i>Urgs; Plemahm</i> and <i>Snadly</i> , the <i>Hurgo Polgarth</i> and the <i>Hurgolier Branard</i>	230
Speech of <i>A—r O—w</i> , Esq; to the King	<i>ib.</i>
Our Success in the War an Instance of the Power of the Nation	232
Advantages of being United at Home	233
Last War concluded by a shameful Treaty	<i>ib.</i>
Particulars relating to Mrs <i>Rowe</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Her Modesty, good Sense and Benevolence	234
The Duty of Governors	235
Passions of the Multitude compared to those of Children	<i>ib.</i>
A Prince and his People in a kind of Marriage State	<i>ib.</i>
Generosity describ'd	<i>ib.</i>
Generosity in Princes necessary to Popularity	236
Glory of <i>Q. Elizabeth</i>	<i>ib.</i>

<i>Porto Bello</i> served up as a Desert	236
Humourous Invention of a <i>Loyal Citizen</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Marriage recommended	237
Moral Obligation of Marriage	<i>ib.</i>
Celibacy proved a Breach of Morality and Religion	<i>ib.</i>
Story of <i>Eugenio</i> and <i>Sophronia</i>	238
Printing Houses why called Chapels	239
Strength of the <i>British</i> Islands in the <i>West Indies</i>	241
Account of <i>Fort St Augustine, La Vera Cruz</i> and <i>St Jago de Cuba</i>	242
General <i>Oglethorpe</i> destroys one Fort and takes Possession of another 7 Leagues from <i>St Augustine</i>	<i>ib.</i>
<i>Vera Cruz</i> taken by a <i>Dutchman</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Account of the Galleons, Flota, Flotilla and Register Ships employed by the <i>Spaniards</i> in the <i>West India</i> Trade	243
Proof of our Saviour's Resurrection from the Circumstances of Time and Place	<i>ib.</i>
Remarkable Case in Physick	245
Difference in the State of Infants after Death	<i>ib.</i>
On his Majesty's Journey to <i>Hanover</i>	246
Presumption of a certain Corruptor	<i>ib.</i>
Happy Prospect of Affairs	247
Purchase of <i>Steinburf</i>	<i>ib.</i>
4 Millions granted to carry on the War	248
Queen <i>Anne's</i> Generosity	<i>ib.</i>
Story of <i>Bellamond</i> and <i>Honorio</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Instructions of a Mother to her Daughter	<i>ib.</i>
<i>Shakespeare's</i> Lover's Complaint	249
A Pastoral Ballad	250
Character of the Memoirs of a Man of Quality	251

P O E T R Y.

Song set to Musick.—Incertainty, a Song	252
<i>Remock's</i> Despair, an Eclogue by Mr <i>M. Brown</i>	253
Answer to <i>Ænigma</i> .—Advice to <i>Damon</i> .—To Mr <i>Handel</i>	254
Acrosticks.—Query to the Royal Society.—SARUM.—Epitaphium in B. H. Mufgrave	255
Epitaph on a young Lady.—Answer to <i>Ænigma</i> .—A Winter's Day.—Ode to <i>Chloe</i> .— <i>Anacreon</i> , Ode 37, by <i>Charles Chesler</i> , M. D.	256
Historical Chronicle	257
Particulars of taking the <i>Princessa</i> Duke of <i>Argyle</i> resigned his Places	258
Mrs <i>Branch</i> and her Daughter executed	<i>ib.</i>
Epousals of the <i>Princess Mary</i>	259
Addresses thereupon	<i>ib.</i>
Account of Admiral <i>Balchen</i>	260
Advice from Admiral <i>Vernon</i>	<i>ib.</i>
—From Admiral <i>Haddock</i>	<i>ib.</i>
List of Marriages, Promotions, &c.	261
Foreign Affairs	262
Medals struck at <i>Stockholm</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Stocks, Monthly Bill of Mortality	263
Register of Books	264



T H E
Gentleman's Magazine.
MAY, 1740.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the Senate of LILLIPUT.

*Continuation of the Speech of the Nar-
dac Secretary, from p 164.*



HE noble Lord expressed his Wishes that we should leave out that Part of the Motion that relates to our Heats and Animosities. My Lords, it is extremely indifferent to me, in what manner you word that Part of the Address, or if you insert it at all. But I beg leave to observe to your Lordships, that the Reasons given by his Lordship for leaving it out, are, in my Opinion, very unsatisfactory. It is notorious, my Lords, that very great Heats and Animosities have prevailed in this Empire, and the very Manifesto published by the Iberian Court, confesses that they form one Reason of the present Rupture; nay, my Lords, a great Part of that Pamphlet mentioned by the noble Lord, is no other than an Echo of what has been so industriously propagated and repeated in our Weekly Libels against the Administration. After this, my Lords, can we doubt that Animosities are still subsisting, or can we imagine that they who so violently opposed his Majesty's Measures before the Declaration of War, have all at once laid aside their Resentment, and are reconciled to the Ministry? My Lords, I should heartily wish that they were, but I am afraid the Case is otherwise, and that the Declaration of War, instead of allaying, will but inflame and encrease these Animosities; that the Promoters

of them will not cease to make fresh Attempts, with a View of being able to embarrass the Measures of the Ministry more effectually in the time of War, than they have been hitherto able to do in the time of Peace. However, my Lords, if your Lordships shall think fit to leave out the Words excepted against by the noble Lord who spoke last, I am satisfied. Only I think it has of late generally been the Practice for this House, in their Answer to a Speech from the Throne, to take notice of every thing mentioned by the Sovereign; and if your Lordships should on this Occasion take no Notice of so material a Part of his Majesty's Speech, such an Omission might create very unfavourable Suspicions and Conjectures. I shall conclude with again declaring that it is a Matter of great Indifference to me in what manner you word that Part, but I hope our Behaviour on this Occasion will not confirm the Necessity of advising us to abstain from Heats and Animosities; I hope, my Lords, while we are debating about them we shall not run into them, and that this Address will be carried unanimously in whatever Form it shall appear.

The Hurgo Toblat spoke next, and, among other Things, said

My Lords,

I Believe it may be said, to the Honour of this Nation, that fewer Heats and Animosities have subsisted amongst

mongst us than would have done among any People in *Degulla*, had they had equal Provocations. We are, my Lords, at least we are called, a Free People, yet no People under a despotick Government ever had more Reason to complain; they have every *Moon*, for these 18 past, paid immense Sums towards supporting the Honour of his Majesty and the Empire; Sums, my Lord, which might have carried on a glorious and a successful War; a War that might again have put us in Possession of the Balance of Power, raised us above Insults, and secured our Interests beyond Violation. But, my Lords, instead of that, the Sums thus lavishly granted by the Senate, were as lavishly expended in fruitless Treaties and inglorious Negotiations. Sometimes, indeed, we had an idle Parade for our Money, sometimes an Expedition; but if an Expedition, it was always impolitically entered into, and as ill conducted.

But, my Lords, lest your Lordships should think that I speak at Random, I shall take the Liberty to lay before your Lordships a State of the Expences which, for these 18 *Moons* past, the Nation has, *Moon by Moon*, been at. I shall likewise take Notice of the particular Services for which this Money has either been applied or granted, and shall leave to your Lordships Judgment what Effects it has had in vindicating the Honour, or asserting the Interest of the Nation.

Here the noble Hurgo, with that Accuracy and Distinctness which is hereditary to him, gave a Detail of the Particulars he proposed; but as the Sum which he mentioned would make a very odd Figure, if specified in our Language, and as the Names of many Places, Countries, Commanders, &c. would be quite unintelligible to us, we make no doubt but the Reader will pardon us if we omit them, and proceed to the Conclusion of the Hurgo's Speech, which was as follows.

After this Review, my Lords, can it be any matter of surprize that a great

Part of the Empire was discontented? Yet still, my Lords, they kept their Discontents within the Bounds of Duty, still they seem to have courted an Opportunity of approving the Measures of the Ministry; and no sooner was this Declaration of War made, than all Discontents, all Animosities, were laid aside; therefore, my Lords, I think it would be a Piece of Ingratitude (if I may so call it) to the People, should we insinuate to his Majesty, that any of them, from the highest to the lowest, now entertain any Heats or Animosities; for which Reason I am for leaving out the Words.

The Hurgo Castrollet spoke next in Substance as follows.

MY LORDS,

IT is not without some Degree of Satisfaction that I have heard what has been said by the noble Lords who have spoke on this Occasion. The noble Lord, who moved for the Amendment, said very rightly, that there never was a Time when fewer Heats and Animosities subsisted. The noble Nardac, on the other hand, is afraid that they are still subsisting. The noble Lord who spoke last shewed very evidently, that there were too many and too great Reasons for being dissatisfied with the late Management, but that all Animosities were now asleep.

Now, my Lords, I can by no means see there can be a greater Proof that they are so, at least in this House, (my Lords, we can answer only for ourselves) than this very Debate. To me, my Lords, the Question appears only to be, Who is best satisfied with the Alteration of Affairs, who shall be most forward in their Compliments and Congratulations to his Majesty on this Occasion? Does any Lord in the House say that he is dissatisfied? Has any Lord been heard to complain that his Share of the Expences in carrying on this great and necessary War is too great, or that it has not hitherto been wisely and successfully conducted? My Lords, I dare say, tho' there were just Reasons

Reasons for Complaints of that kind, every Lord here would think that he owes so much to his Prince and his Country, as to stifle any Repentment that may arise at present from such Considerations, and dutifully wait the Event.

Having said thus much, my Lords, I cannot but think, that the noble Lord who spoke for the Amendment was a little too delicate, when he took Notice of the Words of this Address only, and when he was so tender of giving Occasion to any Divisions or any Animosities, as to make no Motion on what he had so justly observed. My Lords, I would be so free as to own to your Lordships, that it is a very indifferent Matter to me in what Manner you word this Address. The Thing, my Lords, that strikes me, is the Speech from the Throne itself. I was sorry to hear such a Speech deliver'd, but not surpriz'd to hear such an Address moved for: To talk of Animosities and Heats as subsisting, now at a Time when Measures have been enter'd into, which gratify the Wishes of every honest and every wise Man in the Empire, and which, had they been sooner taken, must have stifled many Heats and Animosities, which I am afraid have been of no Service to his Majesty or the Government! such an Advice given to his Majesty, at this Juncture, can tend only to revive those Heats, and to renew those Animosities which his Majesty's late Declaration of War has pacified and suppress'd. Therefore, my Lords, it is not enough that your Lordships take no Notice of that Part of his Majesty's Speech, by leaving out the Words objected to by the noble Lord: No, I am afraid, my Lords, the Consequence with regard to the Nation will be the same, when they see that his Majesty has Ministers about him, who dare so far impose upon him, as to tell him we have Heats and Animosities amongst us. I wish, my Lords, it could be known who was so wicked as to suggest such a Thing to the Royal Person, and hope there is no Truth in

what is whisper'd about, that this is not the only Thing in which the Royal Confidence has been abused, and that they who thus abuse it most audaciously plume themselves in their Desiances, and have found the Means of screening themselves from the Repentment of the Public. Such an Enquiry, my Lords, would be now more worthy of your Lordships Character and Dignity than any Debate on the particular Terms of this Address. Addressees of this Kind have been of late no other than the Echo of what is deliver'd from the Throne, both are commonly drawn up at the same Time, and by the same Hands; but, my Lords, I think that Ministers, however they may impose upon one another, ought to take care how they impose upon a whole Nation, and, above a'l, how they make Sovereignty itself accessory to such Impositions.

The noble Nardac, who spoke for the Resolution, was at great Pains to vindicate the Ministry, as to the Share they have had in the Conduct of the War; and, what is more extraordinary, his Grace has vindicated them even in their Negotiations; nay, has gone so far as to speak in favour of that most infamous of all Negotiations, the Convention. My Lords, this is what I did not expect to have heard at this time of day, now, that we have enter'd into a War, which justifies in the strongest Terms all the Opposition that was made to the Convention, and the Negotiations that preceded it. If you had entered into a War sooner, said his Grace, you must have done it under all the Disadvantages that are possible to be imagined: No Ships ready, no Troops in the Nation! My Lords, whose Fault is it that there were no Ships ready, no Troops in the Nation? Was it because we had none? or was it because the Senate refus'd to supply his Majesty with them? My Lords, the Fact is otherwise, the Supplies were answerable to the highest Wishes of the Ministry. And as the Storm was long gathering, the Ministry could not but

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foresee

foresee that it must at last burst, notwithstanding all the Address they us'd to divert it. We were told, every Time the Mutiny Bill came into this House, that it was absolutely necessary to keep ourselves in a Posture of Defence whatever happened; that the Situation of Affairs in *Degulia* would not admit of any Reduction of the Troops or of the Navy. My Lords, when the Senate gave Consent to the keeping up such a numerous Body of Troops, and so powerful a Navy, can it be suppos'd that we imagin'd they were to be of no manner of Use to the Empire? Yet, my Lords, the noble Nardac's Excuse for our not going to War sooner plainly implies such a Supposition. Is the Publick, my Lords, loaded with such immense Taxes, and the Liberties of the People endangered by keeping up a Body of 34,000 Standing Forces in this Empire? and when the Public Service requires their being employ'd, are we to be told we must have a little Patience, we must not enter into a War, because, forsooth, we have no Troops? Has this Nation a Fleet that is able to repel the united Force of all our Enemies, be who they will? And yet, when the Insolence and Injustice of a Power far inferior to us in Strength call for the Chastisement of this Fleet, shall we be told that we have no Ships, that we must wait another *Moon*, and in the mean time suffer all the Barbarities which this insolent Neighbour can inflict?

Money, said the noble Nardac, will not do every Thing; you see, said his Grace, how difficult it is to procure Sailors, notwithstanding all the Alacrity and Repentment they shew against *Iberia*. My Lords, I do not wonder that the Sailors are very backward in entering into his Majesty's Service; they have been many times disappointed in their just Expectations of being revenged upon her Insolence and Injustice. They see Affairs conducted in the same Channel, and managed by the same Heads, who were the Cause of these Disappointments.

Therefore, my Lords, they are afraid of being disappointed again, they are afraid of sham Expeditions, and of their lying long inactive, and of being at last turned adrift and left to shift for themselves. Make the Nation, my Lords, once sensible that the Ministry is in earnest; let the Direction of your Fleet be committed to Men whom the Sailors have a good Opinion of, or rather, my Lords, let nobody meddle with the Affairs of the Navy, but they who understand them, and are capable to manage them; you'll soon see, my Lords, that we shall have more Sailors than we can have Occasion for.

The Conduct of the War, so far as it has already been carried on, has been very much extolled by the noble Nardac. My Lords, I make no doubt of the Abilities of our Admiral in the Middle Sea, but the great Things which the Fleet under his Command has done for protecting the Trade of this Nation are by no means so clear. We have heard, indeed of one considerable Ship being taken from the Enemy, but we have heard also of many valuable Ships belonging to this Nation being seized by them. We have heard of no Hostilities that have been begun against any Part of the *Iberian* Dominions by that Admiral, we don't hear of any of their Ships of War being destroy'd or sunk, nor of any material Interruption they have met with in their Commerce. On the contrary, my Lords, we have a great deal of Reason for believing that while *Blesfca* continues neutral, their Commerce never will suffer, nor will they ever feel the Inconveniencies which a War with this Empire must otherwise lay them under. *Blesfca*, my Lords, in the mean time is raising her Commerce upon the Ruins of ours; she is supplying *Iberia* with whatever they stand in need of, she is carrying on a valuable Trade even with *Lilliput* itself, and I am afraid at the End of this War we may find ourselves stripped by this collusive Neutrality of many valuable Branches of Commerce.

The

The noble Nardac has taken great Pains to persuade the House to give an Instance of its Unanimity, tho' at the same Time he exhorts us to make use of such Expressions as must inform his Majesty that we are not unanimous. My Lords, for my own Part, I think that the best and strongest Proof we can shew of our Unanimity upon this Occasion, is by our Silence upon that Part of his Majesty's Speech, to give him to understand that he has been imposed upon; that he has all along had the Hearts of the People upon this Occasion. My Lords, I say it again, I can't conceive who was so wicked as to inform his Majesty that any Animositities subsisted among us. I am sure I know of none, I know of no Parties in the Nation at present upon this Subject; I know of no Division, unless you call it a Division where all the Nation is upon one Side, and but one Man on the other.

There is, my Lords, an Insinuation in the Speech from the Throne, which has been improv'd by the noble Nardac, in such a manner, as if the Divisions and Animositities of the People upon the Subject of the Convention had been the Occasion of this War. My Lords, if this be the Case, these Divisions were very beneficial, these Animositities have happily produc'd much Good to this Country; they have rescued us from the Execution of the most infamous Treaty that ever yet was made, a Treaty that must for ever have ruin'd the Trade and Navigation of this Empire; and yet, my Lords, this Treaty, dishonourable as it was, finds, it seems, still some Advocates. This is what I am not a little surpriz'd at, it is what I least of all expected to hear within these Walls. I thought that the pernicious Consequences of it had now become so public, that it never could be mention'd without Derestation. Yet, the noble Nardac was pleas'd to make an Apology for it, as if it was by means of the little Time which we gain'd by the Convention, that we are now able to carry on the War with Vigour. But, my Lords, that makes nothing

for the Convention itself, it rather proves it to be a very bad Bargain, since we struck it only with an Intention to break it after we had gain'd a little Time. My Lords, last Session the Convention was treated in a different Manner, we then heard Attempts to prove it a good and an advantageous Measure in itself for this Nation, tho' now, it seems, all its Merits are, that it has gain'd us a little Time, and prov'd a good Stop-gap. But, my Lords, where had we been, if the Terms of this Convention had been fulfilled? I am apt to believe, the *Iberians* would not have repented of their Bargain, had they been so wise as to have kept us to our Engagements. But Providence, that has ever been favourable to this Empire, gave us, on this Occasion, a remarkable Instance of its Care, by the *Iberians* themselves declining to put in Execution this Treaty. How happy, my Lords, might the Minister have thought himself from this Incident, had he rightly attended to the true Interests of the Nation, or his Master's Honour, in thus having an Opportunity of retrieving the one, and vindicating the other. But instead of that, we hear the just Complaints of the People upon that wretched Measure, treated as so many Symptoms of Disaffection in the Nation, which are the Reasons of—what? Of our not being irrecoverably ruin'd.—Of our now being at War.

Having said this much, my Lords, with regard to this Clause, I cannot but rather congratulate his Majesty upon the visible Alacrity and Unanimity which appear both without and within Doors upon this Occasion; and if any Thing is inserted in this Address that points that Way, we ought to make it by way of Congratulation; I am sure, it is the most favourable Symptom of Success that we can desire; nay, my Lords, if Success ever was certain, it is upon this Occasion. I know nothing that can disappoint the just Expectations of the People but one Thing; and that is, If they who were always for patching up a scandalous

scandalous Peace, should have the Direction of this glorious War, either as Ministers, Generals, or Admirals. This would be an ill Omen indeed, A and might tend very much to frustrate all that we have to hope for, from the just Repentment of his Majesty, and the uncommon Spirit of his People.

Upon the whole, my Lords, let us not mention Heats and Animosities in this Address, unless we make honourable Mention of them, as being the Means of saving the Nation. If there was Dissatisfaction, it was owing to it, that we are not still entangled in the Ways of Negotiation, and it is fully justify'd by his Majesty's Declaration of War. Whoever they were, who had the Honour to assist in drawing that up, they have fully vindicated all the Heats and Animosities, either in the Senate or elsewhere, upon the Subject of the Convention; for let any Lord look into that, he shall find a full Justification of all the Arguments and Reasons that were urged against the Convention. Therefore, my Lords, I think our not inserting the Words pointed out is so reasonable and clear in itself, that I shall leave the Honour of making a regular Motion upon that, E to some of the noble Lords who have the Honour to advise his Majesty.

The Hurgoe Heryes spoke next in Substance as follows:

My LORDS,

IT is with great Concern, that I observe Lords, while they are professing the greatest Coolness and Unanimity, running into Heats and Divisions. The noble Hurgoe, who spoke last, has, I think, fully justified, both by the Manner in which his Lordship delivered himself, and by the ample Concessions he made, our inserting the Words excepted against in this Address. His Lordship has owned, that there have been Heats and Animosities: he farther says, that there can be nothing expected from the Alacrity and Unanimity of the People upon the present Occasion, unless his Majesty employs such Ministers, such Ge-

nerals, such Admirals, as they shall approve of. My Lords, that is saying more than is said in the Motion for this Address. There we only promise to do our utmost to heal those Heats and Animosities if they do exist; but his Lordship seems to think, that it will be a very right Thing to revive them, in case such and such Men are not employ'd as Admirals, Generals, and Ministers upon this Occasion. My Lords, I always understood our Constitution to be such, as that it gave his Majesty a Right of disposing of all Posts in the Army or Navy, and to employ what Servants about his own Person he shall think proper. If the Senate shall find Reason to be dissatisfied with the Conduct of a Minister or Servant about his Majesty, they may impeach him, and then it is not in the Power of the Crown itself to screen him from Justice; but the Senate has never yet taken it upon itself to prescribe what Men his Majesty shall or shall not employ. But that they ought to do it, is the Tendency of the Proposition advanced by the noble Lord; a Proposition which seems, to me, no favourable Symptom of Duty or Unanimity.

The noble Lord who spoke last, demanded who durst advise his Majesty to insert the Words excepted to into this Speech from the Throne? Who could be so wicked as to inform him that any Heats or Animosities subsisted at present? My Lords, I think, no Lord who has a Share in his Majesty's Counsel need to be either afraid or ashamed to answer these Questions. Had I, had the Honour to advise his Majesty upon this Occasion, I should have been under no Difficulty to have advised the inserting these very Words. I should have found no Difficulty, I should have thought that I was doing my Duty, in informing his Majesty that Heats and Animosities, and very great ones too, were still subsisting. My Lords, it is too plain that they are; and a Man must be quite shut up from the World, not to discern that all the Unanimity which one Party would

would affect, all the seeming Joy they put on, is only with a View that this War may one Way or other distress those who have the Honour to be employ'd by his Majesty. Instead of looking forward, and resolving to support his Majesty unanimously and cheerfully in this just and necessary War, there is nothing so common with the Party as to repeat that trifling Question, *Why was not this War declared sooner?* My Lords, it is declared now, and we are to believe it will be carried on with that Vigour and Spirit which the Wrongs of the Empire, and the National Interest require. We are to believe this the rather, as every Step of it has hitherto been carried on in that Manner, and, so far as it has gone, with Success too. But, my Lords, supposing a Thing, which is the farthest from Truth of any Thing that can be supposed; suppose, that we could have enter'd into this War sooner with greater Advantages; yet can even this justify the Endeavours to distress his Majesty's Service, by looking back and refusing to lend our Assistance to the future Management of it, because, forsooth, something that is past has been amiss? My Lords, no Government in the World can guard against every Objection that may be made even to the most justifiable Parts of their Conduct, far less can they obviate Objections that may arise from contingent Events subsequent to that Conduct. If at the Time this War was declar'd, all Circumstances concurr'd that cou'd invite his Majesty and the Administration to enter into it; how unjust is it to pry backwards ten or a dozen Months, and blame the Ministry for not declaring War at some Time within that Period, when, perhaps, one or two favourable Circumstances presented, without considering that they can be no Judges how favourable those Circumstances were, unless, at the same Time, they knew exactly every Particular of our Situation with the other Powers of *Degulia*! His Majesty, my Lords, by delaying to enter into this War till the repeated Wrongs of his

Subjects made it absolutely necessary that he shou'd, has convinc'd all *Degulia* that his only Aim is Justice, and that no other Power has the least to apprehend, who is not guilty of the same Inhumanity to the Subjects of his Crown. This, my Lords, is the best Security for of a Neutrality, and the only Method of being certain that we shall have to do with *Iberia* only.

Tho', I think, this Consideration alone, my Lords, is sufficient to answer all that has been thrown out, as if the entering upon this War had been too long delay'd; yet, I must beg leave to take some Notice of what fell from the noble Lord who spoke last upon this Head. To what Purpose, said his Lordship, have we all this Time kept up such a numerous Army and Fleet, if when we have Occasion for them they are of no Service to the Nation? There is, my Lords, a great deal of Difference betwixt ordinary and extraordinary Services. His Majesty may have a Fleet that in time of Peace answers all the Purposes of protecting the Trade of his Subjects, and defending the Dominions of his Crown; but this Fleet may be found very insufficient for protecting all the numerous Branches of the one, and covering all the extended Coasts of the other, which may be expos'd in time of War. We have a greater Fleet, as the noble Lord observed, than any Power in *Degulia*; but then, my Lords, we have, Thanks to the prudent Measures of his Majesty and the Ministry, a greater Trade too, which requires to be protected by that Fleet. We have no frontier Towns to defend us; but the Want of them must be supply'd by that Fleet. Now, tho' all these Ends, may in time of Peace be answer'd by the Fleet we commonly keep up, yet in time of War it is quite a different Thing. We are then to look round us on all Hands, we have not only our Coasts to protect, which must be then done with a greater Force than in time of Peace, but every single Ship trading to such or such Parts requires a proper Convoy. As

to our Army, my Lords, it is the very same; we have an Army in time of Peace that is sufficient, and but just sufficient, for making Head against any sudden Invasion from Abroad, or Insurrection at Home: But, my Lords, will any Lord pretend to say that 18,000 Men are sufficient for all the Land Service that may happen in time of War. I know it has been said, that we are secure against Invasions; my Lords, I don't think we are, Experience and Reason tells us that we are not; but supposing we are, there is Variety of Land Service in a War with *Iberia*, which may require Land Forces to perform. If, as a noble Lord who spoke in this Debate said, we are to *take and hold*, I should be glad to know how we are able to do either without Land Forces, and a great many more than we have on Foot at present. Besides, my Lords, in time of actual War Abroad, we have more to apprehend from Domestick Insurrections, than we have in time of Peace. For I can never be brought to believe that there is not a Party within this Empire, who would be very glad and very willing, upon the first Appearance of being supported by any foreign Power, and upon the first Distress which his Majesty or the Nation may be in, to take the Opportunity of raising a Civil War; and I am afraid they would be join'd by several who affect to act upon the Principles of the Revolution. This is a Notion, my Lords, which I am sensible great Pains have been taken to explode, but it is what any Man who observes the Conduct of a certain Party must easily discern is true. Therefore, 'my Lords, I can see nothing in the noble Lord's Observation, That we have always kept up an Army and a Fleet, and yet have made no Use of either.

The Noble Lord who spoke last bestow'd a great many hard Names upon the Convention. My Lords, this Debate is not upon the Convention, else perhaps I could say somewhat in answer to what was thrown out by the Noble Lord, which might satisfy the

House upon that Head; I shall only take the Liberty to put Lords in mind that let the Convention deserve all the hard Names which the Noble Lord has given it; let it be ever so bad in itself, yet still it is a Measure that has had the Sanction of his Majesty, it has been approv'd of by both Houses of the Senate, and was solemnly ratify'd, and on these Accounts Lords ought not to take such Liberties in speaking of it. If we are to take such Liberties with Measures that have had all the Authority which the Legislature can give, there is then an End of all Order; especially if the Example is set in this House. They without Doors, my Lords, are too apt to take up such Practices without being justify'd by what passes here, and I could wish that Lords, when they speak on this Subject, would do it at least in such Terms as may shew they understand what is due to a supreme Authority: If the Convention had taken place no Lord would have taken such Liberties in speaking of it, and it was plainly the Intention of his Majesty and the Senate that it should take place; so that its being broken on the part of *Iberia* never makes any Thing against the Merits of the Convention itself, it is indeed a strong Presumption that it was a good Measure for *Great-Lilliput*, as your Enemies thought it a bad Bargain on their Part, and therefore broke it.

But, my Lords, all that has been said on either Side as to the Point in Debate must go for nothing, since we do not yet know what we are debating about. A noble Lord says he wishes and prays that these Words may be left out, another noble Lord thinks it very improper they should be inserted, a third is of Opinion that they are highly unreasonable; but no Lord has yet made any regular Motion upon the Question, so that one does not really know how to speak in this Debate. To me, my Lords, it seems to be brought in only with a View of giving Lords an Opportunity to say a great many fine Things of their own Party, and a great

great many hard Things of the Administration: I wish therefore that some Lord would form a regular Motion, and then we should know what we are debating upon. As to the Words themselves that are excepted against, I have considered them with all the Attention I am capable of, and can see no Reason for viewing them in the Light of noble Lords have done. We there say "that it gives
 "us unexpressible Concern there should
 "be any Occasion for his Majesty to
 "repeat his gracious Admonitions against those Heats and Animosities that have been fomented throughout
 "the Empire; and that as we cannot
 "but most seriously lament the unhappy Divisions thereby occasion'd, so
 "nothing shall be wanting on our part
 "to heal them, by promoting that
 "good Harmony and Unanimity so necessary at this Juncture". My Lords, I don't for my own Part see how it is possible to wrest these Words into any Sense that is unfavourable to this House. We don't say that any Heats and Animosities are now subsisting among us, as the noble Lords who have spoken against our inserting these Words insinuate; we only tell his Majesty a Truth that is known to every single Man in the Empire, that Heats and Animosities have subsisted, and we promise, what is our Duty at all Times to perform, that we shall do all we can to heal them, and to promote a good Harmony and Understanding throughout the Empire. My Lords, I wish this Debate had been, or if it goes farther, may be confin'd to the single Impropriety of these Words, and that a regular Motion were made either for altering or throwing them entirely out. In the mean time I am for suffering them to stand Part of this Address, till I see better Reason for being of another Opinion.

Some other Hurgoes spoke next on the same Side, but to the same Purpose.

And then the Nardac Agryl spoke to the following Effect:

My LORDS,

VERY different is the Situation of our Affairs now from what it was at the End of our last Session. Then, my Lords, we were not sure but that the most ruinous Measure that possibly could have been pursued for the Interests of this Empire might have taken place, which was a Peace with *Iberia*; and now we see the Nation freed from that dreadful Uncertainty by a noble Declaration of War. It has been long my Wish, my Lords, that I might have an Opportunity of congratulating his Majesty and this Empire upon putting an End to a dishonourable Peace; and it is now with the utmost Pleasure that I take the first Opportunity to do it. Yet, my Lords, this Declaration of War, even tho' it is managed with all the Success that can be imagined, never can excuse those who were the Occasion of its being so long delayed. It is better entering upon it now than never, or later; but had it been entered into sooner, it must have tended as much to the Honour and Interest of the Nation, as the delaying it has done to her Dishonour and Disinterest. Nothing now remains, my Lords, but to wish that the Prosecution of this War may be as vigorous and successful, as the Motives for which it is entered into are just and honourable.

I am, my Lords, far from imagining that the exceptionable Expressions in this Speech were inserted by his Majesty himself; it is the Speech of the Minister, and till Ministers shall obtain an Act of the Senate, declaring that they are infallible, or till the Constitution shall put them upon the same Footing with the Sovereign, by understanding that they never can do wrong, I will treat this as the Speech of the Minister. My Lords, when I say that it is so, I don't mean to throw out any Reflection upon a Minister for composing a Speech from the Throne; I know very well how much they have to answer for if it is amiss, and that this House will always understand every such Speech to be the Speech of the

the Minister, whether it is so or not. This, my Lords, might give Occasion for a Saying, which one of the greatest Men that ever presid'd in this House had very often in his Mouth on such Occasions as this; I mean the late *Hugo Quopar*, who used to say that all public Speeches either are, or ought to be, made by the Ministers. That Nobleman, my Lords, understood the Constitution so well, that, I dare say, I shall not be blamed if I shall treat this Speech in the same Manner I suppose he would have treated it, had he lived to this Time. But as it is impossible to form any Argument upon the Impropriety of our inserting the Words excepted against, without looking a little back to the Measures that really gave Rise to some Divisions amongst us, I must in the first Place take Notice of what fell from a noble Lord who spoke some time ago on the Subject of the Convention. His Lordship thought it highly undutiful to speak any thing disrespectful of that Treaty, because it had had the Royal Sanction, and the Approbation of both Houses of the Senate. My Lords, I think I know a little of what is due to a Measure that has the Stamp of so great Authority: But the noble Lord seems to have forgot that the Convention was but a conditional Treaty, and conditionally approv'd of by the Senate. Lords cannot imagine that our Addresses upon the Convention laid us under any Necessity of fulfilling our Part of it, if the *Iberians* did not fulfil theirs. This, my Lords, must have been the highest Absurdity imaginable. One of the most material Objections to the Convention was, that the *Iberians* never would fulfil their Part; they who were for it, contended that they would; the Event justify'd the former, the Convention is now look'd upon as void and null, and justly remembered with Detestation. For my own Part, my Lords, I will not scruple to go farther, without any Fear of breaking in upon the Duty I owe to his Imperial Majesty, or to the Authority of the Senate: I will say, my

Lords, that the Convention is a Measure, which, had it been fulfilled, must have ruin'd the Trade and Navigation of this Empire, and left an indelible Stain upon those who had a Hand either in making or approving it. Had not the *Iberians*, my Lords, been so silly as to refuse paying the 95,000 Sprugs, that paltry, scandalous Sum, for which our Glory and Honour were sacrificed, the Convention must have taken place, and with it all the disgraceful, ruinous Measures, which the worst Enemies of this Empire could wish to see effected. Lords talk, that, because the Convention was approved of by the Emperor and the Senate, therefore it is next to Treason to speak freely of it. My Lords, I have sat long enough in this House to remember the Time when a Treaty of not near so ruinous a Tendency, not near so dishonourable to the Empire, was concluded. That Treaty, my Lords, had a more absolute, a more unlimited Approbation from this House and the other, besides the Royal Sanction, than ever the Convention had. A great many good, and some unanswerable Arguments were offer'd in its Favour, and a very great Party of the Nation supported it as the only Means to put an End to a long, expensive, and a bloody War. Your Lordships no doubt understand that I mean the Treaty of *Utrecht*; yet, my Lords, I remember how that Treaty was talk'd of in both Houses, after it had receiv'd all the Sanction that the Authority of the Legislature could bestow. I remember how I talk'd of it myself; but I don't remember that any Lord who was of an opposite Intest, ever said in this House, or any where else, that because it had received so great a Sanction, it ought not to be mention'd but with Honour. I oppos'd it, my Lords, because I thought it might, in the general, have been better; and I am determin'd, while I live, and have the Honour to sit in this House, to oppose every Measure that gives up any Part of the national Honour or Interest. Your Lordships will forgive me if I have

have taken Things as they occur in the Debate, without speaking to the main Point, which is, Whether, in Justice and Prudence, we ought to insert the Words excepted against by the noble Lords. The Lords who have spoken in Favour of the exceptionable Words, have said a great deal, as if the Heats and Animosities that have arisen all over the Nation, on Account of this Convention, had been the Reason why we are now at War with *Iberia*; and the Speech we have now heard from the Throne says much the same Thing. My Lords, if our entering into a War was the Effect of these Divisions, they are the happiest Divisions that ever arose in any Country. Our Divisions, my Lords, have sav'd us. They have forced the Ministry at last to consult the Glory of their Royal Master, the Honour of the Empire, and the Interest of the People. I am far from encouraging Heats and Animosities, my Lords, upon all Occasions but upon this, I think, they are to be applauded. I am sorry to see what follows in this Speech, where his Majesty tells us from the Throne, that the *unhappy Divisions among his Subjects are the only Hopes of the Enemies of his Government*. If they have now no other Hopes, my Lords, I think that we may venture, with great Justice, to pronounce them desperate. The Heats and Animosities, which prevailed before the War was declared, arose, my Lords, from our Forbearance under the *Iberian* Insults. The Impatience of the Nation is now gratified, and I dare say there never was a Time when the People were more united in their Duty to his Majesty than at present. We may indeed have Divisions among us upon other Subjects, but with regard to this War, the whole Empire is, or appears to be, unanimous. Therefore, my Lords, I cannot see the least Foundation for suggesting, that Heats and Animosities among the Subjects of this Empire can be of any Service to the Enemy, since they are occasioned by our Government's not chastising that Enemy as it ought to have

done, or as the Power and Force they have in their Hands enabled them to do. Had our Divisions proceeded from the Government's entering into a War that was disagreeable to the People in general, had a great Party disliked this Declaration of War, then indeed there might have been some Ground for suggesting that these Divisions were a just Foundation of Hope for the Enemy; but as the Case stands, I think they are absolutely the strongest Discouragement they can possibly meet with.

And here, my Lords, I am confirmed in my Belief of a Thing which I have often remark'd, which is, that Ministers at different Times of a Session of a Senate are in different Humours. Towards the Beginning they are full of Assurance; they boast of the great Things that have been done for the Nation during the Recess. They take all Opportunities to magnify their own Vigilance for the publick Good, and let slip no Occasion of recommending themselves to the Favour of those who, they apprehend, may oppose them. Well, all these fine Things they value themselves so much upon come under the Consideration of the Senate, they are thoroughly debated, and maturely weigh'd; and it is found by all the independent Part of the Assembly, which is commonly fewest in Number, that instead of deserving Approbation they deserve Censure. The Minister then alters his Way of behaving, and finding he can do nothing by wheedling, he begins to bully, and towards the Middle of the Session he grows quite insolent. But finding that the Opposition increases upon this Conduct, however his Numbers may prevail within Doors, yet all his Measures are canvast and expos'd without Doors, he again alters his Behaviour, he sees that it is impossible to do any Thing to impose upon the cool, disinterested Part of Mankind; he therefore is no longer at Pains, throws up all Hopes to win them over to his Interest, till at the Close of the Session he is quite peevish.

E c Last

Last Session, my Lords, I remember, open'd with a Declaration, that a Convention was concluded with the Crown of *Iberia*; this Convention was mightily applauded; it was to do great Things for the Nation, and the Publick was very impatient till they should be acquainted with the Particulars. In the Interval, nothing was to be heard but Encomiums upon the Ministerial Merit, for concluding so honourable a Treaty, and Assurances that it would strike all Opposition dumb. At last, the Convention was made public; it was thoroughly consider'd, thoroughly expos'd, and universally condemn'd. Your Lordships, no doubt, remember what follow'd upon this, and how well my Observation holds with regard to what happen'd about the Middle of that Session. When the Minister found that all his Art and all his Power were ineffectual to conquer the Aversion which all Ranks and Degrees of People had for his favourite Measure, (*See the Magazine for Jan. and Feb.*) he grew towards the End of the Session entirely peevish, would hear no Reason, call'd for Money without Account, oppos'd the plainest Facts, and continued in this Humour till the House was prorogued. During the Recess, finding that the Court of *Iberia* was as untractable as the Opposition in *Lilliput*, and that he could not get even the poor Terms stipulated for us by the Convention fulfill'd, consequently that a War was now unavoidable, it appears that his Peevishness still continued, and that he was in one of his surly Moods when this Speech was drawn up. But, my Lords, are we to tell a Falstity to the Crown because the Minister happens to be a little testy? — Are we to impose upon his Majesty, and upon all *Degulia*, by putting into our Address an Assertion which, besides its not being fact, may have the worst Effect upon our Friends, if we have any, by making them believe that his Majesty is the Sovereign of a divided People? On the other hand, my Lords, it may be great Encouragement to the Enemies

of the Nation; it may put them upon such Methods of increasing the Animosities which they imagine are already begun, as may really produce Divisions. If we take any Notice of that Part therefore of his Majesty's Speech, I think we ought to let his Majesty know that he has been misinform'd; we ought to tell him that we are united, and ready to go all Lengths in supporting him in this just and necessary War. That there did indeed subsist Heats and Animosities in the Empire, but that they are now all asleep since the Declaration of War, and that the Sound of his Majesty's Trumpets has drown'd them. This, my Lords, I humbly conceive will be a much more proper Method of cultivating that good Understanding betwixt his Majesty and his People, which is so necessary for making this War glorious and successful to both, than, by any Act of ours, to produce perhaps a Misunderstanding where none now subsists.

The Nardac Beldort spoke in Substance as follows.

My LORDS.

I always look'd upon the Words accepted against, as alluding to the Nation in general rather than as any Reproach upon this House. My Reason, my Lords, is, because our Behaviour has been so full of Duty and Zeal to his Majesty, that I think no Minister durst have made any Insinuations to the Royal Person to our Prejudice. But, even in the Light in which the noble Lord has taken these Words, I think it wou'd be highly absurd to insert them in this Address, because it will at least be insinuating to his Majesty, as if Heats and Animosities prevail'd throughout the Empire. My Lords, I fear it may be of very bad Consequence for us to lend our Names to an Address which contains so palpable an Untruth. I don't believe there ever was a Time when the Affections, and Wishes, of his Majesty's Subjects were more united, than they are at present. I remember very well, my Lords, that

that, last Time we met here, there was great Uneasiness all over the Nation, occasion'd by our long Forbearance under the Iberian Insolence: Since that Time, my Lords, I have been pretty much in the Country, and have had occasion to converse with People of different Interests, and different Ways of thinking upon this Subject; but I declare to your Lordships, that among all my Acquaintance, and in all the Discourse I have heard on that Head, I never have heard a Man blame the Declaration of War; I never met with any Body who did not express the highest Satisfaction with the Measures of his Majesty. But, says the noble Lord who spoke last, Why start that unnecessary Question about the War not being declared sooner? My Lords, I neither see why People shou'd be deprived the Liberty of speaking their Thoughts upon publick Affairs, nor do I think the Question at all unnecessary. Is it not very natural, when a People receives a Deliverance from any Calamity they have long suffer'd, for them to wish they had been deliver'd sooner? Does this Wish express any want of Duty to his Majesty? Is there a Man in the Empire who says, that because this War was not sooner declar'd, therefore I am resolv'd not to contribute my Assistance in making it happy, and glorious for my Country? My Lords, I conceive that a Subject of *Lilliput* may, very consistently with his Duty to his Majesty, very consistently with his Duty to his Country, blame those who were the Occasion of the dishonourable scandalous Delay of this Declaration, and yet very chearfully contribute all that lies at his Door, in enabling his Majesty to carry it on with Vigour. For my own Part, and I judge others by my self, tho' I was very much dissatisfy'd with the Measures that were carry'd on before the War was declar'd, yet I shall contribute my Share of the Expence that is necessary to carry it on, as chearfully as any Man in the Empire, be who he will. Upon the whole therefore, my Lords, I can-

not but think that they who advis'd his Majesty to mention Heats and Animosities, as subsisting either in this House, or in the Empire, wanted to throw in a Bone of Contention, in order to revive them; and that nothing wou'd give them a greater Disappointment, than a hearty Unanimity to enable his Majesty to end the War with Honour and Advantage. This, my Lords, is what perhaps they most dread, as it will be a silent Reproach to those Measures that have occasion'd so ruinous a Delay of the Declaration.

The Hurgo Shyftasbrug spoke next on the same Side, and to the same Purpose.

The Hurgo Hickrad spoke in Substance as follows:

My LORDS,

IT is with great Uneasiness that I have heard a Debate of this Nature, and it is under great Disadvantages that I speak upon a Point that has been so thoroughly debated, by Lords who have been present at more Debates on such Occasions, and know the Practice of the House much better than I do. My Intention, my Lords, in rising is not to speak upon either Side of the Question, but to endeavour to set the Matters in dispute, in such a Light, as to put an End to the Debate, to the Satisfaction of both Parties. In the first Place therefore, my Lords, I am extremely pleas'd with the Jealousy which the noble Lords, who have spoke against the Words, have express'd lest his Majesty and the Nation shou'd from this Address entertain the least Suspicion of our being divided or indifferent at this Juncture. In the next Place, my Lords, I approve very much of the Zeal of the noble Lords who are for the Words excepted against being Part of the Address, because, as they stand in the Motion, I can by no means see that they contain the least Reflection upon any Body of Men in the Kingdom, or upon any Lord in this House. My Reason, my Lords, for being of that Opinion, arises from a

Confi-

Consideration, first, of the Wurds themselves, and then comparing them with that Part of his Majesty's Speech for which they are intended as an Answer. In the Words excepted against, there is a dutiful Assurance that you will use your utmost to heal those unhappy Divisions occasion'd by the Heats and Animosities that have been fomented thro' the Empire. The Words in his Majesty's Speech that give Occasion to this are, *The Heats and Animosities which with the greatest Industry have been fomented thro' the Kingdom, have, I am afraid, been one of the chief Encouragements to the Court, of Iberia, to hold such a Conduct towards us, as to make it necessary to have Recourse to Arms: And the unhappy Divisions amongst my Subjects are the only Hopes of the Enemies of my Government.* These are the Words, my Lords, that are chiefly to be regarded in this Debate; and they are so plain, and so inoffensive, that I am surpriz'd they should give Offence to any Lord; they arise naturally from what every Lord who has spoke on this Subject has allow'd, to have lately been the Situation of this Country. During the last Session, your Lordships may remember that a Question was brought into this House, which must inevitably, had it been agreed to, have been attended with an Address for an immediate Declaration of War with *Iberia*. Lords thought it was much better to leave that to the Royal Judgment, since Matters had then come to such a Crisis by the Crown of *Iberia* not paying the 95,000 Sprugs stipulated by the Convention, that a War was in course inevitable. I need not put your Lordships in mind, how great the Dissatisfaction of some was, because the War was not declar'd at the very Minute their Impatience demanded. That there were Heats and Animosities at that Juncture in the Empire, my Lords, is what I believe no Lord in this House can doubt of; and as this is the first Time that his Majesty has had occasion since to address his Senate, was it not highly becoming his Royal Care for every thing that con-

cerns the Peace and Welfare of his Subjects, to give a Caution from the Throne against such Heats and Animosities for the future? It is in this Light alone, my Lords, that I view the Words of his Majesty. I am far from thinking that his Majesty had the least Intention to reflect upon any Heats and Animosities that subsist at present; every Lord who has spoken against the Words, seems to be of Opinion that they are now asleep; I wish they may, and farther with that nothing which has past in this Day's Debate may tend to awaken them.

Having thus, my Lords, given you my Sentiments, with regard to the Meaning of the Words themselves, I can but in general take some Notice of what fell from the noble Nardac who spoke last, with regard to the Convention. And here, my Lords, I am very far from differing with his Grace, as to the Liberty which every Lord in this House has of censuring or approving of public Measures; I would only have both confin'd to the Merit of the Measure itself, without being influenc'd by the popular Odium, or common Report. I don't remember, my Lords, any one Treaty ever made, which has not had its Difficulties, and these Difficulties sometimes unanswerable; yet, my Lords, a Treaty attended with even unanswerable Difficulties, may still be a good Treaty; because it is possible, upon balancing the good and bad Consequences arising from it, that it may appear the best Treaty which could, in such or such a Conjunction of Affairs, have been made. If the Convention, my Lords, had its Difficulties, if these Difficulties in the Eyes of the noble Nardac were unsurmountable, if the Consequences attending them were inconvenient, yet still it was attended with Advantages sufficient to counter ballance all those Inconveniencies and Difficulties. Not to repeat what a noble Lord said so well some Time ago upon this Head, give me leave, my Lords, to ask your Lordships what it was we wanted by the Convention? Was it not an honourable

honourable Peace? Was not that to be prefer'd before War however successful? For, my Lords, the End of a successful War must have been Peace. But the *Iberians* cou'd not be brought into such a Peace. What was next to be done? You shou'd have gone into a War, says the noble Nardac. But you was not in a Condition to go into a War. What, says a noble Lord, not in a Condition when you have so fine a Fleet, and an Army! No, my Lords, we might not have been in a Condition, for the Reasons which a noble Lord gave some Time ago, to have gone into a War without a much stronger Fleet, and an Army too. But why conclude a Convention? Because, my Lords, a Convention was the best Treaty you cou'd conclude, as it gain'd you Time for putting yourselves into a proper Posture, in case a definitive Treaty (to which this Convention was no other than a Preliminary) cou'd not be had to the Satisfaction of the Nation. Had the Convention been of itself a definitive Treaty, and contain'd in it all the terrible Hardships to the Empire, which have been so industriously laid out, I shou'd have thought it a very bad Measure indeed; but as it was no other than a Suspension of Arms, till we cou'd know upon what Terms a definitive Treaty, cou'd be had; as it gave Time for us to force the *Iberians* into just and honourable Terms, I still think it was the most wise and advantageous Measure, that (as our Affairs were then situated) cou'd have been pursued. Therefore, my Lords, it is surprising that, in all Debates upon this Head, Lords shou'd still take it for granted, that the Convention was a ruinous, infamous Measure, and all that, without considering what you cou'd have done with that obstinate, haughty Court, if the Convention had not been made. The noble Nardac compar'd it, I think, to the Treaty of *Ultralt*. My Lords, I shou'd be sorry indeed, if it had sacrificed so much Glory, so much Interest, and so many Advantages that this Nation might justly have claim'd, as

were sacrificed by the Treaty of *Ultralt*. By that, my Lords, the Fruits of a long, successful and bloody War were given up at once. By the Convention not one national Point was given up, you had still a Power of having recourse to Arms, if the *Iberian* Court refus'd to do you Justice; and you brought the *Iberians*, notwithstanding all their Stiffness and Pride, to own themselves in the Wrong, and to acknowledge themselves your Debtors. The Treaty, of *Ultralt*, besides the Disgrace which it brought upon the Nation, had a farther Tendency, which was to prejudice the Protestant Succession; and every Body knows that it was begun, carried on, and concluded by Agents of the *Rednetrep*, whom they wanted to place upon the Throne of this Empire. No such Views, my Lords, cou'd be in the Eye of any one in making the Convention. If there were Mistakes in it, which I am far from admitting, my Lords, they were the Errors of the Judgment, and not of the Will; this is more than can be said for the Treaty of *Ultralt*, and it is therefore no Wonder, if Lords did treat it very free'y. Besides, my Lords, there was an Impeachment upon the concluding that Treaty, which may be easily suppos'd to give Rise to a great many hard Things said of it in this House.

Upon the whole therefore, my Lords, I am extremely indifferent how this Debate is ended, and whether you insert the particular Words or not; but give me leave to say, I think it necessary to take some Notice of what his Majesty recommends to our Consideration. My Lords, if we shou'd omit taking any Notice at all of this Part of his Speech, we might give the World room to suspect that we are determin'd to persevere in our Heats and Animosities, which might have the worst Effects without Doors; but, if by inserting the Words propos'd, you let his Majesty and all the World know that you are determin'd to heal the Divisions that have prevail'd so much to the Detriment of this Empire, it may

may be attended with the best Consequences to this just and important War, which is now upon his Majesty's Hands.

The Hargo Sarkburgh spoke next in Substance as follows.

My Lords,

EVery Lord here knows how many Attachments I have to his Majesty, and how zealous I have ever been to lay hold of all Opportunities of expressing the most profound Acknowledgments to the Royal Person and Character. But, my Lords, this Motive which has hitherto directed my Conduct, now prevails with me to be against the Words objected to, as standing Part of our Address on this Occasion.

Last Session, my Lords, I remember that some Lords express'd great Indignation, and justly too, at the Treatment we had receiv'd from *Iberia*, and were carrying Things perhaps with too much Precipitation to a Crisis. I was, my Lords, then so well appriz'd of the Measures which his Majesty had taken; I was, from my Experience of his Imperial Virtues, so well convinc'd of his Tenderneis for the Rights and Privileges of his Subjects, that I then oppos'd our entering into any Measures, which carried the least Appearance of hurrying the Ministry into what I believ'd they would naturally come.

The Event, my Lords, has acquitted me of the Engagements I then enter'd into with this House, and it was with great Satisfaction that I at that Time saw no other Division amongst us, but upon the Manner and Certainty of a Declaration of War. As, my Lords, it is certainly declar'd, and declar'd in such a Manner, as gives the utmost Satisfaction to all Parties amongst us, I believe, I may venture now to say, that all Divisions upon this Subject are at an End.—And unhappy, my Lords, in our present Situation, wou'd it be for this Country, were they not. Next to Unanimity itself, the Opinion of our being

unanimous, gives us the greatest Weight with foreign Powers. And, I have always observ'd, that every Attempt made upon the Liberties of this Empire from Abroad, has proceeded from the Encouragement which our suppos'd Want of Unanimity has given to our Common Enemies.

My Lords, Speeches from the Throne, and the Addresses of the Senate upon these Speeches, are the most general and the most authentic Informations which Foreigners have of the good Understanding betwixt his Majesty and his Senate, and it is commonly from these that they form a Judgment of our Unanimity or Discord. Now, my Lords, let me suppose that an inquisitive Stranger has his Majesty's Speech from the Throne upon this Occasion, and our Address, as it now stands, brought to him. In one, he sees that our Divisions have been the Cause of our being at War; he sees, at the same time, an Exhortation to avoid them, and the Benefit of Unanimity warmly recommended. On the other hand, he sees that we own the Charge, and promise to avoid all Heats and Animosities, and lament the unhappy Divisions thereby occasion'd. What, my Lords, must such a Stranger naturally conclude, but that Heats and Animosities actually prevail? that Divisions have been on this Occasion industriously fomented throughout the Empire? That the War has been undertaken by the Ministry without Consent of the People? or that the Voice of the People has driven his Majesty into it against the Sentiments of his Ministry? Any of these Opinions, my Lords, may be of the worst Consequence at this Juncture, in a War wherein we stand single, and uncertain how soon we may have to do with another and a more powerful Enemy. This is the Light, my Lords, in which I view this Address, and these are the Consequences, which, in my Opinion, Foreigners will draw from such an Address as has been propos'd. Yet, my Lords, it appears from this Day's De-

bate that never was there a falser Judgment form'd than this wou'd be. It appears to me, there is not the least Ground for suggesting that any Divisions, any Heats, any Animosities subsist now amongst us; and I think it would be the wisest and most prudent Course we cou'd take, to speak to his Majesty in such Terms as if there never did.

If your Lordships shou'd be of Opinion that something or other shou'd be said in Answer to that Part of the Speech, I have no Objection to it. Let us, my Lords, tell his Majesty that there are no Heats, no Divisions, no Animosities among us; that we are determined, as one Man, to stand by his Majesty in this War: That we will, at the utmost Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes, leave nothing unattempted that may enable his Majesty to procure Satisfaction for the Wrongs that have been done to the Nation. This, my Lords, is the Language we ought to talk, it is a Language that can't fail of having the most desirable Effects upon Foreign Powers, because it will convince them that we are all of us unanimous. But, my Lords, supposing that you take no Manner of Notice of that Part of the Royal Speech, what ill Consequences can be feared from such an Omission? If, as the noble Lord who spoke last, insisted, the Words of the Speech have only a Retrospect without any Reflection on the present, Disposition of the Senate and the People, there can be no harm in observing a respectful Silence upon that Head: Nay, my Lords, I think it will be the strongest Insinuation, that if any such Heats have subsisted, you are sorry for it, and there are Expressions in the Motion sufficient to give his Majesty and the Publick to understand that nothing shall be wanting on your Part, to make this a glorious and a successful War to *Lilliput*. With such an Amendment, my Lords, I dare say, the Motion will be unanimously agreed to; which will be the best Proof to Foreigners, that you have dropt all Heats and Animosities, since

no Lord has oppos'd the strongest Assurances of Duty and Zeal to his Majesty contain'd in the other Parts of the Resolution. But if you shou'd insert the Words excepted against, they will conclude that the Divisions still continue, and that your Assurances of being unanimous are no other than Promises of Course, no longer minded than in the very Instant of making them. In this Case, my Lords, neither *Blefuscu* nor *Iberia* will be at all afraid of the Measures taken by his Majesty and the Senate, because they will suppose that the Divisions complain'd of in his Majesty's Speech still subsist. This Opinion will encourage the one to distress you, perhaps to declare against you, and will render the other more unwilling to agree to such Terms as may put a glorious End to the present War.

The Remainder of this Speech, and this Account of PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES to be continued in our next.

The Hurgoes, whose Characters we inserted in our Magazine for *March* last, were not selected as the only eminent Hurgoes of the Empire, but as making the greatest Figure in the Debates already communicated. We find in Mr *Gulliver's* Papers many others, who might have graced the most splendid Court, assisted the wisest Counsels, and influenced the most august Senate that either ancient or modern Times can boast of; and shall take another Opportunity of doing Justice to their great Merit and Abilities. In the mean time we proceed to the Characters of the principal Clinabs.

As the Nature of the Presidentship of the House of Clinabs is very different from that of the House of Hurgoes, so is the Manner of the President. His Office, as Moderator, confines him in the House to speak only upon Points of Form and Decency; and the great Respect which the Clinabs have

have for his personal Character inclines them to acquiesce whenever he interposes. When he presents the Bills to the Emperor, in order to receive the Imperial Assent, he shews, in the Speeches which Custom requires on that Occasion, that he has as great a Command of Eloquence as any Member in the House. A *Lilliputian* Poet has given a Character of this *Clinab* which may be thus translated :

— One more be nam'd,
Learn'd without Noise — and without
Titles fam'd ;

[Show,
Who likes the Virtue, yet disdains the
And seldom lost a Friend, or made a Foe ;
Content to want himself Repose and Rest,
Be but his Sov'reign lov'd, his Country
blest'd.

Ab blush not, *Clinab*, to be humbly great,
Tho' on no Woolpack, on as fair a Seat ;
Which for her Son twice Lilliput pre-
par'd,

To pay his Virtue, and his Toil reward.

The *URG*; *PULNUB* always profess'd himself an Adherent to the *Slameefan* (or Low-heel) Principles in their utmost Rigour, and never ceased to declare, in the strongest Terms, against the least Deviation from them ; whether his Conduct, when he was employ'd in the Administration, was always exactly agreeable to his avowed Principles ; whether that Impetuosity of Temper, and Ardour of Spirit, which make a constituent Part of his Character, did not sometimes engage him to endeavour the Service of the Crown by the same Measures which he afterwards opposed, has been disputed ; but it is universally allowed, that after his Difference with the Minister, with whom he once lived in strict Friendship, and his Defection from the Court, he was always perfectly consistent with himself. His Courage and Vivacity, which naturally qualify him to lead a Party, and his exact Knowledge of the Constitution, the Interest, and the Trade of *Lilliput*, partly acquired by long Experience and intense Application, and partly by an intimate Conversation with the memorable *Daneli Pulnub*, his Kinsman, placed him at the Head of the Oppo-

sition, in which he distinguishes himself by an unshaken Resolution, great Freedom of Expression, and a rapid and overpowering, perhaps sometimes a tempestuous Eloquence. When, upon Occasions of less Importance, he speaks without his usual Warmth, he never fails to delight his Audience by a Flow of satirical Gaiety, and an agreeable Mixture of Argument and Humour. His Conduct in general is the Conduct of a Patriot, and his Language the Language of Liberty.

Of a different Character is the *Prime Minister*. As he has greater Experience, so he possesses more Patience ; tho' equally persevering in his Purpose, yet he is not so violent in his Resolutions, and his Eloquence is like a Stream that runs smooth, but irresistibly ; so, that we may apply to his Character what is said by a Poet of a River that waters *Mildendo* :

Tho' deep, yet clear, tho' gentle, yet not
dull,
Strong, without Rage, without o'erflow-
ing, full.

He has one Happiness which most First Ministers have wanted, and that is, the Regard which his Friends have for his Person, which is so great, that when he was of the Party in the Opposition, he was more considerable as a *Clinab*, than he is now as a *Minister* ; for at that Time the Court could scarce ever carry a Question ; so that it may properly be said, that Nature has mark'd him out to shine in all Stations of Life. It has been given out by his Enemies that his Extraction is mean ; but it is false. For tho' his Family is not Noble, yet it is Ancient and Honourable. As to his Courage, which some have questioned, it is beyond all Doubt in his personal Character, whatever it may be in his political. For at the latter End of the Reign of the Empress *Nana* he bore up against all the Fury of the *Trameefan* Party, by whose Means he was sent to the Castle of *Mildendo* for the Freedom with which he defended the Cause of his *Slameefan* Friends in the Senate. But, in short, this was only a Step to his future Greatness.

The Hurgolen Gumdabhi was early attached to the *Tramescan* Interest; but his Behaviour in the Senate has always been that of a true Patriot, regardless of Sounds, but invariably pursuing his Country's Interest. His Eloquence is nervous, manly, and affecting; his Reasoning strong, perspicuous, and conclusive; and his Manner full of senatorial Dignity. When full of an Argument he discovers a Zeal for Truth, but he never betrays want of Temper. His Speeches are always pure from personal Reflections, and he seems to have no Passion but for the Good of his Country.

The Hurgolen Yegon, to a very fertile Imagination joins a copious Flow of Eloquence, which always leaves the Hearer in his Way of Thinking. As he has pass'd thro' a great Variety of Posts, he is acquainted with the Business and Method of Proceeding in most Offices in the Empire, which may be the Reason why he speaks upon most Subjects that come before the House. As in all public Questions he has ever been known to take the Part of the Minister, so some have thought it a Disadvantage to him that the Side he speaks on is always known before he opens his Mouth.

The Brother of the Minister, without affecting to be an Orator, is always sure to speak good Sense on every Subject he rises up to. The Posture of Affairs in *Degulia*, for some Time past, having rendered it necessary for the *Lilliputian* Government to strengthen itself with foreign Alliances, he was the Person employed by the Emperor in forming those of the greatest Importance to the Empire. The Contingencies that happened from unforeseen Accidents in the Affairs of *Degulia*, by altering the Purposes for which these Alliances were formed, have rendered some of them ineffectual; for which Reason they in the Opposition to the Minister have blamed his Brother for concluding blundering inconsistent Treaties. But others, who have weigh'd all Accidents, and have duly reflected on the Interests that were impossible to

be foreseen, but which have prevail'd since these Treaties have been form'd, acquit him of that Charge; and the most averse to his Party own that he executes, with great Diligence and Fidelity, every Commission he is charg'd with. One great Merit, which he may justly plead, ought not to be conceal'd, and that is, his rendering himself extremely agreeable to the *Belgians*, the most natural and faithful Allies of *Lilliput*; so that, if they fulfil their Engagements with her in the present War with *Iberia*, it must be owned that it is in a great measure owing to the Management of that Clinab. And indeed one need not be surpriz'd at this, if we consider that the Character of the Ambassador was exactly suited to that of the People; both seem to despise all Refinements, in considering, the one the Interest of his Master, and the others their own.

The Urg; *Lettylino* discovers a Genius that will one Day fit him for the Management of the greatest public Concern. He entered into the Senate at an Age when others are scarcely fit for the University, and has distinguished himself ever since by a zealous Opposition on all Occasions against the Minister. He possesses all the Qualifications of an accomplished Scholar, and these he makes subservient to the Duty of a Senator. He is highly in Favour with the Prince Imperial, and all the Virtuosi and Ingenious in the Liberal Arts, particularly in Poetry, expect to see the Golden Age revive when he shall come into Court*. But those who have the Good of their Country at Heart, hope that the principal Regard will be had to mending the Constitution of their Country, and not to refining the Numbers of their Poetry; to guard against the Prevalence of Corruption, and not against the Harshness of a Cadence; in short, that the chief Posts in the Government will be filled with

* The remaining Part of this Paragraph is a Digression that we cannot account for; perhaps some other Passages of Mr Gulliver's Papers may explain it.

with Men of Dignity and Experience, and not with Parasites and Poets. These last may be useful in adding the inferior Ornaments to a Court, but when employ'd in Posts, the faithful Discharge of which gives Weight and Strength to a State, they have been found but feeble Supports. There was, indeed, a Time when *Poetry* and *Public Spirit* were the same; when the Maxims of State, the Rules of Government, and the Conduct of Magistrates, were convey'd in Poetical Allegories; when the People caught the generous Flame from the Poet, when it spread from the People to the Prince, and united the Efforts of all against the common Enemy: But these Times never were known in *Lilliput*.

The *Urg*; *Plemabm*, Brother to the Nardac Secretary, is generally look'd upon as the most proper Person of all the First Minister's Party to succeed him in case he should die, or resign. He speaks in the most genteel Manner, of any Man among the Clinabs, and yet the Elegance of his Style does not in the least weaken the Force of his Reasoning. He carefully avoids all personal Reflections, and tho' zealously attached to the Interest of the Court and Minister, yet he was never known to incur the Ill-will of any Party.

Some People, who believe the Doctrine of the Transmigration of Souls, are persuaded that the Soul of *Peem*† is transfused into the Person of *Urg*; *Snoddy*. He inherits all the Knowledge of the Constitution of his Country, all the Application to the Discharge of Senatorial Duty, all the indefatigable Zeal of Opposition, and all the resolute Perseverance which distinguished that illustrious Patriot. He is not reckon'd the most graceful Speaker in the House, but what he speaks is clear, strong, and distinct. He apply'd himself early to the Study of the *Lilliputian* History and Constitution, and made so great a Progress in the Know-

ledge of both, that he entirely gain'd the Esteem of the great *D. Pulnah*, whom we have already mention'd, and who left him his invaluable Collection of Books and Papers that related to these Subjects. Since that *Clinab's* Death he has improved so well that he is justly look'd upon as an Oracle, with regard to every Point of Form and Precedent, by both which the House of Clinabs are always much determin'd.

The *Hurgo Polgarth*, a *North Lilliputian*, seems to form himself entirely upon the Model of the last mentioned *Clinab*, by whom he has been instructed in all the different Branches of Senatorial Duty. Tho' young, yet he gives the most intense Application of any *Clinab* in the House, if we except the *Urg*; *Snoddy*, and has improv'd a great Stock of natural Parts and Eloquence, by his Study of the Antients, and the Histories of other Countries.

The *Hurgolet Branard* is, perhaps, the only Instance that a Man may be born a complete Orator, and giving daily Instances that he is so, without calling in to his Assistance the least Acquirement of Art. His Eloquence is calm, pure, refined from all the Dross of Pedantry, all the Froth of Courts, and the subtle Craft so frequent in Senators. He was educated in strict confined Principles, both with regard to Politicks and Religion; yet his own good Sense has got the better of all these Prejudices, and whether we consider him as a Magistrate or a Senator, we find few or none that have (all Circumstances considered) excelled him.

(To be continued occasionally.)

The following Speech having appear'd in Print, no doubt our Readers will expect what bears so great a Name, tho' under the Disadvantage of an unauthoris'd Publication. However, some Amendments have been given it by a Gentleman present.

THE SPEECH of the Right Honourable

A—r O—w, Esq;

Most gracious Sovereign,

YOUR faithful Commons, beg Leave to present to your Majesty

† A violent Opposer of the Court in the Reign of *Charles I.* a Man, every way worthy of the same Character with our famous *Peem*.

ty the Money-Bills for the Sums that are necessary to carry on the great and important Work, that is now upon your Majesty's Hands. They amount, in all, to four Millions of Money; a great Sum indeed! but granted by your Commons not only with Cheerfulness, but Unanimity, and a great Part of it with unusual Dispatch; this, Sir, arose from the Assurance they have that it will be expended for the great and necessary Purposes for which it is granted.

Thus your Majesty has the Satisfaction to perceive that your faithful Subjects have done their Duty in enabling your Majesty to support those Armaments both by Sea and Land, which are, under your Majesty's wise Direction, to procure them Satisfaction for those Wrongs that have been wantonly inflicted upon this Nation by an Enemy, who vainly imagined that a prudent Forbearance was the Effect of pusillanimous Councils, and that a Willingness to avoid, if possible, a destructive War, proceeded from an Inability to punish their Injustice. But, allow me to say, there is yet a Strength and Spirit in the Nation that may convince them how fatally they are mistaken, and the Sum which your faithful Commons have now the Honour to present to your Majesty, is a Proof of the great Power which this Nation is able to exert, when the Glory of your Majesty's Crown, and the Preservation of their own just and undoubted Rights call it forth. At the same Time, the Unanimity and Cheerfulness which appears among your faithful Commons to support your Majesty in this just and necessary War, may give other, and more formidable Powers to understand, what they are to expect if they shall join with the present Enemies of your Majesty's Crown and People. It is perhaps owing to this Unanimity and Cheerfulness, that we are as yet engaged in a War with Spain alone; and that, during the Course of this War your Majesty's Subjects have been enabled, without any material Interruption, to prosecute their most va-

luable Branches of Trade, while their Enemies have met with the severest Checks, and have experienced how feeble their Riches and Numbers are against the Efforts of a brave People, united under a Prince who aspires at no Glory greater than that of preserving them in the Enjoyment of their just Rights and Privileges.

Let the Enemies of this Nation therefore boast of their far-brought Treasure, and their wide extended Dominions, while all Europe is a Witness how little the Advantages that arise from either, avail against that irresistible Strength produced by Industry, Liberty and Commerce. These invaluable Mines of the British Treasure have been fully protected under your Majesty, and your faithful Commons reflect with Pleasure and Gratitude, that it is owing to this constant Attention in your Majesty to the great Concerns of your Subjects, that they are now enabled to grant to your Majesty the great Sums contained in these Bills.

The late great Success of your Majesty's Arms under your brave Admiral in America, is an illustrious Proof of your Majesty's wise and prudent Care in giving the proper Orders for distressing the Enemy in the most sensible Parts. The Clemency extended to the Enemy on that Occasion is a farther Instance of that generous Character, which distinguishes your Majesty's Subjects; the Resolution with which that important Conquest was carried on, shews how well your Majesty knows to employ Officers, who will second the Wishes of the Nation in this glorious War, and will, no doubt, convince the Enemy of the Superiority which a just Sense of the most ignominious Treatment of your Majesty's Crown, and the barbarous Inhumanities inflicted upon their Fellow-Subjects, will always produce in a People jealous of their Sovereign's Honour and their own Rights. The other Successes that in the Course of this War have attended your Majesty's Arms, are so many Instances of the vast Power of

of this Nation when she exerts her true and natural Strength, and give your faithful Commons the pleasing Prospect of your Majesty's ending this just and necessary War with that Glory to your Majesty, with that Security to their own undoubted Rights of Navigation and Commerce, and with that Honour to the Nation in general, which the Goodness of your Majesty's Cause, the Wisdom of your Councils, and the Bravery of your Forces, deserve.

It will be owing to ourselves if we are disappointed in this Expectation, and we can only have ourselves to blame if this War is not attended with numberless Advantages to your Majesty's Dominions. If we are united at home, we have nothing to dread from abroad; and we have every thing to hope from your Majesty's known Attachment to the Rights and Liberties of your People. Our Situation, as an Island, defends us from all Attacks of foreign Power, and your Majesty's faithful Commons hope that no Disunion among ourselves shall ever give the common Enemies of the Nation, whoever they are, those Advantages which they now despair of obtaining by Arms. It is Union alone, and we may say with Pleasure, we are all united in the present great Work, that can take from our Enemies the least Shadow of Hope to succeed, either by open Force or secret Treachery. It is by each of us in our several Stations endeavouring to promote a Duty and Zeal for your Majesty's Person and Government, a Regard for the Laws and Constitution of this Kingdom, and an Abhorrence of those Principles which have ever tended to subvert our Liberties, that we can reap those Blessings, which your Majesty's wise and mild Administration, and the glorious Success of your Majesty's Arms in the Course of this War, gives us the most solid Foundation for expecting.

At the End of the last great War, we might have secur'd those Advantages in the most effectual manner, had we been but true to ourselves, and had we not given up, by a shameful Treaty, all that this Nation had a Right to expect from a long, glorious, and expensive War.

Providence has again brought the same Opportunity about; and your Majesty will, we hope, soon retrieve, by your wise and successful Conduct in the Prosecution of this great and important War, those Advantages in point of Commerce and Navigation, that were then sacrificed to our domestick Animosities, which would not suffer us to discern our real Interests.

It is from the Regard your Majesty has always shewn for the just Rights of your Subjects, from the inviolable Attachment to the Interest of this Nation, which have been always the Rule of your Majesty's Administration, that your faithful Commons promise to themselves such a full Security in the Exercise of their Navigation, as may raise this Nation to a higher Pitch of Grandeur than she could have hoped for even on the Conclusion of that great War. The Measures which have hitherto been pursued, give them the strongest Reason to believe that all their just Expectations will be fulfilled, and that the Reputation, Commerce, and Influence, of this Nation under your Majesty will be put upon such a Footing, as to set them beyond the Possibility of all future Violation, even from the most powerful, and most formidable, Enemy which this Nation now has, or may hereafter have to encounter.

By your Majesty's continual Application to the Sense of your great Council upon every Step that has been taken in the Prosecution of this great Work, you have convinced your Subjects that you pursue no Interests separate from theirs; and there is nothing but what is necessary for them to do in the future Management of the War, that your Majesty may not justly promise to yourself from their Affection and Gratitude, 'till it shall be as gloriously ended as it has been hitherto successfully conducted; and that all Europe will be convinced from the Fate of Spain, how dangerous it is to provoke the Resentment of your Majesty, or to attack the Rights of a Nation who derive their Riches and Strength from Commerce. And indeed, who can say, that this War may not be Critical to Great Britain, by opening Channels of Trade hitherto denied to your Majesty's Subjects? Who can say, it is not reserved to be the peculiar Glory of your Majesty's Reign, that Great Britain shall from the Event of this War extend her Commerce, and enlarge her Possessions, so as to acquire a Degree of Strength and Power unknown to her under the most glorious of your Majesty's Predecessors?

Their Glory often desolated their Kingdoms;

doms, and impoverished their Subjects; but it may be your Majesty's Happiness to reconcile your Glory to the noblest, the richest Gifts of Peace and Commerce, by the Encouragement given to your Majesty's Subjects to attack the Possessions of your Majesty's Enemies in America. A Bill to which your Majesty has already given your Royal Assent has this same Session passed both Houses for that Purpose; by that Bill such Encouragement is given to your Majesty's Adventuring Subjects, or other your Majesty's Forces if they shall attack and conquer any Part of the Enemies distant Possessions, as cannot fail of obtaining those Advantages in Trade and Navigation which we were formerly so wanting to ourselves as to overlook; Advantages that may raise the Power and Reputation of this Nation to the highest Pitch upon the most solid Foundation, and fix the Balance of Europe in the Hands of your Majesty, and your August House. These are the Consequences which your Majesty's Subjects may reasonably promise to themselves from the Event of this War. They are Consequences that will distinguish your Majesty's Reign to all Posterity, by making this War as productive of Happiness and Riches to your Majesty's Subjects, as others have been of Desolation and Ruin.

The great Aids which your Majesty's faithful Commons now present to your Majesty will enable your Majesty to retain the Dominion of the Seas, which will render it impossible for any Power in Europe to give your Majesty's Enemies such Assistance, as to wrest from your Majesty any of those Advantages which your Majesty's Subjects promise to themselves from this War, and which will be such a Source of Wealth to this Nation as may give Posterity Reason to reflect with Pleasure upon the generous Views of your Majesty, and the provident Wisdom of this Parliament.

And may that God, to whom your Majesty has now † appealed, bless your Majesty's Councils and Arms with the Success which the Justice of your Majesty's Cause deserves, and make this War as glorious and happy to your Majesty, and your Subjects, as it has been wisely and necessarily enter'd into by your Majesty. And that your Majesty's faithful Commons may not be wanting to your Majesty, to the Nation, or to themselves in providing for what lies at their Door towards making this a glorious and a successful War, they beg your Majesty's gracious Acceptance of the fol-

lowing Bills, which will convince your Majesty and all the World, that under whatever Difficulties this Nation may labour from its great Public Debts, yet your Majesty's Subjects will always find the Means of supporting a Prince who so effectually employs his Power in protecting them.

Particulars relating to Mrs R O W E.

According to the Promise, we made in February last, we shall give our Readers some Circumstances relating to our Correspondence with Mrs Rowe; which we hope will be the more agreeable, as they may serve for a Proof of that Aversion to Satire, and that Sweetness of Disposition, the Writer of her Life has so justly observed in her Character.

A Country Farmer (Mr Richard Yate of Clarely in Shropshire,) who used to devote many of his leisure Hours to Reading, or the innocent Amusements of his Pen, sent us several Poetical Pieces signed Philomel, some of which * we inserted in 1735 and 1736, and he was also a Candidate for the Prizes. In his Prize Poem on Life, Death, &c. he asserts the Dignity of Man, and his Superiority over the Creation, and maintains that all Things were designed for his Service. Among others he has the following Lines,

For Man the Sun pours out a Flood of Day,
For Man the Moon reflects each fainter Ray;
For Man the burning Stars and Planets
bright
Diffuse their Influence, and expend their

These being his Sentiments, and he observing in some Verses of Mr Duck to a Lady, Man's Supereminence ridiculed, and the Lord of the Creation compared to a Mite, he imagined Mr Duck had attacked a Christian Doctrine; and therefore, as a Woughman, desired Admission for some Verses, to correct the Thresher. (See Olf. Mag. 1736. p. 624.) He therein also glances at Mr Pope and Mr Gay, and treats Mr Duck as he thought he deserved. They were Subscribed Philomel, and dated from S—shire.

Now

* The Accounts of the Old World, and Garden of Eden, (See GENT. MAG. Vol. VI. VII. VIII.) The Dissertation concerning Abstinence from Blood, and Things strangled, Vol. VI. The Letters signed Yarico, Vol. V. and those concerning Abraham's Age, God's Eternity, the Angels first Sin, &c. signed R. T. were all written by the same Author.

† In the Declaration of War.

Now Mrs Rowe having been often stiled Philomela and by some (tho' improperly) Shire being supposed Somersetshire instead of Shropshire, some Persons, not attentive to the Character of a Ploughman in which these Verses were professedly written, suggested to Mrs Rowe that they were intended to pass for hers: Upon this she in a Letter to the Printer of the Gentleman's Magazine (wherein she condemns the Verses) Signified that she never writ a Line of Ridicule on the meanest Person, nor could read any thing of that kind without a secret Uneasiness; and as to the Persons named in the Lines she had the greatest Esteem of their Merit and Genius.

*As she desired an Answer, one was sent to undeceive her, and give her an Account of the honest intentions of the Farmer; she on considering the Affair was pleased to express herself thus in another Letter. What I writ last, was purely on a Mistake of one that had too great a Delicacy, in what that Person thought concerned my Character. I am perfectly easy, and believe the Author had a good Design. I am no Critic, and those are Subjects superior to my Understanding and Censure. She sent us, with this Letter, a Copy of Verses to Mr Thomson on hearing Lady * * * * commend his Seasons (See Vol. VI. p. 741.) which Subject (says she) is much more agreeable to the Softness of my Sex, as well as my natural Temper. If you think these Verses worth inserting, you are at Liberty to put them in your Magazine.*

Such was the Modesty, such the good Sense, and such the Benevolence of Mrs Rowe, least sensible of her own Merit, ready to own a Mistake when she believed it to be so, and uneasy to see even the meanest Person ridiculed.

In her first Letter, she was pleased to express herself thus. Your generous Proposals to encourage Ingenuity and Virtue, make me have a great Value for your Character, and tho' you are a perfect Stranger to me, I put the utmost Confidence in your Justice and Sincerity, with regard to any spurious Compositions sent you as mine, and depend entirely on your Discretion and Sense of Honour, to suppress any Abuse of that Nature that comes to you for the future. And in another Letter she says, When I send you any Poem, I will inclose it in a Letter subscribed with my Name.

The generous Proposals above mentioned relate to the Prizes offered in the Gentleman's Magazine, for encouraging Authors

to write on certain neglected Subjects, but such as we apprehend have a Tendency to the Improvement of Virtue, and the Support of Religion. Tho' these Premiums were proposed by a private Person, and were more considerable than those of the Academy of Paris, yet were they passed over in silence, by all the publick News Writers at Home, while they never failed to take Notice of the other; and the Proposer was besides much discouraged and ill treated by them; while, in the mean Time, he was mentioned with Honour and Applause, in the News Papers of every other Nation in Europe. And we had Letters from foreign Parts, both in Latin and French, in praise of the Donor and his Design. It is not then to be wonder'd that Mrs Rowe, who was animated with such a Zeal for Virtue and Religion, should approve of any Thing that appeared calculated to promote them. But upon this we were not only favoured with her Approbation, but honoured with her Correspondence, and had the Pleasure of obliging the World with several Pieces of Poetry, from her own Original Manuscripts.

Tho' these Circumstances may appear to some not very material with regard to Mrs Rowe, yet, we presume, they will not be thought amiss, because the most minute Particulars, relating to Persons of her Merit, are generally acceptable to their Admirers. And the Disposition of the Mind is, for the most Part, seen in a clearer Light, by the unstudied Expressions in a casual Letter, than by more elaborate Performances designed for the Public.

Nor did we think it improper to advance something in our own Pindication, as we have been often treacherously attacked with the mean Scarrilities of our Enemies. And surely, if ever Boasting may be pardoned, we may be allowed to boast of the Applause of Persons of Merit and Virtue. We are persuaded that the Correspondence and Approbation of Mrs Rowe will have much more Weight than any thing we could reply to the little spiteful Invektives that have been thrown out against us. Neither is it to her alone that we are indebted for such Favours; we have also received like Honours from Persons no less eminent in the Republick of Letters, whose Names we are not allowed to publish. However, the Pieces they have obliged us with, will speak for themselves, and make it appear, whether or no they are, as has been maliciously asserted, the Performances of obscure Persons, Authors of no Name in the Commonwealth of Learning, or of Poets that were never heard of but in Grub-Street.

From

From the Craftsman, May 3.

The Duty of GOVERNORS.

MR D'ANVERS,

HOWEVER usual it may be for Those, who correspond with you, to assume the Character and Stile of some eminent *Politician*, I shall, without any Scruple, own myself to be one of those, whom our *Anti-Patriots* contemptuously treat as the *Mob*, *Mechanicks*, *sturdy Beggars*, and *Slaves*; One, who hath the Inolence to make Use of his five Senses, and thinks himself capable of feeling a sharp Injury, or smelling a rank Villain, as sensibly as the highest of his *Betters*.

It is one of the first Rudiments of *State Craft* for Governors to understand themselves, and those whom they rule. The Passions of the *Multitude* are truly compared to those of *Children*, which are tender, ductile and vague. They are naturally fond of those, from whom they receive Benefit; and, unless kept back by some oppressive Weight, cannot long withhold their Affections, which are at least as easily gain'd as alienated, and will press for Reconcilement, if not terrify'd and harden'd by Roughness and continu'd ill Usage. Whenever therefore there are Heart-burnings among the Generality of the *People*, for a long Space of Time, it is a certain Sign that those at the Helm want a true Knowledge of their Tempers, or Skill to manage, or Virtue to guide them.

The best-inclined People in the World may be driven into Stubbornness and ill Humour by those who ought to sweeten and cultivate their Tempers; for, judging altogether by their Senses, they are not Philosophers enough to admire Virtue at a Distance, and are little moved by Benefits which they do not feel, tho' very sensible of whatever makes them smart; nor can it be expected that the good People of *England*, though endowed with the most social, generous, and affectionate Principles in the World, should bear the Gallings of their *Riders* with less Uneasiness than becomes the *Freemen of the World*, till they are reduced to the State of their good Neighbours, the *French*, who are join'd to *Slavery*, treating it as their own Faces, which they first paint and then adore.

Without a mutual Intercourse of Affection, there can be no Happiness between a Prince and his *People*, who are in a Kind of *Marriage-State*. The first meet with a Warmth and Ergerness, which by due Art and regular Behaviour will continue; but Coolness and Neglect, on one Side,

will slacken the Course of Affections on Both; and if ever their Interest happens to divide, their Affections will likewise take a separate Course. Whenever that is forgot, for which alone Princes have a Right to govern (the *People's Advantage*) whenever the Prince's Scheme is merely to please and indulge his own Passions and Appetites, or he affects a Grandeur separate from his *People*, or amasses large Sums, whilst they grow poor; whenever the *People* cannot be relieved from any Evil amongst themselves, which may unfortunately bring an Advantage to their Prince, without paying him an exorbitant Price for it; that Prince cannot take a more effectual Method to express the Want of Love to his *People*, or to procure their Resentments against him, and every Instrument of his Power. His divesting himself of this paternal Tenderness is putting on a Robe of Shame, and committing that Violence on himself, which his worst Enemies could desire to execute, and his best Friends would endeavour to prevent.

Affability and good Humour, as flowing from this Principle, are therefore necessary to gain the Affections of the *Multitude*, who think the Mind as smooth as the Countenance; and who giving up great Part of their Liberty, their Pleasures, their Strength, and their Money, in order to be well governed, think they have a Right to expect good Words and good Usage, as well as good Government. If these are yielded, they will grant two Favours for one Smile; but if deny'd, they will grow sullen and refractory; for Virtue itself, without Affability and good Humour, becomes stern, rugged, and soldierly, fit only to face Enemies, and frighten Friends.

What shall we say of Generosity, to the Influence of which the Affections unfold themselves, as Flowers to the Sun, and without which they naturally die away?—Generosity includes an Unwillingness to draw Money from a *People* already impoverished—It implies a due Ebb of those Treasures, which freely flow from the *People*, and which they naturally expect back again, like the Returns of their Traffick; but if lock'd up, or laid out in foreign Purchases, they look on as shipwreck'd—It does nothing in an ungrateful Way; nor forces Excisemen on a free *People*—It considers every Thing in the best-natured Light—It pities the Infirmities of the *Multitude*, and humours them as a Pish does the Sea-Waves, which he never attempts to break, easing his Bark according to their Motion. In short, it is a Quality necessary to keep up the Splendour of the Throne, which decays in Proportion

tion to the Failing of *this Virtue*; and the *Prince* acting without it will in vain expect those Returns, which are only due to it; for the *People*, who are nice and severe Critics on the Behaviour of *their Superiors*, will never pay the proper Dererence to a *great Man*, whilst he almost levels himself with them, by acting below his Character.

Let us then suppose a *Prince* adorn'd with these necessary Virtues; how are the *People* to be made sensible of them, so as to pay that Veneration, which they merit, if they are not exerted, nay frequently exerted? For, to passive and obscur'd Virtue none but great Minds are byas'd. The *Populace* are indifferent to it, since it does not fall within their Sphere. Indifference rusts, and in Time becomes intractable, till it turns to Contempt, and then to Hatred. So necessary therefore is the Operation of *these Virtues* to Popularity, that when a *Prince* hath had the Misfortune not to have his Temper and Inclinations educated to them, he ought, even by Affectation, to court that Harmony with the *People*, which is necessary for their mutual Happiness; and that Affectation will so habituate him to the Practice of them, that they will in Time become lovely to him, and even real.

But if the *best Prince* in the World resigns his Power to a *Favourite*, who hath none of *these Qualities*, it is almost the same thing to the *People*, as if he wanted them *Himself*—His Ears will only be saluted with unwelcome Complaints, and he will be apt to suspect the *People* of Unruliness and Ingratitude to him; whereas the real Cause is a *tyrannical* and *unpopular Minister*. It is in vain for him to expect that the Slights, which *such a Minister* receives from the Contempt and Hatred of an *injured* and *ill governed People*, will not reach *Himself*; for it is not possible that a *Prince* can be calm and undisturb'd whilst his *Subjects* are made uneasy; nor can it be supposed that a *People*, till they are lost to all Sense of *Liberty*, should bear with a *Minister*, who hath no Regard for their Passions, Circumstances, Conveniences, or Gout, but takes every Opportunity of making himself disagreeable to them, without much Grumbling and Uneasiness.

These Observations, drawn originally from *common Life*, may point out the natural Causes of many publick, as well as private Animosities & Miscarriages, without having Recourse to any flagrant or notorious Acts of *Tyranny* or *Injustice*; and tho' they may be thought by our *modern great Men*, and refin'd *Politicians*, too trite and homely for their Notice and Approbation; yet We of a plainier Understanding, and

more natural way of thinking, shall not be easily set at enmity with them, whilst We consider that the Virtues they recommend were the Acts, by which the great, the divine *Elizabeth* rais'd her Glory; She, who was beloved *at home*, and fear'd *abroad*; whose Aim was to unite her *Subjects*, and divide her *Enemies*; whose Ambition was to humble the *Spaniards*, to curb the *French*, and to raise the *English*; whose Policy was natural, whose Arts endearing, and whose Reign for that Reason successful.

HARRY ENGLISH.

Common Sense, May 3.

To the Author of COMMON SENSE.
—*Quid non mortalia pectora cogit*
Sacra Fames?

S I R,

AMONGST all the ingenious Devices which the Wit of Man has framed, amongst all the various Triumphs which Conquerors have made over the Vanquished, one cannot, I think, meet with any which comes up to the late Invention of a right worthy and loyal Citizen, who has found out a Way to make us all Partners of the glorious Enterprize, and more glorious Victory obtained by our Admiral and the brave Sailors under his Command at *Porto Bello*; burning a Pope, hanging a M——r in Effigy, will no more be looked upon as Pieces of Wit and Humour.

A conquer'd Fort serv'd up in a Desert, perfum'd Ramparts, and Sweet-meat Fortifications have something more facetious in them, as well as more warlike, than any thing of this Sort I have yet met with either in ancient or Modern History.—The *Greeks*, indeed, as *Homer* informs us, took Care to indulge themselves in Feasts both before and after a Battle; but never had the Wit to think of this admirable Method of enjoying their Victories when they were over: This is entirely adapted to the Genius, Humour, and (if I may so express myself without being suspected of a Pun) to the Taste of our Nation; for whilst every man is satisfying his own Appetite, he will at the same Time be doing a Service to his King and Country, by a laudable Commemoration of our Victories, and the Success of the *British Arms*; besides, that by this means the Ladies will not be exempted from the Pleasure of humbling the Pride of *Spain*; and it is to be hoped that every fair Patriot will prepare a keen Appetite for the next Lord Mayor's Feast, by which Time we hope to see a great Part of his Catholick Majesty's Dominions serv'd up and exposed to be plundered in the same Manner.

It

It must be a pleasing Reflection to every true *Englishman* when he thinks on the happy Turn of Affairs which has lately come to pass in this Kingdom; the Prospect of a difficult, unavoidable War, together with the Terrors of a hard Frost, put a great many of his Majesty's Subjects in Fear of starving; but I heartily rejoice that I can now congratulate my Countrymen on a firm Belief that

*Hæc erat illa Fames, hæc nos suprema manebant
Exitii postura diem.*

This gives us a double Enjoyment of our Conquests, it puts me in Mind of *Alexander's* Feast, where the Conqueror (as *Dryden* tells us) in the Height of his Rage,

*—Fought all his Battles o'er again,
And thrice he routed all his Foes, and thrice he slew the Slain.*

The Method of teaching Children their Alphabet by Ginger-bread Letters, by which means they learn to eat, and eat to learn, has been found to be of excellent Use towards the Advancement of their Learning and their Growth: And why mayn't this new Invention of Feasting on our Enemies Dominions have the like Effects on our Warriors?—This, no doubt, will sharpen our Soldiers Stomachs for new Victories,——it will make them, properly speaking, feed themselves with the Hopes of Conquests, when they know that whatever their Hands destroy, their Bellies will reap the Benefit of:—I humbly propose therefore, that, during the Continuance of the present War, no Music shall be made Use of either at a Lord Mayor's, or Sheriff's Feast, or at the Feast of any of the Companies of the good City of *London*, except Drums and Trumpets,——I mean till after Dinner, any Custom or Usage to the Contrary notwithstanding, because it has been said by a wise Man and most excellent Poet,

*It is the Trumpet and the Drum
That makes the Warrior's Stomach come.*

I am only apprehensive that our Enemies may object, that this voracious kind of Triumph has something savage and inhuman in it; they will resemble us to Cannibals, Hottentots, and what not; they will perhaps cry out,

*O may they ne'er digest
The Horrors of so sad a Feast!*

With a thousand other bitter Reflections full of Malice and Censoriousness; but let them look back upon, and blush at their own real Cruelty, and they will forgive (if they can forgive) such innocent Barba-

rities as we are guilty of: However, I would not advise our ingenious Epicures, according to the old Saying, to count their Chickens before they are hatch'd; let nothing be devour'd in Effigy, the Reality of which is not already consum'd, or at least subjected to us.—Let us earn our Bread before we eat it; for if we are so imprudent as to do it before, it may perhaps sit so heavy upon our Stomachs that we shall be obliged to disgorge, or at least to wish we had not been quite so luxurious; but the Consequences which must attend such Inadvertencies I leave every Man's private Judgment to present to him, with free Leave to act according to it in this Particular.

Your Humble Servant,

I am Sir,
A. B.

From Common Sense, May 17. N^o 172.

Marriage recommended.

*Aspiring to be Gods, if Angels fall;
Aspiring to be Angels, Men rebel.*

Essay on Man.

AS the Riches of a Country consist more in the Number of its Inhabitants, than in the Extent of its Dominions; *Marriage* has always been encouraged by Politick Societies. The Immunities granted by the *Roman* Commonwealth to such as had three Children are well known: And the Custom of *Free-Bench*, as well as *Tenancy by the Curtesy*, which is peculiar to this Nation, shews it was not formerly discountenanced in *England*.—Its being an Advantage to Society is itself a sufficient Proof that it is a *moral Perfection*: Yet there is no Occasion to rest it upon a single Argument.

If whatever promotes the great Ends of the Creation is a Duty of Morality, certainly that upon which the Continuance of it does depend must be an essential one: And if the not forwarding the Designs of Providence in the Creation is a moral Evil, that must be so in a much greater Degree which tends necessarily to defeat them.—Yet notwithstanding this plain Demonstration of the moral Obligation of Marriage, it has been too much discouraged by some of our Church as well as by those of the Church of *Rome*: And *Celibacy* inculcated as a Christian Virtue.

To suppose it possible for Religion to contradict Morality in a single Instance, is at once to overturn all the Evidences of it.—If then Marriage is a moral Duty, how much must those be mistaken, who recommend Celibacy as a Christian Perfection, and publish set Forms of Prayer to implore the Divine Assistance to continue

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tinue in a single State, which is living in a constant Breach of a moral, and consequently religious, Obligation!

Let us consider the Force of their Arguments, that we ought to subdue our Passions, and imitate the Angels *who are neither married nor given in Marriage.*

Our Appetites and Passions were given us to promote the Designs of Providence in our Creation, and when properly regulated tend admirably to that End. They were intended to instigate us to Action, and under the Government of Reason are productive of every good Quality and Virtue: And whoever will argue that we ought to extinguish any Passion because an irregular indulging it is vicious, should *starve* sooner than eat, because *Hunger* is an human Appetite, and *Gluttony* a Vice.

—The other Argument scarce deserves an Answer. We should, indeed, imitate the Angels in conforming to the several Laws of our State, as religiously as we suppose they do to theirs; but wherever our Duties differ, our Actions ought not to be the same: And whoever agrees to the pleasing as well as rational System of Mr Addison, will not be at a Loss to shew why our Duties vary in this Particular.

—The Eternal Progression of the human Soul in Knowledge, and its constant Approaches to the Divinity, like a Mathematical Line that still draws nearer to another without ever being able to touch it, is the noblest Idea Human Conception is capable of. Our present State is the first Link of this great Chain, and as it is reasonable every Soul should begin its Progress from the same Point, we alone seem properly calculated by the Divine Pleasure to give Existence to new Creatures; that so the Gradation of Beings perpetually rising in Perfection may be continued as long as the Author of this admirable Scheme shall think fit. Thus we ought not to aspire at being Angels too soon, but be contented to fill the Space design'd for us by Nature.—That we cannot be certain that the Neglect of this Duty will be positively punished, yet I think it capable of almost Mathematical Demonstration that it will negatively be so, by making us less happy: For if the performing the Duties of this Life is productive of future Happiness, (and that it necessarily is so, is undeniably proved by Mr Wollaston in his Religion of Nature delineated,) the increasing Number of those Duties by the Addition of the Conjugal and Parental ones, must be an infallible Means of increasing that Happiness.

After so strenuous a Recommendation

of Marriage, it will be expected I should lay down some Rules concerning a proper Choice; but as *Example* sways more than *Precept*, I will conclude with a Story, from whence either Sex may draw Instruction.

A EUGENIO was a young Gentleman from the Nature of his Education addicted to Gaiety and Expence; which he supported by the Assistance of good Sense, and a plentiful Fortune without injuring his Reputation or Estate. Having no Family of his own, he made a Visit to a Friend with a Design of passing the Summer with him in the Country. SOPHRONIA happen'd to be there at the same Time, by the Invitation of the Lady of the House, with whom she had always been educated. Her Person was nothing remarkable; but a sweet Disposition and a good natural Understanding made her Conversation agreeable. Upon his first Arrival EUGENIO was too well bred not to shew a particular Civility to one so much respected by the Family; and SOPHRONIA knew how to return it by a suitable Behaviour. They had not been long acquainted before the Sprightliness of his Conversation, and the amiable Innocence of hers, begot a mutual Desire of rendering themselves agreeable to each other. EUGENIO's Education had been too ingenuous to harbour a Wish that was dishonourable; and SOPHRONIA willingly encouraged a virtuous Inclination, that would be so much for her Advantage. She knew he possessed no ill Qualities; and thought he would easily be won'd from his Love of Show and Expence by a more settled Way of Life. But his Desire to live splendidly got the better of his Passion: He would not throw himself away upon one, who had but 3000 l. for her Portion; so determined to return immediately to London, and obliterate his Fondness by the Diversions of the Town.

THEANA came up about the same Time to spend the Winter with her Aunt. She was the only Daughter of a Gentleman of Fortune, by whose Death she was lately come into the Possession of above 15000 l. She was determined never to marry a Man, who could not support her in the Magnificence that such a Fortune might expect; and for that Reason only had refused EUPHORBUS, who was a young Gentleman bred up to a Profession in which his natural Abilities, join'd to a steady Application, promised him the greatest success. They had long been acquainted, and so perfectly agreeable to each other, that EUPHORBUS had just Reason to hope he should prevail over her

her Desire for Grandeur, which was the only Failing she possess'd; But that Passion was predominant; she was afraid it should be said she had acted imprudently, and that she should not be able to stand the Reflections of the World for having only one Footman behind a Chariot and Pair, when she might have had half a Dozen powder'd Valets attending her Coach and Six.

Upon her coming to London, EUGENIO made his Addresses among the rest; and as his Fortune enabled him to make a suitable Settlement, Preliminaries were soon agreed on. Before they had been ten Times together, the Lawyers were bribed not to be dilatory. Several thousands were expended in Plate and Jewels, The gay Livery and gilded Car proclaim'd them the happiest Couple of the Season.

But they soon found that Happiness did not consist in Show.—Little Contrarities of Temper were the Cause of continual Differences; which in less than two Years arose to such Height that they were just not parted.—To avoid the Uneasiness of Home EUGENIO publicly indulged himself in his Amours; and THEANA was only more private. His Money was thrown away at Hazard; hers as religiously devoted to Quadrille. He was regardless of the Education of his Sons, because he was not sure they were his own; she instructed her Daughters in nothing but Cards and Romances.

But it is Time to make some Enquiry after the other two.—The next Winter after her Disappointment SOPHRONIA came to London with her Female Friend.

EUPHORBUS accidentally fell into her Company.—Frequent Meetings created an Acquaintance.—That Acquaintance increased gradually into a mutual Esteem; which as it was not founded upon Interest, but a thorough Knowledge of each other, they had good Reason to believe would continue. With this Prospect they intermarried. The Smallness of their Fortunes was compensated by Contentedness and Oeconomy. The Desire of providing for his Children made him double his Application to his Profession; and she was in the mean Time as agreeably entertain'd in taking Care of their Education. He was daily adding to their Fortune; she to their Virtue. In the Decline of Life they retired to a Country-House and Estate, which his Profession and her Oeconomy had enabled them to buy of EUGENIO, whose Extravagance and Ill-Management had obliged him to sell the greatest Part of his Estate, as soon as a Booby Son was old enough

to be bribed to cut off the Intail. There, in the Words of *Agamemnon*,

*They know a Passion still more deeply charming
Than fever'd Youth e'er felt; and that is Love,
By long Experience mellow'd into Friendship.*

Thus are EUPHORBUS and SOPHRONIA, by a Marriage founded on good Sense, possess'd of Happiness, Riches, and Reputation; which EUGENIO and THEANA have lost by the contrary Means.

A. Z.

The Craftsman, May 24. N^o 725.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;
S I R,

I Wonder that neither you nor any other Authors, who have written so many learned Discourses in Defence of the Liberty of the Press, and upon the Usefulness of the Art of Printing, never gave us any Account of the Hierarchy (for so I may call it) of a Printing House.—I shall therefore endeavour to supply that Defect in the following Letter.

You cannot be ignorant, Sir, that the first Printing-Press in England was set up in a Chapel in Westminster Abbey, or some other religious House; from whence that Part of the House, which is assigned for Printing, hath been ever since call'd a Chapel, and constituted in an ecclesiastical Manner, with diverse religious Rites and Ceremonies.

When a Printer first sets up, if it is an House that was never used for Printing before, the Part designed for that Purpose is consecrated, which is performed by the senior Freeman the Master employs, who is the Father or Dean of the Chapel; and the chief Ceremony is drinking Success to the Master, sprinkling the Walls with strong Beer, and singing the Cuz's Anthem, at the Conclusion of which there is a Supper given by the Master.

All the Workmen are call'd Chapellonians, who are obliged to submit to certain Laws, all of which are calculated for the Good of the whole Body, and for the well-carrying on of the Master's Business. To the Breach of these Laws is annex'd a Penalty, which an obstinate Member sometimes refuses to pay; upon which it is left to the Majority of the Chapel, in Convocation assembled, whether he shall be continued any longer a Chapellonian; and if his Sentence is to be discontinued, he is then declared a Brimstone; that is, an excommunicated Person, and deprived of all Share of the Money given by Gentlemen, Authors, Bookfellers and Others, to make them drink, especially that great annual

annual Solemnity, commonly call'd the *Way-Goose Feast*.

Whilst he continues in this State, he can have no Redress for any Mischief that is done him; so that, in a short Time, he is glad to pay the *Penalty*, which he had incurr'd, and a *discretionary Fine* besides, to reconcile himself to the *Chapel*.

When a Boy is to be bound Apprentice, before he is admitted a *Chapellonian*, it is necessary for him to be made a *Cuz*, or *Deacon*; in the Performance of which there are a great many Ceremonies. The *Chapellonians* walk three Times round the Room, their right Arms being put thro' the Lappets of their Coats; the Boy who is to be made a *Cuz*, carrying a wooden Sword before Them. Then the Boy kneels, and the *Father of the Chapel*, after exhorting him to be observant of his Business, and not to betray the Secrets of the *Workmen*, squeezes a Spunge of strong Beer over his Head, and gives him a *Title*, which is generally that of *Duke* of some Place of the least Reputation near which he lives, or did live before; such as those of *Rag-Fair*, *Thieving-Lane*, *Puddle-Dock*, *P-sing-Alley*, and the like. This being done, the *Father of the Chapel* gives the Boy an Account of the Safety he will enjoy by being made a *Cuz*; which is, that whatever Accident may happen to him, no ill Consequence will attend it, such as the *Falling from an House*, or into the *Thames*, &c.

Whilst the Boy is upon his Knees, all the *Chapellonians*, with their right Arms put through the Lappets of their Coats, as before, walk round him, singing the *Cuz's* Anthem, which is done by adding all the *Vowels* to the *Consonants* in the following Manner.

Ba—ba; Be—be; Bi—bi; Ba—be—bi; Bo—bo; Ba—be—bi—bo; Bu—bu; Ba—be—bi—bo—bu— And so through the rest of the *Consonants*.*

There are several other Solemnities, of the same Kind, belonging to a *Printing*—

* *The Anthem, as printed above in the Craftsman, conveys a wrong Notion of the Manner of singing it which is by distinctly sounding first the Consonant, then the Vowel, and afterwards both together; this is followed by repeating the Syllables joined, and therefore should have been express'd thus: Ba ba; Be be; Bi bi; Babebi; Bo bo; Babebibo; Bu bu; Babebibobu; in like manner C a ca, &c. To put a favourable Construction on his Printers omitting to correct it, we may suppose that they were not well pleas'd with his making publick their Ceremonies, so little to their Advantage.*

Chapel; but these are sufficient to shew the sacred Institution of it, and the Reverence that is due to it. Yet how often have its Walls been prophaned, and its Immunities violated, with Impunity, by a Parcel of *Ruffians*, who have made no Scruple to break open the *Sanctum Sanctorum* by meer Force and Violence, to destroy the sacred Utenils, and to drag away the Priests officiating at their Altars, even with Pistols cock'd at their Heads! This surely is *Sacrilege* of the highest Degree, and ought to be punished as such in the most exemplary Manner; but we live in an Age, when every Thing sacred is not only ridiculed, but trampled under Foot, and the *Mysteries of Printing*, like other *Mysteries of Religion*, are become the Objects of Derision and Contempt.

In former Times, when *Popery* prevailed here, and even now in *Popish* Countries, the worst of all Criminals are allow'd to take Sanctuary in *Churches* and *Chapels*; and though that abominable Practice is very justly suppress'd in *England* by the *Reformation*, yet I think some Respect ought to be paid to *religious Houses* of all Kinds. It is highly penal to disturb and interrupt divine Service both in *Churches* and *Meeting-Houses*; and why should not *Printing-Chapels* be incited to the same Privileges of *Toleration*, *Indulgence*, and *Support*? Sure I am that they were establish'd long before the Name of a *Conventicle* was known; and the *Professors of Typography* are known to be Men of as scrupulous Consciences as any *Dissenters* in the Kingdom; though they do not deserve that Appellation in general, most of them being zealous Conformists to the Church of *England*, as by Law established, and have distinguished themselves, in a remarkable Manner, against *Popery* and arbitrary Power.

I am to good and sincere a *Protestant*, that I am very far from disputing the Authority of the *Lay Power* over ecclesiastical Persons; but if the *Chapellonians* should continue to be persecuted and harass'd, as they have lately been, it may be truly said, *That the CHAPEL itself is in Danger*.

There seems, indeed, to be a Sort of *Protestant Inquisition* erected against the Press, under the Direction of an *Inquisitor General*, with a Multitude of *mercenary Familiars*; and as the most cruel *Inquisitors* in *Spain* and *Portugal* are supposed to be *Jews*, *Atheists*, or *Infidels*, so our *Protestant Inquisitors* are known to be *false Brethren*, and *Enemies* to all Liberty. The Business of our *Inquisitor General*, like those abroad, is first of all to retain

A competent Number of Informers, sub-
born Evidence, and then prosecute, *ex*
Virtute Officii, without giving the Person
accused any Opportunity of justifying
what he hath written, according to the
laudable Doctrines of the *Star Chamber*;
but to lay it down as an invariable Maxim,
that exposing the most notorious Facts
may be a *Libel*; that is, every Thing is a
Libel, whether true or false, which may
be construed by *Immuendo* to bear the least
Reflection upon any Man, or Body of
Men, in publick Employments.

The Business of the *Familiars* is not
only to aid and assist the *Inquisitor General*
in the Prosecution of this grand Design,
by secret Intelligence, Depositions, and
Oaths, if needful, but by their *Pens* or
Tongues, if they should be able to write
or speak common Sense; in Default of
which, they ought to employ *Deputies* to
discharge the Duty of their Office; and,
in that Case, I would humbly recommend
the two funeral Orators, one of whom is
lately preferred to a *Deanery*, and the
other to a *Bishoprick*.

Of *Familiars* there are several differ-
ent Kinds, as I observed before; such as
Counsellors, *Solicitors*, *Messengers*, *Burn-*
Messengers, and a whole Tribe of *Inform-*
ers and *Witnesses*.

There is likewise another sort of *Fami-*
liars; such as *Hackney-Scribblers*, *Print-*
ers, and *Publishers*, who are always ready
to save themselves by giving Evidence a-
gainst the *Author*.

The most eminent scribbling *Familiars*
at present are *Ralph Freeman*, E q; com-
monly called the *Basard Organist*, and
Pseudo-Sydney. The former of these two
honourable Gentlemen hath lately distin-
guished himself by a glorious Panegyrick
on his Majesty's Departure from *England*,
at this critical Conjunction; and the lat-
ter hath shewn, upon all Occasions, that
he is ready to sacrifice publick Liberty to
ministerial Slavery.

I leave these cursory Remarks to your
Consideration, and am,

Sir, Yours, &c.

Account of the Strength of the following
British Islands in the West-Indies.
Anno 1736. (See the Map in the January
Magazine.

IN *Jamaica* there are six Forts;

1. *Fort Charles* at *Port Royal*, newly
rebuild, in a good State of Defence; it
has a Captain and a Lieutenant with
other subaltern Officers, and 12 Gunners.
2. *The Rock Fort* upon the Harbour of
Kingston.

3. A Fort lately built at *Port Antonio*,
where proper Officers are appointed;
and the other three, *Fort William*, *Fort*
Morant, and the Fort at *Carlisle Bay* are
in bad Condition. There is a Captain of
the Train of Artillery in *Spanish Town*.

White Inhabitants 7600
Militia, 9 Regiments, Horse and Foot 3000
8 Independent Companies in his } 800
Majesty's Pay.

B *Barbadoes* has 22 Castles and Forts,
and 26 Batteries, mounted with 463
Pieces of Ordnance, many of which are
Honey-Comb'd, and near 100 wanting to
complete the Fortifications, which with
military Stores and Arms are much gone
to decay.

White Inhabitants 17680
C Militia, consisting of one Troop, }
2 Regiments of Horse, and 7 } 4326
Regiments of Foot.

Here all Freemen are obliged to enter
themselves in the Regiment of their own
District.

D The *Leeward Islands* are *Antigua*, *St*
Christophers, *Nevis* and *Montserrat* with
their Dependencies, *Barbuda* and *Anguilla*,
Spanish Town, *Tortola*, &c.

The Fortifications of *Antigua* are,
1. *Monks-Hill Fort*, mounted with 30
Pieces of Ordnance; it has a Magazine
with about 410 Muskets and 800 Bayonets
in very good Order. 2. A Fort erected
at the Mouth of *St John's River*, mounted
with 14 Pieces of Cannon; and 7 other
Batteries, raised for the Defence of
so many landing Places, in all mounted
with 26 Pieces of Ordnance.

E The Fortifications of *St Christophers*
are, 1. A Fort erected on *Brimstone Hill*,
planted with 49 Pieces of Cannon. It
contains a Magazine supplied with 18,000
Pounds of Powder, 800 Firelocks, 600
Bayonets, and other military Stores:
2. *Charles Fort*, furnished with 40 Pieces
of Ordnance, and a sufficient Quantity of
Military Stores: 3. *London-derry Fort*,
situated on the East of the Town *Bassa-*
terre, which secures that Part of the Island:
And 6 Batteries raised at so many landing
Places, in all mounted with 43 Pieces of
Ordnance.

F In the Island of *Nevis* there is only one
Fort mounted with 19 Guns; and in
Montserrat one Battery of 7 Guns, with a
small Number of old dismounted Cannon
planted for the Defence of several landing
Places; so that these two Islands are in a
very weak Condition.

Whites in all the *Leeward Islands* 10,520
Militia 6

Militia divided in the following Manner :

In <i>Antigua</i>	1500	One Troop of Horse	Men.
In <i>St Christophers</i>	1340	One Company of Artillery	100
In <i>Nevis</i>	300	Three Indep. Comp. of old Troops	300
In <i>Montserrat</i>	360	Two Comp. of the Reg. of <i>Asturias</i>	106
	3500	One Company of <i>Valencia</i>	53
		One Company of <i>Catalonia</i>	53
In <i>Anguilla</i>	80	Two Companies of <i>Cantabria</i>	106
In <i>Spanish Town</i>	72	Two Companies of <i>Murcia</i>	106
In <i>Tortola</i>	120	Armed Negroes	200
	3772	White Transports for Labour	200
		Militia of Inhabitants	
		<i>Indians</i> the Number uncertain.	

Amongst the *Bahama Islands* the only one considerable is the Island of *Providence*, where they have two Forts, one of which commands the east Entrance of the Harbour; the military Force of these Islands consists in 6 Companies of Militia, and one Independent Company.

The Fortifications in the *Bermuda* or *Sammer Islands* are, the King's Fort mounted with 29 Pieces of Ordnance, and 6 open Batteries mounted with 41 Guns, but in a decayed Condition. The Whites in these Islands amounting to above 5000 are divided into 8 Tribes; and the Militia consists of one Company of Foot drawn from each Tribe; which make a Regiment of about 1000 Men. To these are joined one Independent Company, and a Troop of Horse of about 100 Men.

But it is no small Security to these Islands, that they lie in the midst of a very tempestuous Ocean, and are surrounded by a Chain of Rocks, mostly covered at High Water; and it is probable that the *Spaniards* never thought of making Settlements in these Islands, nor made any other Use of their Discovery than to avoid them in their Navigation between *Europe* and the *Indies*.

Account of the Strength of Fort St Augustine, in Florida, the nearest Settlement of the Spaniards to Georgia, Vera Cruz in the Gulf of Mexico, and St Jago de Cuba.

THE Castle is built of Soft Stone, with 4 Bastions, the Curtain 60 Yards in length, the Parapet 9 Feet thick, the Rampart 20 Feet high, Casemated underneath for Lodgings, arched over, and newly made Bomb-Proof; and they have been for sometime working on a cover'd Way, which is near finished. This Fort has 50 Pieces of Cannon mounted on it, 15 of which are Brass and some 24 Pounds. The Town is intrench'd with 10 Salient Angles, in each of which are 400 Cannon. The *Spanish Forces* in *Florida* by Establishment consist of

About 7 Leagues below *Fort St Augustine* are two Forts, the one on the North and the other on the South Side of a large Lake; General *Oglethorpe*, in a late Expedition, has destroyed the last, and taken Possession of the first, which held some Pieces of Cannon, and was defended only by one Serjeant and 10 private Men, who surrendered upon the second firing. This Fort is called *Manicholis*, surrounded with strong Palisades above 8 foot high, with Loopholes about 7 foot high from the Surface of the Ground without; within there is a Parapet near 3 foot high, which makes the Loopholes about breast high. The General ordered a Ditch to be made round it, leaving 30 Men and a Boat well mann'd to guard it, with a Design to straiten the *Spaniards* in *St Augustine*, who some Time before had made an Excursion and surprized some of our People. But it is to be feared that Fort is strong enough to baffle all his Attempts.

La Vera Cruz is 4th City for Strength belonging to the *Spaniards* in the *West Indies*; the Port is very dangerous, tho' the best on the Coast of *Mexico*; the Air is very unhealthy. Here the *Flora* unloads the Goods from *Spain*, and takes in those of *Mexico* and the *Philippine Islands*, which come by the *Acapulco* Ships. This Place was attempted in 1581, but without Success. In 1683 it was taken and plundered by *Van Horn* a Dutchman with 774 Buccaneers in 7 Ships and two Sloops, after which he carry'd off his Booty in the Face of the *Flora*, which was coming in at the same Time. Since then the Fortifications have been improved, and a new Fort built.

St Jago is the next Place of Note to the *Havana* in the Island of *Cuba*. It was formerly the principal Town and Port of *Cuba*, and contain'd about 2000 Inhabitants, but is now much decay'd and has little Trade. It has a safe convenient Bay, defended from Storms by several small Islands.

Account

Account of Ships employed by the Spaniards in the West-India Trade.

THE Galleons are large Men of War of an Old Fashion, with 3 or 4 Decks. No Nation now use them but the Spaniards, and they only in the American Trade. They are 8 in Number; the 5 largest carry each 50 brass Guns, and all of them should be loaded only on the King's Account; however they are generally so encumbered, that they are able to make little Resistance when attacked. With them go 12 or 15 Merchantmen, but their Cargoes belong to private Persons.

The Flota consists of 3 Men of War, and 16 Merchantmen from 400 to 1000 Tons each; the Men of War carry nothing but on the King's Account.

Both the Galleons and Flota sail Annually from Cadix; the former set out whenever they are laden, and commonly 2 or 3 Months before the latter, which never sails but in August. The Galleons have the richest Cargoes, and always go to Peru, the Flota to Mexico. See their several Courses in the Map in our January Magazine.

When they Rendezvous at the Havana in their Return home, as there are a great many Things to settle, they commonly dispatch a few Ships into Europe, who, besides their proper Cargoes, carry an Account of what is on board the Galleons and Flota, and these Ships are called the Flotilla.

The Register Ships are so called because they have Permissions from the King of Spain, or the Council of the Indies, to trade to the Indies, which are duly Registered. These Permissions usually cost the Merchants 30,000 Pieces of Eight, and tho' none of the Ships should exceed 300 Tons, and are Registered accordingly, yet the least of them is 600 Tons.

MR URBAN,

THE late Solemnity of Easter led me into some Reflections on the Subject of our Saviour's Resurrection, which, if just, and of any Weight, it will not be too late to insert them in your Mag. for this Month; but that is what I must submit first to your Judgment, and then, with your Approbation, to that of your Readers.

For tho' this Subject seems to be in a manner exhausted, by the many excellent Pens which have of late, especially, been employ'd upon it, for the Vindication of this great Article of our Faith against the impious Cavils of Unbelievers; yet there is a Circumstance or two relating to it, which seems to have escaped their Notice, at least

I have not, within the narrow Compass of my Reading, observed it to have been so much insisted upon, as to me it appears to deserve.

And tho' the Certainty of the Fact stands sufficiently clear without it, yet I see no Reason why any corroborating Circumstance should be suffered to lose its Weight, especially since the Adversaries of Christianity never spare catching at every thing which they imagine at all contributes to invalidate this, or any other Evidence of it.

The Circumstances I mean are those of Time and Place, which if duly considered, will appear to be so remarkable, as to carry in them manifest Tokens of the Contrivance of Providence, as well for other wise Ends and Purposes, as particularly to prevent all reasonable Suspicion of any Fraud in a Matter of such great and universal Concern.

For I may venture to affirm, there was no Place in the whole World, not excepting Rome itself, so full of People as Jerusalem was at the Time when our Saviour arose from the Dead. His Resurrection is placed in the Middle of the Passover, the greatest Feast of the Jews, on which Occasion there was ordinarily such a Concourse of People,

as was not to be equalled in any other Country in the World; for in what other Nation were there any stated Times fixt for all the Males in the Land to repair from every Quarter to the Metropolis? Now as the Passover was the greatest Feast, so this on which our Saviour suffered and rose again, was the greatest Passover that ever was solemnized: For he was the true Paschal Lamb that was then slain and offered on the Altar of the Cross, of which all others were but Types and Shadows; and it seems to be but meet and fitting, that as much as the Substance exceeded the Shadow, so there should be the Pomp and Solemnity of proportionably a greater Number of People to attend the Celebration of it. And accordingly it seems to have been so in Fact:

For the general Expectation of the Messiah was now raised to the Height, his Appearance having been calculated so exactly from Daniel's Weeks, by some of the Jewish Rabbins, that one of them, who liv'd fifty Years before, declared it could not be deferred beyond this very Year, as Grotius informs us, De Verit. Lib. V. Cap. 14. And the divine Providence co-operating herewith, drew together such a vast Multitude of People to be present at this grand Crisis, as I am inclin'd to think never was equalled in Number, either before or since, upon any Occasion whatsoever.

That the Concours at this Time was exceeding great, appears in a great Measure from the Accounts which the Evangelists

(who

(who I hope may be allowed the Authority of other Historians) give of those only who attended our Saviour in his triumphal Entrance into Jerusalem. St John says, that much People that were then, viz. five Days before, came to the Feast, went forth to meet him. John xii. 12. And St Matthew xxi. 8. tells us that they composed a very great Multitude, nay Multitudes, v. 9. inasmuch that all the City was moved, and the Pharisees in great Concern said, that the World was gone after him. That many Strangers and Foreigners were at this Feast, we find in John xii. 20. where we are told that, among other Proselytes from foreign Parts, certain Greeks came up to worship at the Feast, led by the Expectation of the Messiah; as appears by their own Curiosity to see Jesus, whom they suspected to be the Person. And this may with great Probability be further conjectured from the Account we have Acts ii. of those who were at the Feast of Pentecoste, which being the lesser Feast of the two, we may reasonably conclude there were at least as many, whatever more, at the Feast of the Passover. Moreover we read v. 5, of this Chap. that then, at the Feast of Pentecoste, there were dwelling at Jerusalem, Jews, and v. 10, Proselytes, devout Men, out of every Nation under Heaven, 15 of which are there enumerated: Which Expression seems to intimate, that these devout Foreigners had come to the Feast of the Passover, and that their Piety and Devotion was such, that being come from Parts so distant, and the two Feasts being so near each other, they chose to abide at Jerusalem till that of Pentecoste; it being impossible for many of them so much as to go and come in the Space between, being no more than six Weeks. And in this Sense, but scarce in any other, they might properly be said to dwell there. So that from this Text, compared with the above-cited John xii. 20, it is very probable that Jerusalem was much fuller of People than usual, not only at the Time of our Saviour's Resurrection, but during the whole Space from his Crucifixion to the Descent of the Holy Ghost. And from the Whole, I think we have Reason to conclude, that this was the greatest Passover that ever was kept, as well upon Account of the Numbers present at it, as of the Passover itself. The most considerable Passover mentioned in the Old Testament, is that of JOSIAH, 2 Kings, xxiii. 2 Chron. xxxv. but that must have been inferior to this, because there were no Foreigners at it, but only all Judah and Israel that were present, and the Inhabitants of Jerusalem. 2 Chron. xxxv. 18. Nor can they for se-

veral Reasons be imagined to have been so numerous as they were at the Time we are speaking of. Josephus, indeed, mentions another Passover, since this Time, that brought up vast Multitudes of People to Jerusalem. Antiq. Lib. xx. Cap. 4. But neither can this be supposed equal to the other. For he speaks only in general, and mentions no Foreigners present at it, as he would have done, if they had been there in any considerable Numbers. For elsewhere de Bell. Jud. Lib. ii. Cap. 2. he tells us of very great Numbers that came to the Feast of Pentecoste from Galilee, Idumea, &c. but these were only neighbouring Countries, whence they came on a seditious Account, and not out of Religion. But a general Resort from all Parts of the World, I take to be an extraordinary Case, as the Occasion was, the like to which never happened either before or since.

Now from hence it appears, first, how justly St Paul, in his Defence before Agrippa, pleaded, that this Thing, viz. the Resurrection of Jesus, was not done in a Corner. Acts xxvi. 26. Since we may challenge the World to instance in a more public Time and Place than that in which the Scene of this great Event is laid; as, on the other Hand, his Authority is a sufficient Justification of the Use of this Argument, and shows that it by no Means deserves to be disregarded. Hence likewise it is evident, how nearly the Providence of God was interested in this Affair; since it is not to be supposed that he would have alarmed the World in such a Manner, and summoned the Inhabitants of the Earth, some from all Quarters of it, as it were to a general Rendezvous — nisi dignus Vindice Nodus incidisset — That seeing they might see, if not blinded by their own Prejudices: For tho' our Saviour, for several wise Reasons of Providence, did not shew himself openly to all the People after his Resurrection, yet, among many other astonishing Proofs of it which he vouchsafed them, they had this further Advantage arising from their Numbers, and Continuance together for so long a Time, that they were enough to make all possible Search into the Truth of the Fact, and had Leisure enough to weigh it with the other remarkable Events it was attended with; whereby those pious Persons above mentioned and all other honest and well disposed Men, being overcome by the Force of Truth, embraced the Faith by the Preaching of the Apostles at the Day of Pentecoste. And returning soon after to their respective Countries, they carried the glad Tidings of Salvation along with them, propagating the Gospel themselves, or preparing the Way for the Pro-

Propagation of it by the Apostles; whereby began to be fulfilled our Saviour's Prediction concerning the sudden Appearance and spreading of his Kingdom, all over the World, as it were, in an Instant, like Lightning coming out of the East, and shining even unto the West. See Matt. xxiv. 27; with Dr Clark's Par. in loc. On the other Hand, those who were prejudiced against the Belief of Christ's Resurrection, must needs have discovered the Cheat of it if it had been an Imposture; since it was morally impossible for it to have succeeded, when contrived and carried on in so public a Time and Place, as it were before their very Faces: Whereas Impostures ever shun the Light, and if not hatch'd in the greatest Secrecy, never fail of being detected. The Numbers concerned in the Event, and upon the Watch against it, were sufficient to have prevented the Thought, as well as to have frustrated the Attempt of an Impostition.

May 17, I am, Yours, &c.
1740. A Curate of Salop.

MR URBAN,

Please to insert this in your Magazine, and you'll oblige your Correspondent
M. S.

I am a young Woman indifferently well brought up in the Country, and might raise my Fortune considerably had I not got such a Habit of Sweating, which quite a shames me, when in Company, to see my Face of a dewy Sweat, and the generality complain of Cold. Mine I may call an uncommon Sweating, as will run down my Face sometimes at the least Emotion, or even in sitting still. Now, Sir, as this is Fact, I should be very glad if any worthy Gentleman can specify the Cause of such uncommon Heat; Heat I can't call it, for I am no hotter than others, I can say by several Observations. Fortune has frown'd upon my Parents lately, else I would send that Gentleman, if cur'd, a very handsome Present, but promise to send a Pair of Guineas. And tho' I believe few Gentlemen would trouble their Heads for such a Trifle, yet an unhappy young Woman will, I hope, cause some Pity. If any other Account is required, I will send it after the best Manner my Country Stile will allow. From, Sir, Yours, &c.

P. S. Note, my Parents are as regular that way as any body, and Brothers and Sisters.

Norfolk, May 5, 1740.

The above is inserted exactly as sent, and being shewn to some of our Friends, one

of them was so kind to give the following Answer.

FROM the imperfect Account this young Lady has given of her Case, her Disorder should seem to arise, either from too loose a Texture of the Blood and Juices, a Relaxation of the cutaneous Glands, or an Over-largeness of the Pores of the Skin, or perhaps from all these Causes jointly.

To direct what might be proper to remove it, cannot safely and conveniently be done without being more fully inform'd of the State of the Patient, and the Nature and Cause of the Disorder.

In general it may be said, that mild Acids, Subastringents, strengthening Medicines, the Use of Red Wine, and a proper Diet are excellent in Cases of this Kind. But the adapting this to a particular Case necessarily requires a previous Knowledge of all that relates thereto, and likewise a sufficient Share of Caution and Judgment to make a suitable Application.

If therefore the young Lady would receive all the Advantages & may be reasonably expected from this Method, she should let us know how some further Queries may be privately convey'd to her Hands, and we promise to use our utmost Endeavours to free her from the Disorder she complains of.

AMASIVS.

MR URBAN,

YOUR Correspondent S. W. Vol. X. p. 167. declares himself not satisfied with Eugenius's Reasons for a Difference in the State of Infants after Death, Vol. X. p. 52. and says, "That all Infants baptiz'd or not, the Children of regenerate Parents, or wicked Christians, and ignorant Heathens, are all in the same Condition, and the same Relation to God:" and concludes, "That an unchangeable God will treat all Beings in one and the same Circumstances, in the same Manner." But Beings not in the same Circumstances, he will, doubtless, treat not in the same Manner. Now Children of wicked Parents, who despise God and his Covenant, are not in the same Circumstances, do not stand in the same Relation to him, as the Children of pious Parents, who with sincere Faith and Devotion have been dedicated to him. Were the Infants of the idolatrous Canaanites and Egyptians in the same Relation to God as those of the pious Jews, whom he actually took into Covenant with himself, calls them his Children, and promises to be their God? Gen. xvii. 7. Deut. xxix. 11, 12. Ezek. xvi. 20, 21.

What the Gentleman means by God's being imposed upon by worthless external Rites, and unavailing Ceremonies, &c. himself best knows: He does not, 'tis hoped, think any of God's own

H h Institutions

Institutions; but nor will call Man impossible, if good Men hope that their Obedience to the positive Institutions of GOD will be acceptable to him. The supposing these Institutions meritorious in themselves, abstracted from all other Considerations, the Gentleman should have considered, is a Supposition no Person who pretends to argue upon this Point ever made.

When he represents it as capricious and arbitrary in the Deity, should the Neglect, or perhaps Profundice, of Parents in not baptizing or dedicating their Children, be punished in their Infants.—He forgets, surely, who it was that commanded the Male Infants of eight Days old to be circumcised, and upon neglect of this Ceremony threatens to CUT THEM OFF, Gen. xvii. 14. Will it be said, that this CUTTING OFF was no Punishment? Or that the Deity was in this Procedure arbitrary and capricious?

For the farther elucidating this Enquiry, I beg leave to observe, that it's quite rational and fit, congruous to all the Perfections of GOD, as the moral Governor of the Worlds, (1.) That he should give virtuous and good Men *Permission* solemnly to dedicate their Infants to himself; that he should *promise* to take Children, so devoted, into his special Favour and Protection; and oblige himself by Covenant to be *their* GOD. (2.) If GOD has ever given Men this *Permission* and *Promise*, then Children so devoted to him are NOT in the same Condition, do NOT stand in the same Relation to him, as the Children of wicked and infidel Parents, who *disbelieve* and *despise* both GOD and his *Promises*, and treat his Covenant with Contempt. Therefore, (3.) 'Tis perfectly consistent with divine rectoral Wisdom (whose grand Design is to encourage Faith and Obedience) to make some Distinction in the Happiness of such Infants passing into HADES; and to place the one Sort in more advantageous Circumstances than the other.

Not that the Infants of the most profligate Persons shall properly *suffer* there for the Sin of their Parents, that is, be put into a State worse than *no Being*; God forbid; nor will they, I believe, be annihilated. But as there are, doubtless, an infinite Variety of Mansions, and Degrees of Happiness in that invisible World, rectoral Wisdom seems plainly to require that Children, *humbly devoted* according to God's Appointment, be placed in Circumstances more *blest* than those who are not. In so doing GOD encourages and rewards Virtue and Obedience. For to *believe* GOD's Promise, and to accept his Permission of devoting our Children to him, is an Act of *Righteousness* or *moral Rectitude*, and therefore fitly rewarded by seeing its Effect taking place upon them in the World to come.

May 23, 1740.

Common sense, May 24. No. 173.

Of his Majesty's Journey to Hanover, &c.

I Enjoy this great Privilege (says a Political Writer) by being born in a free Country,—That, as a private Man, I am not accountable to the greatest Man in England for my Actions; but the greatest

Man in England, in a publick Station, is accountable to me.

It is very natural for a People bred up in such high Ideas of their own Liberty, to be very inquisitive into the Conduct of every Man in the Administration of Publick Affairs.—If the Nation grows poor, while those that manage its Revenues are growing rich, the People will certainly call upon them to explain by what secret Legerdemain a Man who came a Beggar into the Publick Service, shall be able to purchase a great Estate by visibly spending every Year three Times as much as his Wages, and that the same Man's Oeconomy shall have a quite different Effect with Respect to his Country.

Such Questions will be ask'd even in arbitrary Countries, tho' perhaps the Man in Power will not think fit to answer them there; he may imagine he has nothing to do, but to secure his Power and Interest at Court, which may be of more Consequence to him than answering what he will call impertinent Questions: And particularly to take Care of the Back-Stairs; as a certain Corruptor lately brag'd he had done, and therefore, with his usual Modesty, desired his Enemies,—placing his Safety not in the Integrity of his Conduct, but in a Crime of a high Nature, no less than that of imprisoning his Master.

The World hath been long calling out upon a certain Gentleman, to disband his Legions, and put himself upon a fair Tryal, by God and his Country; but it seems he knows a Trick worth two of that:—If the great Number of Placemen be complain'd of as a Grievance, he may think that the most proper Time to increase them.—Is the Mob uneasy? Double our Guards, says the Corruptor, let us have more Placemen and we are safe.

In the Beginning of the Publick Ill-Will towards a Man of this Character, he might make shuffling and evasive Answers, as other Criminals generally do; but when he looks round and glories in the Number of his Negroes, he may insultingly tell his Country, do they think he is such a Fool to furnish Evidence against himself? In this Manner he may plead guilty, and bid Despatch to Justice at the same Time. In such a Situation it is easy to guess what will be the Behaviour of that base Rabbie whom he has scrap'd together from various Paris, and who have lifted themselves to be his *Guard du Corps*:—Their Cant will be, the M—— must not be made uneasy, —how

—how can the great Man pursue the publick Business if he be disturb'd?

One must agree so far with these fine Gentlemen as to own, that a Man who is put in Fear of his Life cannot possess that Freedom of Mind necessary for pursuing Schemes either for or against his Country in Execution.—I believe no Invention in any Art or Science was ever made in a Storm at Sea.—If a Rope was tied, one End to the Weathercock at the Top of the Treasury, the other End to that over the House of Commons, and the great Negotiator himself was obliged to walk from one End to the other (not to mention the Danger of the Breeches falling down) I conceive, that while he was in Peril every Step of breaking his Neck, he would hardly be able to weigh the Balance of *Europe* so nicely as he has done; say, even to form the Plan of so excellent a Convention as our last, — which, I must confess, is some Reason why a Minister ought not to be disturb'd.

This inquisitive Temper so natural to the People of this Island with, as I take it, soon be at an End; they may be satisfied, that all Affairs both Abroad and at Home are now as good as settled upon such a Foot as we could wish, and that we shall soon see ourselves in a most perfect State of Tranquillity; this we may be sure of by his Majesty's going Abroad.

We desired a War, and we have it; but, let not the Disaffected therefore say, that his Majesty leaves us in a War.—Our Ministers, who are so famous for diving into the Secrets of all the Cabinets of *Europe*, are certainly satisfied that no Foreign Power has any Design of disturbing us at Home by Invasion, or otherwise. It is not consistent with his Majesty's heroick Character to fly from Danger, and leave his People without a Head to oppose their Enemies. If a War should break out in the North, his Majesty, who was always ready to expose himself for our Sake, will have an Opportunity of exposing himself Abroad: Therefore, I say, we may be sure, that every Thing is in a prosperous Way.

We shall soon see this vast Standing Army reduced.—Let them turn their Swords into Plowshares.—Let the Land Marines be sent to the Plow, from whence they were taken, where they may be of some Service to their Country; and let their new Pay-master be cashier'd. What if the Place was created on Purpose for him, tho' I hope it is not so, and he might be the most devoted

and most obsequious Servant of the great Man, the Nation does not at present seem to be so over-abundantly rich, as to stand in Need of new Placemen for drawing the publick Money into private Pockets.

A His Majesty's Subjects of *Great Britain* have been bless'd with his Majesty's Residence a great while, his Subjects of *Hanover* have a Right to expect a little of his Company in their Turn,—those poor People suffer'd by the Severity of the Winter as well as we; our *Gazetteers* and *Evening Posts* gave us an Account of his Majesty's great Goodness towards them. (See p. 216.)

C These poor People having been reduced by the Severity of the Season, may be very glad to be cheer'd with his Majesty's Royal Presence; and tho' the most necessitous Part of them have already been reliev'd, and the Rents of the Rest abated, yet it will do them no Harm to have Part of the Revenues of that Electorate spent amongst them, which, no Doubt, have been spent amongst us, notwithstanding any Thing which disaffected Men may insinuate to the contrary.

D Besides, his Majesty's Presence may be of Consequence in other Respects.—The last Journey his Majesty made to those Parts, it is well known, a considerable Acquisition was made to his *German* Dominions by the Purchase of *Steinburg*, and also the Revenues of the Postage of the Electorate, for about a hundred and thirty thousand Pounds Sterling: Perhaps an Opportunity may offer of enlarging those Dominions farther, by some new Purchase, which must make us appear very powerful in the Eyes of *Europe*.—It is true, there happen'd a little Squabble in Relation to *Steinburg*, but it was soon terminated to the Satisfaction of all the Parties concern'd; and our excellent Minister hath taken Care to prevent the like Misunderstandings for the future, by making a Convention with *Denmark*, by which we oblige ourselves to maintain (I think) six thousand of their Troops quartered in their own Country, by which we are effectually secured against any Attempt of *Spain* from the North.

E If Happiness, Security, and Power consist in the Greatness of Armies, I think this Nation never was so powerful as it is at this present Writing, since we have now (as I am inform'd) a greater Number of national Troops upon the Establishment than we had at any Time the last War in *Great Britain*, *Flanders* and *Spain* put together, with this peculiar Circumstance, that in the present War there has

not been a Man of them employed, except the new-made Pay-master.

As his Majesty possesses a much larger Revenue than any of his Royal Predecessors ever did, he has it more in his Power to exercise Acts of Generosity and Munificence,—his Subjects of these Kingdoms have suffer'd by the Severity of the Weather, as well as those of the Electorate,—they are loaded with the Expences of a War, in which those of the Electorate have no Share, an Expence that has amounted to vastly more than any Man in the Kingdom expected it would have done, there being no less than four Millions to be rais'd this Year for that Purpose, in which the Sums appropriated for the Payment of the Interest of the public Debts, the Civil List, and the forty thousand Pounds given for the Portion of the Princesses, are not included: Besides which, they are burthen'd with an infinite Number of Placemen, a heavy Burthen, which his Subjects of the Electorate are so happy not to feel.—Upon all which Considerations his Majesty, upon his Return, will think of some Method of easing and comforting the poor Subjects of these Kingdoms, as he hath already done those of the Electorate.

Her Majesty Queen ANNE, to ease her Subjects, contributed largely towards the Expence of the War, out of a Civil List, extremely small in Comparison of what hath been granted since: — In one Year she gave 100,000 l. Sterling for that Purpose; I am very sure his present Majesty will equal any of his Predecessors in Acts of Generosity.

If the public Tranquillity (as there is Reason to presume by his Majesty's going Abroad) be as good as settled, there may be great Savings out of the Money granted for Service of this Year, by disbanding the useless Land Army: — There are Encampments talk'd of, but if these Encampments should be attended with any Expence to the Nation, it is to be hoped they will not take Place, since, whether we have Peace or War Abroad, Encampments at Home are look'd upon as meer Raree-Shews: — Be that as it will, I hope there will be no Room for another *Forage Contract*: And if Affairs have taken the happy Turn, which there is Reason to think, there will be such Savings in the public Expences, that a certain Person's Negroes may be disappointed of the Jobs for which they are gaping like so many greedy Sharks; — for when we were most eager for War, it was not for the Love of War, but because it was plain a safe and honourable Peace could not be obtain'd without it.

From the *Universal Spectator*, May 24,

What was the Snake-headed Gorgon Shield

A *That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd Virgin, Where with she freez'd her Foes to congel'd Stone,*

But rigid Looks of chaste Austerity, And noble Grace, that dash'd brute Violence With sudden Adoration and blank Awe?

Milton's Mask.

IT is with particular Pleasure that I publish the following Letter; for it not only does an Honour to the fair Sex, but gives an instructive Lesson to the gay and youthful Part of them. As a high Sense of Virtue and Honour is a Woman's greatest Ornament and Safeguard, it cannot be too often inculcated; nor would I have any young Lady so presumptive to think any Insultations to Chastity unnecessary for her Conduct; there being too many fatal Examples of what prevailing Power the *Arts and Treachery* of one Sex have over the *Frailty* of the other.

Mr SPEC.

I AM the youngest Daughter of a Gentleman, who having more Gaiety in his Temper than OEconomy, ran out the greatest Part of his Fortune, and dying when I was about twelve years old, left me and two Sisters very slenderly provided for: But tho' my Mother did not flatter herself that we should make that Figure in Life which the otherwise might have thought equal to her Birth; yet she did not omit the least Care to have our Education as accomplish'd, as if we had very large Fortunes to depend on. But in nothing more was her Tenderness and Anxiety shewn, than in giving our Minds the strongest Impressions of *Religion and Virtue*: The Manner of her laying before our Eyes the Effects of our least Deviation from Honour, were, besides being just, very moving: Her Talk never fail'd to touch our Hearts, nor did she move our Passions only; her own would rise at the Discourse, and Tears start affectingly from her. — How often has she look'd earnestly on us, and then with a Sigh broke out — "My dear, dear Girls, I wish it had pleas'd Heaven you had not been of a Sex, which is expos'd to so many *Dangers and Difficulties* before you can be settled in the World; you will have more personal Accomplishments than Temptations of Fortune: But remember, that tho' *Beauty* may have many Admirers, few of them may be Men of real Honour: Carefully shun what the World calls *innocent Gallantry*; there are

are unforeseen Dangers in it, which young People had better avoid than run, the Temptation of; and depend on it, you will always find that to be *virtuous is to be happy*. — When confirm'd in these Sentiments, I was recommended to a Lady of Distinction, as a Companion for her Daught'r, who was much about my own Age. She being acquainted with my Relations approved of me, nor was it long before the young Lady did me the Honour to grant me a large Share in her Friendship: Suppose me to have liv'd about a Year in this Scene of Life, and to have attained some greater Degree of Knowledge, and elegant Accomplishments, as well as additional Improvements in my Person, when the young Gentleman, who was the only Son of this Family, returned home from his Travels. In short, it was about six Months ago that *Bellamond* (for so shall I call the young Lady's Brother) came to *England* from the Tour of *Italy*; He had not made that Tour merely to say he had travelled, but to shew what Improvements a rational Mind may receive from Travel: He had been educated in an *English* University, and might give Foreigners a better Idea of *English* Gentlemen than they commonly conceive. — You see I am willing to give him an amiable Character, but my Partiality shall not carry me beyond the Bounds of Truth; what more I shall say of him, I chuse should rather be in some of *Shakespear's* most antique Words, than my own.

SHAKESPEARE'S *Lover's Complaint*,
printed at the End of his *Sonnets*.

Each Eye that saw him did enchant the Mind;
For on his Visage was in little drawn,
What Largeness thinks in Paradise was fawn.
His Qualities were beauteous as his Form,
For Maiden-tongue'd he was, and therefore free;

Yet, if Men mov'd him was he such a Storm,
As oft 'twixt *May* and *April* is to see,
When Winds breath Sweet, unruly tho' they be;
His Rudeness so with his authoriz'd Youth
Did livery Falshness in a Pride of Truth.
So on the Tip of his subduing Tongue
All kind of Arguments, and Question deep,
All Replication prompt, and Reason strong,
For his Advantage still did wake and sleep,
To make the weeper laugh, the laughter weep;
He had the Dialect, and different Skill,
Catching all Passions in his Craft of Will.

Such was *Bellamond*, when suddenly after his Arrival he took an Opportunity to make his Addres's to me: I took them only for a modish Gallantry, and paid no Regard to them; but his Importunity and Manner of Speech soon convinc'd me he had further Views than I at first ima-

gined. Be it sufficient that I say his Designs were far from being honourable, nor could I, considering my State and Fortune, expect they should be so. I studiously avoided all Opportunities of private Conversation, which he as industriously either found or made. On this I expostulated with him in the most earnest Manner, which he endeavoured to put off with a genteel kind of Raillery; and if I argu'd, he laugh'd: Frequency of Conversation gave a greater Boldness to his Expressions as well as Mind, and at length he fairly offer'd in his Phrase to *take Care of me, and settle three Hundred a Year on me for Life*. — I rejected his Proposal with such Indignation and Scorn for his Treatment, that he became sensible this Method would never prove effectual. — In a few Days after he found

me alone in his Sister's Chamber, and began to be rude and boisterous, but on my running to the Window and screaming out, he left the Room: It was now I thought it too dangerous to trust myself to his Importunities, and was resolv'd to leave the Family; I acquainted the young Lady of my Resolution, and was forc'd by her and her Mother's Entreaties to tell the Cause: The old Lady desir'd me to remain easy a little time longer, and she would take such Measures as should prevent my future *Disquietude*: I stay'd with some Anxiety, and the next Day I could not help observing that *Bellamond* frequently look'd on me in a steadfast Manner, which seem'd to speak Concern. I attributed it to some Compuhction of Mind, on having his base Intentions discovered to his Mother, who had taken an extraordinary Fondness for me. After Dinner *Bellamond*, his Mother, and my young Lady, retir'd together, and I went to my own Apartment: As I was sitting there, lost in a melancholy Meditation, *Bellamond* enter'd, and approaching with much Respect, desir'd me not to be *confus'd*: He said he came by his Mother's Orders to make *Reparation* for the Injury he had offer'd, which was, if I thought

proper, to accept me with Honour. — I was in such a Confusion, & at first I could give no Answer; but recovering a little, desir'd him, tho' he had made me Subject of his Gallantry, not to make me that of his *Jests*. — He vow'd he was in Earnest, and stepping out of the Room, introduced the Ladies as Witnesses of his Sincerity. His Mother immediately bid me look on her as my own Mother, for as her Son really lov'd me, all other Objections in regard to her entirely ceas'd.

Farther Description of my Behaviour would

would be tedious; I could not give a Denial to such a Proposal, and *Bellamond* had in reality engaged my Heart, and my Sense of *virtuous Honour* was his only Obstacle in his Amour; but tho' that Amour has ended in Marriage, it was what I could never have flattered myself with: I shall in Gratitude endeavour to make his Life a continued Scene of *Felicity and Content*, having in an uncommon Manner experienced, *that to be virtuous is to be happy.* HONORIA.

I shall make only the following Comment on this Letter from *Milton's Comus*.

Some say no evil, Thing that walks by Night
In Fog, or Fire, by Lake or moorish Feg,
Blue-Meagre Hag, or stubborn, unlaid Ghost,
That breaks his Magic Chains at *Curfew* Time;
No Goblin, or swart Fairy of the Mine
Hath hurtful Power o'er *Virginity*.
So dear to Heav'n is faintly *Chastity*,
That when a Soul is found sincerely so,
A thousand livery'd Angels lacquey her,
Driving far off each Thing of Sin and Guilt,
And in clear Dream and solemn Vision
Tell her of Things that no gross Ear can hear,
Till off' Converse with heav'nly Inhabitants,
Begin to cast a Beam on th' outward Shape,
The unpolluted Temple of the Mind,
And turn it by Degrees to the Soul's Essence,
Till all be made *Immortal*.—

From the *Universal Spectator*, No. 604.

S I R,

I frequently see Female Epistles to you but have not observed any of our Sex send you any Poetry, I have therefore sent the following Song of my own composing and insist that you will insert it as a Novelty. I must tell you it was occasioned by a Conversation I was lately engaged in on Constancy in both Sexes, and that the Turn of it has more *Gaiety* than Reason.

Yours, PHÆBE SONNET.

DAMON AND CHLOE. A Pastoral Ballad.

DA. COME, *Chloe*, to my Arms,
At last to Love be won,
Now yield to his Alarms,
Nor longer Pleasure shun;
Now all your Fears give over,
Which once your Heart possess'd;
Now kindly view your Lover,
And make him truly bless'd.

CH. With what enraptur'd Joy
You Men at first assail;
But soon your Pleasures cloy,
Too soon your Love will fail.
When once your Hopes are over,
When once your Pain's redress'd,
You quite forgot the Lover,
Nor ask to make you bless'd.

DA. My Fair, from Pause of Joy
More heighten'd Bliss we reap,
Nor will the frolick Boy
Eternal Revels keep.

But this I vow sincerely,
All to be wou'd by Man;
Chloe, I'll love you dearly,
As long—as love I can.

CH. You Men, when must you're kind,
Still for a Change will plead;
And to Love's Feast we find
A tedious Fast succeed.
But this I vow sincerely,
What should to Man befall,
When you won't love me dearly—
Why then—
Why then—another shall.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS we are very sensible how much the entertaining Performances, as well in Prose as Verse, which have been transmitted to us by Persons of Genius and Learning, have contributed to recommend our Monthly Collection to the Regard of the Publick, it is never without great regret that we disappoint our Correspondents, by suppressing their Pieces, or delaying the Publication of them.

But such is the Nature of our Undertaking, and the Number of our Contributors, that we are often obliged to lay aside several that well deserve to be communicated to the World. Sometimes the constituent and essential Parts of our Magazine swell beyond their usual Limits, and leave little room for casual Correspondence; sometimes in the Pieces which we receive, though written with great Accuracy, such Subjects are treated as are by no means agreeable to the bulk of our Readers. Sometimes the Productions which we reject have no other Fault but the Length of them. The Necessity arising from some or other of these Circumstances has often obliged us to make such Apologies as, we hope, have given some Satisfaction to our Correspondents; but we have too strong a Sense of our Obligations to them, to think mere Apologies a sufficient Acknowledgement. We therefore Propose, as the best Expedient to gratify them, the printing an Occasional Pamphlet independent of the Magazine, consisting of such Pieces as cannot conveniently be inserted in it at length, or properly abridged. This Pamphlet, which will be of considerable Bulk, we shall Advertise at one Shilling, and shall enumerate, in the Magazine, the Compositions contained in it; That the Authors may have early Notice of the Publication of their Performances, by whom we hope it will be candidly accepted, that we Propose upon the receipt of a Note written in the same Hand with any of the Disquisitions to remit the Author to at the Price of 12.—We shall get a proper Person to Select the Papers, a Catalogue of which will be in our next, and perhaps some of the Mathematical Pieces will be brought into it.

§ 1 R.

I hope for the Sake of Justice that you will give Room for a few Lines, which I imagine in some Measure relate to the Publick, as well as concern your humble Servant. I shall state the Matter as short as it is possible. Proposals I am told are published for Printing by Subscription

MEMOIRS of the Life and Adventures of a FRENCH Nobleman retired from the World. *Written Originally in French, and now done into English.*

The following Character of the Work is given in the said Proposals.

THIS Book may be compared to the Archbishop of Cambray's *TELEMACHUS*, with this Difference, that Mr. Fenelon conducts his Hero through a Course of imaginary Adventures, whereas our Author "the Marquis de Bretagne" (after many Singular Adventures of his own) is at last prevailed upon to abandon a Retirement, where he had resolved to pass the rest of his Days, in order to accompany the Duke of Harcourt's Son in real Travels, which present us with such Variety, that scarce any Accident can happen to a Traveller, but what he may here find a parallel Case, and a Pattern set before him to regulate his Conduct.

In our Author's own Adventures, the Reader will see a brave Man struggling with the Storms of Fate, Virtue oppressed but never over-powered; and Villany prosperous, but never happy. He will observe that the principal Ingredient of Happiness does not lie in exterior Circumstances, but in the inward Composure of Mind. As this is the great Maxim which our Author lays down, there is scarce a Page of his Book, but what proves this important Truth, and, at the same Time, that the best and the most virtuous Passion may border upon Vice, when carried too far, and when not directed by Reason and Religion. It will be easily discerned that "the Marquis de Bretagne" has been a Man of Passions so strong, that he has been sometimes transported beyond the strict Bounds of both; but still it must be admired, how, amidst such a Multitude of Events, and such Variety of Pressures, he should always have found Resources in his own Courage and superior Capacity, which have extricated him out of Difficulties, under which a Man of less Virtue and Patience would have sunk, or, by yielding to the Torrent, have exchanged the solid Pleasures of Virtue for the gay Trappings of Vice. The Moral that is convey'd us by every Incident of his Life, is such as may be expected from a Philosopher and a Christian. We every where find the Sa-

tisfaction arising from Villany transitory and delusive, and the virtuous Man rising in the Home-selt Joy of Mind and Conscience, in Proportion as he sinks in the Eyes of the Vulgar and the Mean. In short, the Translator may venture to affirm, that, of all the numerous Productions of this Kind, no Author has equally found the Secret of reconciling & Marvellous with the Probable, the Pathetick with the Noble, and Variety with Use. The Great may here view how transitory their State may prove; the Oppressed may learn, that there is no Condition of Life so abject, but that Virtue and Patience may soften and retrieve: The Lover may perceive, that nothing but Merit can lay a solid Foundation for Happiness, and every Man, be his State and Condition of Life ever so low or high, may observe, that nothing is so valuable as Sincerity and Truth.

I take leave to add, & Reader may see that the foregoing Character is taken almost Verbatim from the Preface to the first Volume of this Work, which is already Publish'd, in large 12mo. pr. 3 s. bound, by J. WILFORD behind the Chapter-house, London, With this Title,

MEMOIRS of a MAN OF QUALITY. *Written Originally in the French Tongue by himself, after his Retirement. Now first Published in English.*

The Remainder is to be brought into one other Volume of the same Size: Whereas the Undertakers above propose to make their Edition, if it goes on, double the Price, viz. three Volumes in Octavo.

We beg Leave of our Readers to mention another Book to fill up this Page.

In the new History of the Bible, lately publish'd, written by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Stackhouse, is given a plain and easy Narrative of the Matters contained in the Holy Scriptures, from the Beginning of the World, to the full Establishment of Christianity: In the Notes is digested the Sense of the best Commentators, in order to explain the several difficult Texts, rectify the Mis-translations, and reconcile the seeming Contradictions, that any where occur: In the Objections all the material Exceptions which are made to the Facts recorded in each Period of History, are fairly stated and answer'd: And in the Dissertations, which attend each Chapter, the most remarkable Passages are illustrated, and the prophane and sacred History all along connected. The Whole is adorned with proper Maps and Sculptures, and all Matters referred to in Scriptural, Chronological, and Alphabetical Tables.

Sold by S. Austen in St. Paul's Church-yard.

A SONG. Set to Musick by Mr. SIMON STUBLEY.

ANDANTE ALLEGRO.

SYMPHONY. Cupid! instruct an am'rous

swain, Some way to tell the nymph his pain, To common youths un-

known: To talk of sighs, of flames and darts, Of bleeding wounds and

broken hearts, Are methods vulgar grown, Are methods

vulgar grown.

What need'st thou tell? (the god reply'd)
That love the shepherd cannot hide,
The nymph will quickly find.

When *Phœbus* does his beams display,
To tell men gravely that 'tis day,
Is to suppose them blind,

INCERTAINTY: A SONG.

LOVE, thou trifter, cease to tease me!
CHLOE never will consent;
Friendship only now can ease me,
Cease thou trifter to torment!

Airy DAMON's varied graces,
Charm the fair I thought my own,
In her eyes suspicion traces
Smiling joy for him alone.

"Jealous, bashful, idle creature,
"(Love reply'd) dismiss thy cares,
"Let fond hope explain each feature,
"And no longer trust thy fears."

Shall I credit the deceiver?
Or my charmer life for life?
Oh! confirm me a believer,
Dearest CHLOE, and the strife.

B. L.

THE following Poem is taken from Mr Browne's Works lately publish'd, and is reckon'd the best Imitation of MILTON's Lycidas that has yet appear'd. By his Success in this difficult kind of Poetry, the Publick may judge of that agreeable Variety of which his Volume consists.

From Mr Browne's Piscatory Eclogues.

ECLOGUE V.

RENOCK's Despair. An Imitation of Milton's Lycidas. Inscrib'd to the Right Honourable the Countess of HERTFORD.

ONCE let my reed ambitious strains rehearse :
O lend thy aid, sweet Lycid's peerless Muse !
That Hertford with approving smiles may hear.
If She approve, let envying critics blame ;
Her smile is fortune, and her notice fame :
If She commend, what censure canst thou fear ?
Begin, and not ungrateful be the verse !
And you, where most delight the Thespian maids,
With the free bours and dallying loves, to use,
Your succours lend---ye gliding rivers clear,
Bright sunny plains, and woods embrown'd shades,
And whatsoever may my song adorn :

Ye flower-embell'd meads of various hues,
Fresh morn, and scorching noon, and midnight dews.
Begin---A lowly swain, of mind forlorn,
Young Renock he, a hapless fisher swain,
Unpitied pin'd for lovely Stella coy.
Despairing pin'd the slightest, absent boy,
For she was of the haughty city train,
And of her hate he thus began complain :
While streaming Soar (a) his silver current led
Fast by his cave, and all his shores along,
The gentle echo bore the mournful song.
And now hot noon her sultry banner spread,
And to the woods were hy'd the rural throng :
But solitude he chose to sooth his pain ;
Too wild his pain for solitude to sooth,
Such was his love, and such was her disdain.

O Stella fair ! of fairest most unkind,
And I of truest Lovers most distressed,
To whom shall I my ruthless fate deplore ?
Thou far away art senseless to my care,
While hopeless thy unsoft'ning scorn I rue,
And sigh my wild plaint to the scatt'ring air,
And hurrying flood---yet these more melt than you,
These with kind sympathy my woes return :
Air can lament in winds, can weep in dew ;
The hurrying flood in murmurs brings relief,
In pitying murmurs, from his troubled urn :
But thou art cold to love, and deaf to grief.

All in this stream my luckless fate I view ;
My luckless fate, which never shall amend !
As he the flying Trent does still pursue,
While she flies fast in her coy-winding maze,
And to new loves her dallying arms displays ;
So I in fruitless search my life dispend.
Yet neighbouring nymphs me not uncomely deem,
Nor of my fisher-peers for tuneless lays
Am I unam'd ; by flowing Thames's stream,
My native stream, oft heard with kindling praise.
Unhappy me, that ever there I came !
Or view'd thy face, and fed this hopeless flame.
Tho' thou unmindful ! oft hast spoke me fair,
And seem'd to love, ah me deceiv'd ! how well !
Than swift or pike more fell !
With lives of foes their brutal rage they tame ;

But thou, than savage kind more cruel grown,
Prey'th on a heart which love had made thy own.

O cold as morning dews, as mid-day bright,
And more than primrose sweet, than daisy white,
Softer than down that on the thistle grows,
Which ripe September gives the frolick wind,
And cruel as the thorn that arms the rose !
Must I unpitied ever wail my woes ?
Thy lips all pouting, and thy brow severe !
While, scornful of my fate, and abject pains,
You to my grief withold a soft'ning ear.
All ignorant ! ah, little dost thou know,
How gods have suffer'd rural toils below,
And goddesses have stoop'd to humble plains.
Phæbus and Bacchus, each a pow'r divine,
By fields of Ida tended woolly droves.
Adonis, tho' to fleecy flocks uptrain'd,
The queen of love enchanted with his grace :
And young Iasus, and Endymion fair,
Each shar'd a lovely deity's embrace,
Nor lovely deities the bliss disdain'd.
For him bright Ceres left her barneft care,
To sport in twilight shades of secret bowers ;
And oft the moon came down from courts above, So
To meet her darling swain in midnight hours ;
Carefs'd, and was clasp'd, and mix'd in mutual love.
On stately oaks neglected acorns grow,
While the priz'd straw-berry lurks in bushes low :
And costly pearls oft shrowd in coarsest shells.
The little loach (b) the barble-tribe excels
For wholesom use, and more intrinsic grace,
Tho' mean his form, and they a comely race.

Too fair ! misdeem it not employment rude,
In shapely rods to fit the cany reeds ;
With slender fingers oft the web to ply,
And weave in silken folds the mimic fly.
To twist in equal links the knotty lines,
And chase the grasshoppers on dewy meads.
Or might the tendance of my wormy brood
Thy cares engage, to mark when sickly signs (c)
The little tribes approaching fate foretold,
To see their misty pastures oft renew'd,
And drop the balmy-cream's all-healing dew.
Here what soft pleasures might thy youth detain
With thousand charms ! the shade of thick-wood
groves,
Smooth plains, and gently-sloping hills around ;
The crew of fishers, and their harmless loves ;
The fountain-falls, and rivers mumm'ring sound,
And all the treasures of their finny droves,

(a) A River in Leicestershire, rising near the ancient Roman Way, and passing by Mount-Soar-Hill, the Scene of this Eclogue, into Trent.

(b) The Stone-Loach, so small and inconsiderable in Appearance, has been esteem'd by Physicians so much for its innocent and nutritive Food, as to be allowed to Persons in Fevers, and other dangerous Distempers. The Barble, on the other hand, is not so good as he seems, having, in his spawning Season particularly, proved so hurtful as sometimes to have endanger'd the Lives of the Eaters.

(c) When the Knot, which is in the Middle of the Brandling, or Red-Worm, begins to swell, he is sick and near dying ; then a little Cream dropt on 'em at times, about a Spoonful in a Day, will recover them, (their Mifs being often clanged ;) an Egg beaten in the Cream, and boil'd in it, will both preserve 'em long, and fatten 'em.

That in the clear flood's branchy windings sport,
 And bowery chambers of his oozy court.
 The tench, and here the speary perch delight,
 Envermild all with fins of rosy red;
 And pike inchas'd with spots of silver white;
 Brown grayling, and the salmon's wand'ring trains,
 With flaunting trout, beset with gaudy stains;
 And eels with pearly crests, and wavecoats green.
 Nor Proteus self beneath his coral rock
 Rul'd fairer streams, or fed more numerous flock.--
 Me every kind amid the wat'ry float
 Familiar know, accustom'd to my call (*d*);
 Who from my hand will take their us'd repast.
 Woe's me, what bitter griefs my life enthrall!
 Whilom all pleasure did my mind intrance, 120
 The noon-tide song, the evening's mirthful dance,
 Or on the *Lea* the sporting fish to note;
 For otter-foes the weedy spell (*e*) to set;
 To bait the hooks, and spread the tangling net;
 Or with my small oar drive my *rusby-boat*.
 Now never more shall mirth, and mixt delight,
 With dalliance free, my easy hours deceive,
 The song at noon, the dance at leisure eve,
 Or fish disporting on the wat'ry *Lea*;
 To feed my fry, and watch their haunts by night,
 Or drive my *rusby-boat* with my slender oar,
 The hooks to bait, to spread the tangling net,
 Or weedy spells for otter-foes to set,
 Past mirth, and usual sports, can please no more.
 [The Remainder in our next.]

(*d*) Pliny writes of Fish that would appear when call'd by their particular Names. It has been reported by an *bn. Gentleman* of great Veracity, and Credit, that Carp would repair to some Parts of a Pond, where they have been us'd to be fed, at the Sound of a Drum, or the ringing of a Bell. Martial, lib. Epig. 30. confirms Pliny's Assertion, speaking of the Emperor's Fish-Ponds.

Piscator, fuge, ne nocens recedas.
 Sacris Piscibus hæ nantantur Undæ,
 Qui norunt Dominum, Manumque lambunt
 Illam,

Quid quod nomen habent, & ad Magistri
 Vocem quique sui venit citatus,
Rash Angler! here thy guilty Sport forbear,
 These finny natives are a Monarch's Care.
 The gentle Kind obey his known Command,
 And feed fami'lar from his sporting Hand;
 Each has his Name, which severally they bear,
 And to their Owner's Summons frait appear.

(*e*) The Herb Benione bung near the Otter's Haunts is thought to drive him away, the Sen e of this Creature being so very exquisite, that, if we may credit Gesner, he can smell a Fish 40 Furlongs under Water. See more of the Otter, Eclog. 3.

Answer to *ENIGMA* in our last.

GAMING, 'tis certain, took its rise
 From idleness and avarice;
 Contempt and poverty rewards
 The fool that wastes her life at CARDS.
 Gay Celia, if she had her will,
 Wou'd never leave her dear quadrille;
 But were her ladyship my lot,
 Good hours must never be forgot,
 If kings and knaves shou'd soon be parted,
 And into matches be converted;
 Which is the only way we find
 To make them useful to mankind. GAMBLE.

SIR,
 Bath, May 7, 1740.
 If the following Lines be thought worthy of a Place in the Magazine for this Month, it will be a particular Pleasure to your humble Servant, &c.

ADVICE to DAMON.

Damon, no more implore the fair,
 Nor hope a breast like hers to move;
 Vain, hapless Damon, is thy care,
 Vain all the stratagems of love.
 Know, Harrington whom ev'ry charm,
 Whom ev'ry softer grace adorns,
 Hears all thy vows without alarm,
 Thy too aspiring passion scorns.
 Will she, whom nature's lavish hand
 Form'd over All mankind to reign;
 Will she, neglectful of command,
 To One alone her pow'r restrain?
 'Tis hers, to raise in All desire,
 Unmov'd herself, and still the same;
 'Tis hers, each breast with love to fire,
 Her own superior to the flame.

To MR. HANDEL.

On bearing ALEXANDER's Feaff, L'Allegro ed
 ill Penferoso, &c.

If e'er Arion's music calm'd the floods,
 And Orpheus ever drew the dancing woods;
 Why do not Britis' seas, & d forests throng
 To hear the sweeter notes of Handel's song?
 This does the fallshood of the fable prove,
 Or seas and woods, when Handel harps, wou'd move.
 If music was to touch the heart design'd,
 To ease the pain'd, or charm the cheerful mind;
 And has the ear in this no other part,
 Than as it opes a passage to the heart;
 How comes it we those artless masters bear,
 Who slight the heart, and only court the ear?
 And when they use a finer term, they cry
 'Tis air, and into air they let it fly.
 But Handel's harmony affects the soul,
 To sooth by sweetness, or by force controul;
 And with like sounds as tune the rolling spheres,
 So tunes the mind, that ev'ry sense has ears.

When jaundice jealousy, and carking care,
 Or tyrant pride, or homicide despair,
 The soul as on a rack in torture keep,
 Those monsters Handel's music lulls to sleep.
 How, when he strikes the keys, do we rejoice!
 Or when he fills a thousand tubes with voice,
 Or gives his lessons to the speaking string,
 And some to breathe the flute, and some to sing;
 To found the trumpet, or the horn to swell,
 Or brazen cylinder to speak compel;
 His art so modulates the sounds in all,
 Our passions, as he pleases, rise and fall;
 Their hold of us, at his command they quit,
 And to his pow'r with pride and joy submit.
 Thou, sovereign of the lyre, dost so excel,
 Who against thee, against thy art rebel.
 But uncontested is in song thy sway;
 Thee all the nations where 'tis known obey.
 E'en Italy, who long usurp'd the lyre,
 Is proud to learn thy precepts and admire.
 What harmony she had thou thence did'st bring
 And imp'd thy genius with a stronger wing;
 To form thee, talent, travel, art, combine,
 And all the powers of music now are thine.

G. O.

ACROSTICK.

Is there a blessing left in store for me?
 Such, bounteous heav'n, as this---that blessing be.
 A female friend to soften ev'ry care,
 B risk, yet discreet, lovely, but not too fair;
 E asy, obliging, faithful may the prove,
 L et ev'ry thought and every word be love;
 L et trifles ne'er her gentle mind perplex,
 A verse to all the foibles of the sex.

More I but one thing ask--the whole to crown,
 O ne common soul both the bodies own;
 L ong as they live may all their thoughts agree,
 E tward the man be call'd, and Bella the.

Holt, March
 25, 1740.

E. B.

ACROSTICK.

C ontinual war I wage without expence;
 A gard'ner's spade I use in my defence;
 R elieve the sick; the troubled mind appease;
 D elight the clergy; and the devil please.
 S earch these five lines, my name you'll find
 with ease.

Spittle-Square,
 May 12.

C. J.

To the Royal Society.

A QUERRY, on the Discovery of the Perpetual Motion, now demonstratively found out.

SAY, sons of art! what premium is assign'd?
 Or may be hop'd? to him who first shall find
 That rare machine (as yet a secret held)
 At once impelling, and at once impell'd;
 And (not requiring adventitious aid)
 Whose working-weight is by itself out-weight'd.
 Thus, self-recruited, by commutual force,
 Perpetual motion must result of course. c. c. c.
 An Answer is desir'd by the Magazine.

SARUM. A POEM.

FROM high Severia, * proud of Roman fame,
 That from Severus took its ancient name;
 Where the great Edgar dwelt, and fame relates
 The Norman oft conven'd th' assembly'd states;
 Imperial seat! the trav'ler now decries
 In vales beneath a new Severia rise,
 Since Sarum call'd, remov'd to milder plains;
 The mother-town a wasted heap remains.
 Here fishy Avon bends his limpid waves,
 And ev'ry street with branching current laves,
 Charm'd with the scene, reluctant glide the
 streams,
 While the sweet town another Sulmo seems;
 By its inhabitants illustrious made,
 With courtly buildings, and a wealthy trade.
 Lo! where its chiefest grace, of matchless height,
 The lofty spire † attracts th' astonish'd sight;
 A costly frame, which beauteous still appears,
 Nor feels the changes of five hundred years.
 This, and its spacious church beneath, impart
 The founder's bounty, and the builder's art.

* The County was named Provincia Severorum.

† This Spire is 410 Feet high, twice the Height
 of the Monument in London, and reckoned the highest
 in England. It is too weak to carry Bells, and there-
 fore is a Belfry erected at a little Distance from the
 Church.

Its double isles that cross in lengthen'd rows;
 Its arches that the lofty roof compose;
 Its windows, pillars, gates, † our wonder raise,
 And mix with awe our wonder as we gaze;
 The consecration of this hallow'd place
 Did our third Henry with his presence grace.
 Erected near by like religious hands,
 Of vast extent its curious cloyster ‡ stands,
 Whose rival vainly shall we hope to find,
 While Britain shows no equal in its kind.

Near this the bishop's stately palace joins,
 Which more by Jewel's name ennobled shines,
 Who for munificence as learning prais'd
 (With authors stor'd) a liberal structure rais'd,
 And for his clergy's use their chapter fram'd.
 Nor must the decent college pass unnam'd.
 Which miter'd Ward, our church's other boast,
 For Churchmen's Widows rear'd with pious cost.

These curious piles are in the city found,
 But Sarum still more wonders have renown'd.
 Without its walls an eastern hill ascends,
 Where neighbor'ing Clarendon its park extends,
 Here twenty groves, as many miles in space,
 May the pleas'd eye in opening prospect trace;
 Nor must the worthy Owner ‖ pass unnam'd,
 Friend to the town, for friendly virtues fam'd.
 More to the north outspread its boundless plains,
 Where a strange sight the visitor detains:
 Rude heaps of massy stones ‖ confus'dly stand,
 Their use unknown as whose the raising hand,
 Which oft the vain enquirer have amus'd,
 And the deep-learn'd in various strife confus'd.
 Here the check'd muse, unable to pursue,
 Retires with the exhaustless theme in view.

LUCIUS.

† This Church contains as many Windows as there
 are Weeks, Pillars as there are Days, and Gates a
 there are Months in the Year.

‡ This noble Cloyster is 160 Feet square, with
 thirty large Arches on each Side, and a Pavement
 30 Feet wide.

‖ Peter Bathurst, Esq; (Brother to Lord Bathurst)
 Representative for this City.

‖ These huge unburnt Stones are called Stone-
 henge, and are placed in four Circles; the outward
 Circle is about 100 Feet diameter, the Stones are 4
 Yards high, 2 broad, and 1 thick; two Yards and
 a half within this Circle is a range of lesser Stones;
 three Yards farther are two irregular Rows of Stones,
 20 Feet high, 2 Yards broad and 1 Yard thick;
 these are coupled at Top by large transverse Stones 7
 Feet long, and about three and a half thick; within
 this was a Range of lesser Stones 6 Feet high. In
 the inmost Part was formerly a Stone 4 Feet broad,
 and 16 Feet long long lying towards the East.

B. H. MUSGRAVE, ob. Frid. Kal. Maii,
 A. C. 1740: natus annos 12.

A lloquio blandus, formam virtutibus ornans,
 Ultra annos pius et doctus, spes magna tuo-
 rum,

Angelico e coetu poteras venisse videri:
 Mortis hominem, dilecte puer, te sola fatetur.

Ipse sibi dicendus eram, si fata dedissent
 Te superesse mihi, longa o dignissimæ vita!
 Sed nunc præreptus, cape dona extrema magistri,
 Carmine qui lugens meritum testatur amorem.

R. L.

An EPITAPH on an unfortunate young Lady.

HERE rests what once had ev'ry charm,
The eye to please, the breast to warm,
The fairest, softest, sweetest maid,
That e'er was number'd with the dead,
Hurried untimely to the tomb
By grief, in life's gay vernal bloom.
Scarce had she reach'd her twentieth year,
When love subdu'd th' unhappy fair.
A virtuous youth the flame inspires,
Whose bosom burnt with equal fires.
Each heart with rapture had o'erflow'd,
But ah! her fire their bliss withstood.
The fair essay'd each moving art,
To melt his too-obdurate heart.
But when each moving art had fail'd,
Nor pray'rs, nor sighs, nor tears prevail'd;
When still her fire her suit deny'd,
The gentle maid despair'd, and dy'd. AMASIVS.

Answer to the *ÆNIGMA*, p. 193.

LAST week thy *Magazine*, SYLVANUS!
The nymphs perus'd, and none but thine,
Where, striving still to entertain us,
Gay *Cupid* and stern *Pallas* join.
At length a shrewd *Ænigma* rises,
Which baffled all their boasted skill;
But while they sat in deep surmises,
Pert *Chloe* cries, " 'Tis dear *Quadrille*.
Fierce at the word my anger catches,
And I my passion thus express:
"O, were but cards all turn'd to matches,
My love might hope to find redress.
But as it is, nor cares nor crosses,
Nor *Venus*' self thy breast can move;
Quadrille alone each thought engrosses,
And reigns unrival'd in thy love. LYCIDAS.

A WINTER'S DAY. Written by a Scotch Clergyman. Corrected by an eminent Hand.

NOW, gloomy soul! look out---now comes
thy turn;
With thee, behold all ravag'd nature mourn.
Hail the dim empire of thy darling night,
That spreads, slow-shadowing, o'er the vanquish'd
light.
Look out, with joy; the *Ruler* of the day,
Faint, as thy hopes, emits a glimm'ring ray:
Already exil'd to the utmost sky,
Hither, oblique, he turns his clouded eye.
Lo! from the limits of the wintry pole,
Mountainous clouds, in rude confusion, roll:
In dismal pomp, now, hovering on their way,
To a sick twilight they reduce the day.
And hark! imprison'd winds, broke loose, arise,
And roar their haughty triumph thro' the skies.
While the driv'n clouds, o'ercharg'd with floods of
rain,
And mingled lightning, burst upon the plain.
Now see sad earth---like thine, her alter'd state,
Like thee, she mourns her sad reverse of fate!
Her smiles, her wanton looks,---where are they
now?
Faded her face! and wrap'd in clouds her brow!
No more, th' ungrateful verdure of the plain;
No more the wealth-crown'd labours of the swain;
These scenes of bliss, no more upbraid my fate,
Torture my pining thought, and rouse my hate.

The leaf-clad forest, and the tufted grove,
Ere while, the safe retreats of happy love,
S'rpt of their honours, naked, now appear;
This is, my soul! the winter of their year!
The little, noisy songsters of the wing,
All, shivering on the bough, forget to sing.
Hail, rev'rand silence! with thy awful brow!
Be musick's voice for ever mute---as now:
Let no intrusive joy my dead repose
Disturb---no pleasure disconcert my woes.
In this moss-cover'd cavern, hopeless laid,
On the cold clift I'll lean my aching head,
And, pleas'd with winter's waste, unpitying, see
All nature in an agony with me!
Rough, rugged rocks, wet marshes, ruin'd tow'rs,
Bare trees, brown brakes, bleak heaths, and rushy
moors,
Dead floods, huge cataracts, to my pleased eyes
(Now I can smile!) in wild disorder rise:
And now, the various dreadfulness combin'd,
Black melancholy comes to doze my mind.
See! night's with'd-shades rise, spreading through
the air,
And the lone, hollow gloom, for me prepare!
Hail! solitary ruler of the grave!
Parent of terrors! from thy dreary cave!
Let thy dumb silence midnight all the ground,
And spread a welcome horror all around.
But hark!--a sudden howl invades my ear!
The phantoms of the dreadful hour are near.
Shadows, from each dark cavern, now combine
And stalk around, and mix their yells with mine.
Stop, flying time! repose thy restless wing;
Fix here---nor hasten to restore the spring:
Fix'd my ill fate, so fix'd let winter be,
Let never wanton season laugh at me!

ANACREON, ODE 37. *The Spring*.

By CHA. CHESTER, M. D.

SEE winter's past! the seasons bring
Soft breezes with returning spring;
At whose approach the Graces wear
Fresh honours in their flowing hair:
The raging seas forget to roar,
And smiling, gently kiss the shore:
The sportive duck in wanton play,
Now dives, now rises into day;
The cranes from freezing skies repair,
And sailing float to warmer air;
Th' enlivening Suns in glory rise,
And gayly dance along the skies.
The clouds disperse, or if in show'rs
They fall, it is to wake the flow'rs:
Sea verd re cloaths the teeming earth!
The olive struggles into birth:
The swelling grapes adorn the vine,
And kindly promise future wine:
Blest juice! already I in thought
Quaff an imaginary draught.

AN ODE TO CHLOE.

SEE! CHLOE, tender heav'nly fair,
See! how the envious summer's flown,
So, charmer, shall thy life appear,
When threefold fleeting years are gone.
Soon threefold fleeting years shall fly,
Let's not th' extatick joy delay:
Alas! we both to-morrow dye,
O let us live and love to day!



Historical Chronicle. May, 1740.



THE Titles of the Acts of Parliament omitted in our last (See p. 262) are, *An Act for preventing the Destruction of Coalworks.*—

Act for punishing Persons that destroy Turnpikes—for securing the East India Trade, &c.—*Act for the Increase of Seamen.*—*Act for qualifying Freeholders.*—*Act for enlarging the Powers of the Governors of the Hospital for Foundlings.*—*Act to give further Powers to the Commissioners for building Westminster Bridge.*—*Act for the Maintenance of Stains Bridge.*—*Act for repairing the Roads from Dunchurch in the County of Warwick to Merridon-Hill.*—*Act for repairing the Roads from Stoken Church-hill &c.*—*Act for making the Medway Navigable in Kent and Sussex.*—*Act for enlarging the Harbour of Whitehaven in Cumberland.*—*Act for making Navigable the Channel from the Hith at Culchester to Wivenhoe.*—*And to eleven private Bills.*

In the Act to restrain excessive Horseracing are the following Clauses, viz. That after June 24, 1740, none shall start or run any Horse but what is his own Property, and to enter but one at a Time, for the same Plate, on Penalty of forfeiting such Horse.—That no Plate be run for under 50 l. Value, on the Penalty of 200 l. Five Year old Horses to carry 10 Stone, Six Years old 11 Stone, and seven Years old 12 Stone, any carrying less Weight to be forfeited, and the Person entering to forfeit 200 l. Races to be begun and ended in one Day.—Matches to be run at Newmarket and Black Hambleton only, and for not less than 50 l. Value, under the Penalty of 200 l. one Half to the Informer, the other to the Poor of the Parish, except in Somersetshire where one half is to go to the Hospital at Bath.

THURSDAY, May 1.

As we delay'd relating the Particulars of taking the *Princessa*, the Spanish Man of War, till the Accounts of the Action should appear to be Authentick, we shall now give the following Circumstances, which besides what we mentioned in our last, may be depended upon. The Lieutenant who was Shot was not an Irishman, as was at first given out, but a Knight of Malta, nor had he any hand in the Engagement, more than his Duty re-

quired. The Captain himself commanded in Person, and did not go from the Quarter-deck all the time of the Action, which lasted about six Hours and a half, two of which the *Kent* fought her Yard Arm to Yard Arm. Two Guns were pointed downwards to the Hold, and a Pump cut, not with an Intention to sink the Ship, as reported, because they might have done it instead of striking, but probably with a Design to leave the Men no hopes of escaping unless by their Valour. The *Orford* and *Kent* had each about 8 Men killed, the *Lenox* 1, and about 40 wounded in the three. The *Lenox* lost her Foremast and Bowsprit, and the *Kent* was much damaged. The *Spaniards* had no more than 33 Men kill'd and 100 wounded, tho' the Publick Papers cut off no less than 200 of them; they lost their Main-Mast, Mizzen-Mast and fore-top-Mast. This Ship is said to be one of the finest belonging to Spain, her Guns were very large and most of them Brass; She was of the following Dimensions, viz. Breadth by the Beam 50 Foot 4 Inches and 152 Foot long by the Keel, which is 4 Inches Broader, and 2 Foot longer than our First Rates; She is 166 Foot 3 Inches on the Gun Deck, and draws 26 Foot Water abaft, and 23 and a half before. **D** is a great deal more than our First Rates. 'Tis said, there was another Ship of 50 Guns, but the commander steer'd a wrong Course, tho' doing his Duty might have been a brave Ship in his King's Pocket. No doubt he is punished, like the Governor of Portobell, for his Cowardice. Such was the English Discipline. Admiral *Blake* in Justice to his Country, once discharged from commanding a Ship, his own Brother for Misbehaviour in fight, tho' he afterwards left him his Estate.

Remarks made on board the *Orford*, April 8, 1740, during the Time of the late Engagement with the Spanish Man of War.

AT Nine saw a Sail, gave Chace, came up with her, and found her to be a Spanish Man of War of 68 Guns, and 600 Men, called the *Princessa*; at Eleven we began to engage the Spanish Ship on her Starboard Quarter, about half a Cable's distance. The *Lenox* gave her first Fire about a quarrier of a Mile on his Weather Beam; the *Kent* run then pretty close to Leeward, and gave him her Broad-

Broadside, some of whose Shot flew very near us. We exchanged three Broad-sides, at which time the Main-Brace Bowlings and Main-Topmast Stay, being shot away, and we bringing the Ship to the Wind to Fire the third Broadside, the Main-Top Sail flew back, & occasioning ^A Ship to Face a Stern, we put our Helm to Weather; and were so lucky as to take him fore and aft, with our Starboard Guns, and afterwards hawled our Wind again, and before we fell out of Gun-shot, exchanged another Fire with them. The Lenox had by this Time stretched a-head and tacked, and came and gave her Broad-side passing him, which brought down her Foretop-Mast. The Kent, who had gone before the Lenox, tacked and run on the Princess's a Larboard Quarter, and shot down her Ensign Staff, and were again a-stern of him. We by this time clew'd our Main-Top-sail up, and reev'd new Maintop-Bowlines, and hawl'd our Main-Tack on board, and shot out by him: and exchanged our Fires, tho' at a great Distance; as soon as we had got far enough a-head to Weather him, we tack'd and gave him our Starboard Broadside, with-in Pist. 1 shot of his Weather Bow passing him, which he return'd: As soon as we got two Cables length a-stern, we tack'd again, and run up close under his Stern, and gave him our Larboard Fire, and shot out a-head on his Larboard Bow, where we back'd our Main-Tops and failed; the Lenox shooting away our Foretop Gallant Mast. The Kent stood a-head of us towards the Spaniards, upon which we fill'd and tacked again; as soon as we found we could weather her, which we barely did, and exchanged our Fires, in which he so shatter'd our Rigging and splinter'd our Bow-sprit, Fore-Mast and Fore-Yard, that we were obliged to lay by for half an Hour; The Kent followed us and gave his Fire likewise on his Weather-Bow; then we fill'd, set out Foresail; and stood after him, and upon our coming about Musket-shot from him, he struck his Colours. We sent our Boats aboard and hoisted an English Jack on the Remains of the Ensign Staff; the Capt. sent to desire Lord Augustus to come on Board and receive his Commission; which he did accordingly.

Mr Richard Chaplin Brother to Lieut. Samuel Chaplain, decd. who discover'd Whaleshining in the Bay of Killybegs in Ireland, killed this Day a large Whale measuring from Head to Tail above 50 foot, and 45 foot in thickness; his Tongue alone filled 4 Hogheads and a half with Oyl, and his Cod one; and it is

thought he will have above 600 weight of Bone. He has kill'd several others this Season.

Yesterday the D. of Argyle resigned all his Places, except that of Heretable Master of the King's Household in Scotland, which has a Salary of 2000 l. per Annum annex'd to it. This gave Occasion to the following Lines.

What could our gracious K—g do more?
All he could give was thine before;
Ribbands, Titles, Riches, Place,
Every Honour but Disgrace.

SATURDAY 3.

Were executed at *Witchester, Somerset*, Madam Branch and her Daughter for the Murder of *Jane Butterworth* their Servant. They were to be executed, at their own Request, about 4 in the Morning, and were conducted to the Place of Execution on Foot in a private Manner, without either Under-Sheriff, Officers or Hangman, attended by none but the Keeper and 3 or 4 others; but when they came there the Gallows was carry'd away; a new-fashion'd Gibbet was soon erected in presence of the Criminals by fixing two small Trees. After Prayers, they ascended Steps made for the Purpose. Whilst the Halter was fixing about the Daughter's Neck she fainted away; but the Mother help'd to fix the Rope, and then settled her own, and died without the least seeming Ejaculation or Concern; she was aged 67, and her Daughter 24.

The whole Country seem'd to rejoice in the Condemnation and Suffering of these unhappy Persons on account of the extraordinary Cruelty used to the decd. who being sent for some Bran without Money, the People said they had none, and the Mistress and her Daughter concluding she had not been at the Place, whipp'd her with Twigs till she run with Blood, beat her with Sticks and the Heel of her Shoe, breaking her Skull, and bruising her Arms and Hands, Thighs and Legs, so that she could hardly stand or stir, yet urging her to work, and when unable threw her down, and the Daughter put Salt on the excoriated Parts. *Anne James*, fellow-Servant of the decd. was the Chief Evidence, and there was an Attempt to prove that *James* had quarrell'd with her and beat her, and that her falling on a Pail might occasion her Death.—*Mrs. Branch* was the Relict of Mr. *Benj. Branch* an Attorney, and the Daughter of one *Parry*, first a Surgeon, afterwards Master of a Ship; She had 2000 l. to her Fortune. The Country News-papers says that the Corps, which had been bury'd without letting

letting any one see it, was taken up again, on a Light appearing over the Grave. But this Story was quite disregarded here.

WEDNESDAY, 7.

The Merchants of London Petition'd his Majesty that a sufficient Number of Men of War might cruise off St *Sebasti-* *an's* to prevent the Ships of this Nation from being so frequently taken and carry'd into that Port.

Were executed at Tyburn, *John Sawney, Thomas Clements, John Hide, John Moor, Parker, and Jn Singleton* (See p. 142, 199.)

THURSDAY, 8.

Were celebrated at St James's Chapel B in a Splendid Manner the Espousals of the Princess *Mary* with the Prince of *Hesse*, the Duke of *Cumberland* being his Proxy, on which Occasion was a grand Ball, which was opened by his Royal Highness and her Highness the Princess of *Hesse*.

SATURDAY, 10.

The Ld Mayor and Aldermen of London C waited on the King, and afterwards on the Princess *Mary* with their Compliments on the Espousals of her Royal Highness with Prince *Frederick* of *Hesse*, when *John Strange*, Esq; their Recorder, made the following Speech to his Majesty.

May it please your most excellent Majesty D

To permit the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of your great City to approach your Majesty with their humble and sincere Congratulations upon the Espousals of her Royal Highness the Princess *Mary* with his most serene Highness Prince *Frederick* of *Hesse*. This happy Event your loyal Subjects consider as a farther Instance of your Majesty's steady Attention to the Honour and Interest of your Crown and Kingdoms, and of your Care and Regard for the Protestant Cause.

The Subjects of Great Britain can never sufficiently adore the Divine Providence, for those numerous Pledges of their future Security, which your Majesty and these Nations are so happily blessed with, and which, to all human appearances, promise a lasting continuance of your Royal House: But such, Sir, is to them the Importance of still adding Strength to this Security, that they would ill deserve the Blessings they enjoy, if they did not upon this and every such Occasion testify, with the utmost Gratitude, their unfeigned and most dutiful Rejoycings. And what, Sir, is it \S G. Britain may not promise herself from \S glorious Prospect \S is now before her? Your Majesty's Arms, so remarkably successful in vindicating the Rights of Great Britain; and your Royal Progeny going forth the brightest Examples of a Mind formed by Religion and Virtue,

and of an Education received upon the true Principles of Liberty.

This, Great Sir, is undoubtedly owing to \S illustrious Pattern your Majesty and your late Royal Consort set before them; and may God grant that your Royal House may for ever supply the Great Protestant Families of Europe with such invaluable Blessings, as are now secured to his most Serene Highness the Prince of *Hesse*.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

"I Return you my Thanks for your dutiful Congratulations upon the Espousals of my Daughter with the Prince of *Hesse*. You may always depend upon my Favour and Protection.

They all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

They afterwards waited upon her Royal Highness the Princess *Mary*, being introduced by Robert Dingley and William Granger, Esqrs. Gentlemen Ushers; when the Recorder made the following Speech to her Royal Highness.

May it please your Royal Highness,

THE Lord Mayor and Aldermen of his Majesty's Great City, beg leave to express the Joy they feel upon your Royal Highness's Espousals with his most Serene Highness Prince *Frederick* of *Hesse*: This Alliance so wisely calculated for the further Security of the Protestant Interest cannot fail to excite in his Majesty's faithful Subjects the humblest Acknowledgments to the Divine Providence, and the most grateful Sense of his Majesty's Goodness.

Your Royal Highness is now going to meet a Prince of a most illustrious House, whose Ancestors have worn both the Imperial and Royal Diadem, and who to all this can add the Lustre of the highest personal Accomplishments; a Prince, who must and will own, that it is to Great Britain he is indebted for his future Felicity, and who is now impatiently waiting to receive that greatest of earthly Blessings, a Consort emulating the Virtues of her Royal Parents.

Permit these, Madam, to express their firm Assurance, that in the midst of all your Greamels your Royal Highness will never forget this the Land of your Nativity: And tho' Great Britain is thus by Degrees deprived of her Daughters; yet it will be her Consolation to see them so deservedly placed at the Head of the most considerable Protestant Families in Europe.

We most earnestly implore the Giver of all good Gifts to bless your Royal Highness

ness with a numerous Offspring, and his most Serene Highness and them with the long Enjoyment of so inestimable a Treasure, as his Majesty has now bestowed upon them.

To which her Royal Highness was pleased to give the following Answer.

I Am very thankful to you for your Congratulations upon this Occasion. You may be assured of my sincere Wishes for the Welfare and Prosperity of the City of London.

They had likewise the Honour to kiss her Royal Highness's Hand.

A Grant passed the Great Seal to Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart, and his Heirs for ever, of a Market, to be held upon Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at Brookfield by May Fair, in the Parish of St George, Hanover Square.

MONDAY 12.

The King in Council declaring his Intention of going out of the Kingdom for a short time nominated the following Persons to be Lords Justices for the Administration of the Government during his Majesty's Absence.

John Ld Archbishop of Canterbury.
Philip Ld Hardwick, Ld Chancellor.
Spencer E. of Wilmington, Ld President.
John Ld Hervey, Ld Privy Seal.
Lionel Cranfield D. of Dorset, Ld Seward.
Charles D. of Grafton, Ld Chamberlain.
Charles D. of Richmond, Master of the Horse.
Charles Duke of Bolton.

Wm D. of Devonsh. Ld Lieut. of Ireland.

John D. of Montagu, Master General of the Ordnance.

Thomas D. of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Henry E. of Pembroke, Groom of the Stole.

Archibald Earl of Ilay.

Wm Lord Harrington, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Sir Robert Walpole, first Commissioner of the Treasury. And

Sir Charles Wager, Kt. First Commissioner of the Admiralty.

TUESDAY, 13.

His Majesty set out for Gravesend in order to embark for Holland in his Way to Hanover.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

The Corporation of the Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for Exposed Children, came to a Resolution that 60 such Children be taken in, with proper Officers, Nurses and Servants.

SATURDAY, 17.

A Grant passed the Great Seal unto John Tull, his Heirs, &c. of the Inven-

tion of a new Sedan Chair, to carry one, two or more Persons 100 Miles a Day.

MONDAY, 19.

Came Advice by Capt. Mitchell from Oporto that 9 Spanish Men of War and 3 Frigates, from Cadiz arrived at Ferrol the 16th of April; that in his Passage he met Admiral Balchen near Cape Finisterre, and acquainting him therewith, he proposed to cruize between the Cape Finisterre and Ushant with his Squadron, consisting of the *Russel*, *Norfolk*, *Grafton*, *Dunkirk*, *Depeford*, and *Severn*.

WEDNESDAY, 21.

One Creak was committed to Goal in Southwark on Suspicion, having offer'd in Payment a 20l. Bank Note taken out of one of the Mails; And

THURSDAY, 22.

One Kiston of Henley upon Thames, was taken at the Castle Piccadilly, on Suspicion of robbing the Western Mail, and after some time confessed the Fact, charging Creak, who is his Brother in Law, as an Accomplice.

SATURDAY, 24.

Ended the Sessions at the Old Bailey, when John Clarke and Arthur Bethell for the Highway, and Anne Armstrong for Stealing a Silver Tankard received Sentence of Death. Robt Briggs for marrying 2 Wives was burnt in the Hand.

His Majesty having been detained by the E. W. did not get to Holland till this Morning.

SATURDAY, 31.

Letters from Vice Admiral Vernon, dated Feb. 20, give an Account that he put out of Port Royal with 5 Men of War, and all the Fire-ships, Bomb-Vessels and Tenders; and he was to be join'd by another Ship sent before with the London Convoy at a certain Station, and had order'd the *Burford* and *Torrington* to follow him as soon as got ready. Commodore Browne, with several Men of War was left at Port Royal.

Letters from Rear Admiral Haddock, dated May 7, advise that on the 5th he dispatch'd 3 Men of War to join Sir Chaloner Ogle's Squadron at Gibraltar, which will then consist of 12 stout Ships. The Rear-Admiral remain'd at Port Mahon with the rest of his Squadron, sending out Ships to cruize on the Coasts of Catalonia and Italy.

N. B. The ingenious Author of a Voyage from Russia in blank Verse, which was brought to us this Month, might be pleased to let us know, if Occasion should require it, how to direct to him.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1740.

May 1. **L**ORD Noel Somerset, Brother to the Duke of Beaufort, married the Hon. Mrs Barkley, Daughter of the Viscountess Hereford.

3. Earl of Holderness, --- to Lady Caroline Sackville, only Daughter to the Duke of Dorset.

Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. of Melton-Constable, Norfolk, --- to the Relict of Grisham Page, Esq;

Tbo. Hill, Esq; of Westminster, --- to a Daughter of William Noel, Esq; Member for Stamford.

6. Stephen Westbury of Holport, Berks, Esq; --- to the Relict of Thomas Ward of Britzwell, Bucks, Esq;

9. John Taylor, Esq; of Sheen, Surrey, --- to Miss Fogg with 20,000 l.

13. Hon. and Rev. --- Dawson, Son to Vis. Downe --- to the eldest Daughter of Sir Thomas D'Arby, Bart.

17. M. Woollet, Under-Sheriff of Kent, --- to a Daughter of the late Thomas Roberts of Harbledown, Kent Esq; with 5000 l.

William Bridgen, Esq; London Merchant, --- to the Relict of Joshua Nutt of Ponder's-end, Esq; with 20,000 l.

22. Hon. Philip York, Esq; Son and Heir to the Lord Chancellor, --- to the Hon. Miss Campbell, only Daughter to the Ld Vis. Glenorchy.

23. John Comyns of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; --- to Miss Haller of Ormond-street.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1740.

Earl of Jersey appointed Chief Justice in Eyre on this Side Trent.

Lord Sidney Beaucherk, } Privy Counsellors.
Charles Lord Cornwallis, }

Hon. Harbottle Grimston --- Standard-Bearer, in room of

Sir William Wynne --- Lieut. of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Dudley Rider, Esq; Attorney-General, and John Strange, Esq; Solicitor-General, knighted.

Sir John Barnard chose President of Christ's Hospital, in room of

Sir Francis Child, deceased.

Mr. John Stobbs --- Clerk of the By-Nights in the General Post-Office, in room of

Mr. Sam. Potts --- Clerk of the Kent Road, in room of

Mr. Christopher Harris --- Clerk of the North Road, in room of

Mr. Dickerson --- Clerk of the West Road, in room of Mr. Jabez Harris deceased.

Thomas Burnet, Esq; --- King's Serjeant, in room of Mr. Serjeant Eyre, deceased.

Dr. William Shaw --- Professor of the Theory of Physic to the Prince of Wales.

John Couraud and Andrew Stone --- Secretaries to the Lords Justices.

Lieutenant-General Honeywood appointed Governor of Portsmouth.

Lieut. Gen. Dormer --- Governor of Hull.

Gen. Whetbam --- Governor of Berwick and Holy Island.

Duke of Bolton --- Capt. of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, in room of

Duke of Montague --- Master General of the Ordnance, in room of the Duke of Argyll; also Colonel of the Regiment of Horse.

Duke of Marlborough --- Colonel of the second Troop of Horse-guards, in room of Earl of Hertford --- Col. of the Royal Regiment of Horse-guards blue, in room of the Duke of Argyll.

Major Gen. Hawley --- Colonel of the Regiment of Dragoons late the Duke of Marlborough's.

Earl of Tankerville --- Lord Lieutenant of Northumberland, and Town of Newcastle on Tyne.

Henry Viscount Londale --- Lord Lieut. of Cumberland and Westmorland.

Charles Lord Cornwallis --- Constable of the Tower of London, and Lord Lieut. of the Tower Hamlets, in room of the late Earl of Leicester.

Sir Robert Rich --- Governor of Chelsea College.

Mr. Wright --- Commissary-General for Forage for the three Camps to be formed at Newbury, Windsor, and Hounslow-heath.

--- Dylson --- Colonel of a Company in the 3d Regiment of Foot-guards, late the E. of Crawford's

Robert Douglas, Esq; --- Col. of a Company in the said Regiment, late Col. Moreton's.

Col. Ogilby --- Col. of a Company in the same Regiment, late Col. Wolfe's.

Capt. Carr --- Capt. Lieut. of the first Reg. of Foot-guards, in room of

D Capt. Lieut. Littler --- Colonel of the Company of Grenadiers in the said Regiment, late Colonel Herbert's.

Capt. Charles Fitzroy, Member for Thetford --- Col. of the Company in the aforesaid Regiment, late Col. Fuller's.

Charles Spencer, Esq; --- Capt. in St. Clare's Regiment of Foot.

Capt. Beecher --- Capt. Lieut. in room of

E Capt. Lieut. Boyle --- Capt. of Wynyard's Reg. of Marines.

Capt. Jolly --- Commander of the Lively,

Capt. Coates --- Capt. of the Lime.

Capt. Allen --- Capt. of the Hildeford,

20 Gun Ships.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

R EV. Dr. Alured Clarke, deputy Clerk of the Closet made Dean of Exeter, in room of

Dr. Gilbert Bishop of Llandaff, in room of Dr. Mawson translated to Gloucester.

Dr. Butler, Bishop of Bristol, made Dean of St. Paul's; these two last in room of Dr. Hare, deceased.

Mr. Smallbroke, Son to the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry --- Prebendary of Lichfield, in room of Dr. Maynard deceased.

G Dr. Askew, Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, --- Rector of Barkhamstead, Hertfordshire.

Dr. Stone, Dean of Derry, and Chaplain to the D. of Devonshire --- Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns in Ireland.

Dr. Perriam --- Prebendary of Sarum.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1740.

April 21. Tbo Tickel, Esq; Secretary to the Lds Justices of Ireland. He was educated at Oxford, and chosen Fellow of Queen's College; he translated the first Book of Homer's Iliad, and wrote several

several other Pieces of Poetry, which are much esteemed. When Mr Addison was made Secretary to the E of Sunderland, Ld Lieut of Ireland, he employ'd Mr Tickle, and left the Publication of his Works to him.

26. Mr Edmund Dayrell, Attorney at Law, at Lampton, Bucks, a Man of the strictest Justice and Integrity, never known to be concerned in a dirty Cause. He had retir'd from Practice for near 30 Years, but as he would not lie useless, he gave Advice gratis to all that consulted him, composing Differences, and deciding whatever was refer'd to him with the greatest Candour and Equity.

May 1. Rev. Mr Annesly, L.L.D. Rector of Wincor, Lancashire, the richest Benefice in England, valued at 1400*l.* per Ann.

Gerard Bourk, Esq; formerly Counselor at Law to Queen Anne.

5. Denham Hammond, Esq; Comptroller of London, a Place worth 3600*l.* two thirds of which belong to the Lord Mayor, and one third to the City.

William Cecil, Esq; only Brother to the Earl of Salisbury, at Montpellier in France.

7. Lieut Col Wyvil, of the Royal Reg of Horse-guards.

Thomas Austin, Esq; of the Isle of Ely.

8. Dr Inglis, Assistant-Master of the Ceremonies to the King, and formerly Physician in Ordinary to K Wm III and Q Anne

12. Dr Mills, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore in Ireland 33 Years; being open'd there was found in his Bladder a Stone of above 7 Ounces.

15. Mr Ephraim Chambers, of Gray's-Inn, Author of the Cyclopaedia. He made for himself the following Epitaph:

Multis pervagatus,
Paucis Notus,
Qui Vitam inter Lucem et Umbra,
Nec Eruditus nec Idiota,
Litteris deditus, transiit, sed ut Homo
Qui humani nihil a se alienum putat,
Vita simul et Laboribus functus,
Hic requiescere voluit.
EPHRAIM CHAMBERS.

IN ENGLISH thus:

Heard of by many,
Known to few,

Who led a Life between Fame and Obscurity,
Neither abounding nor deficient in Learning,
Devoted to Study, but as a Man

Who thinks himself bound to all Offices of Humanity,
Having finished his Life and Labours together,
Here desires to rest

EPHRAIM CHAMBERS.

Geo Babens, Esq; an eminent Turkey Merchant

Mr Penketman, a celebrated Comedian.

17. Colonel Cavalier, a brave old Officer, at Chelsea.

21. Brook Bridges of Hatton-Garden, Esq;

27. Mr. Henry Palmer an ancient and eminent West-India Merchant. He was a person perfectly accomplished as to his Profession, and strictly honourable in his Dealings with all Men. But his private Character was the most amiable that can be imagined; for he was every Day doing some Act of Beneficence and Charity: a Father to his Servants, and a sure Friend to every one in Affliction and Necessity: The Serenity of his Temper, and the Pity and Temperance of his Life, were the Means of prolonging his Days to a vigorous and an honourable old Age, as they serv'd to render his Loss much regretted by all that had the Happiness of his Friendship.

Ld Dudley and Ward, Baron Dudley of Dudley Castle, and Baron Ward of Birmingham. He is succeeded in the former Title, and Part of

his Estate, by Ferdinando Dudley Lee of the Grange, Shropshire, Esq; and in the Title of Baron Ward, and the ancient Family Estate, by John Ward, of Sedgley Park, Staffordshire, Esq;

A. 22. Rev Mr Feiberby, Chaplain to E Paulet. 24. Mr Hill, a Quaker W India Merchant. Wife of Peter Delme, Esq; of the Small-pox in Chilled.

25. Rev Dr Harris, an eminent Dissenting Minister.

Mr Alex. Forbes, London Merchant, of great Worth and Reputation.

B 29. Leonard Smelt, Esq; Member of Parliament, &c. King of Prussia's Death notify'd.

NEW MEMBER.

Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. elected for Middlesex, in room of Sir Francis Child deceased.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Stockholm. T Two Medals have been

struck here on the Events during the Continuance and since the sitting of the last General Dyer, wherein were two Factions, one called the Night-Caps, and composed of the former Ministry, who were of the Russian Party, and had this Name because they met their Partisans secretly in the Night. Those of the other Cabal, who were in the French Interest, were, for the contrary Reason, meeting publicly in the Day-time, called the Hats. This Faction having gained a Superiority in the Dyer, struck a Medal representing on one side a Night-Cap upon the Ground turned upside down, and on the other side a Hat exalted in the Air, with the Motto *Der Lohn der Tugend*, The Reward of Virtue. The Face of Affairs afterwards hanging, and 5 Discarded Ministry coming into play, another Medal has been struck, on one Side of which is represented a Night-Cap mounting in the Air; on the other, a Hat on the Ground, with the Crown downwards, upon the Brim of it a Cock besouling the Inside thereof, and these two Lines.

Der Teufel hohlt den Hahn,

Der das in Huh gethan,

i.e. The Devil take the Cock, he has Sh-t in the Hat.

Paris. A few Years since some Gentlemen obtained a License from the King to make Discoveries of Iron Mines in the Government of *Trois Rivières* in Canada, and being almost ruin'd in pursuit of them the King advanced the said Gentlemen 20 000*l.* to improve for 20 Years without Interest, and at the End of the Term to pay Interest, till the Principal was discharged. By the King's Generosity they have made such Progress, as to run daily 400*l.* of Iron, and the King has sent thither all Sorts of Workmen, and has built two Men of War a Year, and intends to build as many more every Year at Quebec.

STOCK S.
 B. S. Stock 100 $\frac{1}{4}$
 -- Annu. 111 $\frac{1}{8}$
 New Annu. 112.
 3 per C. Ann. 101 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Bank 141 $\frac{1}{4}$
 -- Circul. 5 l. 5 s. Pr.
 Mil. Bank 116.
 India 162.
 -- Bonds 4 l. 18 s. Pr.
 African 10.
 Royal Ass. 90.
 Lon. ditto 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
 7 p. C. Em. Loan 111 $\frac{1}{4}$
 7 p. C. Ditto 93 $\frac{1}{8}$
 Eng. Cop. 3 l. 10 s.
 Welsh ditto 15 s.
 Lott. Tickets 5 l. 1 s.

Monthly BILL of Mortality; from April 22, to May 27.

Christned	Males	741	1452	Buried.	Within the walls	320
	Femal.	711			Without the walls	1014
Buried	Males	1964	3991		In Mid. and Savry	1783
	Femal.	2027			City and Sub. West.	864
Died under 2 Years old					3991	
Between 2 and 5						
Between 5 and 10						
Between 10 and 20						
Between 20 and 30						
Between 30 and 40						
Between 40 and 50						
Between 50 and 60						
Between 60 and 70						
Between 70 and 80						
Between 80 and 90						
Between 90 and 100						
100 and 107						
					Weekly Burials.	
					April 29. — 876	
					May 6. — 753	
					13. — 804	
					20. — 780	
					27. — 804	
					3991	
					Peck Loaf, Wheat. — 2s. 3d	
					Wheat 32s. per Quar.	
					Hay per load 54s.	
					Best Hops 3l. 5s.	
					Coals 1 l. 10 s. per Chaldron.	

3991

FOREIGN HISTORY.

Scheme of Peace, from Paris, May 2.

THE Abbe de St. Pierre, well known by the several Schemes he has published, has just given one for establishing a perpetual Peace between Spain and England upon the following Conditions: That first of all there shall be a Suspension of Arms and then a Truce shall be concluded for three Years, during which Term Trade shall be carried on between both Nations; and that the Contraband Commerce with the Spaniards shall be prohibited to the English by act of Parliament, under the Penalty of forfeiting Ship and Cargo to the King of England [Such is the Utrecht Gazetteer's Style] if he catches them in that illicit Practice, and to the King of Spain if they are taken by the latter: That a Contraband Trade with the English shall be alike prohibited to the Spaniards by the King of Spain, under the same Penalties as above, to the Profit of the Prince by whom the Offenders shall be taken: That the Places and Ships taken on both Sides after the Date of these Articles, shall be restored: That both Parties shall disarm their Fleets and when the Mediators shall have judged this Article performed as before the War, then Spain shall pay the King of England the NINETY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS stipulated in the Convention of the 14th of January, 1739: That their reciprocal Pretensions, such as the 68,000 l. due by the South-Sea Company, shall be provisionally adjusted within two Years, by the Deputies of

eight Sovereigns, at the Hague, by a Majority of Votes: That those eight Sovereigns are to be, the Emperor, the Kings of France, Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, Sardinia, and the two Sicilies, with the States General of the United Provinces: And that in regard to the definitive Decision, it must be given by a Majority of three Parts in four of the Deputies of a General Dyet of Europe, which is to assemble at Utrecht, in order to terminate all future Differences, either by Mediation or by the Judgment of a perpetual Arbitration." To this Plan the Abbe de St. Pierre adds some Ecclesiasticals, viz. "That for the future the English Ships will not be liable to be visited but by their own Fault, that is, when they pass the Limits which the Umpires will mark out for them; and that they will be sure of meeting with upright Judges who will not fail to punish the Spaniards for any future Infractions, &c." But to the End this Peace way be render'd perpetual, the Abbe says it is absolutely necessary there should be an European Dyet, for terminating all future Differences, in the same Manner as the Sovereigns in Germany decide theirs by the arbitral Judgment of the Dyet of Ratisbon.

Paris. The Cardinal has afresh assured the Ministers of the neutral Powers, that his Master will observe a strict Neutrality in the War between England and Spain.

RE-

REGISTER of BOOKS in MAY.

1. **T**HE History of **TAMMAM KULI KHAN**. Printed for *J. Wilcox*, 8vo. price 6 d.
2. The Tryal of *William Patrick*, for robbing the *Bristol Mail*, at *Reading Assizes*. Printed for *E. Cave*, at *St John's Gate*.
2. An Encomium on *Amber Beer*. pr. 6 d.
3. A satirical Epistle to *Mr Pope*. price 6 d.
4. Plain Truth; or downright *Dunsstable*. A Poem printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1 s.
5. The Ruin and Recovery of Mankind. price 5 s. *Herr.*
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C O N T E N T S.

D ebates in the Senate of <i>Lilliput</i> con- tinued	267	He is the Deer singled out for the Sport	286
Speech of Hurgio <i>Sarkbrug</i> concluded	<i>ib.</i>	There is no more in this Motion than has been in every Address upon this Subject	<i>ib.</i>
Speech of the Hurgio <i>Brustash</i>	<i>ib.</i>	The present Differences with <i>Iberia</i> not the same as in the Reign of <i>Chorlo II.</i>	<i>ib.</i>
What the House of Hurgoes may do and has done in addressing the Throne	268	No Rights given up by the Convention	287
His Majesty's Speech not to be reconciled with the Declaration of War	<i>ib.</i>	The <i>Iberians</i> Opinion of the <i>Lilliputian</i> Divisions	<i>ib.</i>
Speech of the Hurgio <i>Tali</i>	<i>ib.</i>	Speech of <i>Ld V—t G—ge</i> for the Place- Bill	288
The Nation never less unanimous than at this Juncture	269	Speech of <i>Ld V—t G—ge</i> against the Re- gister-Bill	290
The Liberty of speaking and writing raises Animosities	<i>ib.</i>	This Bill tends to enslave freeborn Subjects and to give the Crown a Power of in- fluencing Elections	<i>ib.</i>
Ill Effects of leaving out the Words except- ed against	<i>ib.</i>	The Duty of a Prince	291
Motion of Hurgio <i>Haxilaf</i>	<i>ib.</i>	Sir <i>Richard Steele's</i> Letter to the Lord Treasurer <i>Oxford</i>	293
Address propoed in the House of Clinabs by <i>Hynrec Arch, Urg;</i>	<i>ib.</i>	Character of the Duke of <i>Epernon</i>	294
Speech of <i>Urg; Pulnub</i>	271	His Letter to the King of <i>France</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Secession justified by the Declaration of War	272	His Reply to <i>Henry IV.</i>	295
If the War is now necessary it was neces- sary before the Convention	<i>ib.</i>	Observations on Exchange in <i>France</i>	296
To take and hold the only Methods	273	Extracts from Books inserted in the <i>Mag- azine</i> Promoted their Sale	297
Advantages of a Bill to encourage Con- quests in the <i>Iberian Idnies</i>	<i>ib.</i>	Gods Institution of Baptism where to be found	<i>ib.</i>
Since the Conduct of the Ministry is chan- ged all Animosities are extinct	274	An Optical Experiment accounted for	298
Speech of the Prime Minister	<i>ib.</i>	Admiral <i>Vernon's</i> Proceedings since the ta- king of <i>Porro Bello</i>	299
No reason to boast of the Effects of the Secession	275	The Life of Admiral <i>BLAKE</i>	301
Declaration of War the Consequence of the <i>Iberians</i> refusing to do Justice	<i>ib.</i>	His Behaviour to the <i>Portuguese</i>	302
His Majesty's Caution against Animosities proper on this Occasion	<i>ib.</i>	He with 20 Ships made the <i>Dutch</i> retire with 45	303
The <i>Iberian</i> Insolence encouraged by the Divisions in <i>Lilliput</i>	276	He Defeats and Pursues the <i>Dutch</i>	<i>ib.</i>
The War so successful and so vigorously carried on, as to leave no ground for Re- flections	<i>ib.</i>	He at a great Disadvantage engages the <i>Dutch</i> with some Loss	304
Speech of the Hurgolet <i>Branard</i>	276	He revenges his Loss	<i>ib.</i>
The War not carried on with that Vigour and Success as might have been expected	277	Another complete Victory over the <i>Dutch</i>	305
20 Gun Ships not provided tho' of most use	<i>ib.</i>	His Actions in the <i>Mediterranean</i>	306
Too small a Force in the <i>Western Idnies</i>	<i>ib.</i>	His Treatment of a <i>Spanish</i> Priest	<i>ib.</i>
Trade has suffered for want of Ships sta- tioned in proper Places	<i>ib.</i>	Entirely destroys the <i>Spanish</i> Place Fleet	<i>ib.</i>
The Escape of the <i>Affogue</i> Ships proper to be enquired into	<i>ib.</i>	His Death and Character	307
Speech of the Galbet <i>Werga</i>	278	P O E T R Y:	
The <i>Affogue</i> Ships escape accounted for	<i>ib.</i>	<i>Renock's</i> Despair concluded.—Odes 50 and 56 of <i>Anacreon</i> , by Dr <i>Chester</i>	308
Number of Ships in the <i>Western Idnies</i>	<i>ib.</i>	<i>Vesta</i> , a Description of <i>Isle of Wight</i>	309. 10
Speech of the Hurgolen <i>Gumdahm</i>	279	To the Month of May.—A new Song.— <i>Anacreon</i> Ode 15, by Dr <i>Chester</i> .—To Miss C—N— of <i>Sassilk</i> .—Enigma	311
<i>Lilliput</i> has been negotiated into a War	<i>ib.</i>	On the present Expedition.— <i>Pharaoh's</i> Daughter to the Earl of <i>Exeter</i> .— <i>Horace</i> Ode viii—On a Lady singing.— <i>Illustris- sime Pr. Marrie, ad Hussiam naviganti</i> .— To the D. of <i>Argyl</i> , by a Lady	312
Review of the Differences with <i>Iberia</i> from the Reign of <i>Chorlo II.</i>	<i>ib.</i>	A Pastoral.—To Mr <i>Baudin</i> on his Views of <i>Venice</i>	313
An evident Inconsistency in the late Nego- tiations	284	Historical Chronicle	314
Motion to address his Majesty never to treat of Peace without the Preliminary of a free Navigation	285	List of Marriages, Promotions, &c.	315
Speech of the Prime Minister	<i>ib.</i>	Foreign Affairs. King of <i>Prussia's</i> Death	318
		Stocks, Monthly Bill of Mortality	<i>ib.</i>
		Register of Books	329

N.B. The Speech from B. is come to Hand,



T H E
Gentleman's Magazine.
 J U N E, 1740.

 PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the Senate of LILLIPUT.

*Continuation of the Speech of the Hurgo
 Sarkbrug, from p. 227.*



THUS, my Lords, I have given you my Thoughts on this Occasion, without taking any Notice of what has been delivered by the noble Lords who have spoken on the other Side of the Question; because I conceive that what was said by them strengthens the Objection against the Words in Dispute, since every one of their Lordships expressed the fullest Satisfaction at the present Measures. So that I don't see what we are debating about. We are debating whether a Thing exists, which every Lord who has spoken in the Debate absolutely disclaims; then how, my Lords, can we insinuate to his Majesty that it does exist, since it is so very hard to fix where it is to be found?

Some Silence following upon this Speech, it was thought that the Words excepted against would be left out. At last the Hurgo Brustath spoke to the following Purpose:

My LORDS,

AFTER what has been said on one Side, and admitted on the other, I cannot see what Foundation there is for any longer Debate upon the Words in Question. The noble Lord on the Woolpack has endeavoured to distinguish them into a bare Compliment to the Crown, without the least Reflection upon the House, or upon

the present Disposition of the Nation in general; but his Lordship, I think, has been fully answered by the noble Lord who spoke last, except in one Particular. The noble Lord who sits on the Woolpack said, that as his Majesty has mentioned Heats and Animosities in his Speech from the Throne, and has caution'd us to avoid them, we ought to take some Notice of that Part of his Majesty's Speech; and that it has always been the Practice of the Senate so to do: This was the noble Lord's Meaning, if I am not mistaken. My Lords, I shall not take upon me either to give an Account of, or to defend the Practice of this House, with regard to Speeches from the Throne, because I know we have in late Senates confined ourselves to return an Address precisely in the very Terms of the Speech: But I know very well, that in former Senates, this House and the other too, has frequently taken no Notice of some Parts of the Speech from the Throne, when they conceived there was any thing thrown in to serve the Ends of a Minister. The Words in his Majesty's Speech which have given Occasion to the Words excepted to in the Motion, could never be calculated for any other Purpose but to give his Majesty an Opinion that we are not unanimous, and to raise the Importance of the Minister to his Majesty's Service. Now, my Lords, if we should leave out the Words excepted against, we should do nothing new, because the same Thing

Thing has been often practised by other Senates, and we shall give his Majesty a stronger Assurance of our Unanimity than even the Words as they stand in the Motion can express. The Report of this Day's Debate, my Lords, will contribute very much to that Purpose, by which it will be known that this House was so jealous of every thing that seem'd to carry the least Reflection upon their Unanimity and Zeal for supporting his Majesty in this great and necessary War, that they chose to take no Notice of one Part of the Speech from the Throne, because it contain'd such Reflection, and because they thought it was put in there by the Minister.

My Lords, Senates have gone farther in former Times, much farther than such an Omission as this. The Constitution understands, my Lords, that we may go much farther. There would be nothing unkenatorial, nothing unconstitutional, nothing unprecedented, my Lords, if we went a Step farther than a bare Omission of any Notice of this Part of the Speech; if we address'd the Throne to know by whose Advice such Words were put into his Majesty's Speech. — Don't mistake me, my Lords, — I don't mean, that we are to do such a Thing at present, — I don't mean to make any Motion. — I only speak of what a House of Burgesses may do, and what they have formerly done. My Lords, I think it will be sufficient, on this Occasion, not to take any Notice of the Words at all. — And indeed, my Lords, when I consider the Words in his Majesty's Speech, and compare them with the Declaration of War, I know not how to reconcile the one with the other. The Speech from the Throne insinuates, that we have gone to War only because the Court of *Iberia* was encouraged to deny us Satisfaction on account of the Animosities that subsisted here, whereas I see by the Declaration, that we had a great many other very substantial Reasons for going to War; Reasons, my Lords, better than any People so able to vindicate themselves perhaps ever had, Reasons arising from

Justice, which no Ministry but our own would so long have neglected. Was it the Murmuring of the People, my Lords, that encouraged *Iberia* to plunder the Subjects of this Empire for these 18 Months past? Did the Heats and Animosities in the Nation occasion either the making or breaking the Convention? — Transactions equally ignominious to this Empire! Was it because of our Heats and Animosities that the *Iberian* Minister insolently prescribed the Course of the *Lilliputian* Navigation in *Columbia*, as appears by a Letter which last Session lay before your Lordships? No, my Lords, if the Heats and Animosities of this Empire had, or were to have, any Effect upon the Conduct of the *Iberian* Court, they must have disposed them to have granted us good Terms, because they were occasioned only by our having had bad ones. The Court of *Iberia*, my Lords, never could suppose that our Ministry could be distressed by a War with them; nay, it was evident to common Sense, that nothing could so much strengthen the Hands of his Majesty and the Ministry as such a War. They must know too, that as nothing was wanting but such a Measure to render us unanimous, so nothing but Unanimity is wanting to render us victorious. Give me Leave now, my Lords, to see in what Manner the Address will run, if we leave out the Words in dispute. Joining therefore the Words, *whatever is necessary for the Prosecution of it*, to the Words, *since all your Majesty's Subjects must be convinced*, I think the Sentence is connected, and the Sense quite complete.

The *Hurgo Yali* spoke next, in Substance, as follows:

My Lords,

A Great deal has been said in this Debate, which, asking your Lordships Pardon, might have been spar'd. But one Thing has been still taken for granted by the noble Lords who have spoken against the Words as they stand in the Motion, That

That the Nation is unanimous at this juncture. My Lords, I believe it never was less unanimous; and my Reason for thinking so, is the Effect which the seditious and scandalous Libels upon his Majesty and the Ministry, so constantly published, cannot but have had upon the Minds of the People, since last Session. There is scarce a Word, my Lords, which Lords speak in this House, that is not carried from your Galleries or Bar, and perverted to the vilest Purposes of Sedition and Faction. I will give your Lordships one Instance that has happened since we met last. A noble Lord, in the beginning of his Speech, having said, That the then present Time was more fit for *Meditation than Discourse*, another noble Lord, from whom nothing ever falls in vain, alluding to what had been observ'd by the noble Lord who sits near me, said, *That it was a Time fit not only for Meditation but for Action too*. These Words, my Lords, were carried out of this House, and in a Pamphlet, which I have read, they are inserted, with an Insinuation as if that Time never would come. What Effect must such an Insinuation have had upon the Minds of the People, but to create a Distrust of his Majesty and all who have the Honour to advise him? From such Liberties of speaking and writing all the Heats and Animosities proceed; and, whatever Lords may say, I am convinced the Nation, tho' it may be unanimous in desiring to have a War with *Iberia*, is not unanimous in supporting the Measures of his Majesty and his Ministry. Your Lordships are not unanimous in your Sentiments about the Convention, and even the so much approv'd of Declaration of War has produced Reflections upon the Measures that preceded it.

Lords ask what ill Effect can arise from leaving out the Words excepted against? Give me leave to ask, what ill Effect can arise from keeping them in? What ill Effect can be produced by assuring his Majesty of our Resolution to pursue an Advice which he has given us in the most affectionate Manner? That great Advantages may be taken by our

Enemies, if we should leave out these Words, is indeed evident. If, at the beginning of a War, we should disregard the Royal Advice, and omit what has of late, by the Concession of the noble Lord who spoke last, been constantly practis'd, it will incite the Publick to inquire into such an Omission; the Enemies of his Majesty and the Nation will suggest, that it proceeds from a Misunderstanding between his Majesty and his Senate; and who knows where those Suggestions may end? As it is so late, and as the Question has not by any Lord been thought of Importance enough to be formed into a Motion, I shall trouble your Lordships no farther than with declaring that I am for keeping within the Words.

The Hurgo Haxilaf spoke next to the following Purpose.

My LORDS,

I am not yet convinced that the Words I excepted against ought to stand part of this Address. I think, my Lords, it is on all Hands agreed that this House at least is unanimous; why then should we insert any thing which may make his Majesty and the World think that we are divided? But as the Noble Lord objects that no Motion has been made upon this Question, I have taken the Liberty to draw out a Motion for an Amendment, which I hope will meet with your Lordships Approbation. I humbly move, my Lords, that the following Words be inserted as part of this Resolution, *That it gives us inexpressible Concern, that it has been represented to your Majesty that any Divisions or Animosities subsist in this House. We assure your Majesty that we are at present all of one Mind, and that we will shew it, by unanimously supporting your Majesty in the vigorous Prosecution of this just and necessary War*.

[But the Forms of the House requiring that the first Motion without the Amendment should be put, it was agreed to without Division.]

On the same Day the Clinabs, being return'd to their House, the President reported to them his Majesty's speech, on which Hynrec Arech, Urgi, spoke as follows:

S I R,

As his Majesty has been pleas'd to declare in his most gracious

L I

Speech

Speech from the Throne, that he has call'd us together so much earlier than usual, that he might take the immediate Advice of his Senate at this critical and important Conjunction; give me leave, Sir, to express the Joy and Satisfaction which I have in beholding so full a House upon this Occasion, and particularly in seeing some Gentlemen here again, whose great Talents and Experience have render'd them so able, and I hope I may now say they are — no less willing, to discharge this great Trust and Duty to their King and Country.

Sir, the great Cause of Debate amongst us the last Session is now at an end: We are now engag'd in an open and declar'd War against a haughty, insulting Enemy, whom neither Justice, nor Humanity, the Law of Nations, nor the sacred Ties of Treaties could restrain from committing unheard of Violence and Cruelties upon our Fellow-Subjects, and even daring to insult the Imperial Flag of this Nation.

During these Provocations we were not insensible of his Majesty's Zeal and Impatience to engage in the glorious Cause of vindicating the Honour of the *Lilliputian* Crown, and asserting the Rights of his injur'd Subjects; but, like a common Father, and Preserver of his People, tender of their Lives and Welfare, and graciously regarding the Advice of his Senate, he was pleas'd to interpose his Royal Endeavours with the King of *Iberia*, in order to obtain, without the Effusion of Blood, or Calamities of War (which is the last of all Remedies when other Tryals fail of Success) that Justice and Satisfaction, which nothing but the amazing Perfidy and Baseness of the *Iberian* Nation could have refus'd.

And give me leave, Sir, to say, that in this was shewn true Fortitude and Greatness of Mind; for 'tis Ambition, 'tis Wantonness, and military Folly that delights in Conquests and Laurels; true Valour knows no other Aim than the Peace and Happiness of Society: But when such Measures did not succeed, when it was found necessary to have

recourse to Arms, the same Zeal and unwearied Pains which had been before employ'd for establishing Peace and publick Tranquillity, have been exerted in Military Preparations, and Armaments by Sea and Land, in order to annoy our Enemy in the most sensible Part: And all *Degulia* must be now convinc'd, not only of the Justice of our Cause, but they will judge from our Conduct that we have enter'd into the War with Temper, and are carrying it on with the Spirit and Resolution of a brave and provok'd Nation. And 'tis with Pleasure, Sir, that every true *Lilliputian* must now behold the Naval Strength and Power of his Country, the *Lilliputian* Fleet sent forth to avenge our Wrongs, spreading Terror round the Coasts of our Enemy, and assuming the Sovereignty of the Sea without a Rival. On the other hand, were we to view the Situation of our Enemy, he who so lately usurp'd a Power over our Ships at Sea, prescribed a Course to our Navigation, and vainly laid Claim to part of his Majesty's Dominions at Land, to what is his Pride reduc'd? not daring to venture out his Fleet at Sea, he creeps for Safety within his Ports, whilst the *Lilliputian* Cannon is roaring for Vengeance upon his Coasts.

In this Situation we cannot but express our Satisfaction in his Majesty's Wisdom and Conduct, and in the Vigour and Steadiness of his Resolutions; nor can we, without Ingratitude, forget his Royal Clemency and Moderation in time of Peace, and the tender and affectionate Concern which he has shewn for his People; Virtues which will always endear a Prince to his Subjects, and make him no less amiable in Peace than formidable in time of War.

And if ever there was a Time which call'd for the warmest Expressions of Duty and Affection to the Throne, this surely is the Time; whilst we are engag'd in a War abroad, and reproach'd, even by our Enemies, for our Divisions and Animosities at home. Who is there, Sir, that can read the King of *Iberia*'s Manifesto without the

utmost Concern and Indignation? Lilliput troubled with intestine Divisions! There is the Source and Spring of our Misfortunes; 'tis from thence that our Enemies have drawn their Hopes of Success against us, and form'd such despicable Ideas of our Strength and Power, as to dare to contend with this Nation. But, Sir, 'tis not yet too late, we have it still in our Power to disappoint their Views and Expectations: Let us act with Union and Harmony amongst ourselves; let us join in the common Cause of our Country, and support his Majesty with Vigour and Unanimity; and we shall again make the Arms of Great Lilliput dreaded throughout Degulia, and put a speedy End to the War by a glorious and honourable Peace; and therefore I shall beg leave to move,

That it be resolv'd, that an humble Address be presented by this House to his Majesty, to beg Leave to return Thanks for his most gracious Speech from the Throne, and to express our entire Satisfaction in his Majesty's Declaration of War against the Crown of Iberia: A War which the repeated Violences and Depredations committed by the Iberian Nation upon the Trade and Commerce of this Empire, the notorious Violation of their most solemn Engagements, their obstinate Refusal of making Reparation for past Injuries, and of giving Security against the like for the future, have render'd just and unavoidable.

To assure his Majesty, that with the highest Sense of Duty and Gratitude this House acknowledges his Majesty's Wisdom and paternal Care of his People, in making Use of the Power granted to his Majesty by the Senate, for the Security and Defence of this Empire, for the Protection of our Trade, and for the distressing and annoying our Enemies in the most sensible and effectual Manner; and that nothing shall divert or deter us from sustaining, with Satisfaction and Cheerfulness, any extraordinary Expences and Inconveniences that must inevitably attend the various and extensive Services which his Majesty shall find necessary to undertake in vindicating the Honour of

his Crown, in asserting the Rights of his People, and in procuring Justice to an injur'd and provoked Nation.

To beseech his Majesty to accept the strongest and most affectionate Assurances, that in Defence of his Majesty's Dominions, and in Support of the Common Cause of our Country, we will raise such effectual Supplies, and with such Cheerfulness and Dispatch, as will forward and give Spirit to his Majesty's Preparations, and enable his Majesty to carry on the War with Vigour.

To assure his Majesty, that we being truly sensible of the fatal Consequences of intestine Heats and Animosities, will, with a Zeal becoming the Representatives of the People in the Senate, endeavour to compose those unhappy Divisions which have so long prevail'd among his Majesty's Subjects; and that nothing shall be wanting on the Part of this House, to restore to the Empire that Union and Harmony which may effectually defeat and disappoint all the vain Projects, Hopes, and Expectations of your Majesty's open and secret Enemies both at home and abroad.

This Motion being seconded, the Urg. Pulnub rose and spoke to the following Effect.

SIR,

THE honourable Gentleman, who made the Motion, has said so much in praise of the Wisdom and Propriety of his Majesty's and his Ministers Conduct, that he has left little or no Room for me to add any thing to his Panegyrick. As to his Majesty, I know that when he is honestly inform'd of the State of the Nation, of the Distresses of his People, and the Causes that produced them; none, even of those who labour under the Evils, are more desirous of seeing them redress'd: As for his Ministers, I have always, when I had an Opportunity, endeavour'd to do them Justice: I wish that to do them Justice and Honour had been more frequently the same. But, Sir, before I take any Notice of the Motion made by the honourable Gentleman,

tleman. I should speak a little with regard to a Step taken by some of my Friends and myself last Session, which we thought necessary, as Affairs then stood, for clearing our Characters to Posterity from the Imputation of sitting in an Assembly, where a determin'd Majority gave a Sanction to Measures, evidently to the Disgrace of his Majesty and the Empire.

This Step, (however it has been hitherto censur'd,) will I hope for the future be treated in a different Manner, for it is so fully justified by the Declaration of War, so universally approv'd, that any further Vindication will be superfluous. There is not an Assertion maintain'd in it that was not almost in the same Words insisted upon by those who oppos'd the Convention. Every Sentence in it is an Echo of what was said in our Reasonings against that Treaty; and every positive Truth, which the Declaration lays down, was denied with the utmost Confidence by those who spoke for the Convention. Since that Time, Sir, there has not one Event happen'd that was not then foreseen and foretold: But give me leave to say, Sir, that tho' the Treatment which we have since received from the Court of *Iberia* may have swelled the Account, yet it has furnished us with no new Reasons for declaring War; the same Provocations have only been repeated, and nothing but longer Patience has added to the Justice of our Cause. The same Violation of Treaties, the same Instances of Injustice and Barbarity, the same Disregard to the Law of Nations, which are laid down as the Reasons of this Declaration, were then too flagrant to be denied, and too contemptuous to be born: Nor can any one Reason be alledg'd for justifying our going to War now, that was not of equal Force before the Convention. After that was ratify'd, Sir, and after the Address of the Senate to his Majesty on that Head, there was indeed some sort of Pretext for not commencing Hostilities, because you had laid yourselves under a kind of Obligation to see if the

Iberians wou'd fulfil their Part of the Stipulations; but this was a Reason that cou'd have no place before that Conduct was enter'd into and approv'd. It is therefore evident that if the War be now necessary, it was necessary before the Convention: Of this Necessity the Gentlemen known, however improperly, by the Name of *Seceders*, were then fully convinced. They saw, instead of that Ardour of Resentment, and that Zeal for the Honour of *Lilliput*, which such Indignities ought to have produced, nothing but Meanness, and Tameness, and Submission, and their natural Consequences, a low, temporary Expedient, a shameful Convention, a Convention which, had the *Iberians* not madly broken it, must have ended in our Ruin, must have thrown our own Navigation into the Hands of our Enemies. To such a Conduct as this they cou'd give no Sanction; they saw that all Opposition was ineffectual, and that their Presence was only made use of, that what was already determined might be ratify'd with the plausible Appearance of a fair Debate. They therefore *seceded*, if that Word must be used on this Occasion, and refused to countenance Measures which they could neither approve nor defeat.

The State of Affairs is now chang'd; the Measures of the Ministry are now alter'd, and the same Regard for the Honour and Welfare of their Country, that determin'd these Gentlemen to withdraw their Countenance from such a Conduct as they thought had a Tendency to destroy them, the same has brought them hither once more, to give their Advice and Assistance in those Measures, which they then pointed out, as the only Means of asserting and retrieving them.

Having said thus much, Sir, in Vindication of that Step, I shall not at present give myself the Trouble of enquiring into the Effects with which it was attended; or whether it had any Influence in producing this Declaration of War. Neither shall I take any Notice of the Unwillingness with which a certain Right Honourable Per-

Person, I have now in my Eye, is said to have enter'd into this War. I shall only take Notice of the Motion for an Address now made.

Here, Sir, I am very willing to agree with the Honourable Gentleman in what he observ'd, with regard to the Wisdom and Necessity of the Declaration of War, and the Insults and Injuries we have received from that Nation which is now the Object of our Resentment; I am very glad to hear these Sentiments from that Quarter. But, Sir, I have somewhat to add about the Means of making it conducive to the Honour and Interest of this Empire. Give me leave to observe, Sir, that there is one Measure, which, if constantly and resolutely pursued by us, will make this War of most lasting Advantage to the Nation, and that is, Sir, to take and hold. Let us attack their Settlements in the *Western Idles*, with such a Force as cannot be defeated: And, Sir, let us put it out of the Power of any Ministry to give up the Conquests we shall make; we shall then put the Trade and Navigation of this Empire beyond all future Violation.

And here I beg leave to observe, that all the Empire has just Reason to regret the Miscarriage of a Bill which I had the Honour to bring in two Sessions ago, by which his Majesty's adventuring Subjects might have been encouraged to attempt Conquests upon the Enemy. If it had passed, Sir, I make no doubt but before this Time we should have seen the good Effects of it; for nothing, Sir, next to our own weak and inconsistent Conduct, has contributed more to the *Iberian* Infelice, than a Notion which they entertain, that we neither can nor dare attack them in their most sensible Parts. If that Bill had pass'd, this Nation would soon have done itself ample Justice upon the *Iberians*, without putting the Government to one Grull of Expence. We have an Instance, Sir, of the Spirit and Power, with which the private Adventurers of this Empire can act, in the Reign of the Empress *Efila*; a Reign, Sir, of distinguish'd Glory

in the *Lilliputian* Annals; but distinguish'd by no thing more than the Success of our Arms and Counsels against that Power which has now so long insulted us. It was, Sir, to private Adventurers that all the Success of Sir *A Friscan Dekra* was owing; and till that Spirit is reviv'd, till we take and hold we never can expect to see any Advantage arise to the Nation from this War: For which Reasons, Sir, I hope to see, before the end of this Session, a Bill brought in, with proper Clauses, to encourage, not only his Majesty's Forces, but his Majesty's Subjects to make Conquests in the *Iberian Idles*. In the last great War with *Blefuscu*, Sir, this was thought a very proper Conduct; and when one Bill for that Effect was not found sufficient to answer every Objection that might arise, another Bill was passed a very little time after, more full and more explicit.

Perhaps, Sir, I have insisted a little too long upon this Subject, and what I have said would have come much more properly from my honourable Friend who sits near me, or some other Gentleman in the Administration; but I thought myself oblig'd, Sir, to say thus much in Vindication of my own Conduct when I brought in that Bill, and of the Arguments I then made use of to enforce it. Another Reason, Sir, why I have insisted so much upon it, is to do Honour to his Majesty, who, in his Speech, certainly points to this Conduct, and to express my Readiness to support the Ministry in that and all other Steps that shall be taken in order to carry on this War with Vigour and Advantage to the Empire. I dare say, Sir, that all my Friends are of the same Opinion with myself; I can venture to answer for them, that there will be no other Contest on this Occasion, but who shall be most forward in assisting his Majesty to act with the Weight that becomes the Dignity of his Crown, and the Success answerable to the Justice of his Cause.

Having said thus much, Sir, I am naturally led to consider some Expressions

sions both in the Speech and Motion, which I must own I could not, at first, hear without Concern, and to which longer Consideration has not yet reconciled me. His Majesty mentions Heats and Animosities. Sir, I don't know who drew up this Speech; but whoever he was, he should have spared that Expression: I wish he had drawn a Veil over the Heats and Animosities that must be own'd once subsisted upon this Head, for I am sure none now subsist. Was, it the Effect of these Heats and Animosities (to use the Words of the Speech) *industriously fomented throughout this Empire*, that *Iberia*, for twenty Moons, treated us with all the Insolence, Barbarity, and Injustice that cou'd have been practis'd upon a Nation conquer'd and enslav'd? Was it the Effect of our Heats and Animosities that our Ministry concluded a Treaty with that Crown, which at once gave up all the Trade and Navigation of this Empire to her Mercy? Was it owing to our Heats and Animosities, Sir, that this Treaty was ratified, approved of, and must have been now in force, had not the *Iberians* themselves broke it? No, Sir, if there were Heats and Animosities, they were occasion'd by the Ministry's not pursuing those Measures they have now fallen upon. But since their Conduct is happily changed, all Animosities are extinct; nor will they ever disturb us again, till a Conduct, as much to the Discredit and Dishonour of the Empire as that which gave rise to them, shall make it necessary to revive them.

Therefore, Sir, I say it again, that whoever drew up this Speech, he should have spared this Expression. For if we are not unanimous, Sir, it will be the Fault of the Ministry alone, because it is now in their Power to remove every Cause of Dissension, and to gratify the just Resentment of an injur'd People by a vigorous Prosecution of the War.

I will make no Motion upon what I have said; only I must repeat it once more, that I heartily wish, for his Majesty's Honour and Service, that no men-

tion had been made of Heats and Animosities; and I think we should more consult the Reputation and Dignity of this House, if in our Address we should take no Notice of that Clause of the Speech.

The Answer was by the Prime Minister, to the following Effect.

SIR,

AFTER what pass'd last Session, and after the repeated Declarations of the honourable Gentleman who spoke last, and his Friends, I little expected that we shou'd have this Session been again favour'd with their Company. I am always pleas'd, Sir, when I see Gentlemen in the Way of their Duty, and glad that these Gentlemen have return'd to theirs; though, to say the Truth, I was in no great Concern lest the Service either of his Majesty or the Nation shou'd suffer by their Absence. I believe the Nation is generally sensible, that the many useful and popular Acts which pass'd towards the End of last Session were greatly forwarded and facilitated by the Secession of these Gentlemen, and if they are return'd only to oppose and perplex, I shall not at all be sorry if they secede again.

The honourable Gentleman who spoke last, said, That they took that Step because he and his Friends conceiv'd that Measures were pursued which tended to ruin the Honour and Interest of this Empire; and that they have return'd to their Duty, because these Measures are now at an End. Sir, I don't remember any one Step which was taken in the whole of our Transactions with *Iberia* that has not been fully canvass'd in the Senate, and as fully approv'd. The Senate can best judge what is fit or not fit to be done, and while I have the Honour of bearing any Share in the Administration I shall still think myself safe, and my Actions completely justified, if they are, after mature Deliberation, approv'd by a *Lilliputian* Senate. The stale Argument of Corruption never shall have any Weight with me; it

has been the common Refuge of the Disappointed and Dissaffected ever since Government had a Being; and it is an Accusation, that, like all other Charges, tho' unsupported by Proof, if advanced against the best and most disinterested Administration, and push'd with a becoming Violence, a pretended Zeal for the publick Good will never fail to meet with Applause among the Populace. I cannot, however, believe that the honourable Gentleman and his Friends have found any Reason to boast of the Effects, produced by their Secession, upon the Minds of the People; for it was a very new Way of defending the Interests of their Constituents, to desert them when they apprehended them to be endanger'd. I shou'd not have touch'd so much upon this Subject, had I not been, in a manner, call'd upon to do it by what fell from the honourable Gentleman who spoke last. I shall now proceed to take some Notice of what he further advanc'd.

The Declaration of War against *Iberia*, Sir, is neither more nor less than the Consequence, which, as his Majesty again and again inform'd this House, would arise from the *Iberians* persisting in their Refusal to do Justice to his injur'd Subjects; and what the honourable Gentleman has said upon that Head amounts to nothing more than, that after the *Iberians* had absolutely refused to do that Justice, his Majesty proceeded to those Measures which he had then more than once promised to take. Sir, I am sorry that the honourable Gentleman shou'd so far distrust the Royal Assurances, as rather to absent himself from his Duty, as a Member of this House, than put any Confidence in his Majesty's Promise. But give me leave to say, Sir, that, from the well-known Character of his Majesty, this Declaration of War is no more than what the honourable Gentleman and his Friends had not only Reason but a Right to expect, even at the time of their Secession, if the Continuance of the *Iberian* Injustice shou'd make it necessary to have recourse to Arms. So that, upon the whole, I

neither see how his Majesty's not issuing this Declaration of War, when they were pleased to require it, was a good Reason for their running from their Duty; nor how its being issued at last is any Apology for their Return.

The honourable Gentleman has dwelt long on a Measure which he appears to be very fond of, and that is, attacking the Enemy in *Columbia*, and vesting the Property of what shall be conquer'd there in his Majesty's Subjects. Sir, I don't think this a very proper Time to come to any Explanation upon that Head; if it is a Step proper to be taken, the Wisdom of his Majesty and Senate will certainly not omit it; and in that Case I think the less it is talk'd of before it is put in Execution, the better it will be for this Empire, as the more likely to succeed.

As to the honourable Gentleman's favourite Bill, which he has mentioned, and which was, I think, with great Justice thrown out two Sessions ago, I can see no Use it cou'd have been of, since, tho' it had passed then, it cou'd not have taken place before the Declaration of War. And if that Bill should be thought proper, we can now pass it, and let it immediately take Effect.

The honourable Gentleman made some Remarks upon that Part of his Majesty's Speech which mentions Heats and Animosities, and seem'd to think that they are now extinguish'd. Sir, I cou'd wish they were, but I think it is evident to every common Understanding, that they are not. But tho' all former Heats and Animosities were now extinguished, the Caution and Advice given by his Majesty are very proper upon this Occasion, because but very lately they rose to a very great Height, to such a Height, Sir, as in some measure even to disown the Authority of the Supreme Legislature; for what Construction can I put upon the Actions of Gentlemen who retire from the Service of this House, because, as they pretend, the Proceedings of the House are contrary to Law and the

Constitution, though it is plain, that both the Law and Constitution of this Empire have no other Foundation than the Determinations of the Senate?

Sir, I will not say all I can upon this Head. The honourable Gentleman demanded whether the Heats and Animosities of the Empire made you bear with the Insolences of *Iberia* for twenty *Moons*? If *Iberia* treated this Empire with Insolence, if she injur'd his Majesty's Subjects, her Insolence was encourag'd, and her Fears remov'd by our Divisions. For while such Heats and Animosities against an Administration subsist, no Government cou'd be imagin'd so mad as to rush into a War, and expose themselves to foreign and domestic Enemies at once. If these Divisions appear to be laid asleep at present, 'tis only because the Faction think they cannot, with the least Shew of Decency, continue their Clamours, since they have been gratify'd in their favourite Measures. The honourable Gentleman blamed the Convention. Sir, I still think as well of the Convention as ever I did; and I believe the Wisdom and Moderation shewn by his Majesty, in accepting of the Convention as a Preliminary to a Peace, have produced this happy Effect, that you have at present only *Iberia* to contend with. It was this Inclination for coming to Terms, if Terms, in any degree equitable, cou'd have been obtain'd, which his Majesty had all along shewn, that has convinc'd all *Degulia* that the Insolence, Injustice, and Obstinacy of the Court of *Iberia* were the only Causes of the War.

Upon the whole, Sir, I think the very Objection which the honourable Gentleman has made is some part of a Proof, that Divisions still subsist; for it is no great Sign of Unanimity that such Insinuations and Objections are started on the first day of the Session; especially as the War has been hitherto so successfully and so vigorously carried on, as not to leave the least Ground for reflecting either upon his Majesty or the Administration.

Therefore, Sir, I am entirely for agreeing to the Motion.

The Hurgolet Branard spoke next to the following Effect.

SIR,

AS I attended my Duty in this House all last Session, and as I am resolv'd ever to do so while I have the Honour to be in Senate, I can with the greater Freedom declare my Sentiments with Regard to what has pass'd between the two honourable Gentlemen who spoke last.

As to the Step that was taken by the honourable Gentleman and his Friends, in absenting themselves from the Service of this House, I have nothing more to say, than that I am convinc'd the Gentlemen themselves acted from good Motives, and thought it for the Service of his Majesty and the Empire. This, Sir, I say, from my personal Knowledge of these Gentlemen, and of their Zeal in the Service of their Country. But whatever were the Motives, Sir, to their taking that Step, I am persuad'd that they now no longer subsist; and that as the Declaration of War has render'd us all unanimous, so nothing is now necessary to preserve our Unanimity but a hearty and vigorous Prosecution of it on the Part of the Ministry.

The honourable Gentleman who spoke last said, towards the End of his Speech, That the War had been hitherto so successfully and vigorously carried on, as to leave no Grounds for reflecting either upon his Majesty or the Ministry. Sir, I believe there is not a Man in the Nation who would reflect upon his Majesty in whatever Manner it is conducted; but I fear, that, as it is, great Numbers are dissatisfied with the Ministry. As I have the Honour, Sir, to be a Representative in this House for the most populous City, and a City of the greatest Trade in his Majesty's Dominions, or perhaps in the World, it is my Duty to declare, that I don't think the War has been

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carried on with that Vigour and Success that might have been expected: I shall take the Liberty, Sir, to point out a few Instances wherein it appears to the trading Part of that City, that there has not been the best Management.

To the Trade of this Empire all Administrations ought to have the principal Regard; and every Step, every Measure they take ought to be with a View of protecting or improving it. But how does it appear, that the Security and Encouragement of Trade has been, in the Course of this War, attended to? Instead of building small twenty Gun Ships, the only Ships that can most effectually curb the *Iberian* Privateers, we have equip'd scarce any other than great, pompous Ships of 70, 80, or 100 Guns, which, though, for ought I know, they may be very serviceable in an Engagement, I apprehend, are almost useless for the Purpose I have mention'd. It is, Sir, from their Privateers only that we have any thing to dread; the *Iberian* Fleet is not at present, nor can be for some time, in any Condition to face ours; therefore the principal View, Sir, of those who have hitherto had the Direction of this War, ought to have been the Protection of our Merchant Ships from Privateers, by a sufficient Number of Twenty-Gun Ships. If the Government, Sir, had wanted such Ships, they might have bought as many as they wanted ready built; and, in my Opinion, Sir, the public Money would have been laid out to much greater Advantage than we have seen it.

There is another Point, Sir, in which I think there has been a considerable Defect in our Management of the present War; and that is with regard to the small Number of Ships sent to the *Western Idnies*. It is there, Sir, as my hon. Friend upon the Floor well observ'd, that we can only hope to distress the Enemy, and it was there alone that the whole, or the greatest Part of our Force, ought to have been employed. An Admiral

was indeed sent out, and it is generally thought he is gone to the *Western Idnies*, but we have not yet heard that the Fleet he has with him has been able to do any thing; and indeed we have no great Reason to expect that he will do much, as he carried out no Land Forces with him, nor any Stores that are commonly used in attacking or demolishing Forts, which is the Business that must be first done in those Parts.

Another thing which the Merchants have very much at Heart, is the stationing his Majesty's Ships in proper Places for protecting our own Trade, and annoying that of our Enemy. They observe that our Trade has suffered very much for want of Ships stationed at proper Places; and that except by the Capture of two *Karacooa* Ships, the *Iberians* have suffered very little.

From these Considerations I am afraid, Sir, it will appear that upon balancing the Accounts betwixt us and *Iberia* since this War has commenced, the Disadvantage is on our Side. There was, indeed, one Opportunity, which if we had been vigilant and active in the Use of it, might have gone far towards repairing our Losses; and that was the intercepting the *Assogue* Ships: But that, like many other Measures, has, it seems, proved unsuccessful. Perhaps, Sir, before we boast too much of the Vigour and Success with which the War has been carried on; it may be expedient to enquire by what Means these Ships escap'd, especially as it was known that they were on their Voyage, and as the Course which they actually held, was that in which our Admirals and Captains might most reasonably have expected to have met them.

As to what the hon. Gentleman said, with regard to our Divisions, really, Sir, I am of Opinion, that whatever Divisions are among us, must be charged upon the Ministry, who, whether they have raised them or not, may now easily extinguish them by such a vigorous Prosecution of this War, as may convince the Nation that they are

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in earnest. At least I can venture to answer for the great Body of which I have the Honour to be one of the Representatives, that they will think no Expences they shall contribute, too large, they will think no Testimonies of their Duty and Zeal for the Administration too strong, if this War is prosecuted with as much Vigour as it has been undertaken with Justice.

He was answered by the Galbet (or Admiral) Werga, to the following Effect :

S I R,

I Did not think that I should have spoken upon this Occasion, but as some Things have fallen from the hon. Gentleman who spoke last which it is my Duty to answer, I shall give the House what Satisfaction I can with regard to the Management of the present War.

As to our being greater Sufferers by Captures than the *Iberians* have been, that, Sir, I believe is very true, and there is sufficient, perhaps invincible Reason for it, which is that we have a great deal more to lose than they. The Sea is cover'd with our Ships, and the Extent of our Trade gives the *Iberians* the Advantages of very frequent Captures. They have but very little Foreign Commerce in *Degulia*, and the little they have is carried on in other Bottoms than those belonging to themselves ; so that that the Flag of other Nations protects their Property.

As to their *Columbian* Commerce, but a few Ships are employed in it, and the great Distance of the Voyage, with the Wideness of the Navigation, renders the intercepting them very uncertain. The hon. Gentleman mentioned the 'Course of the *Affogue* Ships. If I could conceive it necessary, I could easily convince every Gentleman here, that it was not owing to any Defect either of Zeal or Prudence in the Administration, nor to any Negligence of the Admirals who lay on those Coasts, that they were not taken, but meerly to an Accident of their having met with an Advice-Boat

sent from their Court, which it was fifty Chances to one they would not have met with, and which made them alter their Course. The hon. Gentleman insinuated that we had not a sufficient Number of Ships employ'd to protect our own, and to annoy the Enemy's Trade in the *Western Indies*. I don't, know, Sir, what Gentlemen mean by a sufficient Number, but to the best of my Remembrance, we have at present four and thirty Ships, great and small, employ'd in that Service. I believe, Sir, if Gentlemen will be pleas'd to reflect, they will find that we have seldom or never had so great a Number in those Seas, and that in the present State of our Navy, we cannot spare a greater Number without neglecting the Service in other Places.

The other Objection rais'd by the hon. Gentleman to the Management of the War, was founded on a supposed Error of the Ministry in not employing a sufficient Number of Twenty-Gun Ships. Sir, I own that Twenty-Gun Ships are of very great Service in the present War. But at the same Time Gentlemen will please to remember that the Twenty-Gun Ships in the Service of the Government, were not sufficient to supply all the Services which the particular Circumstances of this War required. Besides that, a good Number of them had been found unfit for Service, and must therefore be rebuilt. The hon. Gentleman said that the Government might have bought Ships from private Persons for that Purpose. This very Method is now pursued, some have been already purchased, and several Contracts are now depending for purchasing more; but still there is required some Time to fit them out, and to render them serviceable as Ships of Force.

Upon the Whole, Sir, there is no Manner of Doubt that some of the Merchants, and trading Part of the Nation, have been Sufferers since the Commencement of this War, and possibly they may suffer still more if it continues : But this, Sir, was often fore-

foretold in this House before the War was declared. It is what the Merchants ought to have foreseen, and presupposed; and if they have begun so soon to complain, I think there is very little Reason to hope that all our Heats and Animosities are extinguished.

The Question was hereupon put, and agreed to without any Division.

On the sixth Day of the Session, after the Business of the Day was thought to be over, a very considerable Affair was brought on, which gave Rise to several important Speeches, of which we shall here give an Account. The Motion was made by the Surgeon Gumdahn (See his Character p. 229) who spoke to the following Effect:

S I R,

THE Motion I have in my Hand is of so great Importance to the Honour of his Majesty, to the Dignity of this House, and to the Interests of this Empire, that I believe I shall be easily excused for taking this Opportunity without any previous Notice to the House of bringing it in. I own, Sir, I cannot, without some little Vanity, reflect that I have the Honour to be the Author of a Motion, which, if agreed to, as doubtless it will, must retrieve the Glory of this Nation from all the Infamy and Disgrace with which a long Train of weak unsuccessful Negotiations, inconsistent Treaties, and ridiculous Expeditions, have clouded it. In one Word, Sir, it is a Motion that must have that Effect, because it will put it out of the Power of those who have been the Authors of so much Dishonour and Disgrace to this Empire, any longer to make so bad a Use of their Influence. But, Sir, as the Motion is of an unusual Nature, I think it my Duty to make the Necessity and Expediency of it as clear to the House as it is possible.

I believe, Sir, there is scarce any body at present so little acquainted

with publick Affairs, as not to be sensible that we are now involv'd in a War, because those who have had the Management of the National Affairs for these twenty Moons past have not known how to make Peace. If they had, 'tis impossible that the Terms and Limits of the Lilliputian Trade should have remained undetermined; at least, that Branch of the West-Indian Trade, which supports and feeds all the others. But for want of Knowledge in the true Interest of their Country, the first Step to Ministerial Reputation, we have been negotiated into an unnecessary but expensive War.

Where there is a visible Advantage in protracting a Peace, or delaying a War, which is often the Case, an Administration, Sir, would be blameable, if, from an ill-tim'd Precipitancy, they should hazard that by a doubtful War, which they have a moral Assurance of obtaining by an honourable Peace. This, Sir, is the Sum of all that can be advanced for our late pacific, I may say, pusillanimous Dispositions. But, Sir, a very short Review of the Affairs of this Empire will be sufficient to convince Gentlemen, that, by delaying the Demands of Satisfaction, we increased the Difficulty of obtaining it.

I am very unwilling, Sir, to trouble the House with any thing that has been said before on this Subject, and therefore shall avoid it as much as possible. But as the Nature of the Motion, I have in my Hand, requires some short Review of the History of our Differences with Iberia; as such a Review may, perhaps, conduce to the Information of those who may be intrusted with the Conduct of future Negotiations, and as I have not the Honour to be entitled to deliver my Sentiments on this Head in another Place, I hope to meet with the Indulgence of the House.

The great Point, Sir, that from the Beginning of our Differences with Iberia (which, I think, may be traced back as far as the fifth Moon of his late Majesty's Reign) was insisted upon by the Lilliputian Nation, was, "an absolute

solute Renunciation, on the Part of that Crown, of all Claim to stop or search the Ships of this Empire on the high Seas." The Justice and Necessity of our obtaining such a Renunciation, was so fully laid down by my honourable Friend, over the way, two Sessions ago, that I shall say nothing on that Head, because I can say nothing that he did not say much better before. All I would observe is, that this great Point seems to have been either entirely unknown, or wilfully neglected, by those who have transacted our Affairs with that Crown. The Claim, Sir, of searching our Ships, under Pretence of their carrying on an illicit Trade with the *Iberian* Settlements, has been but very lately avowed by that Court. But the Practice is of so long standing as *Chorlo II.* The *Iberians*, however, in that Prince's Time, paid very dear for those few Instances of Injustice and Oppression then committed; but which our long Forbearance under them since seems to have given them almost a Title to the Practice of. In the Minority of one of their Princes, the Interests of *Iberia* were so far misunderstood by a violent but weak Woman, who was then Regent, that she issued out several *Schedulas*; authorizing the *Iberian* Subjects in *Columbia* to make Prizes of our Ships which should be found within such Distances of their Settlements. But we soon found Means of making them repent this Step, for our Merchants made Reprisals at their own Charge; the *Iberians* concerned in these Captures were treated as Pirates, and, without putting the Publick to the least Expence, that Crown was forced into a good Behaviour: The *Schedulas* were recalled, and if I am not mistaken, some of their Governors were punished, and we carried on that Trade to a Degree, that, in a short time, made us as much the Subject of the Envy of *Degulia* as we are now of its Contempt.

I have heard it asked, Sir, even within these two *Moons*, in this very House (I don't know if the same Objection was not made in another Place)

— if the *Iberians* had no Right on any account to search our Ships in those Seas, why did we not, at that time, oblige them to renounce that Claim? And it was inferred, That our not doing it then, or since, was a Proof that we looked upon it as justly founded.—Sir, I will not pretend to apologize for every Measure of that Reign; but I believe it will be found, that there were many Reasons, and those strong ones too, which might prevail with our Court, at that time, not to insist on such a Renunciation. In the first Place, Sir, till the 18th Year of *Chorlo II.* there was one continued Struggle betwixt our Court and that of *Iberia*, for opening the *Iberian* Ports in *Columbia* to a free Trade with this Empire. I cannot, Sir, bring a stronger Proof of this than by an Extract which I have in my Hand from the Instructions delivered by our Court to the *Hurgulen Ricardo Fashnaw*; sent from hence to negotiate a Treaty of Commerce with *Iberia*. I shall, Sir, take the Liberty to read to the House Part of the Twelfth, and Part of the Fifteenth Instruction.

Part of the Twelfth Instruction runs in the following Words: "That it will likewise be necessary, that our Subjects may discern that our Engagement for that Crown will be attended with some general Benefit and Advantage to Trade, in lieu of what they shall be deprived of by such our Engagement; and therefore you shall require, that we may have a free Trade into the *Idnies*, at least for such a Number of Ships as shall be agreed on; in consideration of which Liberty we will be obliged, at Seasons of the Year to be agreed on, to deliver such a Number of Negroes at set Prizes; and will likewise be obliged, in our own Ships, to deliver, in any Port of *Iberia*, their Plate or our Cargoes, in such a Manner as shall be adjusted: And without such Liberty aforesaid, of a free Trade and Commerce into those Dominions of his *Iberian* Majesty you do conclude, there can never be a stricter Alliance between us and *Iberia* than hath been

accustom'd to preserve the mutual Traffick and Commerce between the two Nations."

Part of the Fifteenth Article of that Gentleman's Instructions, Sir, runs thus: "With this and other Occasions, resuming the Discourse of the Disadvantages under which they lie in their Commerce to the *Western-Indies* by the Weakness of their Maritime Power, and the Necessity incumbent on them to provide, betimes, for some Securities towards that Navigation, lest the want of them, in some of those Accidents which now threaten the Monarchy of *Iberia*, should oblige those of the *Western-Indies* to open their Ports themselves to all Nations: Whereas that Liberty being treated by consent with us, and indulged to us alone, (tho' it were but for a certain Number of Ships) their own Rules in that Government might remain entire; and we support it with Advantage enough to ourselves, in a State to preserve the whole Monarchy upon its own Foundation; whereas without it, any of those Accidents happening, it must in all Probability dissolve."

These Authorities, Sir, I think are sufficient to prove, that our Court at that time did not think the Exclusion of all other Nations from a Right to trade with the *Iberian* Settlements absolutely necessary to the Repose of *Degulia*; a Doctrine, Sir, that of late has been very much insisted on, for what Purposes 'tis no hard Matter to judge. But, Sir, the principal Use I intend to make of these Passages is, to account for the Reasons why we did not insist on a Renunciation of their Right to search our Ships. Such a Renunciation, Sir, while we entertain'd any Hopes of our having a free Trade allowed us to their Settlements (which, 'tis plain, our Ambassador was to have principally in view) must have been unjust and unreasonable, because contrary to the Right which every Sovereign has to prevent all illicit Trade betwixt his own Subjects and those of a Foreign Power, when a Trade is free. For, give me leave to say, Sir, that no

Trade is so free, at least none in *Degulia* that I know of, betwixt any two Powers, but that some certain Commodities are specifically excepted, both from Exportation and Importation.

A This, Sir, necessarily implies a mutual Right to search. But as in the Case betwixt us and *Iberia*, there can be no Object of Search, because all Trade is prohibited; where there is no Object of Search, there can be no Right to stop and molest our Merchants under Pretence of Searching.

B From these Considerations, Sir, I think it sufficiently appears, that while we were in hopes of obtaining a Liberty to trade with the *Iberian* *Indies*, we could not insist on any such Renunciation; But why was it not insisted on afterwards, when this mutual Prohibition was stipulated, as it was by the Treaty of the 18th of *Charlo II.* and the *Columbian* Treaty? This, Sir, may be easily accounted for too. Our Court, which at that time was still standing in need of Money, found it their Interest to wink at the *Iberian* Depredations, because it gave us a Handle of making such Reprisals upon the *Iberians*, as this Crown found the Sweets of. For it appears, Sir, that our Court privately connived at our Governors abroad, and shared in the Booty. The Governors, on the other hand, Sir, made so good Use of that Connivance, that at one particular Juncture their Reprisals on the *Iberian* Settlements arose to such a Height as almost to make it a national Quarrel betwixt us and *Blesfusca*. Besides, Sir, the Depredations committed by *Iberia* at that time were but petty ones, there were not above half a dozen Instances in all, and the greatest of theirs not to be compared with the smallest of the many which our Merchants have proved at the Bar of this House.

G Having said thus much, Sir, I shall not trouble the House with a particular Detail of our Affairs with *Iberia* in the three following Reigns. Something, however, it may not be amiss to observe on that Head. In the Reign of the Emperors *Jacomo* and *Wingul*,

we find few or no Instances of the *Iberians* seizing our Ships in Time of Peace; and this last Prince, Sir, had it always in View either to make us Masters of a large Part of the *Iberian* Dominions in *Columbia*, or to oblige the Possessor, whoever he was, to allow us a free Trade with their Settlements. This, Sir, he might certainly have obtain'd had the Partition Treaty taken effect: But, Sir, the ambitious Views of *Blefusu*, which then threatened the Repoſe of *Degulia*, and his ruling Paſſion to reduce her Power, made *Iberia* a neceſſary Ally to him. For this Reason, and by the Caution which *Iberia* took to avoid what might give Offence to our Court, there was no expreſs Regulation made with regard to the mutual Interests of the two Crowns in point of Commerce, during his Reign. Every body knows what happen'd afterwards; and that the *Iberian Idnies* have ſince continued in the Hands of the preſent Prince, with whom we were at open War for about 13 *Moons*, and therefore during that time there was no room for Treaty.

Gentlemen, Sir, will not, I believe, be very forward in juſtifying the Peace of *Ultralt*, and therefore if ſuch a Renunciation as I am ſpeaking of was not at that time obtained, it will not, I hope, be brought as an Argument why it ought not to have been obtained ſince. But really, Sir, bad as that Treaty is repreſented to be, our Intereſt in the *Degulian* Trade was by no means entirely overlooked by it; for the *Columbian* Treaty, Sir, is therein confirmed, which is more than has been done in ſome Treaties made ſince by thoſe who have been loudeſt in their Cenſures. Here, Sir, give me Leave to make one general Obſervation in Defence of thoſe who made that Treaty; That it being impoſſible to foreſee that the *Iberians* would ſeize our Ships in Time of Peace, the Negotiators perhaps judg'd very right that the Confirmation of the *Columbian* Treaty was a ſufficient Security to our *Columbian* Trade. Give me leave to ſay, Sir, that Treaty, rightly underſtood, would

ſecure it. Nothing could have made our inſiſting on a Renunciation neceſſary, or indeed ſo much as expedient, but repeated Proofs on the Part of *Iberia*, that ſhe thought herſelf entitled by that Treaty to ſtop and to ſearch our Ships, a Practice which ſhe had not then pretended to avow.

There was no Neceſſity therefore of requiring her to renounce what ſhe had never claimed; but as ſhe has now claimed this Right for many Years, inſiſted on her Claim with the utmoſt degree of Inſolence, and proſecuted it not only with the Violence of War, but with Cruelties to which even War is a Stranger, it is now juſt and neceſſary that ſhe ſhould be obliged to renounce it. After the Treaty of the 9th of his late Maſteſty the *Iberian* Depredations in *Columbia* may be properly ſaid to have commenced. But what was our Method of Negotiation, Sir? We did not at once deny the Claims of the *Iberians*. We did not tell them, You have no Right upon any Account to ſtop the Ships of this Nation on the high Seas. You have no Right to ſearch them, to ſeize them, or to conſiſcate them. No, Sir, we admitted their Right in every one of theſe Reſpects; we admitted it, Sir, by the very Manner in which we treated; we admitted it by allowing the Legality of theſe Captures to be examined; we admitted it by ſuffering the Court of *Iberia* to pronounce that this Ship is a lawfuller Capture than the other was, becauſe this Ship was taken in ſuch a Latitude; this Ship was laden with ſuch and ſuch Commodities. It was in this manner, Sir, that our Rights were negotiated away, for the Conſequence of our treating in that manner was, that a great deal of Time was taken up in inquiring into Facts which ought to have been cut off by this one Sentence on our Part; "We admit of every thing you ſay to be true, yet theſe Captures are illegal." This, Sir, would have put it upon a ſhort Iſſue; we muſt then have fallen upon inquiring, not into the Intricacies of diſputed Facts, but into the Truth of a plain obvious

obvious Maxim, Sir, which if the *Iberians* had denied, they must have likewise denied our Right to a Freedom of Navigation. If they admitted it, Sir, they must have admitted all that could secure it.

But not only Debates and Negotiations, Sir, but Treaties themselves have, I am afraid, contributed not a little to making the *Iberians* imagine that they had a Right in such and such Circumstances to stop and seize our Ships. The Treaty of *Sebule*, Sir, refers to the Decision of Commissaries all the disputed Captures betwixt us and *Iberia*. This, Sir, was going a Length which we ought certainly to have avoided; because, as I observed before, it placed the Affair in Dispute betwixt us upon a false Supposition. It gave the *Iberians* an Opportunity of disputing and wrangling about every Fact, and to protract the Negotiations of the Commissaries till their Point which they had in View in that Treaty was gained, then they renewed their Depredations, and laugh'd at us.

Sir, I say nothing upon this Head, in which I am not warranted by positive Facts asserted in the Papers lying upon your Table. There, Sir, we see Remonstrances, & Memorials, given by your Ministers to the Court of *Iberia*, upon the Subject of Depredations, but not a single Word in them all of what ought to have been the chief, and even the only Subject of them, an absolute Denial of all Right claimed by the *Iberians* to search, except in their Ports and Harbours. Even the Decision of our Differences by Commissaries, which Commissaries were to reside at *Mardit*, and the Reference of the Claims of our Merchants to their Discussion, was at least adding a great Hardship to their former Losses and Sufferings, since it oblig'd them to a very expensive, troublesome, and fruitless Method of Solicitation: A Method of which the Inconveniences were rightly foreseen, and plainly foretold in the Protests of the other House, and which from the Beginning had a Prospect of better Success.

But, Sir, to come nearer to the Point: I should be glad if any Gentleman, who has a good Opinion of that Treaty, would tell us what Benefit the Interests of the Nation could have received, even tho' our Merchants had obtain'd full Satisfaction at the Court of *Mardit*, if the *Iberians* still maintain their Claim to search our Ships. A few private Merchants might have perhaps been relieved, but the Nation in general must have suffer'd by admitting a Claim, which in effect destroys the Freedom of our Navigation. The same Principle, Sir, which induc'd us to make the *Iberians* Judges of the Damages we were to receive, must have made us acquiesce if we had receiv'd none, or but very little; for in all References the Parties are oblig'd to submit to the Decision of the Judges. It is true our Commissaries were joined with those of *Iberia*, but that we see did not mend the Matter, for they could do nothing by themselves, however willing, and it was the same thing to the Sufferers as if no Commissaries from us had been there, nay much worse, because the Nation was at a considerable Expence in maintaining them to no Purpose.

Thus, Sir, I think it appears very plain, that the Treaty of *Sebule* gave us no Prospect for ending the Disputes betwixt us and *Iberia* to our Advantage, even supposing that *Iberia* had punctually fulfilled all the Engagements we enter'd into by that Treaty; because the principal Point, an absolute Renunciation on the Part of *Iberia* to her Claim of Search, was neither granted nor demanded. But our Negotiators, Sir, may say for themselves, Where was the Necessity of insisting upon the Renunciation of a Claim that never was made? The *Iberians* did not claim any such Right, why shou'd they renounce it? I think, Sir, I have heard an honourable Gentleman, over the way, say, that our obliging them to renounce it by the Convention, wou'd have been, in some measure, to have admitted it. I hope that I have said enough already to answer

fewer the former of these Objections, and my honourable Friend's Observation answers itself. But, Sir, I come now to a Period wherein that Claim was actually, in express Terms, made by the *Iberians*, in Terms equally express refused by our Minister, and yet afterwards admitted by that very Minister, though directed, by the Resolutions of both Houses of the Senate, not to admit it. This Consideration alone, Sir, is sufficient to prove the Expediency, nay the Necessity of the Motion I am to make.

In the Letter, Sir, from the *Iberian* Minister to Urg; *Knee*, we find that Court insisting positively upon a Right to search all Ships which should be found to have without Necessity (of which Necessity the *Iberians* are to judge) chang'd their Course so as to approach any of the *Iberian* Settlements.

Here the Claim, Sir, is fairly made, and our Court in a Copy of a Letter communicated to this House, as intended to be sent to the Urg; *Knee*, who was to give it to the *Iberian* Minister as the Answer of his Court to § Marquis *De la Kadre's* Letter, flatly denies it, and very rightly tells that Court, that it was a Claim unreasonable, even upon the Supposition that the Crown of *Iberia* was possessed of the Sovereignty of the *Columbian* Seas; and never would be admitted by his *Lilliputian* Majesty. Sir, I don't know whether this Letter ever was deliver'd to the Court of *Iberia*, but this House is to presume that it was, and if it was, by what means did it happen that the Convention was afterwards concluded, in direct contradiction to all that is with so much Reason asserted in it. For by the Convention, the Claim of the *Iberians* Right to search our Ships is in reality admitted, as the Decision of the Legality of the Captures is referred to the Discussion of Plenipotentiaries. Thus, Sir, we see an evident Inconsistency in our Negotiations, which can be accounted for only by one of these Suppositions: That in the intermediate Time betwixt the delivery of the Letter I have last mentioned and the Convention, they found means to persuade our Minister of the Reasonableness of their Claim; or that our Minister, to facilitate the Conclusion of the Convention, voluntarily withdrew the Objections to it.

I could, Sir, from many Facts, made

evident by the Papers upon your Table, and from many Instances proved at the Bar of your House, shew that our Ministers, whether from Ignorance or Design I shall not say, have oftner than once admitted this Claim. But I believe, what I have already said on this Head will be sufficient to convince Gentlemen that we never can obtain a Peace with *Iberia* that will satisfy this Nation, without previously obtaining an absolute Renunciation of all her Claim to search our Ships on the open Seas. Such a Renunciation must not admit of being debated on by the Ministers of either Court, or by any Mediating Power; it must be obtained previously to all other Negotiations.

I say, Sir, it must be previous to all Negotiations about a Peace, because this Nation has often had melancholy Proofs how much our Neighbours are our Superiours in all Affairs of § Cabinet. When our Interests come to be negotiated, they are given up; the Minute I hear of a Difference that is to be amicably adjusted, or a Measure that is to be deliberated betwixt us and other Powers, I immediately conclude that we must suffer by the one, and be outwitted in the other. I am sorry to say, Sir, that I have not for 20 Months past, once observed that I have been deceived in this Observation; and the Empire, Sir, has had so many repeated Proofs of unsuccessful Negotiations, that I tremble to think what may be the Consequences, should they be revived. The War, Sir, we are now engaged in cannot be prosecuted without an immense Expence, an Expence, Sir, that will require many and great Advantages to repay. The Conduct of this War, as far as we can hitherto judge, has not been such as to give either this Nation, or the rest of *Degulia* entire Satisfaction that we are in earnest; nor can I forbear to express my Apprehensions, that while our Counsels in time of War are directed by the same Persons who negotiated our Interests in time of Peace, it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to make either the one or the other believe that we are so. What must be the Consequence of that, Sir, but to create Dissatisfaction at Home, and to make us fall into utter Contempt Abroad?

But there is, Sir, yet a Method by which we may retrieve the Glory of the *Lilliputian* Name; by which we may make his Majesty the Sovereign of a great and a glorious People; and that is, by the Senate's interposing in the Management of this War. We have long tried, Sir, what can be done by Ministers; let

us now try what can be done by Senates. Let us begin with securing the great Point about which I have taken up so much of your Time. The Effects of this Conduct, Sir, will be great to the Nation: It will stifle all Suspicions that a secret Negotiation is on foot, in which this great Point is to be given up; Suspicions, which begin now to spread wide, to be entertained by great Numbers, and which may soon swell from Whispers into Clamours. It will give *Iberia* to understand that she has no longer those to deal with who gave her so many and so great Advantages in the late Negotiations, and that she is now deprived of all manner of Hopes to succeed by Chicanery, Sophistry, or ambiguous Expressions. It will, Sir, have another Effect, which is, that the rest of *Degulia* will be convinc'd that our Measures are now alter'd; such of them as, incline to be our Enemies will take care how they engage rashly in the present Quarrel; and they, if there are any such, who are really our Friends, will be encouraged to stand by us, and perhaps to join in forcing *Iberia* to do us Justice. There is indeed one, and but one, Way by which the Intention of the present Motion can be defeated, and that is, by a weak pusillanimous Management of the War. But the Senate, Sir, may enquire into Mismanagements; if there shall be any in this War, they cannot be imputed to Fortune but to Choice or Ignorance, and whatever the Event may be, it cannot be more ruinous than that of our Negotiations. No Peace, Sir, to which this is a Preliminary, can be bad; and no Peace by which it is given up, or left even doubtful, can be good. This, Sir, is our All, it is worthy the Care of a *Lilliputian* Senate, and a *Lilliputian* Senate, Sir, has a Right to advise his Majesty, and to direct and controul a Ministry, at least to punish them, if they should injure their Country.

I have but one thing more, Sir, to add, which is, that our agreeing to the Motion I have in my Hand will be very much to the Honour of his Majesty, who, we are all sensible, will never put the Advice of a Minister into the Balance with that of a Senate. Our agreeing to this Motion, Sir, will prove that his Majesty is not, as former Emperors have been, under any Influence of his Ministry, since the Senate has now thought fit to interpose, and to take the Management of this great Affair, in some measure, out of the Hands of the Ministry.

Give me leave, Sir, only to add one thing more: The Motion I am now to

make is built upon the very Words of his Majesty's Speech the first Day of the Session. In the very first Sentence of that Speech, Sir, we have his Majesty telling us that he has called us together sooner than has been usual of late Years, that he might have the immediate Advice and Assistance of his Senate at this critical and important Juncture. It is our Duty, Sir, to render our Advice to the Crown upon this Declaration from the Throne, and if any Gentleman can think of any Advice of greater Importance than the Motion I have in my Hand, I shall readily agree to it. The Motion I have to make, Sir, is,

That a humble Address be presented to his Majesty, as a dutiful Return to his gracious Desire of the Advice of his Parliament at this critical and important Juncture; and as a farther Testimony of our firm Resolution vigorously to support his Majesty in the Prosecution of the War against Iberia, humbly to beseech his Majesty never to admit of any Treaty of Peace with that Crown, unless the Acknowledgement of our natural and undoubted Right to navigate in the Columbian Seas to and from any Part of his Majesty's Dominions, without being seized, searched, visited, or stopped, under any Pretence whatsoever, shall have been first obtained as a Preliminary thereto.

He was answered by the Prime Minister, to the following Effect:

S I R,
IF the hon. Gentleman knew with what Indifference the Motion, which he has taken so much Pains to introduce, has been heard on *this side of the House*; if he knew what Willingness it will be agreed to, I believe by all present, he would not have given himself the Trouble to recommend it so strongly as he has done. The hon. Gentleman's Speech, Sir, wants nothing of an Impeachment but the necessary Forms; it has all the Air of one, and, were the House convinced of the Truth and Justice of the Facts he has advanced, it might, for ought I know, have all the Effect.

I will not affect, Sir, to say that I am unconcerned in the Charge the hon. Gentleman has thrown out; I know, Sir, that it is levelled at me, and that it is designed to render me unpopular. The hon. Gentleman, at the same time, knows that this is a Motion against which nothing can be objected, and that its coming from that Quarter will give it an Air as if it was a thing disagreeable to the Ministry, but that they were forced to let it pass, because they could not tell how to oppose it.

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it. And thus the Party will have a fair Opportunity of magnifying their own Zeal without Doors for the Interests of the Nation, and of boasting how artfully they have ensnared the Minister. Had the Minister, Sir, as much Power and Influence in this House, and as strong Inclinations to a bad use of that Power, as the hon. Gentleman and his Friends suppose him to have, the Tendency of this Motion, Sir, would be a sufficient Inducement to him to throw it out. But Attacks of that kind, Sir, are no new thing to me; and the hon. Gentleman is mistaken if he imagines that I feel any Pain from his Motion. No, Sir, the Attempt is rather to be despised than dreaded. There is nothing to be inferred from it but that the hon. Gentleman and his Friends have a mind to take a little Diversion, and have singled me out as the Deer for the Sport of the Day. But they may find, Sir, that I am not so easily hunted down as they imagine. I have lived long enough in the World, Sir, to know that the Safety of a Minister lies in his having the Approbation of this House. Former Ministers, Sir, neglected this, and therefore they fell; I have always made it my first Study to obtain it, and therefore I hope to stand.

Having said this much, Sir, which I could not avoid saying, considering the Tendency of the hon. Gentleman's Speech, I shall now spend a little time in exposing the Arguments he made use of to introduce his Motion. For, tho' I am not at all against the Motion, yet the Reasons upon which the hon. Gentleman has founded it appear to me very insufficient. In the first Place, Sir, he took great Pains to magnify the Importance of his Motion. For my own part, Sir, I don't think that it is of the least Consequence whether we agree to it or not. My Reason for saying so, Sir, is because there is nothing in this Motion which has not in effect been in every Address you have made upon this Subject, and in every Answer his Majesty has given to these Addresses. In the Resolutions you came to immediately after the Merchants had been examined at the Bar of this House, the *Lilliputian* Right of a free Navigation to and from our own Colonies is as strongly asserted as Words could express it. In his Majesty's Answer to your Address on that Occasion, he expressly gives you the very Answer which we may expect to have upon this Address. This is the Substance of that Address, and this our Negotiators have in all their Conduct with the Court of *Iberia* had principally in view. Give me leave, Sir, to ask of the hon. Gentleman, or any of

his Friends, why we are now at War? Is it not because the *Iberians* have presumed to set up a Claim that we will not admit? Is it not because we apprehend that their searching our Ships is contrary to Treaty, and that the Losses our Merchants have sustained have been injurious to the Honour as well as Interest of this Empire? Has any single thing been advanced by the hon. Gentleman, as it relates to this Motion, which is not already said in the very Declaration of War which his Friends have been often heard to approve of? Is one Sentence of all he has said, that is not in the Declaration of War, anything to the present Purpose?

The hon. Gentleman, Sir, took great pains to prove that in the Time of *Charles II.* the *Iberians* were very ill treated by our Court; for that, Sir, is the Sum of all he has said upon that Head. I hope, Sir, we shall neither follow the Maxims, nor imitate the Practices of that Reign. There was, Sir, at the time, which the hon. Gentleman mentioned, a perpetual Juggle betwixt the Court here and their Governors abroad; the one play'd to the other's Hand, and the whole was no other than a mean Combination to support and maintain a Crew of Pyrates. The hon. Gentleman is mistaken if he thinks that the Differences betwixt the two Courts in that Reign proceeded upon the same Grounds they do now. At that time, Sir, our Pirates, actually in time of Peace, invaded and plunder'd the *Iberian* Settlements; and that Court very justly endeavour'd to suppress them. At present, Sir, our Differences are founded upon a Right which we claim of sailing as near their Coasts as we please, without being liable to be stopped or searched. Give me leave to say, Sir, that the hon. Gentleman will never be able to produce one Instance before the present Reign of a Complaint that ever was made on the Part of *Great Lilliput* because the *Iberians* stopped and search'd our Ships on their Coasts; and I will venture to say farther, Sir, that had it not been that the *Iberians* made a bad Use of that Power, by confiscating those that were not concern'd in an illicit Trade, we never should have heard it questioned. All that can be said, Sir, is that the Danger of their confiscating without Cause, is greater than the Injustice of denying them a Right to search when they have Suspicions of an illicit Trade. The Resolutions, Sir, which both Houses have already come to, go farther; there we see that not only to confiscate our Ships is against Treaties, and against the Law of Nations, but even

to stop and search them, be the Grounds of Suspicion that they are carrying on an illicit Trade ever so strong. Therefore, Sir, the Point of Time from which our Government was to begin their Endeavours to bring *Iberia* to renounce that Claim, is after it was proved to the Satisfaction of this House that she had made a bad Use of that Right which she pretended to have. Sir, I will be bold to say that this has been as much the Care of our Ministry since that Time commenced, as it was possible in the Circumstances we were in, by not having any other Power in *Degulia* to support us in our Demands, tho' for the security of their Trade they were equally interested with us, to insist upon such a Renunciation. The hon. Gentleman himself mentioned a strong Proof of what I advance, in the Letter transmitted from our Court to the *Urg*; *Knee* to be given in by him as an Answer to the Letter of Don *Kadre*. The hon. Gentleman endeavoured indeed to give a very odd Turn to that Letter. How comes it, said he, that this Claim of the *Iberians*, after it was so absolutely denied by our Minister, was afterwards by the same Minister admitted at the signing of the Convention? Sir, I peremptorily assert it was not admitted of by the Convention: By the Convention indeed we referred to Plenipotentiaries to decide the Rights of our Navigation as settled by all the Treaties subsisting betwixt us and *Iberia*; and we acted very wisely in so doing; but by the Convention we did not give up one Right which we had claimed before, or have claimed since. Nay, Sir, it evidently appears that it never was the Intention of the Ministry to do so; because as soon as the Plenipotentiaries had met, our Minister demanded, in the strongest Terms, the very Thing which is contained in this Motion. By his Declaration then made, he insisted not upon the Affair of the *Pacific Sea*, but upon this great Point which the hon. Gentleman has magnified so much. He insisted in his Declaration at *Mardit*, not only upon 'that Prince's executing without farther delay the Engagements he entered into by the Convention, but likewise, that he should renounce the Right he pretends to of searching the *Lilliputian Ships* in the *West Indian Seas*.' With this remarkable Demand likewise, that this Renunciation shall be inserted in the new Treaty to be made betwixt the two Crowns. At the same time declaring it these Preliminaries were not accepted of, he and his Colleague would be obliged to break off all Conferences,

'and to retire from that Court.' Thus, Sir, we see that the Government has been before hand with the hon. Gentleman in his Zeal for the Commerce and Navigation of this Empire; and that they have done the very thing which by this Motion is only proposed to be done.

What Effect, Sir, had this Declaration? I'll tell you, Sir, the *Iberian* Court would not hear of a Renunciation, and the Consequence was, our Minister, according to his Orders, left that Court. And upon this, Sir, the best, the most justifiable, and the wisest Measure that remain'd to be taken, was taken: An Edict was issued to permit the Subjects of *Lilliput* to make Reprizals upon the Enemy. The *Iberians*, on the other hand, publish a like Edict; they fill all the Courts of *Degulia* with their Complaints and Manifestoes. The two principal Points on which they insist are; First, that we have no Right to carry on an illicit Trade upon their Coasts without being subject to be visited and searched; Secondly, that the Divisions and Animosities in this Empire are so great that it is next to impossible that Matters could be made up without a War. The Court of *Iberia*, Sir, seems to think that the Faction here gives Law to the Government, and that it would therefore be in vain to treat any longer, because they are resolved to force his Majesty into a War at all Events, even tho' their own Terms were granted. I am sorry, Sir, that any Number of *Lilliputian* Subjects should by their Behaviour give foreign Courts Reason for entertaining such Thoughts. But, Sir, the Enemies of the Empire may be deceived in the Hopes which they build upon our Divisions; they imagine, it seems, that if a War were enter'd into, those Gentlemen who are so loud in their Cries for it, would be the first to distress his Majesty by opposing the necessary Supplies for carrying it on.

The Remainder of this Speech, and this Account of Proceedings and Debates to be continued in our next.

In the beginning of the Debate on the Emperor's Speech (p. 279.) we omitted an Observation of Mr *Gulliver's*, viz. *It may not be unnecessary to observe, that as the Time of the Session drew near it was generally reported, that those Members who had seceded from the House the Session before, upon Account of the Contention, did not design to attend any more. However, they all came and took their Seats again, and made as full a House as had been known.*

As we extracted from the *Gazetteer* (see p. 56 to 60) a State of the Arguments for and against the Bill to limit the Number of Place-Men in the House of Commons, and having not yet found a Counter-State of that Affair in the public Papers on the other Side as promised, our Readers might justly think us partial, if we did not insert the Speeches, which are come to our Hands, in behalf of that Bill.

The Speech of the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount G—GE, for the Place Bill.

S I R,

AS the noble Member that spoke last, seems so much displeased with the Reflections thrown, as he thinks, upon the Officers of the Army and Placemen, by those that have already spoke in this Debate, as Persons bilas'd by their Employments; I shall therefore, to oblige him, begin by saying that, to be sure, they are all Men of great Honour, great Probity, and always vote according to their Consciences.

I shall now endeavour to answer the Objections made to this Bill, by the hon. Gentleman that spoke immediately before. And hope he will pardon me, if I say he has not given one Reason, that can convince any unprejudic'd Person, that a Bill for the Limitation of Places in the House of Commons is not necessary.

As I have always voted for both Place and Pension Bills; so I hope, whatever I shall say in support of the Question will not be imputed to a Spirit of Contradiction, or that I mean any Reflection on any one whomsoever: But shall beg Indulgence of the House for a few Minutes, to shew the Danger that may attend this Nation, if ever there should be an influenced House of Commons, the Probability of its soon being so, and the Necessity to find out, if possible, a Remedy to prevent it.

No Body, Sir, will deny that, in former Parliaments, this House has been filled with mercenary Wretches, who sold their Birth-rights, and from being born free, became Slaves to their Purchasers; and, if it cannot be denied that former Parliaments have been corrupted, future ones may; and therefore it is the Duty of a good Parliament to provide Laws, if possible, to prevent what must sap the Foundation of our Liberties, and destroy the very Being and Intent of Parliaments.

To tell the Gentlemen of this House of Commons, that a large Number of Places may not create an Influence, would be to impose upon their Understanding, particularly when the Members hold them no longer than they vote according to the Dictates of the Minister. No, Sir, Gen-

tlemen know, that to receive from 500 £ to 2 or 3000 £ per Ann, must be a Bias over Members Votes, unless in a Parliament of equal Virtue with this; and, if as many Places remain to be disposed of amongst the Members in future Parliaments, as there are now, with the pecuniary Influence that might also be added, what may not be the Consequence, if ever England has the Misfortune to have a bad King?

Then, Sir, if there be a wicked and ambitious Minister, the Distributer of Corruption, he might raise himself a Faction, that would screen and support him and his destructive Measures, to the Ruin of their Country: For no Controul on his Actions, or Justice on himself for his Crimes could be hoped for, when those that were to be his Judges, were Partakers of his Boory, and shared with him the Spoils of their Country.—Parliaments then, Sir, would only be summoned to grant Money; but its Misapplication could never be made out, or any Redress of Grievances expected, when every Light, or Proof, that might be called for, would be sure to meet a Negative.

What Difference would there be (as to any Advantages the Nation could reap by it) between a Parliament of Great Britain and those of France, if the Members of a British Parliament, by selling themselves for the Lucre of their Places, became equally subservient to the despotick Will and Pleasure of the Prince on the Throne? We then should be told here, as they are there, in Answer to all Attempts of Advice or Remonstrances to the Crown for the Good of the People, *Sic volo, sic jubeo, stat pro ratione voluntas*.

If ever, Sir, there should be such a Parliament as I have been mentioning, as there surely must be sooner or later, if Court Influence is to prevail in it, what then becomes of all our boasted Liberty, all those valuable Privileges, that were supported at the Expence of so much Blood and Treasure?

Tho' I must own, were we always sure of as good and gracious a King on the Throne as we are blest with at present, or that his Successors would equal the present Heir apparent, who, by the many princely Virtues and Qualifications he is endowed with, presages the Happiness we may expect one Day or other to enjoy under his Reign, there would be no fear of our Constitution being endangered. But as our Liberties may not always be as secure as at this happy Juncture, this Bill is to prevent, in future Times, those Influences, that may be their Ruin. And

And I will venture to say, there never was a Bill more wished for by the People of England in general, than this; they well know how far Corruption has and may hurt this Nation, nor are they ignorant how much larger Number of Placemen there is in this House of Commons, than ever was in any former, nor what it cost the Nation to support them, and that it is still increasing. Not but that I am persuaded, they are as thoroughly convinced as I, and every Gentleman that hears me, that *Places have no Influence in this House of Commons.*

The Nature of this Bill is so well understood, and has been so well explained, by the Gentleman that moved for Leave to bring it in, that I need say very little upon that Point; it being no Ways intended, if it comes into the Committee, but that People of Merit may have Seats in this House, and enjoy the Offices of State, Treasury, Admiralty, Board of Trade, and what other Places the Committee may judge necessary to have the Blanks in the Bill filled up with.

I will now take Notice of the two chief Objections made by the hon. Gentleman against this Bill. As to the first, where he says, that preventing the Places being disposed of amongst the Members of the House of Commons, would be throwing them into the House of Lords, and thereby make that House too powerful; it can have no Foundation from what fell from the Gentlemen that moved for Leave to bring in the Bill; for they proposed that above 100 of the great Places should remain in the House of Commons as at present; and therefore, those that make up the 200 now in the House, intended to be excluded by this Bill, would be such as none of the Lords would accept of.

As to his second Objection, that it is a Hardship that a Gentleman who, thro' his Merit, might be preferred by the Crown to a Place excepted by this Bill should be debarred the Service he might do his Country in Parliament, when by the Laws now in being, after his accepting the Place, he is to be re-chosen before he can sit; I Answer first, that there is nothing new in the Legislature deciding by Law, who is proper or not proper to sit in the House of Commons; for let a Man be worth a Million of Money, unless he has 300 l. a Year in Land, or issuing out of Lands, he is debarred a Seat in this House; which, considering the great Property and Merit he might be Master of, may be thought a Hardship.

The same Hardships may be complained of by the Commissioners of the Cu-

stoms and Excise, as well as several other Officers who hold Places, and by Law are debarred a Seat in this House; and as the Fear of Influence was the Occasion of those Exceptions, why may it not be as reasonable now for the Parliament, for the same Cause, to pass a Bill to prevent a House of Commons being filled with a much larger Number of Placemen, than were ever heard of in former Times?

And as to the second Part of this Objection, I can only add, that the Legislature which enacted, that a Member who accepted of a Place, should be re-chosen, to be sure, meant well, and, by the by, shews that it thought a Place might influence the Member that accepted it, and therefore judged it not fit he should any longer sit in the House, unless those who had formerly entrusted him to represent them, and were supposed best to know his Honour and Integrity, could rely on him afterwards.

But alas, Sir, how far does this answer the Intent, when most of the Placemen may be chose for Boroughs they never saw, and where their Names, till the Time of the Election, were never heard of by their Electors, or else for such venal Boroughs, that would prefer a Placeman, thinking he would be best able to bribe them?

I shall beg Leave, in a very few Words, to give one farther Reason why this Bill is even more necessary at present, than in former Times, and that is, because Parliaments are chosen for 7 Years; and, I think, I may draw my Argument from an Observation I have made on a Policy used in the military Governments abroad, which may equally serve for the present Question.

There, whenever a Prince garisons a fortified Town, whose only Security in it is the Troops he has placed there, he never entrusts them to stay above 2 or 3 Years at farthest, well knowing the Danger that might ensue, if they and the Towns-men should grow too intimate: So, Sir, a Parliament, that is designed as a Guard to the Liberty of the People, against any Encroachments of the Crown, is much more liable to be corrupted when chosen for 7 Years, than it could have been, as formerly, when annual, or but for 3 Years. For in that Length of Time, the Crown may find Ways of being more intimate with its Parliament, than consists with the Safety of the People.

I shall add but one Reason more, why I shall be for this Bill, and that is, because I am required by my Constituents, who, I think, have a Right to direct those that

repre-

represent them; and, as they themselves are above being corrupted, so no wonder they should wish to see a Bill pass, that they hope may prevent Corruption; And I am not ashamed to own, that the Instructions I have in my Pocket will weigh with me, and don't in the least doubt but that these Gentlemen, who oppose this Bill, will find the Weight of theirs in their Pockets.

If a Bill of this Nature is never to pass I will frettel,—That as under the Shew and Mask of Religion, the most wicked Things have been executed, so under the specious Name of Parliament, no longer the Guardian of the People but a Ministerial Tool, England will be enslaved.

*The Speech of the Right Hon. the L.—d
F.—G.—GE, against the Bill for
Registering of Seamen.*

S I R,

I HAVE attended to the reading of this Bill, and am confident, that did the Gentlemen, who brought it in, see the Consequences of it in the same Light as I do, and indeed almost every Body, that ever I heard speak of it, they never would have done it.

The Bill is no more than almost an exact Copy of the Ordinances for the Sea Service, made use of in a neighbouring Kingdom, without considering the different Effects of its Operation in a free Country and an arbitrary one.

I have often been in France; and by my Acquaintance there, with those who are at the Head of Marine Affairs, had Opportunity of making myself thoroughly Master of one of the finest regulated Plans for an arbitrary Country; which is, their Method of registering their Seamen and manning their Fleets; and tho' no Man there is to register himself, as prescribed by this Bill, or is ever impress'd, yet, if at any Time the King of France gives his Orders to have his Fleet mann'd, in six Weeks Time, with 20 or 30,000 Seamen, 'tis performed to § very Day: But this proceeds from the good Usage and Encouragement the Sailors meet with there.

As to the Bill before us, give me Leave to say, it is the most flagrant barefac'd Attempt upon the Liberties of his Majesty's Subjects throughout all his DOMINIONS, that ever was brought into Parliament: But I shall speak of it only as it relates to England.

Where, in the first Place, it is not only to enslave, for the best Part of their Lives, upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand free-born Subjects, and to invest the CROWN with an absolute Power over

them; but also, thereby to give the Crown a farther Power of influencing of the Elections throughout England: Both which Points, besides the distressing of all Trade, which must ruin the Nation, I shall endeavour to make out from the Bill.

To prove that the Scope of this Bill is to enslave such a Number of his Majesty's free-born Subjects, 'twill be sufficient to quote the very Words of it, which set forth, That all Seamen, Fishermen, Lightermen, Bargemen, Keelmen, Boatmen, Trowmen, Watermen, and ALL OTHER his Majesty's Subjects within the Kingdom of Great Britain, &c. who get their Livelihood by going to Sea, or by following any Business upon the Water, being, as I suppose is intended by this Bill, of the Age of 13 Years or upwards, but under the Age of 40, shall be registered, in Pursuance of this ACT, and obliged to serve his Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors, in the Royal Navy, when, and as they respectively shall be summoned or wanted thereto, by the respective Officers appointed and to be appointed, by Virtue, and in Pursuance of this Act.

Not satisfied, Sir, with the Arbitrariness of this Clause, the Bill goes on farther, and says, That if any Person required, or liable to be registered, in Pursuance, or within the Meaning of this Act, shall neglect or refuse to be registered accordingly, within the Times herein after limited; every Person so offending shall be punished with DEATH (being the Punishment, I suppose, intended by this Bill) so that these poor People are to be hanged, if they do not come of their own accord to be enrolled Slaves.

Now, Sir, I would defy even Kouli Kan to send a more arbitrary Mandate to any of his conquered Countries, than this Bill would be, if pass'd into a Law. But let us lay aside the enslaving Part, and consider the Consequences that would arise from the Bill.

In the first Place, all our Seafaring Men, who are naturally of a roving Disposition, will, when under so severe a Bondage, let no Opportunity escape them of running away from these Officers, and of taking Refuge in foreign Countries, where there are no Laws to confine them to an involuntary Service.

In the next Place, it would effectually destroy all future Nurseries of Seamen; for what Parents will bind out their Children to sea-faring People, or to those who follow any Business on the Water, when they know it is the infallible Means to enslave them for the best Part of their Lives,

Lives, and, possibly, to deprive themselves of Support from their Children, should they want it in their old Age?

By these Means, and the Restraints likewise, by this Bill laid on Merchant Ships being fitted out, not only the greatest Part of our foreign Trade might be lost; but also all our inland Trade on navigable Rivers must suffer from the same Reasons. And,

In Time of War, I dare say, no Merchant Ships would be mann'd, without the Owners first bribing one of these new-appointed Officers: Nor would any one of these poor *enregistered Slaves* ever be able to obtain Leave to go any Voyage for the Support of themselves and Families, without first paying a Gratuity; the Bill saying, they are not to move from their Places of Residence, without Leave of their Officers.

But now, Sir, let us consider what a Set of Officers, (the chief of whom, I suppose, will be brought into Parliament to add to the Number of Placemen) are to be dispersed throughout every County in England, as well as in the several Districts of each County, who would be as absolute there as any of the *Grand Signior's Beshaws*; and then see, whether this will not make out my second Objection to this Bill, *viz.* the Influence they must have on Elections. For,

The Bill says, That all the Dominions of the Crown of Great Britain shall be divided and distinguished into different and distinct Divisions, and that each of the said Divisions shall be subdivided into so many inferior or subordinate Districts, as the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, or Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, by Instruments or Writing under the Seal of the Office of Admiralty, shall respectively order and appoint. This, Sir, confirms what I said, as to the Number of Officers that would be dispersed throughout the Kingdom.

Now, Sir, I shall shew you from the Bill, under whose Command they would have been; it being therein declared, That the several Officers to be appointed as aforesaid, shall from Time to Time, and at all Times, be subject to the Government, Direction, Superintendency, and Controul of the Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners for executing the said Office; and that it shall be lawful for them, at all Times, to nominate, appoint, remove, displace, and substitute such Officers and Servants, as shall, to them, seem necessary and expedient.

This, Sir, plainly proves, that the

Admiralty must have & absolute Command over the Officers designed to controul these poor *enregistered Slaves*; and as nobody can deny, but that the Minister, or at least the Crown, has the entire Command of the Admiralty, of Consequence the Crown would have the Power to influence most of the Elections in England, by causing those who are *enregistered*, and have Votes for any County or Borough, to be either sent abroad or kept at home, as may best serve its Purposes. By what I have said, I think I have clearly demonstrated the Power this Bill gives the Crown over all the Elections in England.

The Bill, indeed, says, that these Officers shall always select and make Choice of those, who, from Testimonials and Certificates, shall appear to have been longest out of the said Service: But what Penalty does the Bill fix on the Officer, if he does not? Why, none at all. But,

Suppose there was a Penalty, — what would it signify? Would not the Officer easily avoid it, and for the sake of a Gratuity, or with a View to Elections, let them stay at home, whose Turn it was to go abroad, under the Pretence of being sick or lame? The Truth of which, if enquired into, would always be confirmed by the Persons favoured. Thus he would be screen'd, from the Necessity he should lie under of sending his Quota of Men, by supplying the Deficiency of these occasional sick and lame Men, from among such as were not in Turn to go into the Service. And then, Sir, every Man who had a Vote, or who he knew would give it contrary to his Directions, would certainly not be forgot to be sent out of the Way.

I have taken the Liberty of troubling this House with only two Objections to this Bill; but were it not for trespassing too much upon their Patience, I could point them out twenty others; tho' what I have already observed, is more than sufficient to determine me against & committing of a Bill, the Basis of which is the Slavery of *free-born Subjects*.

N. B. As our Readers may desire to see what could be said for so extraordinary a Bill, in Answer to the above Speech, we hope next Month to gratify their Curiosity.

Common Sense, June 7. N^o 174.

H Political Extracts from The Institution of a Prince. (See p. 54.)

THE Author, speaking of the Character of Royalty, and the Duty of a Prince, hath the following Sentiments:

A

A Prince truly deserving to govern, is the most valuable Present which Heaven can make to the World.

On the other side, Princes are rarely instructed in their Duty; they give themselves up to the Pleasure of governing, without informing themselves of the just Bounds of their Authority. Pride, the secret Poison of Sovereign Power, hinders them from seeking good Counsel, or from following it when it is given them: They adopt the Errors of those who flatter them; they grow indifferent towards Truth, or perhaps look upon it as their Enemy; they prefer the Tinsel and outward Shew of Royalty, to the true and solid Grandeur thereof: Thus they sink under the Majesty of the august Place they fill, and shew nothing but the external Trappings which belong to it: They live and die without knowing the original Design or lawful Use of their Power; they are Strangers, their whole Lives, both to their own Dominions and their own People, of whose Wants they are ignorant, whose Good they neglect, whose Complaints they despise, and, being occupied only with themselves and their own private Interests, neglect all other Duties.

The Author cites a Passage of *Julius Vopiscus*, in his Life of the Emperor *Aurelian*, concerning those Causes which render Kings bad, *viz.* too much Liberty, dishonest Favourites, foolish and infamous Courtiers, and an Ignorance of publick Affairs.

To be a Sovereign, is to belong to the People or to the Commonwealth. He that is born to govern, is born for others; for no Man has a Right to command others but for their Good (*who would expect such Sentiments from a French Author and a Priest?*) It is the Basis of a Prince's Establishment not to belong to himself; the Character of their Grandeur consists in belonging to the People. We may say of them as of all great Luminaries which are placed on high, that they may give Light to all Things. It is doing them an Injury to confine them within the narrow Bounds of their own Personal Interest; they sink into the Obscurity of a private Condition whenever they extend their Views to any Thing less than the universal Good of the State; they must defend the Weak from Oppression; they must find out Virtue and Merit, and draw it out of those Obscurities where Providence hath sometimes placed it, and punish the Pride and Injustice of the Great and Powerful.

If a Prince will look into the Principles

of his Elevation, he will find, that his Grandeur is no Part of himself; that it is only an external Thing lent to him; that he hath not the Property of it within himself: He will find out, that the higher he is rais'd above other Men, the less does that Elevation belong to him; because he hath nothing he can call his own, but what is natural to other Men: He will know, that Royalty is a Condition foreign to him, and that he must be greatly deceived, if he should make a Judgment of himself, by what is separated from him. These Reflections will produce others: He will know, that Royalty can give a Man no Advantage either of Mind or Body; that it is not the same Thing as Merit; that it is not always accompanied with Virtue and Wisdom; that it mends no Faults: On the contrary, it serves often to multiply them, and exposes them to the Eyes of the Publick; and that this Grandeur, which raises him above all Men, brings him below great Numbers of them, when he hath nothing great but his Power.

A Prince sometimes carries an affected and stately Out-side, to cover a poor and miserable Mind within: This false Apparatus may serve to deceive himself, but deceives nobody else. Whoever is worthy to rule should always bear in Mind that Maxim of *Alexander Severus*, one of the greatest of the Roman Emperors, *Imperium in Virtute esse*. Virtue and Merit give Dignity to Sovereigns. Princes are often too full of their Grandeur, they never lay aside the Air of Command, they never descend from the Throne. These haughty Manners shut up the Heart, and confine the Thoughts. Where there is no Liberty, there can be no Confidence; and when a wise and disinterested Man is kept in Awe, he may be apt to think that he is looked upon as a Lacquey, not as a Friend. Princes are sometimes better pleas'd with a Man that they can treat as ill as they please, than with a generous sensible Man who cannot bear ill Usage: They are offended at the Delicacy of the last, which they mistake for Pride. To cringe and consent to every Thing they like, they continue to be Obedience: They are offended at a contrary Disposition, not knowing that it proceeds from Virtue. Can those have Friends who do not love others, or do they deserve to have any? It is more for Want of Friendship, that Princes cannot have Friends, than because they are not to be found. When they have no Views but to their own private Interest, they deserve to be serv'd by none but those that imitate them.

Prince

Princes rarely come at Truth, because they do not seek it with Care. Those about them conspire to hide it from them, because their Interest lies in their Mistakes, and they are combined with those who find their Profit in blinding their Eyes, or that they are afraid of trusting a Secret to his Prudence, upon which they cannot rely; these last Considerations restrain the Tongues of Men of Sense. Thus Princes rarely hear any Thing profitable right, or salutary: All the Ideas which are presented to them are false, God and Evil change their Names in their Presence, the most seducing Discourses are fortified with the most seducing Examples, all the Avenues leading to Truth are shut up, the Prince contributes to deceiving himself, and others are obliged to leave him in his Error.

How should a Prince, who consults none but his Ministers and Courtiers, avoid those Snares laid for him by a Kind of Conspiracy of those in the first Employments, who are obliged to keep Terms with one another, in order to conceal from him what he ought to know. In Spight of their private Jealousies, their secret Hatreds, and little Interest, they will unite to engross Affairs, and confine all Favours to themselves; so that they keep him a Kind of Prisoner within that narrow Circle where they have enclosed him.

That Princes may not be deceiv'd in the Choice of Friends, the Author gives the Character of one, *viz.* He will not ask, or make Pretensions for himself, his Family, nay, not for his Friends. Favour will not change him, the Confidence which the Prince places in him will leave him just the same Man it found him, nor will he endeavour to preserve that Favour by any other Methods than that by which he merited it at first.

From *Common Sense*, June 14. N^o 175.

To the Author of *COMMON SENSE*.

I Have often wonder'd how Men that pretend to pass for good Husbands, good Fathers, and good Neighbours, should become the Tools of a wicked Minister:—I think it cannot be accounted for; but either by a corrupt Heart, or the Want of Common Sense.

While I was thinking of this, I met with a Letter, written by Sir *Richard Steele* to the Lord Treasurer *Oxford*, which I here send you, and beg you will publish it, for the Use of our present Set of Placemen.

To the Right Hon. the Lord High Treasurer of GREAT BRITAIN.

Bloomsbury-Square, June 4. 1713.

My Lord,

A I Presume to give your Lordship this Trouble, to acquaint you, & having an Ambition to serve in the ensuing Parliament, I humbly desire your Lordship will please to accept of my Resignation of my Office as Commissioner of the Stamp Revenue.

B I should have done this sooner, but that I heard the Commission was passing without my Name in it, and I would not be guilty of the Arrogance of resigning what I could not hold: But having heard this since contradicted, I am oblig'd to give it up, as with great Humility I do by this present Writing. Give me Leave, on this

C Occasion, to say something as to my late Conduct, with relation to the late Men in Power, and to assure you whatever I have done, said or writ, has proceeded from no other Motive, but the Love of what I think Truth. For, merely as to my own Affairs, I could not with any Man in the Administration rather than yourself, who

D favour those that become your Dependents, with a greater Liberality of Heart than any Man I have ever before observ'd. When I had the Honour of a short Conversation with you, you were pleas'd not only to signify to me, that I should remain in this Office, but to add, that if I

E would name to you one of more Value, which would be more commodious to me, you would favour me in it. I am going out of any particular Dependence on your Lordship, and will tell you, with the Freedom of an indifferent Man, that it is impossible for any Man, who thinks, and has any publick Spirit, not to tremble at

F seeing his Country in its present Circumstances in the Hands of so daring a Genius as yours. If Incidents should arise that should place your own Safety, and what ambitious Men call Greatness, in a Balance against the general Good, our All depends upon your Choice under such a

G Temptation. You have my hearty and fervent Prayers to Heaven, to avert all such Dangers from you. I thank your Lordship for the Regard and Distinction which you have at sundry Times shew'd me, and wish you, while you study your Country's Safety, all Happiness and Prosperity. Share, my Lord, your good

H Fortune with whom you will, while it lasts, you will want no Friends; but if any adverse Day happens to you, and I live to see it, you will find I think myself oblig'd to be your Friend and Advocate. This is talking in a strange Dialect from a private

Man to the First of a Nation; but to desire only a little, exalts a Man's Condition to a Level with those who want a great Deal. But I beg your Lordship's Pardon, and am with great Respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient
and most humble Servant,
RICHARD STEELE.

The Craftsman, June 14. N^o 723.

THE Word Government signifies a good Order and Command exercised by Few for the Service and Protection of the Whole. By Governors I do not mean the simple and individual Person of the Prince or first Rulers in his or their Natural Capacity, but branched out into Ministers, with all the luxuriant Excrescences call'd Placemen, with their subordinate Ramifications and Twigs of Office. The first Ruler and his immediate Ministers are obliged in Honour and Conscience, without Regard to Affinity or private Views, to depure the Management of public Affairs to such Men under them, whose Character for Prudence, Honour and Integrity, has render'd them exemplary in private Life. I conceive, farther, that the high Employments ought to be kept free and independent of each other, and that a Chancellor, Treasurer, General, Admiral, Secretary, ought to act separately and distinctly, and that no one ought to have a Preeminence over the rest, unless what Wisdom and Experience may give in a Council of State, which will not often happen where the Places are fill'd with Men of the greatest Abilities. Were we to scrutinize into the Conduct of a Minister who would advance his Authority in prejudice to that Equilibrium which ought to be preserv'd amongst Counsellors, it may perhaps appear that he doth not advance his own Authority so much as he debases that of others. For allowing his Endeavours to be crown'd with Success, will he be left a free Agent? Or, should it be possible for him to repent, and have it in his Inclinations to do good, which is absurd to suppose, can he have it in his Power? He may indeed borrow Power from his Master to oppress, and mislead him into arbitrary Measures; but let Destruction threaten in any Shape, dare he dispute against absolute Commands? Durst a Wolsey or a Mazurine provoke the Anger of their Monarch by offering displeasing Counsels? Where would be the Man of Character, the high Officers of State, to aid and animate, to remonstrate and enforce? I have been more immediately led into these Thoughts. (says M. D'anvers) by reading over some French Memoirs, written at the beginning of the last Century,

relating to the Catastrophe of that Creature of Power the Duke D'Ancre [See Vol. v. p. 723], but particularly a Letter written by the Duke of Epernon to Lewis the 13th, a little before the other's Exit.

A This Letter is written with so worthy a Spirit, with so true a Dignity, and so bold a Decency, that it would be injustice to the noble Author to mention it, without reciting it. But it may not be improper first to give a short Character of that great Man, from the History of his Life.

The Duke of Epernon was of the House of la Vallette, one of the most illustrious Families of Gascony; so antient that it was continued by a Train of Ancestors in the Male-Line for five hundred Years; many of whom distinguish'd themselves by their noble Achievements. As to his personal Endowments, He was temperate, wise, and brave, even to an extremity. He had a natural, and expressive Eloquence; so that in him were found all the Requisites to form a great Man. He was early bred to Arms, and continued long in the Use of them; for War was the Science, which best suited his high Genius. By Turns he was the Favourite, or rather, by Turns he was in Favour with several successive Princes; and if we may give any Credit to the Author, who writes his Life, no Nobleman was ever more courted by different Administrations than he was. But his Nature was ill-fashioned for the Fawnings of a Court; and no Minister could engage him in Measures derogatory to his Honour, or what he thought destructive to the real Interest of the Crown, in the Service of which he had shed much of his Blood, though at different Periods he was, by the natural Call of Self-Defence, forced to arm himself against various State Attacks. The Regard he had to Truth will be manifest from his open and undisguised Sentiments, which he would scarce have expressed in such plain Terms to his Sovereign, had he not been well assured of his Facts. We likewise see that no Name could daunt him, from making proper Remonstrances, where he found his Right invaded. The Person alluded to in the Letter, was the Duke of Ancres, a Person widely different from the Duke of Epernon, in almost every Qualification; yet had that Minion of Power, by his Tricks and Cabals, so far prevail'd as to drive the Persons of the highest Rank from the Royal Presence, even the Princes of the Blood.—I will now produce the Letter itself, as translated by Cotton.

H I have hitherto, Sir, preserved my Hands clean, my Conscience uncorrupt, my Reputation entire, and my Fidelity without Reproach; I have never conspired but to do you Service. Neither do I find myself

myself guilty of the least Thought dissonant to the Duty I owe to your Majesty and your Crown; and although I am not used with that Equity, nor rewarded with that Gratitude, which (without Presumption) I conceive, I have deserved, and that every Day I find something attempted upon my Offices, by the Diminution and cutting off their just and lawful Privileges (which were ever preserved inviolable to me, during the Reign of the late King your Father) yet nothing Sir, can prevail with Me above my Duty; neither is there any Soil Usage, nor so sensible Unkindness, that can hinder Me from persevering to do well, being resolved to the last Hour of my Life, to conquer any just Resentments I may have, to forget all those Injuries, for which I can obtain no Satisfaction, but at the Publick Expence; a Resolution, Sir, in which I am infinitely fortified by the firm Belief I have, that all the Disgraces I receive, and all the foul Play continually practised against Me, proceed from no Disaffection your Majesty hath conceived against my Person. I know, Sir, that being naturally quick-sighted, to distinguish between your false Servants, and your true, you have ever honoured me with your Favour. But I have this Obligation to those who are Enemies to your Crown, that they have upon all Occasions discovered Themselves to be particularly so to Me, and have endeavoured, by their Artifice, to represent Things otherwise to your Majesty, than they really are, to restrain the Liberty of your own Royal Disposition from obeying the natural Inclination You have to love and cherish good Men, that as much as in them lies, They may alienate your Majesty's good Opinion from such, as by their long and faithful Services have deserved the best Room in your Heart. I hope, Sir, nevertheless, that Truth will one Day prevail in your Royal Breast over those little Arts, and that your Majesty will then be pleased to distinguish your true and faithful Servants from such as, authorized by your Name and Pretence, oppress your People, invade your Authority, and continually disturb your Majesty's Peace, by their inordinate and unruly Ambition.

The Writer of the Duke's Life, in the Paragraph following, says,

I have the rather inserted the express Words of this Letter, that you may see after what manner the Duke took his Disgrace, and how he behaved himself towards his Enemies, notwithstanding they carried the whole Favour and Sway of the Court; the Marechal d'Ancre being manifestly pointed at in the Dispatch.

Perhaps, it may be some Satisfaction to

the Curiosity of People unacquainted with the History of France, to know how these two Noblemen ended their Days. The Marechal d'Ancre was not long after, by the King's Command, assassinated within the Gates of the Louvre; by which Fact, though the King relieved his Subjects from the Oppression of that wicked and rapacious Minister, he denied them the Satisfaction, of calling him before a Tribunal of Justice; so that as he died by an avowed Breach of Liberty as any He himself had advised, his illegal Death could be of small Consolation to the Subject, though it is an admirable Lesson to those Slaves of Power, who are willing to make all Things bend to the Pleasure of the Prince. The Duke of Epemon died in the 88th Year of his Age, in a sort of honourable Imprisonment by Richlieu, and his Son was banished the Kingdom.

Though I have already brought this noble Duke to his End, I cannot leave him without relating another Circumstance of his Life; for I am never more delighted, than when I can shew what the Conduct of Noblemen ought to be by their own Behaviour, he took an Opportunity of complaining to Henry the 4th of France, of the partial Distribution of the Finances, with regard to some Stations and Garrisons under his Command, which provoked the King to the following severe Reproof.

You are perverse and importunate, and seek all Occasions to displease me. And you would have done me a greater Kindness to have kept still at the Distance you was at, than to come into my Presence only to offend Me, and I have long observ'd that you do not love me.

To which the Duke instantly reply'd, Sir, Your Majesty hath not a more faithful Subject than myself in your Kingdom; and I had rather die than do any Thing, the least Particulate, contrary to my Duty. But, Sir, for what concerns Friendship, your Majesty knows very well that is a Thing not to be acquired but by Friendship.

The Daily Gazette, June 14,

As a Letter dated at Tom's Coffee House, Cornhill, from S. Export, containing some valuable Observations on Exchange in France, which he introduces with a few Remarks to this Effect: That as our Commerce with Spain furnished us with Bullion to not only discharge the Ballance of Trade, which is necessarily against us in some Countries, as France, Sweden, and Norway, but to turn the Course of Exchange in our Favour; so he hopes the Wisdom of our Superiors will put a speedy End to the War.

before the enriching Current of the Spanish Trade be wholly in Possession of our Rivals.

OF EXCHANGE,

Extracted from a French Book, intitled, Essai Politique sur le Commerce, which the English Reader may aptly apply to his own Country.

EXCHANGE is a Manner of remitting Money from one Place to another by Bill, which directs how 'tis to be paid.—The *Par of Exchange* consists in receiving at the Place of Payment as much Coin of the same Weight and Fineness as is paid for the Bill.

Thus he who at this time (1730.) for *Trois Livres* given at *Paris* receives in *Amsterdam* Fifty-four *Deniers Gros*, or in *London* Thirty Pence Sterling, receives as much as he paid. If he receives less, he loses; if more, he gains.—The Scarcity of Bills obliges the Remitter to pay more than he is to receive at the Place of Payment, then is the *Exchange* disadvantageous; but when there is plenty of Bills, the Remitter pays less than he is to receive; and then the *Exchange* may be said to be advantageous.

The advantageous *Exchange* then arises from a greater Plenty of Bills of *Exchange* than are wanted. Now a Trader draws not upon a Foreign Country, but because he hath a Fund there; wherefore, if there are more Bills than are wanted, there are certainly more Dealers that have Funds in the Country to be drawn upon, than there are that want to pay their Debts there, and consequently the Country upon which the Bills are offer'd is Debtor. From whence this Conclusion is obvious: That *Exchange* doth not render a Country either Creditor or Debtor, but is only an Indication which of the two it is.

There may be an Exception to this General Rule, but it can be of no long Duration; that is, when upon any sudden national Discredit every Man is in Haste to send his Effects into another Country, for the better Security of his Fortune. In such Case, without being Debtor to a Country, the great Demand for Bills will occasion a great and sudden Fall in the *Exchange*; but as soon as the Panick ceases, the Rise of *Exchange* will exceed the Fall, because the Country to which the Bills were sent becomes thereby more indebted.

If in the late Reign the *Exchange* with the *Dutch* was always to our Disadvantage, it proceeded from the usurious Loans by them to the Farmers of our Revenue, and to those who undertook to supply our Ar-

mies. Thus suppose that the *Exchange* with *Holland* should become disadvantageous to us, either by some national Discredit, as aforesaid, or usurious Loans, then all the Art or Management of Exchangers would prove ineffectual, perhaps detrimental; and in such Case the only and best Remedy could be to pay off the Debt in Specie.

These Propositions, viz. That the Art of Exchangers ought never to be recurr'd to for supporting *Exchange*, and, That Money in Specie ought to be sent abroad, will I say be controverted; the first, by such as don't see beyond the present; the other, by those, who, being unacquainted with the Principles of *Exchange* and Commerce, fancy that Money so sent to a foreign Country is lost to *France*. We will endeavour to answer these Objections.

The Art of Exchangers, or Management, upon the *Exchange*, can consist in nothing, else than the offering Bills upon Terms advantageous to Remitters. This is the only way to support the Price of *Exchange*. But this, far from discharging the Debt due from the Nation, will render it yet further indebted for the Overplus of the *Par* of the Bills. We must always return to the Balance of the Account.

As to the second Proposition, it must be remembred, That the *Exchange* is disadvantageous to us, only because we are Debtors; and we must continue so till the Debt is discharged. Now the Payments can't be made by Bill, because that would be but continuing the Debt; or rather a Transfer of the Debt from the Taker to the Drawer of the Bill. So that the *Exchange* will continue to our Disadvantage till the Debt be paid either in Goods or Money.

And supposing *Holland*, during the Time of our sending the Amount of the Debt, in Specie, should take Goods from us equal in Value to the Debt, yet that Country would become Debtor to us for all the Money sent thither, and must be obliged to return it back again, or the *Exchange* would always be to the Disadvantage of *Holland*.

'Tis evident, that the Balance of Trade between two Nations cannot be made even but by Goods or Money; and if it be supposed that one of the Nations, by the Industry of its Inhabitants and Fertility of its Soil, furnish more Goods, the other must of Necessity pay the Balance in Money.

Spain and Portugal are the only Countries capable of supplying this Money so necessary for carrying on Trade, and for adjusting a general Balance between the other Nations of Europe.

Let

Let us add a Word or two about sending Money into a Foreign Country, which most People look upon as hurtful. Do they imagine it is given away for nothing? If the Balance of Trade be against us, we can't discharge that Balance by any other way than this. If the Account be even, the foreign Country becometh our Debtor or Tributary, and the Exchange will always be in our Favour. One would think, that to remove this Prejudice, it were sufficient to shew the Absurdity of it, and yet it still subsists, &c.

S. EXPORT.

THE kind Letters, and condescending Messages, sent in compliance with our Request in p. 183, D, are very acceptable, and call for our grateful Acknowledgements. Tho' the real End of that Request was designedly not mention'd, we find that most of our Correspondents truly guessed it to be on occasion of the Extract from Dr Trapp's Sermons; and as it appears, that several have bought those Sermons purely on account of seeing the Extract in our Magazine, and Advice of many more may, 'tis hoped, yet arrive; it being our Desire to come at an equitable Method of doing Justice, even without Compulsion, we beg a Line from such of our Readers, if there be any, who have been hindered from buying those Sermons, by the Extract publish'd in the Magazine.

The following Letter, on this Occasion, from a Gentleman who is an intire Stranger to us, containing other Particulars, we think ourselves obliged to publish.

MR URBAN, May 31, 1740. E

IN your Magazine for April last, p. 183, you desire any Gentleman to inform you whether he has purchased Pere BOUE-ANT's Amusement, &c. upon Occasion of the Extracts you have given of it.

I cannot say That; but I can, and do say, that I bought Mr Harte's Sermon on the Union and Harmony of Reason, Morality, and Revealed Religion, purely because of the † Extract I found in your Magazine; for I love to know some thing of a Book before I buy it. And I assure you I bought Dr Trapp's four Sermons against being righteous over-much, after I had read your Extract from them.

Sir, in the said Mag. for April I also find, p. 190, one who styles himself Berean, desiring to be shewn where we may find God's own Institution for Baptizing Infants; and I direct him to Matt. xxviii. 19. and to John iii. v. as it is in the Original, *ταυτην την*, &c. and let him carefully and honestly read Mr Wall's History of Infant Baptism, and his Defence

of it. This, Sir, is the first Time I have corresponded with you, who am

Your Well-wisher

W. P. V. of C. in Com. W.

A PROBLEM.

FOUR Children in four several Years were born,
And each upon a diff'rent weekly Morn;
Yet so it happens, which is all the Wonder,
Their Birth-days now are just three Weeks asunder.

B The same Day of the Week suits all the year,
And will do so till Time shall be no more.
Come, Oedipus, declare how this can be,
I'll try at any Time to do as much for thee.

W. P.

The Pieces to be contained in the Occasional Pamphlet, promised in our Magazine for April, are as follows:

ON the Controversy concerning Immersion.

A Letter from Philo-Mag.

Another from Tho. Crosby.

On the Power of the Magistrate to inflict Capital Punishments.

D A Letter from C. C. Aberdeen.

A second from the same.

Concerning Prejudice.

A Letter from M. N.

A Letter from Isaac Thompson.

Concerning the Peopling of the World.

R. Y's Answer to Philo Historicus.

Remarks on R. Y's Account.

R. Y's Answer.

Fido's Letter in Defence of Mr Whitefield.

Concerning the Methodists, from T. J.

J. S's Letter in Defence of the Methodists.

F A Letter on the Education of young Ladies. By Philologues.

Some Astronomical Observations and an Answer to Mr Weaver. By D. Silk.

On a Tract of Mr Chubb's. By S. K. Some Remarks on difficult Passages in the Original of the Old Testament, and the present Translations. By A. B.

G Answer from Exeter to a Query concerning the Prophet of Judah, slain by a Lion. 1 Kings xiii. By J. H.

Upon MATHEMATICAL Subjects.

A Dissertation on a Retrograde System of the World, and its inestimable Use in Navigation and Astronomy. By Mr FACIO.

H A Vindication of the Retrograde System, from the Objection drawn from the Motion of Comets, with an Account of their Bigness, and how greatly their near Shocks or Passages are to be feared. By Mr FACIO. With several Mathematical Questions and Answers.

† See the said Extract in August Magazine, 1737, which we have the Pleasure to find was far from being disagreeable to the Author.

Mr UREAN.

THE many curious Experiments of Mr Martin, relating to the optical Phenomenon, which I propos'd in your *March Magazine*, render a decisonal Solution extremely perplexing and difficult.

'Twas about 18 Years ago; I first accidentally discovered a Plurality of Spectrums in the common Mirror, but at that Time being unacquainted with Optics, drop'd the Experiment, and have lately with great Pleasure and Surprize resum'd it.

I freely own with Mr Martin, that many Difficulties attend the most rational Solution that may at present possibly be given it, especially in all the experimental Variety enumerated by that Gentleman. I shall therefore only content myself with endeavouring to illustrate in general how any common Mirror may exhibit a Plurality of Images, and leave the rest to be prosecuted by more able Proficients in that Science, if haply I have hit on the true Cause.

1. All Objects seen thro' a refracting Medium terminated with parallel Surfaces, will appear in the same Size and Shape, and retain the same Situation with respect to each other, as if seen directly, yet their Places will be more or less altered in general, with regard to direct View, according as is the Density of the refracting Medium.

2. All such Surfaces both refract and reflect Objects agreeable to the Situation of the Eye.

3. Some Rays, 'tis evident, are reflected by the first or upper Surface of refracting Substances, and that at any Angle of Incidence how small soever.

4. On the contrary, some Rays are reflected by the second or lower Surface, on the same Terms; and in Angles of Incidence that are sufficiently oblique, there will be a total Reflection of all the Rays from the second Surface.

5. Moreover, if a Ray is deny'd exit at the lower Surface of a refracting Medium, by Means of a reverberating Substance, it will be returned to the upper Surface again, most strongly in an Angle equal to its Incidence.

6. The more oblique this incident Angle is, at the greater Obliquity will the Rays be returned, and the different Spectrums will appear at greater Intervals.

7. But the Distance of these Spectrums depends not altogether on the Obliquity of the incident Angle, but also very much on the Density of the Speculum.

8. If the Speculum therefore be very thin betwixt the Surfaces, and doubly polish'd, no Plurality of Images can be in that Case exhibited, & several Agles being too near for raising distinct Spectrums, unless the Rays be exceedingly oblique, and even then they may be too much in a Cluster to appear singly.

9. The first Image then seems to be reflected near the upper Surface of the refracting Medium, and for that Reason will appear best defin'd, as being first reflected.

10. The second Image may be reflected near the lower mercurial Surface of the Speculum, and from the apt Lucidity of Quicksilver to reverberate the Rays, will therefore be most strongly reflected.

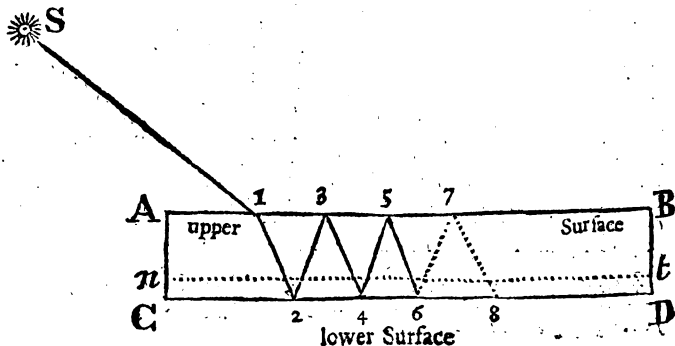
11. The third Spectrum is again at the upper Surface of the refracting Medium, but more languid than the preceding ones, because the constituent Parts of no one Medium are perfectly homogeneous, and the Image constantly loses each subsequent Refraction, till it becomes altogether extinct.

12. The Spectrums are generally at equal Intervals on the Surface, because the opposite Surfaces are nearly parallel, at least ought to be exactly so.

13. The Meaning of all this may be probably better apprehended from the following

Figure, where ABCD represents the Speculum; S, a luminous Body; 1, the first Spectrum; 1, 2, a refracted Ray; 2, the second Spectrum; 3, the third, and so on according to the Numerals.

Note. If the Speculum be no thicker than nt CD, the Images will fall too close to exhibit distinct Spectrums.



14. Tho' these Spectrums be represented as directly at the Surface, by the Figure; yet I suppose with Sir Isaac, that they are merely aerial; it being impossible for Rays impinging on solid Particles, ever to be reflected, and that the whole Business of Reflection is performed extremely near both Surfaces in a Sort of aerial Curve.

15. I am not positive that this is the true Reason of the Plurality of Spectrums exhibited by common Mirrors, 'tis only a conjectural Attempt towards a better, because many Experiments are yet wanting to confirm it.

16. I know not whether Water, lying parallel to the Bottom of a Vessel, apply qualify'd to reverberate the Rays of Light, will not be endowed with the same Property suitable to its own Nature of Reflection.

17. Whether, when the opposite Surfaces of refracting Mediums are not parallel, the Interval of the Spectrums will not be greater on one Side than t'other.

18. It may be here very pertinently asked, why all Bodies have not a Plurality of Spectrums as well as luminous ones? I answer they have; but their Opacity renders them not so well defin'd. This will be plain, if you hold a Piece of Silver, or any thing white, at some Distance from the Mirror, where at least two Spectrums will appear, and the want of a third is not owing to the Object, but the Insufficiency of Light to illuminate a Body that has none of its own.

I should be exceedingly glad if Mr. Martin, or any other ingenious Gentleman, will point out wherein this Account fails of a decisional Solution, and substitute a better in its room, being very solicitous to have so odd a Phenomenon reduced to the present established optical Principles. Yours, &c. G. S.

A Letter from Jamaica, by the Author of that in p. 144.

Port-Royal, March 7, 1740.

DEAR SIR,

HAVING formerly given you an Account at large of our Proceedings at Porto Bello, I flatter myself that it will not be disagreeable to you to be acquainted with what has pass'd of Moment since the Date of my last, either regarding the Publick or myself.—I think I wrote to all my Friends, I am sure I did to you, in our Passage from Porto Bello to Jamaica, by the Captain who brought over the News to the Government. In two or three Days after the Date of my Letters we met with such blowing Wea-

ther that the whole Fleet was disperfed, and out of 13 Sail no one got in with us but the Commodore, and he with a Spring Main Mast. The Express Snow, and the Norwich her Convoy, were both oblig'd to put into a Port belonging to the French in Hispaniola to refit, so that I imagine she is hardly yet arriv'd in England. The *Stratford* and *Anglesea* came in together two or three Days after us; this with a Jury Main-Mast, and that with a sprung Fore-Mast. The *Worcester*, the *Diamond*, the *Windfor*, the *Louisa*, the *Astrea* and *Triumph*, whereof the two last were Spanish Men of War Prizes, were all so distress'd in their Masts, Yards and Rigging, as to be rendered incapable of proceeding in the Voyage, and so were compelled to make the best of their Way back to Porto Bello Harbour in order to refit. As they were all short of Provisions the Admiral order'd our Ship in four Days to put to Sea in quest of them, with all necessary Stores, and to look into *Carthagena*, *Grand* and *Little Broughs*, *Isle of Forta*, *Rafamientos*, &c. all along the Coasts down to Porto Bello, lest some of them might have fallen short or miscarried in their Design of making that Harbour. For this Purpose we set out a second time (but without the Admiral) for the Spanish Main, when most unfortunately, on the 15th of January, we ran upon the Coral Rock, two Leagues to the Leeward of Great Point Canoe, and in Sight of *Carthagena*. We were standing in for a Spanish prize lying at Anchor, and were then within Gun Shot of her when this unlucky Accident happen'd to us; which was entirely owing to the Ignorance of the Pilot, who was ask'd several times by our brave Captain, whether there was any Rock, Reef, or Sand to take us up; if there was the least Hazard that he would man all the Boats, and doubted not to take the Ship with them. The ignorant Villain declar'd positively that there was nothing to disturb us, and that we might sail up to her Broad-side, but had scarce spoke the Words when we found our Ship a ground, in 15 Foot Water a Midships, the drawing no less than 19 Foot. It is impossible for me to describe the Confusion, Surprise and Terror, that appear'd in every Countenance, every Soul (55 Men) were on the Quarter Deck in a Moment, whilst the poor Vessel tore along, all the Sheathing and false Keel flying about in a Minute, and every Knock the receiv'd throwing us off our feet flit upon the Deck. Our Captain behav'd more like an Angel than one born with human Imperfections

perfections through the whole Scene. You could view no Dismay, no Apprehensions in his Face, but all was calm, all serene and quite undisturb'd. He order'd the Helm in a Moment hard a Weather, and commanded Silence and Attention to his Directions; and if by an unlucky Mistake they had not been misunderstood, we should have tumbled off in half a Minute. Whilst the Captain was forward one of the Midship-Men came aft and ordered the Helm to be shifted hard a Lee, as if by the Captain's Direction, so that we fell farther upon the Rock just as he was going off; which the Captain perceiving came running aft, asking how the Helm was, and finding it shifted, fear'd we were utterly undone: And most unavoidably we must have suffer'd, had it not pleas'd God that the Wind should shift off Land, when the Captain ordering the Sails to be back'd off of all, we roll'd off in about 15 Minutes. This great Deliverance, among many others, I shall ever be particularly thankful to Almighty God for.

We thought no more of our Prize, but immediately enquir'd how we stood affected as to Leakage, which we found to be no less than two Foot an Hour. It was resolv'd however to proceed on our Voyage, which we did for ten Days, in hopes by the Oakums swelling the Leak might grow less; but to our great Surprise, after very hard Weather near *Porto Bello*, and not being able to reach it, it increased to double the Quantity. We then concluded it quite unsafe to stay a Moment longer, and stretch'd over directly for the Harbour, where with the utmost Difficulty, we arriv'd safe on the 6th of February, and found all the Cripples got in but the *Triumph*, then given over for lost. Two Days ago her Crew arriv'd all safe, after having been ten Days in their Boats about the Gulph of *Darith*, and taken up on the Point of starving, by a French Vessel, which turn'd them over to a Dutchman, who put them on board a Sloop belonging to this Harbour. The *Triumph* founder'd near *Sambala* Keys, but the Lieutenant who commanded her, a worthy Gentleman of my Acquaintance, and her Company of 80 the best Men collected from every Ship in the Squadron, being all sav'd, will be very agreeable News to the Admiral when he hears it, who was under the greatest Uneasiness about them.

The Admiral finding himself disappointed of going out in our Ship (as he intended immediately upon our Arrival) by reason of the Misfortune we met with, he hoisted his Flag on board the *Strafford*

so soon as the other Ships could be got ready, and with 13 Sail, of which two were Bombs, two Fire-Ships, and three Tenders, he sail'd, as is believ'd, for *Boko Cheko*, a strong Fort at the Mouth of the Harbour of *Carthagena*, where Admiral Don *Blas* lies with four Men of War to guard the Gallcons. We cannot suppose an Attempt will be made to take the Town, or any other Forts of *Carthagena*, with so small a Force; but as Don *Blas* has sent the Admiral a most impertinent Letter since our taking *Porto Bello*, in which he tells him, he hopes to have the Pleasure of meeting him before he leaves these Seas; and as I heard the Admiral say, that in order to save Expence in sending a Messenger with an Answer, he would carry it very soon himself in Person, I make not the least Doubt but he is gone thither, and will do all in his Power towards burning, taking, or sinking his Fleet.

In heaving down our Ship now in the Wharf, we find her solid Keel knock'd off even with the Planks, for 22 Foot a Midships, and 10 Foot a Head; so that one Knock more (which she providentially escap'd) must inevitably have sunk her. [Here he takes occasion to make grateful Mention of some remarkable Favours received from the Admiral; then goes on] We have had the most surprising Success imaginable against the Pyrates, our Privateers coming in almost every Week with two or three towing at their Sterns, and common Fellows sharing 500 l. a Man; a small one brought in Goods the other Day to the Value of 10,000 l. another 40,000 l. and a third took seven one after another, to the Value of 80,000 l. Sterling. We hope the Admiral will call at *St. Jago de Cuba* as he returns, and demolish the Forts there, being a Nest of Spanish Privateers, who have only as yet taken one poor Sloop belonging to this Island. I have inclos'd you two Lines as formerly, which relate to our private Affairs, for the same Reason as hinted in my last, and am, with the greatest Respect and Affection, Dear Sir,

Your most oblig'd humble Servant,

W. RICHARDSON.

P. S. A Sloop just come in here brings an Account of the Admiral's having been before *Carthagena* and thrown 350 Bombs into it, which almost demolish'd the Place; and that he has burnt some Ships there, and is now sailing for *St. Jago de Cuba*, in order to attack that Fortification. I fancy by this time Don *Blas* repents his Sauciness.

March 20, 1740.

A Time when the Nation is engaged in a War with an Enemy, whose Insults, Ravages, and Barbarities have long called for Vengeance, an Account of such English Commanders as have merited the Acknowledgements of Posterity, by extending the Power, and raising the Honour of their Country, seem to be no improper Entertainment for our Readers. We shall therefore attempt a succinct Narrative of the Life and Actions of Admiral Blake, in which we have nothing farther in View than to do Justice to his Bravery and Conduct, without intending any Parallel between his Achievements and those of our present Admirals.

The LIFE of Admiral BLAKE.

ROBERT BLAKE was born at Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, in August 1598, his Father being a Merchant of that Place, who had acquired a considerable Fortune by the Spanish Trade. Of his earliest Years we have no Account, and therefore can amuse the Reader with none of those Prognosticks of his future Actions, so often met with in Memoirs.

In 1615 he entered into the University of Oxford, where he continued till 1623, though without being much countenanced or caressed by his Superiors, for he was more than once disappointed in his Endeavours after Academical Preferments. It is observable that Mr Wood (in his *Athena Oxonienses*) ascribes the Repulse he met with at Wadham College, where he was Competitor for a Fellowship, either to want of Learning, or of Stature. With regard to the first Objection, the same Writer had before informed us, that he was an early Riser, and studious, tho' he sometimes relieved his Attention by the Amusements of Fowling and Fishing. As it is highly probable that he did not want Capacity, we may therefore conclude, upon this Confession of his Diligence, that he could not fail of being learned, at least in the Degree requisite to the Enjoyment of a Fellowship; and may safely ascribe his Disappointment to his want of Stature, it being the Custom of Sir Henry Savill, then Warden of that College, to pay much regard to the outward Appearance of those who solicited Preferment in that Society. So much do the greatest Events owe sometimes to Accident or Folly!

He afterwards retired to his native Place, where he lived, (says Clarendon, without any Appearance of Ambition to be a greater Man than he was, but inveighed with great Freedom against the Licence of the Times, and Power of the Court.

In 1640 he was chosen Burgess for Bridgewater by the Puritan Party, to whom he had recommended himself by his Disapprobation of Bp Laud's Violence and Severity, and his Non-compliance with those new Ceremonies which he was then endeavouring to introduce.

When the Civil War broke out, Blake, in conformity with his avowed Principles, declared for the Parliament; and, thinking a bare Declaration for Right not all the Duty of a good Man, raised a Troop of Dragoons for his Party, and appeared in the Field with so much Bravery, that he was in a short time advanced, without meeting any of those Obstructions which he had encountered in the University.

In 1645 he was Governor of Taunton, when the Lord Goring came before it with an Army of 10,000 Men. The Town was ill-fortified, and unsupplied with almost every thing necessary for supporting a Siege. The State of this Garrison encouraged Col. Windham, who was acquainted with Blake, to propose a Capitulation; which was rejected by Blake with Indignation and Contempt: Nor were either Menaces or Persuasions of any effect, for he maintained the Place under all its Disadvantages, till the Siege was raised by the Parliament's Army.

He continued, on many other occasions, to give Proofs of an insuperable Courage, and a Steadiness of Resolution not to be shaken; and, as a Proof of his firm Adherence to the Parliament, joined with the Borough of Taunton in returning Thanks for their Resolution to make no more Addresses to the King. Yet was he so far from approving the Death of Charles I., that he made no scruple of declaring, that he would venture his Life to save him, as willingly as he had done to serve the Parliament.

In February 1648-9, he was made a Commissioner of the Navy, and appointed to serve on that Element, for which he seems by Nature to have been designed. He was soon afterwards sent in pursuit of Prince Rupert, whom he shut up in the Harbour of Kingsale in Ireland for several Months, till want of Provisions, and Despair of Relief excited the Prince to make a daring Effort for his Escape, by forcing thro' the Parliament's Fleet: This Design he executed with his usual Incredibility, and succeeded in it, tho' with the Loss of 3 Ships. He was pursued by Blake to the Coast of Portugal, where he was received into the Tagus, and treated with great Distinction by the Portuguese.

Blake coming to the Mouth of that River, sent to the King a Messenger to inform

inform him, that the Fleet in his Port belonging to the publick Enemies of the Commonwealth of England, he demanded, Leave to fall upon it. This being refused tho' the Refusal was in very soft Terms, and accompanied with Declarations of Esteem, and a Present of Provisions, so exasperated the Admiral, that, without any Hesitation, he fell upon the Portuguese Fleet, then returning from *Brazil*, of which he took 17 Ships, and burnt 3. It was to no purpose that the King of Portugal, alarmed at so unexpected a Destruction, ordered Prince *Rupert* to attack them, and retake the *Brazil* Ships. *Blake* carried home his Prizes without Molestation, the Prince not having Force enough to pursue him, and well pleased with the Opportunity of quitting a Port where he could no longer be protected.

Blake soon supplied his Fleet with Provisions, and received Orders to make Repairs upon the *French*, who had suffered their Privateers to molest the *English* Trade; an Injury which, in those Days, was always immediately resentied, and, if not repaired, certainly punished. Sailing with this Commission he took in his way a *French* Man of War valued at a Million. How this Ship happened to be so rich we are not informed, but as it was a Cruiser, it is probable the rich Lading was the accumulated Plunder of many Prizes. Then following the unfortunate *Rupert*, whose Fleet by Storms and Battles was now reduced to 5 Ships, into *Cartagena*, he demanded Leave of the *Spanish* Governor to attack him in the Harbour; but received the same Answer which had been returned before by the *Portuguese*: That they had a Right to protect all Ships that came into their Dominions, that if the Admiral were forced to thither, he should find the same Security, and that he required him not to violate the Peace of a neutral Port. *Blake* withdrew upon this Answer into the *Mediterranean*, and *Rupert* then leaving *Cartagena* entered the Port of *Malaga*, where he burnt and sunk several *English* Merchant Ships. *Blake* judging this to be an Infringement of the Neutrality professed by the *Spaniards*, now made no scruple to fall upon *Rupert's* Fleet in the Harbour of *Malaga*, and having destroyed 3 of his Ships, obliged him to quit the Sea, and take Sanctuary at the *Spanish* Court.

In February 1650-1, *Blake*, still continuing to cruise in the *Mediterranean*, met with a *French* Ship of considerable Force, and commanded the Captain to come on board, there being no War declared between the two Nations. The

Captain, when he came, was asked by him, whether he was willing to lay down his Sword, and yield; which he gallantly refused though in his Enemy's Power: *Blake*, scorning to take advantage of an Artifice, and detesting the Appearance of Treachery, told him that he was at liberty to go back to his Ship, and defend it as long as he could. The Captain willingly accepted his Offer, and after a Fight of two Hours confessed himself conquered, kissed his Sword, and surrendered it.

In 1652 broke out the memorable War between the two Commonwealths of England and Holland; a War, in which the greatest Admirals, that perhaps any Age has produced, were engaged on each Side, in which nothing less was contested than the Dominion of the Sea, and which was carried on with Vigour, Animosity, and Resolution proportioned to the Importance of the Dispute. The chief Commanders of the Dutch Fleets were *Van Trump*, *de Ruyter* and *de Witt*, the most celebrated Names of their own Nation, and who had been perhaps more renowned, had they been opposed by any other Enemies. The States of Holland having carried on their Trade without Opposition, and almost without Competition, not only during the unactive Reign of *James I.* but during the Commotions of England, had arrived to that Height of Naval Power, and that Affluence of Wealth, that, with the Arrogance which a long-continued Prosperity naturally produces, they began to invent new Claims, and to treat other Nations with Insolence, nothing can defend but Superiority of Force. They had for some time made uncommon Preparations at a vast Expence, and had equipped a large Fleet, without any apparent Danger threatening them, or any avowed Design of attacking their Neighbours. This unusual Armament was not beheld by the *English* without some Jealousy, and care was taken to fit out such a Fleet, as might secure the Trade from Interruption, and the Coasts from Insults; of this *Blake* was constituted Admiral for 9 Months. In this Situation the two Nations remained, keeping a watchful Eye upon each other, without actual Hostilities on either Side, till the 18th of May, 1652, when *Van Trump* appeared in the Downs with a Fleet of 45 Men of War. *Blake*, who had then but 20 Ships, upon the Approach of the Dutch Admiral saluted him with 3 single Shots, to require that he should, by striking his Flag, shew that Respect to the *English*, which is due to every Nation in their own Dominions.

To which the *Dutchman* answered with a Broadside; and *Blake*, perceiving that he intended to dispute the Point of Honour, advanced with his own Ship before the rest of his Fleet, that, if it were possible, a general Battle might be prevented. But the *Dutch*, instead of admitting him to treat, fired upon him from their whole Fleet, without any regard to the Customs of War, or the Law of Nations. *Blake* for some time stood alone against their whole Force, till the rest of his Squadron coming up, the Fight was continued from between 4 and 5 in the Afternoon till 9 at Night, when the *Dutch* retired with the loss of 2 Ships, having not destroyed a single Vessel, nor more than 15 Men, most of which were on board the Admiral, who, as he wrote to the Parliament, was himself engaged for 4 Hours with the main Body of the *Dutch* Fleet, being the Mark at which they aimed; and, as *Whitlack* relates, received above a thousand Shot. *Blake* in his Letter acknowledges the particular Blessing and Preservation of God, and ascribes his Success to the Justice of his Cause, the *Dutch* having first attacked him upon the *English* Coast. It is indeed little less than miraculous that a thousand great Shot should not do more Execution, and those who will not admit the Interposition of Providence, may draw at least this Inference from it, that the bravest Man is not always in the most Danger.

In July he met the *Dutch* Fishery Fleet with a Convoy of 12 Men of War, all which he took, with 100 of their Herring-Busses. And in September, being stationed in the Downs with about 60 Sail, he discovered the *Dutch* Admirals *de Witt* and *de Ruyter* with near the same Number, and advanced towards them; but the *Dutch* being obliged, by the Nature of their Coast, and Shallow-ness of their Rivers, to build their Ships in such a manner that they require less Depth of Water than the *English* Vessels, took advantage of the Form of their Shipping, and sheltered themselves behind a *Flur*, called *Kentish-knock*; so that the *English*, finding some of their Ships aground, were obliged to alter their Course; but perceiving early the next Morning that the *Hollanders* had forsaken their Station, they pursued them with all the Speed that the Wind, which was weak and uncertain, allowed; but found themselves unable to reach them with the Bulk of their Fleet, and therefore detached some of the lightest Frigates to chase them. These came so near as to fire upon them about three in the Afternoon;

but the *Dutch*, instead of tacking about, hoisted their Sails, steered toward their own Coast, and finding themselves the next Day followed by the whole *English* Fleet, retired into *Goree*. The Sailors were eager to attack them in their own Harbours, but a Council of War being convened, it was judged imprudent to hazard the Fleet upon the Shoals, or to engage in any important Enterprize without a fresh Supply of Provisions.

That in this Engagement the Victory belonged to the *English* is beyond dispute, since, without the loss of one Ship, and with no more than 40 Men killed, they drove the Enemy into his own Ports, took the Rear Admiral and another Vessel, and so discouraged the *Dutch* Admirals, who had not agreed in their Measures, that *de Ruyter*, who had declared against hazarding a Battle, desired to resign his Commission, and *de Witt*, who had insisted upon Fighting, fell sick, as it was supposed, with Vexation. But how great the Loss of the *Dutch* was is not certainly known; that two were taken they are too wise to deny, but affirm that those two were all that were destroyed. The *English*, on the other side, affirm that 3 of their Vessels were disabled at the first Encounter, that their Numbers on the second Day were visibly diminished, and that on the last Day they saw 3 or 4 Ships sink in their Flight.

De Witt being now discharged by the *Hollanders* as unfortunate, and the chief Command restored to *Van Trump*, great Preparations were made for retrieving their Reputation, and repairing their Losses. Their Endeavours were assisted by 5 *English*, themselves, now made factious by Success, the Men who were intrusted with the civil Administration being jealous of those whose military Commands had procured so much Honour, lest they who raised them should be eclipsed by them. Such is generally the Revolution of Affairs in every State; Danger and Diffculty produce Unanimity and Bravery, Virtues which are seldom unattended with Success; but Success is the Parent of Pride, and Pride of Jealousy and Faction; Faction makes way for Calamity, and happy is that Nation whose Calamities renew their Unanimity. Such is the Rotation of Interests, that equally tend to hinder the total Destruction of a People, and to obstruct an exorbitant Increase of Power.

Blake had weaken'd his Fleet by many Detachments, and lay with no more than 40 Sail in the Downs, very ill provided both with Men and Ammunition, and

expecting

expecting new Supplies from those whose Animosity hinder'd them from providing them, and who chose rather to see the Trade of their Country distress'd than the Sea-Officers exalted by a new Acquisition of Honour and Influence.

Van Trump, desirous of distinguishing himself at the Redemption of his Command by some remarkable Action, had assembled 80 Ships of War and 10 Fire-ships, and steered towards the Downs, where *Blake*, with whose Condition and Strength he was probably acquainted, was then stationed. *Blake* not able to restrain his natural Ardour, or perhaps not fully informed of the Superiority of his Enemies, put out to encounter them, tho' his Fleet was so weakly man'd, that half of his Ships were obliged to lie idle without engaging for want of Sailors: The Force of the whole Dutch Fleet was therefore sustained by about 22 Ships. Two of the English Frigates, named the *Vanguard* and the *Victory*, after having for a long time stood engaged amidst the whole Dutch Fleet, broke thro' without much Injury, nor did the English lose any Ships till the Evening, when the *Garland* carrying 40 Guns was boarded at once by two great Ships, which were opposed by the English till they had scarcely any Men left to defend the Decks, then retiring into the lower Part of the Vessel they blew up their Decks, which were now possessed by the Enemy, and at length were overpower'd and taken. The *Bonaventure*, a stout well built Merchant-ship, going to relieve the *Garland*, was attacked by a Man of War, and after a stout Resistance, in which the Captain, who defended her with the utmost Bravery, was killed, was likewise carried off by the Dutch. *Blake* in the *Triumph*, seeing the *Garland* in distress, pressed forward to relieve her, but in his way had his Foremast shatter'd, and was himself boarded, but beating off the Enemies he disengaged himself, and retired into the *Thames* with the Loss only of two Ships of Force, and 4 small Frigates, but with his whole Fleet much shattered. Nor was the *Victory* gained at a cheap Rate, notwithstanding the unusual Disproportion of Strength, for of the Dutch Frigates one was blown up, and the other two disabled. A Proof of the English Bravery, which should have induced *Van Trump* to have spared the Insolence of carrying a Broom at his Topmast in his triumphant Passage thro' the Channel, which he intended as a Declaration that he would sweep the Seas of the English Shipping; this, which he had little Reason to think of accomplish-

ing, he soon after perished in attempting.

There are sometimes Observations and Enquiries, which all Historians seem to decline by Agreement, of which this Action may afford us an Example: Nothing appears at the first View more to demand our Curiosity, or afford Matter for Examination, than this wild Encounter of 22 Ships with a Force, according to their Accounts who favour the Dutch, three times superiour. Nothing can justify a Commander in fighting under such Disadvantages, but the Impossibility of retreating. But what hindered *Blake* from retiring as well before the Fight as after it? To say he was ignorant of the Strength of the Dutch Fleet, is to impute to him a very criminal Degree of Negligence, and, at least, it must be confessed that, from the time he saw them, he could not but know that they were too powerful to be opposed by him, and even then there was Time for retreat. To urge the Ardour of his Sailors is to divest him of the Authority of a Commander, and to charge him with the most reproachful Weakness that can enter into the Character of a General. To mention the Impetuosity of his own Courage, is to make the Blame of his Temerity equal to the Praise of his Valour; which seems indeed to be the most gentle Censure that the Truth of History will allow. We must then admit, amidst our Elogies and Applauses, that the great, the wise, and the valiant *Blake* was once betrayed to an inconsiderate and desperate Enterprize, by the resistless Ardour of his own Spirit, and a noble Jealousy of the Honour of his Country.

It was not long before he had an Opportunity of revenging his Loss, and restraining the Insolence of the Dutch. On the 18th of February, 1652-3. *Blake* being at the head of 80 Sail, and assisted, at his own Request, by Cols. *Monk* and *Dean*, espied *Van Trump* with a Fleet of above 100 Men of War, as *Clarendon* relates, of 70 by their own publick Accounts, and 300 Merchantships under his Convoys. The English, with their usual Intrepidity, advanced towards them, and *Blake* in the *Triumph*, in which he always led his Fleet, with 12 Ships more, came to an Engagement with the main Body of the Dutch Fleet, and by the Disparity of their Force was reduced to the last Extremity, having received in his Hull no fewer than 700 Shots, when *Lawson* in the *Fairfax* came to his Assistance. The rest of the English Fleet now came in, and the Fight was continued with the utmost degree of Vigour and Resolution, till the Night

gave the *Dutch* an Opportunity of retiring, with the Loss of one Flag-ship, and 6 other Men of War. The *English* had many Vessels damaged, but none lost. On board *Lawson's* Ship were kill'd 100 Men, and as many on board *Blake's*, who sent his Captain and Secretary, and himself received a Wound in the Thigh.

Blake having set ashore his wounded Men, sailed in pursuit of *Van Trump*, who sent his Convoy before, and himself retired fighting towards *Bulloign*. *Blake* ordering his light Frigates to follow the Merchants, still continued to harass *Van Trump*, and on the third Day, the 20th of *February*, the two Fleets came to another Battle, in which *Van Trump* once more retired before the *English*, and making use of the peculiar Form of his Shipping secured himself in the Shoals. The Accounts of this Fight, as of all the others, are various; but the *Dutch* Writers themselves confess that they lost 8 Men of War, and more than 20 Merchant-ships; and it is probable that they suffered much more than they are willing to allow, for these repeated Defeats provoked the common People to Riots and Insurrections, and obliged the States to ask, tho' ineffectually, for Peace.

In *April* following the Form of Government in *England* was changed, and the Supreme Authority assumed by *Cromwell*; upon which Occasion *Blake*, with his Associates, declared that, notwithstanding the Change in the Administration, they should still be ready to discharge their Trust, and to defend the Nation from Insults, Injuries, and Encroachments. "It is not, says *Blake*, the Business of a Seaman to mind State-Affairs, but to hinder Foreigners from fooling us." This was the Principle from which he never deviated, and which he always endeavoured to inculcate in the Fleet, as the surest Foundation of Unanimity and Steadiness. "Disturb not one another with domestick Disputes, but remember that we are *English*, and our Enemies are Foreigners. Enemies! which let what Party soever prevail, it is equally the Interest of our Country to humble and restrain."

After the 30th of *April* 1653, *Blake*, *Monk*, and *Dean* sailed out of the *English* Harbours with 100 Men of War, and finding the *Dutch* with 70 Sail on their own Coasts, drove them to the *Texel*, and took 50 Doggers. Then they sailed northward in pursuit of *Van Trump*, who having a Fleet of Merchants under his Convoy, durst not enter the Channel, but steered towards the Sound, and by

great Dexterity and Address escaped the three *English* Admirals, and brought all his Ships into their Harbour; then knowing that *Blake* was still in the North, came before *Dover*, and fired upon the Town, but was driven off by the Castle.

Monk and *Dean* stationed themselves again at the Mouth of the *Texel*, and block'd up the *Dutch* in their own Ports with 80 Sail; but hearing that *Van Trump* was at *Goree* with 120 Men of War, they ordered all Ships of Force in the River and Ports to repair to them.

On *June* 3d, the two Fleets came to an Engagement, in the beginning of which *Dean* was carried off by a Cannon Ball, yet the Fight continued from about 12 to 6 in the Afternoon, when the *Dutch* gave way, and retreated fighting.

On the 4th, in the Afternoon, *Blake* came up with 18 fresh Ships, and procured the *English* a complete Victory, nor could the *Dutch* any otherwise preserve their Ships than by retiring once more into the Flats and Shallows, where the largest of the *English* Vessels could not approach.

In this Battle *Van Trump* boarded Vice-Admiral *Pen*, but was beaten off, and himself boarded, and reduced to blow up his Decks, of which the *English* had gotten Possession. He was then entered at once by *Pen* and another, nor could possibly have escaped had not *de Ruyster* and *de Witt* arrived at that instant and rescued him.

However the *Dutch* may endeavour to extenuate their Loss in this Battle, by admitting no more than 8 Ships to have been taken or destroy'd, it is evident that they must have received much greater Damages, not only by the Accounts of more impartial Historians, but by the Remonstrances and Exclamations of their Admirals themselves, *Van Trump* declaring before the States, that without a numerous Reinforcement of large Men of War he could serve them no more, and *de Witt* crying out before them, with the natural Warmth of his Character, Why should I be silent before my Lords and Masters? The *English* are our Masters, and by consequence Masters of the Sea.

In *November*, 1654, *Blake* was sent by *Cromwell* into the Mediterranean with a powerful Fleet, and may be said to have received the Homage of all that Part of the World: Being equally courted by the haughty Spaniards, the surly *Dutch*, and the lawless Algerines.

In *March*, 1666, having forced *Algiers* to Submission, he entered the Harbour of *Tunis*, and demanded Reparation for the Robberies

Robberies practised upon the *English* by the Pirates of that Place, and insisted that the Captives of his Nation should be set at liberty. The Governour having planted Batteries along the Shore, and drawn up his Ships under the Castles, sent *Blake* an haughty and insolent Answer, *There are our Castles of Goletta and Porto Ferino*, said he, *upon which you may do your worst*; adding other Menaces and Insults, and mentioning in Terms of Ridicule the Inequality of a Fight between Ships and Castles. *Blake* had likewise demanded leave to take in Water, which was refused him. Fired with this inhuman and insolent Treatment, he curled his Whiskers, as was his Custom when he was angry, and entering *Porto Ferino* with his great Ships discharged his Shot so fast upon the Batteries and Castles, that in two Hours the Guns were dismounted, and the Works forsaken, though he was at first expoled to the Fire of 60 Cannon. He then ordered his Officers to send out their Long Boats well man'd to seize 9 of the Piratical Ships lying in the Road, himself continuing to fire upon the Castle. This was so bravely executed, that with the Loss of only 25 Men killed, and 48 wounded, all the Ships were fired in the fight of *Tunis*. Thence sailing to *Tripoli* he concluded a Peace with that Nation, then returning to *Tunis* he found nothing but Submission: And such indeed was his Reputation, that he met with no farther Opposition, but collected a kind of Tribute from the Princes of those Countries, his Business being to demand Reparation for all the Injuries offered to the *English* during the Civil Wars. He exacted from the Duke of *Tuscany* 60,000*l.* and, as it is said, sent home 16 Ships laden with the Effects which he had received from several States.

The Respect with which he obliged all Foreigners to treat his Countrymen appears from a Story related by *Bp Burnet*. When he lay before *Malaga*, in a time of Peace with *Spain*, some of his Sailors went ashore, and meeting a Procession of the Host, not only refused to pay any Respect to it, but laughed at those that did. The People, being put by one of the Priests upon resenting this Indignity, fell upon them, and beat them severely. When they returned to their Ship, they complained of their ill Treatment; upon which *Blake* sent to demand the Priest who had procured it. The Viceroy answered that, having no Authority over the Priests, he could not send him; to which *Blake* replied, that he did not enquire into the Extent of the Viceroy's Au-

thority, but that if the Priest were not sent within 3 Hours, he would burn the Town. The Viceroy then sent the Priest to him, who pleaded the Provocation given by the Seamen. *Blake* bravely and rationally answered, that if he had complained to him, he would have punished them severely, for he would not have his Men affront the established Religion of any Place; but that he was angry that the Spaniards should assume that Power, for he would have all the World know that an Englishman was only to be punished by an Englishman. So having used the Priest civilly, he sent him back, being satisfied that he was in his Power. This Conduct so much pleased *Cromwell*, that he read the Letter in Council with great Satisfaction, and said, *he hoped to make the Name of an Englishman as great as ever that of a Roman had been*.

In 1656, the Protector having declared War against *Spain*, dispatched *Blake* with 25 Men of War to infect their Coasts, and intercept their Shipping. In pursuance of these Orders he cruised all Winter about the *Streights*, and then lay at the Mouth of the Harbour of *Cales*, where he received Intelligence that the Spanish Plate-Fleet lay at Anchor in the Bay of *Santa Cruz* in the Isle of *Teneriffe*. On the 13th of April, 1657, he departed from *Cales*, and on the 20th arrived at *Santa Cruz*, where he found 16 Spanish Vessels. The Bay was defended on the northside by a Castle well mounted with Cannon, and in other Parts with 7 Forts with Cannon proportioned to the Bigness, all united by a Line of Communication manned with Musqueteers. The Spanish Admiral drew up his small Ships under the Cannon of the Castle, and stationed 6 great Galleons with their Broad-sides to the Sea: An advantageous and prudent Disposition, but of little Effect against the English Commander; who determining to attack them, ordered *Smyner* to enter the Bay with his Squadron, then posting some of his largest Ships to play upon the Fortifications, himself attacked the Galleons, which after a gallant Resistance were at length abandoned by the Spaniards, tho' the least of them was bigger than the biggest of *Blake's* Ships. The Forts and smaller Vessels being now shattered and forsaken, the whole Fleet was set on fire, the Galleons by *Blake*, and the smallest Vessels by *Smyner*, the English Vessels being too much shattered in the Fight to bring them away. Thus was the whole Plate-Fleet destroyed, and the Spaniards, according to *Rapin's* Remark, sustained a great Loss of Ships, Money,

Money, Men, and Merchandise, while the English gained nothing but Glory. As if he that increases the military Reputation of a People did not increase their Power, and he that weakens his Enemy in effect strengthen himself.

The whole Action, says Clarendon, was so incredible, that all Men, who knew the Place, wondered that any sober Man, with what Courage soever endued, would ever have undertaken it, and they could hardly persuade themselves to believe what they had done: While the Spaniards comforted themselves with the Belief, that they were Devils and not Men who had destroyed them in such a Manner. So much a strong Resolution of bold and courageous Men can bring to pass, that no Resistance or Advantage of Ground can disappoint them; and it can hardly be imagined how small a Loss the English sustained in this unparalleled Action, nor one Ship being left behind, and the Killed and Wounded not exceeding 200 Men; when the Slaughter on board the Spanish Ships and on Shore was incredible. The General cruised for some time afterwards with his victorious Fleet at the Mouth of Cales to intercept the Spanish Shipping, but finding his Constitution broken by the Fatigue of the last 3 Years, determined to return home, and dyed before he came to Land.

His Body was embalmed, and having lain some time in State at Greenwich House, was buried in Henry VII's Chapel, with all the funeral Solemnity due to the Remains of a Man so famed for his Bravery, and so spotless in his Integrity; nor is it without Regret that I am obliged to relate the Treatment his Body met a Year after the Restoration, when it was taken up by express Command, and buried in a Pit in St Margaret's Church-yard. Had he been guilty of the Murder of Charles I. to insult his Body had been a mean Revenge; but as he was innocent, it was, at least, Inhumanity, and, perhaps, Ingratitude. Let no Man, says the oriental Proverb, pull a dead Lyon by the Beard.

But that Regard which was denied his Body has been paid to his better Remains, his Name and his Memory. Nor has any Writer dared to deny him the Praise of Intrepidity, Honesty, Contempt of Wealth, and Love of his Country. He was the first Man, says Clarendon, that declined the old Track, and made it apparent that the Sciences might be attained in less Time than was imagined.—He was the first Man that brought Ships to contend Castles on Shore, which had ever been thought very formidable, but were discover-

ed by him to make a Noise only, and to fright those, who could rarely be hurt by them. He was the first that infused that Proportion of Courage into Seamen, by making them see, by Experience, what mighty Things they could do if they were resolved, and taught them to fight in Fire as well as upon the Water; and though he has been very well imitated and followed, was the first that gave the Example of that kind of naval Courage, and bold and resolute Achievements.

To this Attestation of his military Excellence, it may be proper to subjoin an Account of his moral Character from the Author of Lives English and Foreign. He was jealous, says that Writer, of the Liberty of the Subject, and the Glory of his Nation; and as he made use of no mean Artifices to raise himself to the highest Command at Sea, so he needed no Interest but his Merit to support him in it. He scorned nothing more than Money, which, as fast as it came in, was laid out by him in the Service of the State, and to shew that he was animated by that brave, public Spirit, which has since been reckoned rather romantick than heroick. And he was so disinterested, that though no Man had more Opportunities to enrich himself than he, who had taken so many Millions from the Enemies of England, yet he threw it all into the publick Treasury, and did not die so much richer than his Father left him; which the Author avers from his personal Knowledge of his Family and their Circumstances, having been bred up in it, and often heard his Brother give this Account of him. He was religious according to the pretended Purity of those Times, but would frequently allow himself to be merry with his Officers, and by his Tenderness and Generosity to the Seamen had so endeared himself to them, that when he dyed they lamented his Loss as that of a common Father.

Instead of more Testimonies his Character may be properly concluded with one Incident of his Life, by which it appears how much the Spirit of Blake was superior to all private Views. His Brother, in the last Action with the Spaniards having not done his Duty, was, at Blake's Desire discarded, and the Ship was given to another, yet was he not less regardful of him as a Brother, for when he died he left him his Estate, knowing him well qualified to adorn or enjoy a private Fortune, though he had found him unfit to serve his Country in a publick Character, and had therefore not suffered him to rob it.

Remainder of *RENOC's* Despair, from *Mr. Browne's Pifcatory Eclogues*, p. 254.

All as a *swain* who, scorched with summer-heat,
Seeks the kind stream of some cool river clear,
If chance the flow of limpid brook he meet,
With bord'ring shade, and waters murmur sweet,
Where shining pebbles through the waves appear,
Leaps in, and thinks the treacherous bottom near,
But finds no rest for his deluded feet ; 141

So I, by love betray'd, and fortune croft,
Trust to her charms, and in the snare am lost.
Yet nought knew I her smiles such woe foretold,
Or that such falsehood wore such fair array.
When ruddy *quincopipes* (f) their leaves unfold,
They flure betide the swain a sunny day.
Black clouds the rain, and shades the night forefrow.
Ah now I read my hapless doom too true !
For as I late *fresh flow'rs* in garlands bound,
For thy unwilling *brov'rs*, from left-hand groves,
Thrice croak'd th' ill-boding *crow* with luckless

found,
And every tree betray'd our dying loves.
This *elm*, so strait, on which I grav'd my name,
And on its circling *ivy* mark'd out thine,
Now with'ring hangs his head, now droops his

leaves,
And in his ash-pale trunk his sick arms folds.
Yet still the *ivy* green her freshness holds,
Nor from her *husband's* grief was change receives.
Too sure you do our *definites* divine,
For such her ease, and such disquiet mine.

See ! from the *cottage* tops the curling smoke
Of evening fires enwraths the quiet air.
While labour'd *binds*, expecting supper food,
At ease are set beneath the *broad-fer-oak*,
Or vacant sport with many a free nymph fair.
The *kine* unkold o'er their graz'd pastures brood,
And *sheep* bleat low within their wicker cotes :
All with the setting fun make haste to rest.
Ah can he leave me only thus unblest !

No blith birds ditties thro' the still wood ring,
Save where the *nightingale*, with solemn notes,
Charms the late eve, from her high *willow* bough :
Me near resembling in her plight distressed,
And much too like, alas ! our hard fates now,
While our sad loves all night we darkling sing.
Mean time to the merck gloom trip fast along
The *wood-nymph* bevy, and *swart* fairy bands,
And the *elf-urbin* throng,

With each *dear* shape, that lives in *mildew* blight,
And ev'ry blew fogg of the spongy air.
Oft do I view 'em from the hilly lands,
Tire the *fled* cock rings his shrill *matin* clear ;
Or toiling *bind* loath leaves his dawn-wake dream :
But death shall finish soon my woe severe,
And gently lead me with his cold, kind hand.—
Nor shall I long without a grave be laid,
The *birds*, I know, will spread a friendly shade ;
The *little robin*, with a decent care,
Shall in his beak the leafy cov'ring bear,
With kind regard, and piteous plaint shall strew
The mournful *willow*, and deep-shading *yew* :
There ev'ry eve the *nightingale*, forlorn,
Shall sadly to the neighb'ring *echo* mourn.
— Ye *fisher* swains and river maids adieu ;
And all ye *finny* droves a long farewell.

(f) A *smack* Flower with red Leaves, mention'd
by Sir Francis Bacon in his Natural History, which,
if it open in the Morning, is taken for a Sign of
fair Weather.

I go your pleasures never more to view ;
Never, O never ! shall we meet anew !
Ah me ! that screaming raven rung my knell,
I'll to some steepy cliff transport me strait,
And from its height mak' hated body throw,
Or in the floods deep down convey my woe,
Or on some tree suspend my wretched weight,
For never can I bear so cruel fate.
Yet shall my *ghost* not rest ; at midnight fill,
With loud lament the *lonely groves* I'll fill.
The *lonely groves*, and you, where'er you lie,
Deep vales, and ev'ry river-skirting hill,
Hear and be witness true,
Ye *pearly springs*, and falling *fountains* blue,
Ah ! witness how for *Stella's* scorn I die.

So up he rose him by the *moon-beams* pale,
While the hoarse flood kept moan, and echoing

night,
His steps fast bending to the wat'ry dale.
And now the morn with streaks of saffron light
On the tip mountain's brow 'gan flow to play,
And the prime *lark* sung out her sprightly lay,
And noon had brought her mirthful hour of day,
Yet nought might him to gentle peace excite,
'Till with unwilling sleep he sunk oppress—
Cease, my rude *pipe*, thy strain, and let him sweet-
ly rest. 221

ODE 50. The happy Effects of Wine.

By CHARLES CHESTER, M. D.

SEE ! see the jolly god appears

His hand a mighty goblet bears :
With sparkling Wine full-charg'd it flows
The sovereign cure of human woes.

Wine gives a kind release from care,
And courage to subdue the fair ;
Instructs the cheerful to advance
Harmonious in the sprightly dance :
Hail, goblet ! rich with generous wines !
See ! round the verge a vine-branch twines,
See ! how the mimic clusters roul,
As ready to re-fill the bowl !

Wine keeps its happy patients free
From ev'ry painful malady ;
Our best physician all the year,
Thus guarded, no disease we fear,
No troublesome disease of mind,
Until another year grows kind,
And loads again the fruitful vine,
And brings again our health — new wine.

ODE 56. By the same.

Alas ! the pow'rs of life decay
My hairs are fall'n, or chang'd to grey !
The smiling bloom, and youthful grace
Is banish'd from my faded face !
Thus man beholds, with weeping eyes,
Himself half-dead before he dies.

For this, and for the grave I fear,
And pour the never-ceasing tear !
A dreadful prospect strikes my eye,
I soon must sicken, soon must die.

For this the mournful groan I shed,
I dread — alas ! the hour I dread !
What eye can steadfastly survey
Death, and its dark tremendous way ?
For soon as fate has clos'd our eyes,
Man dies — for ever, ever dies !
All pale, all senseless in the urn !
Never, ah ! never to return.

As the following Poem is very well timed, we make no doubt of its being agreeable to our Readers. Nor do we think it requires any Apology from the Author for the burry of the Composition.

V C T A.

A Description of the Isle of WIGHT. In a Letter to Mr J——N S——C L——R of Edinburgh.

TWO tedious years, by wayward fate, remov'd
From native shades, from thee, from all I lov'd;
The Muse still mindful of the best of friends,
And fond to please, a southern picture sends.
While haply you the calm retreats explore,
Where oft your converse blest the social hour;
With wonted smiles the grateful lay receive,
Tho' poor the pledge, 'tis all the Muse can give.

From where *Augusta* crown'd with towers appears,

And to the skies the Dome † majestic rears! 10
Where oozy *Thames* into her bosom pours,
The richest product of remotest shores;
Thro' towns and villas we pursued our way,
Where art with nature vies, profusely gay;
Tall hedges fence the cultivated ground,
And one continued garden blooms around!

Now, open to the view the heathy plains, (a);
Where the extended camp the eye detains;
See, sportive in the breeze, the colours play,
The whitening tents in regular array; 20
Behind observe the proud pavilions rise,
While each in splendour with the other vies;
With dignity elate the martial steed,
Snorts as he treads, impatient to be freed!
The warlike implements a distance keep,
The cannon pointed—but their thunders sleep.
Not so the sons of *Mars* in *Anna's* days,
Enjoy'd the sweets of luxury and ease;
Inur'd to toils, disdaining idle show, 29
They hurl'd red vengeance, dreadful, on the foe!

Next passing *Colebrooke*, *Windor's* towering height,
With royal pride, attracts the ravish'd sight!
Here too a camp is form'd—here we survey'd
The countless beauties of the happy shade;
Here bloom—but Muse forbear! too high thy aim,
Tho' strong thy impulse—*Pope* forbids the theme;
Smiles in his verse that theme for ever gay,
He claims the praise—but *Phæbus* lent the lay.

Now leaving *Windor's* blest retreats behind,
A sandy soil thin-spread with heath we find; (b) 40
How chang'd the scene—all nature seems detach'd,
And wide extends the solitary waste;
'Till *Farnham*, rich in rising hope, appears,
Reveals her gardens, and the prospect cheers;
Above the Town a Prelate's (c) palace stands,
The lofty pile a distant view commands;
With groves surrounded and enclosures fair, †
And cherish'd by the kindly southern air.
To *Alton*, hence, a lovely valley leads,
Where *Wey* meanders thro' the verdant meads; 50
Profuse of fragrance bloom the opening flow'rs,
The neighb'ring heights are crown'd with beechen bow'rs.

Now blending charms the fertile plains adorn,
Here tufted groves, there ripening fields of corn;
While interspers'd the smocking hamlets rise,
Joy to the heart, and pleasure to the eyes!

† St. Paul's. (a) Hounslow-heath. (b) The
Heath near Bagshot. (c) Bishop of Winchester.

But first in beauty, dignity, and fame,
The Muses chief regard let *Alford* (d) claim;
Plac'd on an easy hill's ascending side,
Its streets well pav'd, and regular, and wide, 60
In form a cross; the building neat appears,
Above the church its stately Fabrick rears;
Below a stream, with fish abounding, flows,
The town refreshing, as it murmur's ring goes;
Here snowy swans display their graceful pride,
There sable coots along the surface glide;
The chrystal lake, by tinctur'd, shines between,
While mingling dyes diversify the scene.

Hence over chalky downs we take our way,
Tho' bare and wild, some fertile spots look gay. 70
Thus when thick vapours all the welkin shroud,
A gladsome gleam divides the breaking cloud.

Southampton rears her venerable head,
Her trade, her grandeur, and her wealth decay'd;
The key commodious, but her forts and wall
By time impair'd, seem nodding to their fall.

Now favour'd with a mild propitious gale,
We to the breeze expand the swelling sail;
The land recedes—the vessel seems to sleep,
Smooth-gliding o'er the surface of the deep; 80
Near and more near, advancing *Vesta* moves,
Along her shores the eye delighted roves;
Secure from storms here lies the circling bay,
Fair rural views ascending from the sea;
There low'ring rocks a threat'ning ruin show,
And here the dashing surges rage below.

Here, guarded by a fort, arises *Cornew*,
Where to the parent main the river flows;
Lo! there the forest brightens to the eye,
Where the *Marines* in long encampment lie. 90
The hardy band with eager vengeance glows,
And dares to feel and mourn *Britannia's* woes;
Unlike, whom late I view'd, the useless train,
That treads, disdainful, *Windor's* burthen'd plain;
Spread to the sun the human insects lie,
Born but to rob, to glitter, and to die.

Heroes*, farewell—ye winds, their sails befriend!
And guard them, fav'ring powers, from *Hester's* end.
Hence soon we reach'd, where water'd by the stream,
Stands *Newport*, chief in splendour, riches, name;
Hither repairing the industrious swains, 101
Exchange their stores, and reap the honest gains.

Soon as the dawn the rosy light display'd,
Eastward, along the Island's side, we stray'd;
The soil less fertile, beauties less abound,
For less the scars, and unimprov'd the ground.

At *Ride* † arriv'd, the ravish'd sight explores
The whitening cliffs of *Albion's* neighb'ring shores;
Hence twice ten Miles remov'd *Southampton* shew'd;
Her smoke wrapt spires, just piercing, thro' the 110
cloud;

Stokes Bay (e) appears, by *Gaselee* sweetly sung;
But clos'd his eyes, and mute his tuneful tongue.
With streamers flying, in majestic pride,
Triumphant, view the royal navy ride;
Waving, behold, her far-fam'd flag display'd;
Guardian of Commerce, by the world obey'd;
The strength, the glory of the western main,
The dread of nations, and the scourge of Spain!

(d) Or Alresford.
paring to embark.
From Portsmouth.

* The *M* rines then pre-
paring to embark.
(e) See that Poem, Vol. IX

R. 263.

Hark, o'er the deep, the bursting thunders roar, &
While rattling peals resound from shore to shore; 120
Thick flash the fires---the wreathing clouds arise,
And veil the pompous prospect from our eyes!
Portsmouth survey, beyond the smoky scene,
Her Ramparts rising from the watry plain.
Lo, far remote, the lab'ring light delcires,
Cicestria's gothick spire invade the skies;
The *Suffex* downs a russet line extend,
Till blending clouds the fading landscape end.

Hence, to *St. Helens*, we the road persue'd,
Along the margin of the glassy flood; 133
The sun declining, and the heav'n's serene,
Mild breath'd the Zephyr o'er the trembling main;
Here bounteous nature flows, with careless hand,
Her beauteous shell-work, o'er the level strand;
Here ebbing tides the wither'd sea-plant leave;
There faintly murmur'ring curls the wanton wave;
Here sports the fish, there hover'ring streams the maw;
The shining canals yonder swells to view.

Thro' *Brading*, pleasing village, leads our way,
Next we arriv'd at *Sandown's* friendly bay; 143
Where, tho' decay'd, a noble fortress stands,
Defends the landing, and the bay commands.

O'er hills, and dales, and many a mazy stream,
To *Worley's* park (f), a paradise, we came;
(*Worley*, in whom the generous *Scot* we trace,
And all the virtues of his ancient race.)

Hence from a mount, transported, we survey'd,
The island's lovely landscape wide display'd;
Stately and neat the stone-built towns arise,
Farms, seats, and villas draw the wandering eyes;
Soft swells the hill, as soft subsides the vale, 151
Its artless beauties willing to conceal;

Here woody wilds extend the darkling shade,
There to the day expands the cheerful glade,
And, joy to all, chief to the lab'ring swain,
The ripening harvest waving o'er the plain.

Here fragrant fields with new-cut hay o'er-spread,
There pasture meads in bloomy pomp array'd;
The airy downs with verdant herbage crown'd,
In fleecy flocks, their proper wealth, abound; 160
Whence limpid rills in gentle purlings play,
The soil enlivening in their winding way.

Neptune, almost, the island twice divides,
And from the north pours in his rolling tides;
Enamour'd with fair *Vesta's* blooming charms,
He in her bosom thrusts his eager arms.
Southward directs his fond-invasive course,
Till from the rocks retires the wat'ry force.

Garesbrooke its tottering pile, deserted, rears,
An air of grandeur ev'n in ruin wears; 170
Still awful, on a tow'ring summit plac'd,
Its strength decay'd, its battlements desic'd;

Here craggy fragments, in rude heaps, o'erthrown,
And there the ivy grasps the mould'ring stone.
The royal Captive, (g) ev'n in woe sedate,
Here, thirteen moons, bewail'd his people's fate;
His guiltless Soul, wing'd by devotion, rose,
Superiour to his sufferings and his foes!

Again to *Newport* come, we westward turn'd,
Where smiles the vale, with rows of elms adorn'd;
In silver mazes here the river glides, 181
Diffusing freshness o'er its flow'ry fides;
The grounds enclos'd; and with unusual care
The hedges dress'd, in leafy pride appear,

Passing the *Downs*, *Freshwater-Bay* we reach,
Cliffs huge and rugged nodding o'er the beach;
When genial mildness breathes the vernal air,
Unnumber'd fowls to nestle here repair;
Hung o'er the dreadful steep, the dauntless swain,
Oft culls the lamphire, nor his labour vain. 190

To *Yarmouth* next a pleasing way we trace,
A fort it boasts, and claims the second place,
When the low vales a summer deluge floats,
This sure presage, unclouded skies denotes.
If western breezes fan the sultry day,
By night the eastern reasume the sway.

To view the *Needles* (b) now we launch again,
Borne on the bosom of the placid main;
A neck of land here jets into the sea,
Which, long and narrow, forms a spacious bay;
From *Albion* nigh to *Vesta* reach the sands, 201
And on the utmost point *Hurpi-castle* stands;
Of old both shores, perhaps, united flood,
Till the weak isthmus sunk beneath the flood.

In prospect chief the *Pinnacle* we keep,
A lengthen'd gloom projecting o'er the deep;
Tho' small its breadth, aloft in air it tow'rs,
While round its rooted base the billow roars;
Here shoot the plants, and there the cliffs extend,
And there the shelves to fowls protection lend; 210
Where, for their young, the mossy beds they plan,
Beyond the reach of all-devouring man.
From this the coast the wond'ring eye detain'd,
With checquer'd veins of red and yellow stain'd.

Now to the southern side we ply our oars,
Where high and steep ascend the rocky shores;
Here art, neglected, no defence bestows,
By nature guarded from invading foes.

Such is the beauty, such the fruitful soil,
So gay the prospects of this pleasing isle, 220
Where art and nature mutual powers exert,
Art aiding nature, nature aiding art!

In youthful prime, fair *Flora* reveals here,
And decks with lavish hand the smiling year;
Their native charms the fragrant fields disclose,
And, breathing sweets, the soft elysium glows!

Her lov'd retreat here *Ceres* seems to chuse,
And golden plenty from her horn effuse;
Ev'n midst the rocky wilds her gifts arise,
And one year's crop the island sev'n supplies! 230

Nor less indulgent, here *Pomona* pours,
Around the orchard, her delicious stores;
With pendent fruitage bend the loaded boughs,
And thro' the leaves th' empurpl'd bounty glows!

Celestial *Health* her balmy blis supplies,
And, rosy-smiling, breaths along the skies;
O'er hill and dale, o'er man and beast the ways,
Enlivens life, and lends a length of days!

While thus profusely heav'n its blessings sheds,
Ev'n transport o'er the brute creation spreads; 240
In mirthful mood, the fatted herds are seen,
With awkward gambols, skipping o'er the green;
The lovely lambkins, innocently gay,
Skip round their dams, and join in sportive play;
While on the hill the hollow lowing gains,
The cheerful bleatings echo to the plains!
Hark, thro' the grove the melting musick rings,
'Tis joy inspires, and joy the warbler sings!
While man surveys the whole supremely blest,
The catching rapture kindles in his breast! 250

§ The Salutes paid Admiral Norris on his Arrival
to command this Fleet. (f) At Apton-Combe.
(g) King Charles I.

(b) A Range of Rocks so called from their harp-
ness.

Nor,

Nor, *Vesta*, be thy generous sons unsung,
To whom the manly graces all belong;
Courage to act, and prudence to controul;
The social temper, and the friendly soul;
Their language pure, their sentiments refin'd,
Nor less complete in person than in mind;
Of comely shape; to health, to vigour known,
Untainted with the vices of the Town.

View in thy daughters, fair proportion rise,
The snowy bosom, and the sparkling eyes; 260
And midst the bloom of beauty and of youth,
Mild modest virtue, and unsully'd truth;
Adorn'd with every nameless, artless art,
To charm the sense, and captivate the heart;
Loves round them sport, in innocence they smile,
And crown the glories of the happy life!

Thus far, my friend, the Muse in humble rhimes
Has sung the beauties of these southern climes;
But all their plenty, pomp, and pleasure join'd,
Shall ne'er efface fair *Lotbaw* from my mind: 270

Edina oft my wand'ring thought detains,
Of Fancy wafts me to my native plains;
The lonely vale oft, devious, I peruse,
And oft *Park-end* arises to my view!
Ev'n thus I cheer the night, divert the day,
And dream the gloomy cares of life away;
Life's gloomy cares—for Fortune ever flies,
But still my heart her scorn, her spite defies.
On thee the smiles—long may her smiles be thine,
On me the frowns—the will of heav'n be mine. 280
June 25, 1740.

To the Month of May, 1740.

Quantum mutatus ab illo!

Virg.

Alas! how chang'd thou month of *May*!

That us'd to smile so sweet, so gay,
Nipt by the chilly eastern blasts,
A sullen gloom thy brow o'ercasts;
Each flow'ret hangs its drooping head;
The trees their verdure slowly spread,
And even the warblers of the groves,
Unfeeling, faintly, sing their loves;
The blooming nymph whose panting breast
With thee unwonted warmth confest,
Now chill'd, no soft desire she knows,
Nor more than frigid *Vestal* glows.
Nature herself will soon decay,
Unless thou smile'st, O! month of *May*.

H.

A NEW SONG.

—O *Corydon*, *Corydon*, *que te dementia cepit!* 290
Virg.

To get in print my numbers hyc
To *Urban*'s press at *London*,
Quick on the wings of pack-horse fly,
For *Corydon* is undone.

And when you've gotten printed there,
As neat as any thing,
Scamper to *York*, and make the fair
Ladies begin to sing.

Now if for lack of tune that's good,
The ox-ey'd creatures stare,
Tell 'em, the two poor babes i'th' wood
Will trim 'em to a hair.

But should my dirge seem dull and long,
Woe's me and unsonorous,

Why, let them for a witty song
Go to their *Signiora*'s.
And now methinks I've done my do,
And have nought left to say,
But that I love from top to toe
Sly *Dolly* night and day.

So fly, my doleful ditty, fly,
Dispatch thy work at *London*;
Then tell sly *Dolly* with a sigh,
Poor *Corydon* is undone.

ANACREON, ODE 15. *Happy Life*.

By CHA. CHESTER, M. D.

THE wealth of *Gyges* I despise,
Gems are useless glittering toys.
Gold I leave, and such vain things,
To the low aim and pride of kings.

Let my hair with unguents flow,
With rosy garlands crown my brow!
The present moment I enjoy,
Doom'd in the next, perhaps, to die!
Then while the hour serenely shines,
Toss the gay dye, and quaff thy wines:
But ever, in the genial hour,
To *Bacchus* the libation pour,
Left Death in wrath approach, and cry,
Man—taste no more the cup of joy.

To *Misc. C* — *N* — of *Suffolk*.

Fond Muse! thy foolish hopes give o'er,
Nor think, with all thy little store
Of trifling art, to paint a face
Adorn'd with ev'ry charm and grace.
Presume not to describe a mind
Enrich'd with wit, with sense refin'd:
All colours prove too weak and faint,
My *Celia*'s ev'ry charm to paint.
In gen'ral only can be shown
So much perfection met in one.
More beauty sure ne'er nymph possess'd,
More truth sure ne'er such beauty blest'd.
All that's good, and all that's fair,
In height of lustre shine in her.
Make, gracious God, this wonder mine,
With joy I'll other joys resign.

T. H.

Æ N I G M A.

ERE the foundations of the world were laid,
Or the blue canopy above display'd,
Or heav'nly seraphs tun'd immortal strains,
I boast my being on celestial plains:
But when th' Almighty form'd this pendent ball,
And dark Confusion heard his awful call,
At his command I wing'd my downward flight,
And broke the gloomy reign of ancient night.
In the bright camp above my court I hold,
Reign absolute, and revel uncontroull'd;
With ruddy streaks I paint the morning sky,
And give the rainbow all its various dye:
Nor yet in heav'n alone am I enthron'd,
Alike on earth my wide dominion's own'd;
I bid the spring its annual verdure wear,
And ev'ry tree in brightly green appear;
Deck'd by my pow'r, bright spangles strew the
ground,
And *Flora*'s gay creation smiles around:

The

The gaudy tulip, and the violet blue,
By me are dress'd, from me derive their hue;
The blooming lilly, and the blushing rose,
Their different tinctures by my help disclose:
Nay, ev'n the brightest nymphs from me derive
Those various charms which none but I can give;
If I withdraw my help, each beauty flies,
No roses grace their cheeks, no lightnings point
their eyes.

And oft when *Phæbus* wheels his fiery throne
To western skies, and night advances on
With solemn pace, amid the gloom I'm seen
In vivid splendors on the humble green.
O'er sea and land I bear extended sway,
"Give beauty to the sun, and pleasure to the day."
TELARIUS.

On the present Expedition.

TIM ask'd a courtly Polititian,
'What means th' intended Expedition?'
'That is a secret,' fir, says Jo.
'Right,' replies Tim. — 'and will be so.'

Philes.

PHARAOH'S DAUGHTER.

*Presented to the Right Honourable ——— Earl of
Exeter. By Mr R. Heigh, late of St. John's
College, Cambridge.*

FAST by the margin of her native flood,
Whose fertile waters are well-known to fame,
Fair as the bord'ring flow'rs the princess stood,
And rich in bounty as the gen'rous stream.
When, lo! a tender cry afflicts her ear,
The tender cry declares an infant's grief;
Soon she, who melted at each mortal's care,
With tend'rest pity sought the babe's relief.
The babe adorn'd in beauty's early bloom;
But to the last distress expos'd, appears;
His infant softness pleads a milder doom,
And speaks with all the eloquence of tears.
The kind *Egyptian* gaz'd upon his charms,
And with compassion view'd the weeping child;
She snatch'd the little *Hebrew* to her arms,
And kiss'd the Infant — the sweet Infant smil'd.
Again she clasps him with a fond embrace,
Yet more she pities the young Stranger's woe;
She wip'd the tears that hung upon his face,
Her own the while in pious plenty flow'd.
Now, cruel father, your harsh law I see,
And feel that rigour which the *Hebrews* mourn;
O! that I could reverse the dire decree,
Which dooms the babe a wretch as soon as born!
But that, alas! exceeds my slender pow'r:
And must this tender Innocent be slain?
Poor harmless babe! born in a luckless hour;
Yet sweet as ever sooth'd a mother's pain.
Must thou, poor underserving Infant, die?
No! in my bosom ev'ry danger shun;
A princess shall thy parent's loss supply,
And thou art worthy to be call'd her son.
And now let conscious *Cecil* view the piece,
Where virtue in her loveliest light is shewn;
Let this unfinished tale in part express,
Your great forefather's bounty — and your own.
O! could I equal those immortal lines,
Which flow from *Moses* in the sacred page;

As in his book the bounteous prince's shines,
So should your Fame descend to ev'ry Age.
But this vain thought is empty as a dream,
Yet happier Bards shall *Cecil's* honour raise;
The youth unborn shall bless the generous name,
And endless favours find an endless praise.

HORACE, ODE VIII. Lib. IV. Imitated.

THE snows are gone, and genial spring once more
New clothes the meads with grass, the trees
with leaves;
And the proud rivers that disdain'd a shore,
Within their banks now roll their lessen'd waves.
The Nymphs and Sister-graces, ever gay,
Dance naked now beneath a warmer sky:
The Year, the rapid Hour that whirls the Day,
Describe our state, and tell us we must die.
Soft Zephyr's breath unbinds the frozen Earth,
And Summer treads upon the heel of Spring;
Then fruitful Autumn pours his plenty forth,
And Winter next returns with sluggish wing.
Luna her monthly loss can soon supply;
But we, alas! must mingle with the dead,
Where good *Aeneas*, *Tullus*, *Ancus* lie,
Reduc'd to crumbling dust, and empty shade.
Who knows if heav'n, propitious to thy pray'r,
Will to this last adjoin another day?
And what thou still art scraping for thy heir,
May slip his greedy hands and fly away.
For when thou once art past the *Strygian* lake,
And *Minos* has pronounc'd th' impartial doom,
Nor birth nor eloquence can bring thee back,
Nor heav'n-born piety unseal the tomb.
Ev'n to release the chaste *Hippolytus*
From hell's black shades, *Diana* strives in vain;
Nor can the strength of mighty *Theseus'* loof
His dear *Pirithous* from th' infernal chain.
May 26, 1740. TELARIUS.

On a Lady singing at the Musick-meeting in Norwich.

Cease, charming *Delia*, too harmonious fair,
Such sounds gives extacy too great too bear;
The heav'nly bliss for mortal sense to high,
O'erpow'rs our souls, while we admire we die.
H.

Illustrissimæ Principi Mariæ ad Hassiam noviganti.

SEstimados pulkbræ Thalamos petiisse Léander
Fertur, & Ægeum nocte natæ fructum.
Errantem quem ne raperet violentior æstus,
Lampada præendit blanda puella ducent.
Castior O! nec pulkbra minus Maria, per undas
Ad sponsum properas, Regia Virgo, tuum.
Non opus hic nocte est. Talem ambit cernere clara
Luce salutatrix Hassia læta Nurum.
Barum, June 11, 1740. R. L.

*Verses by a young Lady, on her seeing his Grace the
Duke of Argyll pass thro' Newcastle.*

WHEN conqu'ring death shall ravish from
your eyes,
Those trifling glories that the courtiers prize;
When crowns shall fall, and empire shall be lost;
And all that's mortal be dissolv'd in dust;
Then shalt thou live immortal to thy fame,
And future ages shall extol thy name.

A PASTORAL.

WHEN *April* blossom'd, when the flow'ry plain
Proclaim'd indulgent *Flora's* vernal reign,
Where spreading woodbine crowns the shady grove,
A soft recess for friendship and for love,
Two swains, whose bosoms were by *Cupid* fir'd,
By *Ceres* lov'd, and by the Muse inspir'd,
Thus in alternate notes prolong'd the lay,
Whilst the smooth streams in soft meanders play.

STREPHON.

Begin, my *Daphnis*, now the rural song,
To thee, my friend, sublimer strains belong;
The soaring Larks shall warble in the air,
Whilst thou attempt to celebrate the fair.

DAPHNIS.

First then *Aurelia* wake the drowsy lay,
On whom soft nature darts her keenest ray;
When she appears the trees new blossoms wear,
And an eternal verdure crowns the year.

STREPHON.

Now let the Muse the blooming beauties trace
Which shine exalted in *Florella's* face,
Or let her flight to *Clelia's* breast repair,
And join the Graces that inhabit there;
For there with wanton joy the *Cupids* sport,
And blooming *Venus* keeps her airy court.
Florella's air with awe subdues the plains,
And *Clelia's* aspect charms admiring swains.
What breast-plate can secure the lover's heart,
Whilst with united force they aim the dart?

DAPHNIS.

To fair *Cecilia* next the verse belongs,
Whilst the sweet Syrens join our sylvan songs;
Yet to her voice the Syrens all must yield,
And all the winged songsters in the field.
When with her snowy hands she strikes the lyre,
The fanning Zephyrs breath poetic fire;
Nor can our Muse the harmony disclose,
Which in her numbers eloquently flows.

STREPHON.

As gentle *Nile* its fertile deluge pours,
And lavishly supplies the want of showers;
As *Sol* from high *Olympus* glads the fields,
And to the drooping rose new odour yields,
So *Meliora* guards her fleecy care,
Where cooling shades diffuse serener air.
O would she thus revive her dying swains,
Thus ease their care, thus mitigate their pains.

DAPHNIS.

But now, ye Muses, higher flights explore,
Flights which the *Mantuan* swan alone can soar.
See with what sweets the crimson roses bloom!
See how the hyacinth exhales perfume!
She comes, she comes! to grace the lovely scene.
The smiling fields display a brighter green;
The myrtles strike applause; the birds on high
With acclamations rend the vocal sky.
When nature such a blooming verdure wears,
Oh! need I say *Hermione* appears?

STREPHON.

Enough, my *Daphnis*, see the cooling breeze,
With greater violence, attacks the trees;
Descending *Sol* a feebler ray reveals,
And larger shades obscure the verdant fields.
Let us conduct our Lambs to yonder fold,
Ere *Luna* veil the sky with borrow'd gold.
Adieu the Muse, adieu the flow'ry plain,
Adieu each Nymph, and each enchanting strain.

Mr. URBAN,

June 20.

A Few Days since, at the request of a Friend,
I accompanied him to Mr *Baudin's*, a Painter,
(in *Durham-yard*, in the *Strand*) and the
Publisher of the *Vicws of VENICE* in twelve
beautiful Prints. He received us with much
Politeness and Civility, and in justice to the
excellent Artist I must confess I was most agree-
ably entertained.

The masterly Manner in which the *Vicws*
are executed, and the exact Likeness they bear to
the Originals had so good an Effect, that I almost
imagined myself to be once more taking a Turn
about *Venice*, which I left but three Months ago.

The admirable Variety and just Disposition
of the Figures and Buildings; the Boldness with
which they project and meet the Eye; the Delicacy
of the whole Performance, where nothing
is crowded and confused, but all so free and dis-
engaged that the minutest Things appear to view,
and not a single Object is lost; the Richness,
Liveliness, and Strength of the Colouring; and
the judicious Intermixture of Light and Shade,
which so mutually assist each other that they
breathe an Air of Sweetness and Softness on every
Piece, exceed all Description, and display such
eminent Proof of Genius and Art, as the Con-
noisseurs in Painting and Architecture will, I
persuade myself, behold with equal Surprise and
Pleasure. For my own part, the more I dwell
on these beautiful Views the more I admired
them; and there is one Particular I must not om-
it to observe, which is, that tho' they must
doubtless have cost the ingenious Artist infinite
Labour, yet they seem to be executed with Abun-
dantly of Ease,—"and finish'd more thro'
Happiness than Pains."

As you have on all Occasions distinguish'd your-
self by paying a due Regard to Merit, 'tis hop'd
you will give this Letter and the following Lines
a Place in your Magazine; which will be giving
another Proof of your Discernment and Disin-
terestedness to the Publick, besides conferring a
singular Obligation on, Sir, Your, &c. A. Z.

To Mr BAUDIN, occasioned by a Sight of the
Views of VENICE.

O H! blest with genius and unrival'd art,
What wonders do thy curious *Vicws* impart,
What matchless graces from thy Pencil flow,
How does each finish'd piece with beauty glow!
Thy copies with th' originals may vie,
And little less they charm the skilful eye
Here a huge *Gothic pile* † its length extends;
And there its arch the fam'd *Rialto* ‖ bends;
Beneath it smooth the limpid current flows,
And the gay *gondola* its bosom ploughs.
Here lofty temples rear their summits high,
There stately domes attract the gazer's eye.
Here mingled crowds in wild disorder stray,
And there the masquers sport along the way.
Likeness in every *vicw* stands confest,
And all of *Venice* art can lend express.

Oh! could my numbers like thy Paintings
Free as thy pencil, as thy fancy warm, [charm,
A more exalted praise shou'dst thou receive;
But what my verse denies thy *Vicws* will give;
These late succeeding ages shall admire,
And 't breaths to rapture warm'd applaud your fire."

† The Doge's Palace. ‖ The great Bridge.



Historical Chronicle. *June, 1740.*

TUESDAY, June 3.

THE Parliament met, and was further prorogued, by Commission from the Lords of the Regency, to *July 2.*

The *St Sebastian*, of 12 Guns and 112 Men; (which, with other *Spanish* Privateers, had been so active, that 42 *English* Vessels were carried into *St Sebastian*) was met by the *Deptford* Man of War, Captain *Pocklington*, and brought into *Plymouth*.

FRIDAY, 6.

The Court of King's Bench granted a Rule against the Publisher of the *Craftsman* to shew Cause why an Information should not go against him for publishing some time since in the said Paper a most notorious and scandalous Libel highly reflecting on the honourable the Commissioners of the victualling Office relating to their supplying the Navy with bad Provision.

The Princess of *Hesse* embark'd at *Greenwich* for *Holland* in her way to *Cassel*.

FRIDAY, 13.

The North Mail was robbed by a single Highwayman, who carried off the *Peterborough*, *Boston*, *Louth*, *Horncastle*, and *Spalding* Bags. A Reward of 200 *l.* is offered by the Postmaster-General for apprehending him.

SATURDAY, 14.

The *Gazetteer* of June 12, having given a relation of Captain *Hall's* Expedition to *Porto de la Plata*, of which he made himself Master, by procuring Admission, with four Followers only, into the Fort, under Pretence of inciting the Governor to an advantageous Traffic, proceeded to draw an ironical Parallel between the Success of the immortal Capt. *Hall* and the Action of Admiral *Vernon* at *Porto Bello*; and ludicrously asserted, that the *Common Council* of *London* were preparing an Address to his Majesty upon this wonderful Achievement, that the glorious Captain *Hall* was to receive the Freedom of the City in a Gold Box, and was also intended to represent them in the ensuing Parliament. By this Railery some Persons were so much exasperated, that they passed up the Paper at the *Exchange*, and in some Coffee-Houses sentenced it to the Fire. Nor did the Retenement end here; the Authors of the *Craftsman*, *London*

Evening-Post, &c. thundered against the Scurrility, the Indecency, and Impudence of the *Gazetteers*, who replied that their Adversaries, who treated much greater Names with equal Freedom, had little Right to these Exclamations. — Such, and so important are the Controversies that employ at present the Pens of the Public Writers! for which, if our Readers prefer them, to the Subjects this Month selected for their Entertainment, we shall allow more room in our future Collections.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

At a Court of Common Council at *Guild-hall*, it was agreed to return the Thanks of that Court to the four worthy Representatives of *London* for their faithful and diligent Attendance in Parliament, particularly while the late Place-Bill was depending in the following Manner,

WE the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common Council assembled, return you our Thanks for your faithful and diligent Attendance in Parliament, particularly while the Place-Bill was depending last Session; being solicitous, that the Rights and Liberties which this Nation has hitherto enjoyed, should be continued to latest Posterity, and considering, that those Blessings can alone be secured by the independency of Parliament, do most earnestly require of you to renew your Endeavour in procuring a proper Bill for reducing and limiting the Number of Placemen in the House of Commons. — As we apprehend that our Expectations last Session were in a great Measure disappointed through the Absence of a few Members from Parliament, we cannot but entertain the strongest hopes of Success the next Year, not doubting but those Gentlemen, being at length convinced that a diligent Attendance in the House of Commons is of the utmost Consequence to the Nation, will not add a second Loss of this Salutary Law, so immediately necessary to preserve the Freedom of our Constitution, to restore Unanimity among the People, and establish that Confidence in his Majesty's Measures as may effectually enable him, at this important Juncture, to assert the Honour of his Crown and Kingdom.

FRI-

FRIDAY, 20.

Complaint having been made to the Lords of the Admiralty that the Gunpowder used by the 3 Men of War when they took the *Princessa* was weaker than the Powder taken in the said Ship in Proportion of 7 to 12, it was thought proper to make a publick Tryal; in order thereto some Gunpowder was taken out of each of the above 4 Ships, put into 4 Boxes at Portsmouth which were seal'd up by some Officers of the Navy and Ordnance, and sent to Town, and this Day try'd at Woolwich before the D. of Montagu Master General of the Ordnance, Sir Charles Wager, Lord Vere Beauclerk, General Borgia, some Captains of Men of War, &c. in three divers Ways. 1. By raising a Weight of 20 l. 7 Ounces with two Drams of Powder. 2. By firing a twelve Pounder shot out of a 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch Mortar with a Quarter of an Ounce of Powder. 3. By firing a half-pounder Shot out of a Swivel Gun with two Drams of Powder. In the first Experiment the *English* Powder raised the Weight from four Inches to six and some tenths, and the *Spanish* no higher than one Inch and 9 tenths: In proving by the Swivel Gun the *English* Powder threw the Ball 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Foot at an Elevation of 61 Degrees, and the *Spanish* had not Strength enough to throw it out of the Gun; and the Tryal by the Mortar turn'd out equally in favour of the *English* Powder.—[Notwithstanding the above Account, many Persons who have been at Portsmouth affirm that the Shot of the *Princessa* were much sharper thrown than those of our Men of War, some of hers going through the Sides of our Ships, when ours stuck in her Half-way.

TUESDAY, 24.

The Acts for prohibiting Commerce with Spain and suppressing Horse-Races took Place.

At a Court of Hustings held at Guildhall, Henry Marshall and Richard Hoare, Esqs. and Aldermen, were chosen Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the Year ensuing.—The Gentlemen nominated by the Lord Mayor this Year to serve that Office were.

Thomas Snell, Esq. Draper.

Thomas Legender Esq. Ditto.

Wm. Davis, Esq. Stationer.*

Chas. Egleton, Esq. Salter.

Abel Aldridge, Esq. Currier.

Benj. Devink, Esq. Girdler.*

Edward Halsey, Esq. Sadler.

John Eaton, Esq. Mercer.* and

Henry Overton Esq. Broiderer, who swore off.

* Those thus mark'd have paid their Fine.

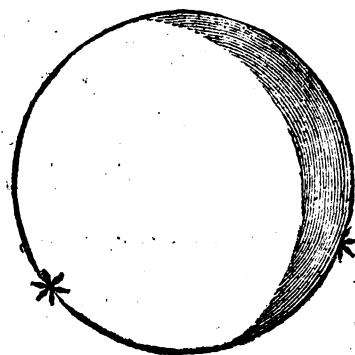
Mr. URBAN,

YOUR great Readiness to publish whatever may be of Service to the Publick, encouraged me to send you this Occultation of Jupiter by the Moon, which will happen *October 27*, in the Morning, I discovered that there would be an Occultation about the latter End of last *August*, and made a Delineation of it in Plans a little while after, but let it lie by me, with Hopes that some one else might communicate it. I have at last prevailed with myself to submit it to the Examination of the Ingenious.

The Requisites for investigating the Phenomena, and the Type are as follow.

Apparent Time of the true \odot of Υ and the \Downarrow at Oxford.

October 27, 1740, 23' 54" past 3 h. in the Morn'g.



E	Elong. \Downarrow a Sun	234	15	8
	\Downarrow and Υ Place	26	10	19 39
	\Downarrow Latitude Bor.		24	16
	Υ Latitude Aust.		9	21
	\Downarrow Horizontal Parallax		56	25
	Her Semidiameter		15	27
	Her Horary Motion		31	28
	Jupiter's Declination	22	55	42
F	His Right Ascension	101	13	29
			h.	' "
	Jupiter in the Meridian at	15	50	30
	Visible Inclination of the Earth's		9	1
	Axis to the Axis of the Eclip.	4	26	55
	Angle of the \Downarrow Way	5	5	29

From hence the Times of Immersion and Emergence were deduced by a very large orthographic Projection, and I find that Jupiter will be just covered by the Moon at 45' 31' past 2 h. in the Morning, and that he will emerge again from behind the dark Part of her Disk at 42' past 3 h. The Moon's Place, I calculated from Sir Isaac Newton's Theory, and I have some Hopes the whole Process may be depended upon; for which Reason I shall recommend this Occultation to the Observations of such Persons as are best acquainted with its Uses for determining the Difference of Meridians, and correcting the Lunar Theory.

A Description of the Spanish Privateers belonging to Sr. Sebastian.

1. A Three Mast Ship, about 150 Tuns, 18 Guns, and about 150 Men, a Lion's Head painted Yellow, Red Quarter-cloaths, her Sides turpentin'd, small Badges on her Quarters, two Top-gallant Yards rigg'd aloft, her Mizen Topmast and Top-gallant Mast both in one, a low long Snug Ship.

2. A Three Mast Ship, about 120 Men, a Lion's Head, her Stern and Quarters painted Blue, her Sides tarr'd, straight Sheer'd, two Top-Gallant Yards rigg'd aloft, her Mizen Top-mast and Top-gallant Mast both in one, and very much resembles a Liverpool Ship.

3. A Bilander, about 100 Tuns, 10 Guns, and two on her Quarter-deck, and about 120 Men, a single Horse-head, and rigg'd the same as our Holland Traders, her Sides turpentin'd. N.B. She was formerly a Brigantine and probably is turned into that Trim again, and is the same that took Capt. Fowler the 3d Instant.

4. One taken and carried into Plymouth by the Deptford Man of War. And there's a Lugg-sail Boat that resembles a French Fishing-boat.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1740.

June 3. **L**ady of Lord Vere Beauclerk de liver'd of a Son.

9. Countess of Gainsborough—of a Son.

12. Lady of Sir Cecil Bishop, Bart.—of a Son.

16. Junior Dutchess of Manchester—of a Daughter.

27. Lady of Hon Col Fielding—of a Son.

LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1740.

June 1. **S**am. Robinson, Esq; marry'd to the Relict of John Bentley of Trorton? Devonshire, Esq;

Mr Robinson at the Post-Office—to Miss Andrews of Ormond-Street.

2. Hon Heneage Legg, Esq; eldest Son to the Earl of Dartmouth—to Miss Fogg, Niece to Sir John Barnard, with 20,000*l*.

Sir Robert Clifton, Knt. of the Bath, and Member for East-Devon—to the eldest Daughter of the late Sir Thomas Lombe, 40,000*l*.

John Craculley, Esq; Member for Marlborough—to a Sister of Sir Jeremiah Vanacker Sambroke, Bart.

Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart. (lately) to the Relict of Wm Northey, Esq;

5. Joseph Smith, Esq; Barrister at Law—to Miss Barney of Lime-Street, 10,000*l*

8. Rev Mr Lloyd, of St George in the East—to Miss Petre, nearly related to Lord Petre.

Adolphus Meesterk, Esq;—to Miss Hoffman, 15,000*l*.

10. Josiah Burchett, Esq; Secretary of the Admiralty—to the Relict of Mr Wood, a Spanish Merchant.

14. Wm Richardson, Esq; London Agent, and Member of Parliament in Ireland—to a Sister of Sir John Eyles, Bart. 14,000*l*.

A 15. Rev Dr Bateman, Archdeacon of Lewis—to Miss Smallbrooke, Daughter to the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.

26. Duke of Leeds—to Lady Mary, Daughter to the Earl of Godolphin.

Princess Mary—to Prince Frederick of Hesse, at Cassel.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1740.

B May 20. **F**rederick William, King of Prussia, Marquis of Brandenburg, Arch Chamberlain and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, Prince of Magdeburg, Cleves, &c. Born Aug. 4, 1688, and came to the Crown Feb. 26, 1713. He marry'd in 1706 Sophia Dorothea, only Sister to the present King of Great Britain, his Cousin-German, by whom he left 4 Sons and 5 Daughters, four of these latter marry'd. On the Day he died he caus'd an Act to be drawn up, in Substance 'That as he had but a few Hours to live, he recommended his Soul to God, and resign'd his Dominions to the Prince his Successor, declaring him King from that Instant forth; and being fully sensible of his Duty to God in his last Moments, he said to the Persons who attended him, being the Royal Family and the Prince of Anhalt Dessau, Call upon the Lord that he may receive my Soul, and then expired. He is succeeded by his eldest Son, Charles Frederick, born Jan. 1712.

C 23. John E of Glasgow, at Kelburn, Scotland. The Countess of Aylesford.

D Lady Sopkin Keppell, Daughter to the Earl of Albemarle.

30. Arthur Acland, Esq; a Portugal Merchant—Philipps, Esq; at Comgwasley, near Carmarthen.

E June 2. Lambert Blackwell, Esq; at Betbhall Green.

3. Capt Merchant of the Horse-Guards. Major Gosling, of Anstruther's Reg of Foot, Capt Thomson formerly Commander of the Boyne Man of War, aged 102.

5. Thomas Onslow, Lord Onslow, Ld Lieut. of Surrey, a Teller of the Exchequer, and Uncle to the Speaker. He is succeeded by his only Son Richard, Member for Guilford, now Lord Onslow.

F Henry de Grey, Duke and Earl of Kent, Marquis Grey, Earl of Harold, Viscount Goodrich, Baron Grey, and Baron Lucas of Crudwell, Ld Lieut of Bedfordshire, one of the Privy Council, and Knt of the Garter, Chief of the ancient and illustrious House of Grey, from which descended the Barons f. Robertfeld, Codnure, Wilton, Rutbin Groby, and Rugemont Viscount Lisle, Earl of Stamford, Marquis of Dorset, and Duke of Suffolk, all of the Name of Grey. His Grace by his first Wife had one Son and three Daughters all deceased; of these the eldest, Annabella, marry'd Ld Viscount Glenorchy, whose Daughter, marry'd last Month to the Hon Mr York, is by Letters Patent, on the Failure of the Duke's Male Issue, now Marchioness Grey, and the Dignity of Marquis Grey is to descend to her Male Issue.

G 5. Thomas Onslow, Lord Onslow, Ld Lieut. of Surrey, a Teller of the Exchequer, and Uncle to the Speaker. He is succeeded by his only Son Richard, Member for Guilford, now Lord Onslow.

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Mrs

Mrs Hallam, an excellent Actress.

6. *Ld Wallingford*, Member for *Banbury*.

7. *John Lawton*, Esq; of *Loxton*, *Cheshire*, Member for *Newcastle under Line*. His Ancestress was *Lady Hester Temple of Stowe in Bucks*, recorded by *Fuller*, as having 12 Children, and liv'd to see 700 Descendants from her own Body. She dy'd in 1654.

Peter Butler, Viscount *Galmoy*, Earl of *Newcastle*, a Peer of *Ireland*, First Gentleman of the Bedchamber to *James II.* and Lieut Gen in the French Service, aged 88, at *Paris*. His Title descends to *James Butler*, his Nephew, a Capt in the *Irish* Reg of *Bulkeley*, but his Estate in *Ireland* was forfeited upon his Attainder.

Mrs *Minsbush*, Aunt to the Dutchess of *Norfolk*.

8. *John Smith*, Esq; High Sheriff of *Kent*, and a Gov. of *St Thomas's* and *Guy's* Hospitals.

John Russell, Esq; nearly related to the late E of *Orford*, and Justice of Peace for *Cambridge* sh.

9. *William Barnard*, Esq; near *Shrewsbury*.

13. *John Bignall*, Esq; Filazer for *Surrey*, *Suffex* and *Kent*.

Samuel Holden, Esq; Governor of the *Russia* Company, a Director of the Bank, and Member for *Eastlow*, *Cornwall*, worth 30,000*l*. He left two maiden Daughters.

Mr *Jobson*, a great *West-India* Merchant.

14. *Thomas Stapleton*, Esq; of *Oxfordshire*.

Hon Mrs *Farmer*, Aunt to the E of *Pomfret*.

16. *Capt Wentworth*, of a Company of Invalids, who lost a Leg at the Rebellion at *Preston*.

George Ougbeon, of *Broadwood*, *Herefordshire*, Esq; aged 94.

17. *Capt. Morgan*, of the 1st Reg. of Foot-Guards.

Corbet Kynaston, Esq; Member for *Shropshire*.

Sir *William Wyndham*, Bart. Member for *Somersetshire*, which County he represented in the three last Parliaments of *Q Anne*, and ever since. In the Reign of that Princess he was Master of the Buckhounds, Secretary at War, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of the Privy Council. The Deceased was allow'd by his Adversaries in Politics to be an able Statesman, a finish'd Orator, and so much a fine Gentleman, that all People of Taste who knew him, endeavour'd to form themselves by his Example. Mr *Pope* mentions him with Honour thus :

Next Wyndham arm'd for Freedom and the Throne,
The Master of our P Pstons and his own.

He marry'd first the Lady *Catherine Seymour*, second Daughter to the Duke of *Somerset*, and zdy the Marchioness of *Blandford*; by the latter he had no Issue, but several Children by the former. He is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son *Charles*, Member for *Bridgewater*. (see the first Character, p. 229.)

18. Rev Mr *Jefferies*, Lecturer of *St Bartholomew* behind the *Royal Exchange*, call'd the *Golden Lecture*, it being the best in *London*.

19. *Capt Massy*, formerly of the *Nature*.
Capt Marsbam, of *Howard's* Regof Foot.

Mr *Mann*, Deputy Clerk of the Crown under *Stephen Biss* and *Thomas Bray*, Esqrs.

21. Sir *Peter Hever*, at *Harrow on the Hill*.
Kendal Pynes, Esq; by a Fall with his Horse.

22. Lady *Gough*, Wife of Sir *Henry Gough*, Bart. Member for *Brammer* in *Suffex*. She was

one of the Daughters of Sir *John Harpur*, of *Calke* in the County of *Derby*, Bart.

26. Miss *Capel*, Daughter to the Earl of *Essex*.

A LIST OF PROMOTIONS for the Year 1740.

A Earl of *Jersey* APPOINTED Warden, Chief Justice, and Justice in Eyre, of the King's Forests, Parks and Warrens, on the South Side of *Trent*, in room of Lord *Cornwall* is, who resign'd.

John Reynolds, Esq; late Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in *Ireland*, made a Baron of the Exchequer.

Edward Willes—Serjeant at Law.

B *Charles Ld Cornwallis*—Keeper of the Rolls within the Hamlets of the *Tower of London*.

Master *Lee*, aged 14, Son to the Lord Chief Justice, appointed by his Father Master of the King's Bench Office, in room of *Ed Ventris*, Esq; decd, a Place of 1200*l*. per Ann. Two are appointed to officiate during his Minority.

Charles Cotterell, Esq;—Deputy Master of the Ceremonies, and Marshall of the Ceremonies in room of *Dr Inglis*, decd.

Mr *Dutton Seaman*, Attorney in *Queen-street*—Comptroller of *London*, in room of *Denbam Hammond*, Esq; decd. He purchased this Place of the Ld Mayor for 4000*l*.

Mr *Wm Rawlins*—one of the 15 Coal-Meters of *London*, and paid a Fine of 461*0l*. and 100*l*. per Ann. for a Lease of 21 Years of the same.

D Mr *Piddington*—Bridgemaster.

John Douglas of *Hever*—High Sheriff of *Kent*, in room of *John Smith*, Esq; decd.

Dr Lee, Member for *Brackley*—Official of the Archdeaconry of *Rockester*.

Wm Strickland, Esq; of *Gloucestershire*—a Commissioner of Excise in *Ireland*.

E *Wm Kent*, Esq;—principal Painter to the King, in room of *Charles Jervaise*, Esq; decd.

Capt Bludworth—Groom of the Bedchamber to the Prince of *Wales*.

Gen Wade appointed Field Marshall of all his Majesty's Forces, in room of the D of *Argyl*.

Capt Eaton—Major of the 1st Troop of Life-guards, in room of *Ld Wallingford*, decd.

F *Capt Whitney*—Commander of the *Victory* Man of War.

Ld George Grabam—Capt of the *Lark*, of 40 Guns.

Mr *Hux'y*, Son to *George Huxley*, Member for *Newport*, *Hants*—Lieut of the *Cambridge*.

Mr *O Brian*, Son of the present Admiral of the *Russian* Fleet—Capt of a new 20 Gun Ship.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

G REVD *Walter Walker Ward* collated to *Biddenden*, *Kent*.

John Stirling, Chaplain to the Duke of *Gordon*—Vicar of *Great Gaddesden*, *Hertfordshire*.

Dr Forke—Chancellor of *Bristol*, in room of

Dr Reynolds—Bishop of *Down* and *Connor* in *Ireland*.

H Mr *Edmund Keene*, Brother to *Benj. Keene*, Esq;—Rector of *Stanbope*, *Durham*, 700*l*. per Ann. void by the Resignation of the Bishop of *Bristol*.

Dr Knowler—Rector of *Great-Bodington*, *Northamptonshire*.

STOCKS
 S. S. Stock 101 $\frac{1}{2}$
 — Annu. 112 $\frac{1}{8}$
 New Annu. 111 $\frac{1}{4}$
 3 per C. Ann. 101 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Bank 143 $\frac{1}{4}$
 — Circul. 5 l. 15 s. Pr.
 Mill. Bank 116.
 India 164.
 — Bonds 5 l. 12 s. Pr.
 African 10.
 Royal Aff 96.
 Lon. ditto 12
 7 p. C. Em. Loan 112
 5 p. C. Ditto 91 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Eng. Cop. 3 l. 10 s.
 Wells ditto 15 s.
 Lott. Tickets 5 l. 1 s.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from May 27, to June 24.				
Christned	Males	546	1069	Buried.
	Femal.	523		Within the walls 187
Buried	Males	1059	2225	Without the walls 582
	Femal.	1166		In Mid. and Surry 969
				City and Sub. West. 487
Died under 2 Years old---				2225
Between 2 and 5 ----				232
Between 5 and 10 ----				81
Between 10 and 20 ----				66
Between 20 and 30 ----				158
Between 30 and 40 ----				184
Between 40 and 50 ----				204
Between 50 and 60 ----				196
Between 60 and 70 ----				134
Between 70 and 80 ----				108
Between 80 and 90 ----				53
Between 90 and 100 ----				5
				2225
Weekly Burials.				
June 3. --- 619				
10. --- 505				
17. --- 543				
24. --- 558				
12				
Peck Loaf, Wheat. --- 25. 11 d				
Wheat 5 s. per Quar.				
Hay per load 60 s.				
Best Hops 3 l. 5 s.				
Coals 1 l. 1 s. per Chaldron,				
in the Pool.				

FOREIGN HISTORY.

THE Death of the King of Prussia, and the different Temper of his Successor seem to portend some Alteration in the Affairs of Europe, and excite the publick Attention. That Prince died before he had time to compass two Thing, that he seem'd to have laid to Heart; the first was a Re-establishment of a good Correspondence with the Court of Great Britain, which in some of his last Moments he gave Orders about; the other was the Determination of the Succession to *Juliers* and *Berg*, in relation to which he publickly and privately gave it in Charge to his Successor not to offer any Diminution of the Army till that Affair should be brought to a happy Issue: this he urged the more, as knowing the Prince never affected the call Grenadiers or indeed the Army.—At a Grand Council the new King propos'd, 1. That a Minister should immediately be sent to his Uncle the King of Great Britain, in order to re-establish the Friendship and Communication of Counsels between the two Courts. 2. To offer his Mediation to the Emperors of Russia, and King of Sweden, in order to preserve the Peace of the North. “I shall be sorry, says he, that any Blood should be spilt in my Neighbourhood, if I can hinder it.” Lastly, he propos'd a speedy Reduction of the Forces from 70,000, their present Number, to 30 or 40,000 Men. The two first of these Propositors were applauded by the Council, but touching the 3d it was humbly remonstrated that till the heavy Clouds

that hovered over his Borders on the side of Swedish Pomerania and Russia, as also over *Juliers* and *Berg* were blown over, it were more advisable to defer the Reduction of the Army. Upon this the King seem'd very thoughtful, and after a few Minutes Silence, only said, with very great Marks of Concern, *How then can I ease my People of their Burthens?*—His Majesty passing between *Potsdam* and *Berlin* was accosted in the Road by 1000 little Boys from 5 to 10 Years old, who after Acclamations of *Long live Frederick our gracious Lord*, encompass'd his Coach and cry'd out, *Merciful Lord, deliver us from our Slavery*. The King promised them their Liberty, and next Day they had it. These poor Children were all enrolled by order of the late King, and wore a red Cravat as a Badge that their Parents had nothing to do with them, which Cravat they call'd the *Collar of Slavery*; but the King has order'd his recruiting Officers to strike them out of the Roll, and to take off the ignominious Ornament from their Necks; he has abolish'd the Custom introduced some Years ago of registering Children as soon as they were born, in order to make them serve in the Army when grown up. Several Tall Men being presented to his Majesty he order'd them to be sent back to the Regiments from whence they had been draughted, saying that extraordinary Stature in a Soldier was what he little regarded, and order'd that the highest standard for Recruits should not exceed 5 Feet

Feet 10 Inches (about 6 Feet 4 Inches *English*) and that a Man of that Stature should not receive above 80 or 100 Crowns *English* Money. The King has also ordered, that the Queen Dowager shall be stiled *Queen Mother*, and that instead of *Majesty* (as has been usual) she only call him *Son*. His Regard for Learning is as remarkable as his Piety, his Majesty having desired M. Rollin at *Paris* to continue his Correspondence with him.

We have a more unexpected Affair from *Rome* than *Berlin*. The Chevalier de St George weary of ambitious Projects (or vain Expectations,) and desirous to pass the Remainder of his Days in a more settled State, has made a Relinquishment of his Rights to his eldest Son, at the same time signifying to the *French* Ambassador his Hopes that what the Princes his Friends had shew'd themselves disposed to undertake for him, would at a proper time be remembered in favour of his Son.

The *French* remain in an unresolved Condition. At an extraordinary Council held at *Marly*, a strong Party was for declaring War against *Great Britain*; but Cardinal de Fleury steadily opposed it alledging that there was not the least Necessity for taking that Course, so long as the *English* made no Conquests from *Spain* in *America*. His Eminence it seems may have full Powers, and a Sort of a Chart Blanche, on the Part of *Spain* to treat of an Accommodation with *Great Britain*. But there is no likelihood of a Mediation of Peace between the two Crowns, it being very apparent that *France* is previously engaging the Emperor and the King of *Portugal* to act in such Mediation as she shall direct; and that if afterwards *Great Britain* will not accept of the Terms proposed by the Mediators, the *French* will then declare in favour of *Spain*.—Whatever their Intentions be, their Fleet at *Toulon*, consisting of 16 large Ships, besides small Craft, is ready to put to Sea. Their *Brest* Fleet also consists of 16 Men of War, viz. 4 of 70 Guns, 2 of 66, one of 64, 1 of 60, 2 of 56, 1 of 50, 1 of 42, 2 of 40, 1 of 36, 1 of 32, besides 2 Fire-ships, 2 Bombs, 4 Sloops, 2 Store-ships, and 1 Hospital Ship, having in all near 9000 Men on board.

Madrid. According to a List publish'd by the Court, our Privateers have taken 37 *English* Ships during *Jan. Feb. March.* and *April* last, which including their Cargoes are valued at 625,175 Pieces of Eight.

A Defensive Alliance between *Sweden* and *Turks* was sign'd at *Constantinople* Dec. the 22^d last, containing 9 Articles. 1. The ancient Friendship is confirmed. 2. The two Powers agree to assist one

another with their Counsels whenever *Russia* undertakes any thing against either of them in violation of Treaties. 3. The Parties mutually promise to observe this Treaty. 4. Whenever it is perceived *Russia* is about to break with either of the two Powers, the contracting Parties shall first endeavour to prevent a Rupture; but if they can't succeed in it, they shall jointly attack that Power, and make their utmost Efforts to procure Satisfaction. 5. If *Russia* attacks either *Sweden*, or the *Ottoman* Empire, such Hostility shall be deem'd an Attack upon both the Parties. 6. If *Russia* attacks the *Ottoman* Empire, *Sweden* shall immediately declare War against her; the *Grand Signior* shall do the same whenever *Russia* attacks *Sweden*, and neither Party shall enter into separate Negotiations, or make a separate Peace; but if Peace be made by Consent of both Parties, the Defensive Alliance shall subsist as before. 7. Other Parties are invited to accede to the Treaty. 8. *Sweden* having concluded a Treaty with *Algiers* and *Tunis*, and being in Negotiation with *Tripoli*, these Regencies shall be bound to conform to what is Stipulated between *Sweden* and the *Porte*. 9. The Treaty of Commerce and the Advantages granted the Subjects of *Sweden* in the *Ottoman* Empire, are confirm'd.

The present Situation of *Kuli Khan* is differently represented according to the different Interests and Wishes of those who convey the Accounts. The *Russians* pretend that he is returned to *Ispahan*, at the Head of his Army, crown'd with Victory; and threatens the *Turks* with an Attack upon the side of *Armenia* and *Egypt*. On the other Hand, the *French*, *Swedes* and *Turks*, say, that the *Indians* falling upon him, on the Banks of the *Indus* had greatly weakened his Army, up of which the *Aghuans* to the Number of 60,000, the People of *Candahar* and other Malecontents taking Advantage were in Arms against him. Advices so contradictory are beyond our Skill to reconcile, what appears genuine of this Warrior to the time of his invading the *Moguls* Dominions we see in a Six-penny Pamphlet, printed for *J. Wilcox*, of which perhaps we may some time give our Readers an Epitome.

Jamaica. Captain *Lush* a Privateer of *New York*, brought in two *Spanish* Sloops so rich that the Men shared each 425 Pieces of Eight, besides the Cargoes; he likewise took out of a *French* Ship a *Spanish* Gentleman with his Effects worth above 22,000 Pieces of Eight. *April* 10 the *Shoreham* took, near *Tortuga*, a *Spanish* Privateer of 22 Guns and 17 Men.

REGISTER of BOOKS in JUNE.

1. **T**HE Consequences of his Majesty's Journey to Hanover. Printed for C. Symphon, price 6 d.
2. An Account of the Rise of the War with Spain in 1718. Printed for J. Roberts, price 1 s.

3. A Letter from Gallipoly to his Friend Severus, on the present State of Affairs in Sweden. Printed for T. Cooper, price 6 d.

4. A Letter on a Point of Conduct very material and concerning, price 6 d.

5. A Geographical Description of the Coasts and Harbours in the West Indies: From a Spanish Manuscript, by the Editor Caleb Smith, price 3 s.

6. A new History of Jamaica. Printed for J. Hodges, 8vo. price 5 s.

7. A Topographical Survey of the County of Down, in Ireland. Printed for T. Borman, price 1 s.

8. The History of the two famous Giants in Guildhall, Vol. 2. Printed as before, pr. 4d.

9. Memorials and Characters of eminent and worthy Persons. Numb. XXVII. Printed for J. Wilford, price 1 s.

10. Memoirs and Considerations concerning the Trade of the British Colonies. By J. Ashley, Esq; Price 2 s. 6 d. C. Corbet.

11. The Anti-Logarithmic Canon. By James Dodson. Numb. 1. 2. Printed for J. Wilcox, price 1 s. each.

12. New Maxims concerning Education. Printed for T. Cooper, price 2 s.

13. Satan turn'd Moralist. price 1 s. Curl.

14. The People called Quakers defended. By J. Foster. Printed for J. Sowle, pr. 1 s.

15. The Tryal of Mrs Branch and her Daughter. Printed for J. Roberts, price 6 d.

16. Reflections on the Character of Iphis in Virgil. Printed for Tho. Trye, price 2 s.

17. A seventh Letter, which finishes the Vindication of the Essay on Man. By Mr Warburton. price 6 d. J. Robinson.

[M. Croufaz's Examination of Mr. Pope's Essay on Man, is sold by A. Dodd.]

18. The true Spirit of the Methodists. Sold by L. Gilliver, price 1 s.

19. The Quaker and Methodist compared. Sold by C. Corbet, price 1 s.

20. A Treatise upon Money, Coins, and Exchange. By Mr Hewitt. Printed for T. Cox, 8vo. price 3 s.

21. A new Analysis of the Bristol Waters. By J. Shebhear, Chemist, price 1 s. T. Cox.

22. An Account of God's Dealings with Mr Whitefield. price 1 s. Hutton.

23. An impartial Relation of the barbarous Murder committed by Mrs Branch and her Daughter. Sold by T. Cooper. price 6 d.

24. Woman unmask'd and dissected. A Satire. Sold by J. Brett, and M. Barillet. price 1 s. 6 d.

25. The Gotham Election, and a Wife well managed. Two Farces. By Mrs Centlivre. Sold by W. Feales, price 6 d.

26. Merope, A Tragedy. Translated from the Italian. By Mr Ayre. Sold by J. Crickeley, price 1 s. 6 d.

27. Britannia and Batavia. A Masque. By Mr Lillo. Sold by J. Gray, price 6 d.

28. The History of CHINA, Translated from the French of Pere Du Halde, Numb. XLIX. Printed for E. Cave, at St John's Gate, price 2 s.

29. Future Rewards and Punishments believed by the Ancients; wherein some Objections of Mr Warburton are considered. Sold by M. Stein. price 3 s. 6 d.

30. The Christian Philosophy; or, the Christian Doctrine concerning God, &c. By G. Turnbull, L. L. D. Printed for J. Noon, 8vo. price 6 s. 6 d.

31. Distinctions of Sacrifice, set forth in Part at last Easter Charge. By Dr Waterland. Printed for W. Innis, price 1 s. 6 d.

32. A Vindication of the Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin. Printed for R. Hett, and J. Oswald, price 1 s. 6 d.

33. A Letter from Mr Whitefield to the religious Societies. Sold by J. Hutton, price 4 d.

34. A New Guide to the English Tongue, by T. Dilworth. Printed for H. Kent.

35. Thirty-six select Discourses By S. Johnson, A. M. Printed for C. Rivington, in 2 Vols. 8vo. price 10 s.

36. Our Saviour's divine Sermon on the Mount. By James Blair, A. M. The second Edition. Sold by J. Brotherton; and J. Oswald, in 4 Vols. 8vo. price 1 l.

37. A Sermon preached before the corresponding Society. By the Bishop of St Asaph. Printed for M. Downing, price 6 d.

38. — At St Bride's, on Easter Monday, by the Bishop of Bristol. Sold by J. Knapp, price 6 d.

39. — At St Bride's, on Easter Tuesday. By Dr Denne. Sold by J. Pemberton, price 6 d.

40. — Before the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia. By Dr Crowe. Sold by J. Clarke, price 6 d.

41. — Sixteen Discourses on the Redemption of Man. By Count Zinzendorf. Sold by J. Hutton, price 1 s. 6 d.

42. A Sermon preached before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. By the Bishop of Gloucester. Sold by J. Pemberton, price 6 d.

43. — Before the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia, by W. Armes, D. D. Sold by J. Clarke, price 6 d.

44. — At Chalmersford, Feb. 26, by J. Pius. Sold by J. Oswald, price 6 d.

45. A Sermon at St Paul's before the Sons of the Clergy, by Dr Bateman. Sold by J. Pemberton, price 6 d.

46. — On the present Situation of Affairs. By R. Machin. Sold by J. Wilson, price 6 d.

47. — On the Death of Mrs Amy Bayley. By Thomas Newman, printed for R. Hett, price 6 d.

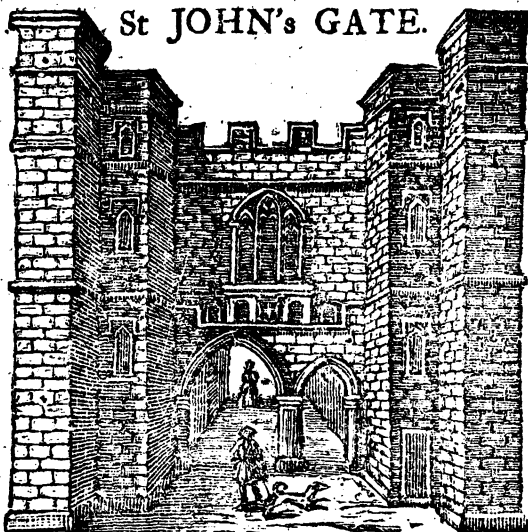
48. — On the Death of Mr Nathaniel Adlam. By R. Pearsh. Sold by J. Oswald, price 6 d.

49. Three Sermons by Mr Whitefield. Sold by J. Hutton, price 4 d. each.

50. Two Sermons on Original Sin. By S. Hadden. Printed for R. Hett and J. Oswald, price 6 d.

The Gentleman's Magazine:

St JOHN'S GATE.



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 Applebee's ::
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 Craftsmen ::
 D. Spectator;
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For J U L Y, 1740.

C O N T A I N I N G.

More in Quantity, and greater Variety, than any Book of the kind and Price.

- I. PROCEEDINGS in the Senate of *Great Lilliput* continued. Speech of the Prime Minister on the Preliminary of a Free Navigation and no Search, concluded; answered by the *Urg*; *Pubsub*. Motions and congratulatory Speeches of the *Hurgolen Gumdahm*. Speech and Motion of the *Hurgo Polgarth*, proposing an expeditious Method of raising Marines, and lessening the Expence of the Nation. Answered by the *Hurgolen Tagon*.
- II. SPEECH of the Hon. *E—d S—m—ll*, Esq; for the Place-Bill.
- III. DISSERTATIONS, Letters, &c. viz. Nature and Injustice of the Negro Trade enquired into. State of Infants after Death. Remark on *Milton*.
- IV. SELECT ESSAYS from the Papers, viz. Reflections on the Successes of Admiral *Vernon*, and our present warlike Preparations. Characters of the Scandal Club. Exhortations on the approaching Election. On the King of *Prussia's* Accession.
- V. (Inferred by very earnest Desire this Month) The Case of a young Lady, requiring an Explanation from a Gentleman of Great Accomplishments, who took a temporary Leave of her, but —
- VI. POETRY. On the Death of Mrs *Meynel*. Dean *Swift's* Bonfire, &c. &c.
- VII. A NEW MAP or CHART of the WESTERN or ATLANTIC OCEAN, with Part of *Europe*, *Africa*, and *America*, shewing the Courses of the Gallies, Flota, &c. and adorned with Prints of Admirals *Blake* and *Vernon*, from the Originals;
- VIII. HISTORICAL Chronicle. List of Births, Marriages, Deaths, Promotions, &c. Prices of Stocks.
- IX. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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C O N T E N T S.

D EBATES in the Senate of <i>Lilliput</i>	323
continued from p. 227	
Speech of the Prime Minister concluded	<i>ib</i>
The Administration powerful in Friends	<i>ib</i>
Bad Effects of the Treaty of <i>Ultralt</i>	324
The present Ministry rectify the Errors of their Predecessors	<i>ib</i>
Treaty of <i>Haneuro</i> vindicated	325
Perfidious Schemes of the <i>Allemaunian</i> Court	<i>ib</i>
Why we did not take their Part when distressed by <i>Blefuscu</i>	<i>ib</i>
Balance of <i>Degulia</i> not in danger	<i>ib</i>
Ingratitude of the <i>Allemaunian</i> Emperor	<i>ib</i>
Our Neutrality increased our Commerce	<i>ib</i>
Treaty of <i>Sebfule</i> justified	<i>ib</i>
The wisest Conduct	326
Destructive Effects of War	<i>ib</i>
Advice of the Ministry and Senate never inconsistent	<i>ib</i>
Speech of <i>Urg; Pulnub</i>	327
In eachment a Word terrible to bad Ministers	<i>ib</i>
The Minister compar'd to a Jockey	328
The Senate's Approbation of his Measures considered	<i>ib</i>
Why we are at War with <i>Iberia</i>	329
The Convention forbids insisting upon no Search as a Preliminary	<i>ib</i>
The Conduct of <i>Chorlo II.</i> with regard to <i>Iberia</i> , in some Measure justified	330
<i>Urg; Knee's</i> Letter to Don <i>Kadre</i> not to be reconciled to the Convention	<i>ib</i>
The Opposition justify'd	331
The Treaty of <i>Ultralt</i> could not affect that of <i>Haneuro</i>	<i>ib</i>
The vast Expence of this last Treaty, which procur'd us nothing but Contempt	332
Behaviour of our Allies when <i>Grablitra</i> was besieged	333
Many private Losses amount to a public Loss	<i>ib</i>
War preferable to the Peace we enjoy'd	<i>ib</i>
Speech of the Hurgolen <i>Gumdahm</i> on their Unanimity	334
His Motions to desire the Concurrence of and a Conference with the Hurgoes	335
His Speech upon their Concurrence	<i>ib</i>
Speech and Motion of the Hurgo <i>Polgarrth</i>	336
A Method to furnish a Body of Marines, and lessen the Expence of the Nation	<i>ib</i>
Land-Officers not necessary on board the Fleet	337
Necessity of being expeditious	<i>ib</i>
Men draughted from the Land-Forces propos'd to be the employ'd as Marines	337
Speech of the Hurgolen <i>Tegon</i>	338
The Nation not to suffer & it may save	<i>ib</i>
The Embargoes absolutely necessary	339
A frugal Management the Interest of the Ministry	<i>ib</i>
Speech of the Hon. <i>Ed — d S — w — ll</i> for the Place-Bill	<i>ib</i>

The Guardians of our Laws and Liberties ought to be independent	340
Our Constitution endangered by our immense Debts	<i>ib</i>
Advantages of the Bill	<i>ib</i>
Nature and Injustice of the Negro Trade inquired into, a Letter from <i>Mercator Honeftus</i>	341
Answer to <i>Eugenius</i> , on the State of Infants after Death	<i>ib</i>
Remark upon <i>Milton's Paradise Lost</i>	342
The last Riddle answered	<i>ib</i>
Reflections on the Successes of Admirals <i>Vernon</i> , and our present warlike Preparations	343
Characters of the Ladies who compose the Scandal Club	<i>ib</i>
Exhortations on the approaching Election	345

On the auspicious Accession of the present King of <i>Prussia</i> to the Throne	347
Instructions of the Grand Jury of the Town and County of <i>Buckingham</i> , to their Representativeness	449
Account of Adm. <i>Vernon's</i> taking <i>Chagre</i>	350
Opinion of the High Admiral of <i>Spain</i> of an Expedition of Sir <i>F. Drake's</i>	351
Measures proposed by the Admiral to prevent its Success	352

POETRY. <i>Hicatifsa</i> and <i>Hillaria</i> ; occasioned by the Death of Mrs <i>Maynel</i> — On Dean <i>Swift's</i> Bonfire — The Modern Coquette — Riddle answered	353
Case of a young Lady — R. L.'s <i>Principles</i> <i>Mariae</i> English'd — To Mr <i>Urban</i>	354
A Song to be sung before the Prince	356

Historical Chronicle	355
Exportation of Corn-regulated	<i>ib</i>
Riots from the Dearth of Corn	356
Capt. <i>Comper's</i> and Capt. <i>Causzar's</i> Bravery in engaging a <i>Spanish</i> Privateer	357
Marriages, Deaths, Promotion, &c.	358
Situation and Strength of <i>Ferrol</i> in <i>Spain</i>	352
Traitors executed in <i>Russia</i>	<i>ib</i>
Progress of the War in the <i>W. Indies</i>	<i>ib</i>
Price of Stocks, Register of Books	360

To which we have added, A new Map or Chart of the *Western*, or *Atlantic Ocean*, with Part of *Europe*, *Africa*, and *America*; shewing the Courses of the *Galleons*, *Flota*, &c. to and from the *West-Indies*. And tho' this has put us to a considerable Charge, and is alone worth more than 6 *d.* this Book is not much lessened, except in the Poetical Part.

N. B. This Chart, and & Map of the *West Indies* given in our *January Magazine*, serve to illustrate one another, and comprehend all the Places that have hitherto been the Scenes of Action in the present War.



T H E
Gentleman's Magazine.
J U L Y, 1740.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the Senate of LILLIPUT.

*Continuation of the Prime Minister's
Speech, from p. 287.*



HIS, Sir, is the Sum of our Enemies Hopes, and this is the plain and genuine Language of their Manifestoes and Declarations; and, Sir, give me Leave to say, that, judging by Appearances, we can't at all blame them. The Writings and Papers on the Side of the Opposition have represented that Party as the only considerable Men for Riches, Probity, and Numbers, thro' the whole Empire; and Strangers, who have no Opportunity of knowing any thing of our Affairs but from these Writings, must think the same. It is no wonder, therefore, Sir, that the Iberians have been obstinate in their Refusal to do us Justice. This the hon. Gentleman may thank his Friends for; and, indeed, what Nation upon Earth would fear to go to War with a People whose Government bears daily Insults, and whose Prince meets with daily Provocations? Such indeed is the Tenderness of the Laws, and such the Clemency of the Sovereign, that the one is overlook'd, and the other pardon'd. But Foreigners, Sir, who live under arbitrary Governments, and who don't know what Liberty the Subject enjoys here, put another Construction upon this Conduct; they mistake such Lenity for

Weakness. But, Sir, this is a Mistake; for the Government here is not weak. I don't speak of its Strength in the Number of Troops, or the Greatness of its Revenues; these, Sir, are now no Part of the Question; I mean with regard to the Friends of the Administration, as to their natural Interest in the Empire. Sir, I will venture to say, setting aside all Considerations of Posts, Places, and Pensions, which have been so much cry'd out against, that the natural Interest of the Friends of this Administration is greater than that of their Enemies.

But, Sir, were one to give entire Credit to what is advanced by the hon. Gentleman and his Party (not to mention the Writers of the Faction) he must believe that the Friends of the present Government of *Great Lilliput* are not only inconsiderable in their Numbers, but likewise despicable in their Abilities. That they consist of the most notorious Fools in the whole Empire, who neither know how to make Peace nor War; a Phrase that has come lately very much in Fashion.

This, Sir, was what the hon. Gentleman meant when he said, that this Nation has had often melancholy Proofs how much our Neighbours are our Superiours in the Cabinet. Yes, Sir, the Proofs are melancholy indeed, witness the Effects of the Treaty of *Ultralt*; a Treaty, Sir, that has been the Source of all the Divisions and Distractions in *Dezulia* ever since;

a Treaty that has laid the Foundation of the *Blefusdian* Greatness, which the hon. Gentleman and his Friends affect now to tremble at. Will the hon. Gentleman, Sir, defend this Treaty? Will he say 'tis a good one? I believe he cannot produce ten Men in the Empire that are of his Opinion. Will he own it is a bad one? Will he own that it gave up all the Honour, all the Advantages that we had a Right to expect from a glorious and a successful War? Will he fairly and honestly own all this? Let me then ask him who were the Authors of that Treaty? Who were then in the Administration? Who then possess'd those Posts that are now so much coveted by the Opposition? Let the hon. Gentleman answer this, and I will undertake to answer for every Article, for every single Clause of every Treaty that has been made for these 20 *Moons* past, which the hon. Gentleman has found so much Fault with. I will answer for it, Sir, at any Bar, in any Manner, and under any Penalty that the hon. Gentleman and his Party shall propose.

Has this Nation ever since seemed to be divided from her best and most natural Allies? The Treaty of *Ultralt* laid the Foundation of these Differences. It was this Treaty, Sir, that gave Rise to those Dissensions which the Makers and Abettors of it have since endeavoured to improve to the Ruin of this Nation. If *Blefuscu* has attained such a Degree of Power as puts her again in a Condition to disturb the Peace of *Degulia*, is it not to be imputed to that Treaty? Thus, Sir, Gentlemen who once were Ministers, and who, by a Series of Blunders, have laid their Successors under a Necessity of retrieving them by Measures which perhaps they would willingly avoid, did not the Misconduct of their Predecessors lay Constraints upon them, are the first to call out for Justice upon the succeeding Ministry, tho' they can't be ignorant that every Step that these Gentlemen have taken was in order to rectify the Errors which the former had committed.

The hon. Gentleman says that we have been outwitted by the Powers with whom we have negotiated. There is nothing so easy, Sir, as general Charges; nothing so true, Sir, as the old Maxim, *Throw out your Calumnies with Assurance, and some of them will find Credit*. I could say twenty times as much, Sir, were I to run into general Terms in Favour of the Ministry, or, if the hon. Gentleman will have it so, in Favour of myself; I could then be as lavish of Pannegrick as the hon. Gentleman is of Censure. Outwitted, Sir! give me Leave to ask how or when we have been outwitted? Have we given up any one Branch of our Commerce to our Neighbours? Have we made any one Treaty that so much as seems to take away the smallest Advantage we enjoyed by former Stipulations? I will venture to say, that the Trade of *Great Lilliput* is at this instant more flourishing, her Ships more numerous, and her Navigation better protected, than ever was known in former Ages. Are these, Sir, Symptoms of a weak Administration? Are these Proofs that we have been outwitted?

And here, Sir, I will once for all join Issue with the hon. Gentleman who, with his Friends, are perpetually expatiating upon that exhausted Subject of inconsistent Negotiations, and dishonourable Treaties. What Treaties, Sir, or what Negotiations have either been dishonourable or inconsistent for these 20 *Moons* past? I know the hon. Gentleman and his Friends are ready to answer, the Treaty of *Hanewro*. By that Treaty, says he, you deserted your natural Allies; you aggrandized the Power of *Blefuscu*, and you rendered all the rest of *Degulia* jealous of you. No, Sir, our Allies deserted us; the *Allemanuan* Court formed Alliances, and entered into Schemes that must have been fatal not only to the Trade, but to the Liberties of this Empire. Such Schemes as I tremble at the Remembrance of; which, if not timely discovered by the Vigilance of his late Majesty

jesty and the Administration, must have forced the *Rednetery* upon us. But, Sir, if our *natural* Allies treated us in this perfidious Manner, what were we to do? Were we not to preserve ourselves in the best Manner we could? Accordingly a favourable Opportunity offered, and we seized it; a Disgrace given to the Court of *Iberia* by the *Blesuscudians* threw her into the Arms of the *Allemanuan* Emperor. Thus, Sir, the Interests of *Blesufcu* and *Iberia* were divided; those of *Iberia* and *Allemannu* were connected. Were we, Sir, to stand single? Were we to suffer *Blesufcu* to enter into the Alliance, and then to make it triple, exclusive of us? No, we joined with *Blesufcu*, and we did wisely; because we were sure that while this System that was formed by the *Allemanuan* and *Iberian* Courts continued, it was the Interest of *Blesufcu* to be faithful to us; for she, Sir, had a great deal more to apprehend from the first Treaty of *Veanni* than we had. Thus, Sir, the Treaty of *Hanevro* was the best and wisest Step that could be taken at that Juncture, and the vigorous Preparations which we made in order to support it, broke all the destructive Schemes of the *Allemanuan* and *Iberian* Courts. But it is asked, Why did we not support the *Allemanuan* Emperor when he was so distressed by *Blesufcu*? Why did we not lay hold on that Opportunity to reduce the *Blesuscudian* Power? Sir, I think we acted very wisely in not interposing in that Quarrel at all? In the first Place, the Balance of *De-gulia* was not in Danger, whatever the Event of that War had been. If there were any Grounds for the least Apprehension, Sir, it was not from the *Blesuscudian* but from the *Allemanuan* Greatness. In the next Place the *Allemanuan* Emperor had been very ungrateful to this Nation. It is well known, Sir, what Treatment we received from him, even in that noble Isle which our Arms conquered for him. It is well known how strenuously he persisted in the Scheme of

the *Odften* Trade, which must have given a fatal Blow to the most valuable Branches of our Commerce. These, Sir, are so many Proofs of the *Allemanuan* Gratitude for all the Benefits which this Empire has conferred upon that. And, Sir, in the last Place, by our Neutrality at that Juncture, we reaped the Sweets of an unrival'd, uninterrupted Commerce for several *Moons*; a Consideration, Sir, that, of all others, ought most to influence the Conduct of a Trading People; a Consideration, Sir, that, give me Leave to say it, was singly sufficient to justify our Conduct.

But, say the hon. Gentlemen on the other Side, why did we enter into so many Negotiations, Preliminaries, and Conventions afterwards? I answer, Sir, in one Word, that we did not enter into any by which the Nation suffered, and those we did enter into, were in order to preserve the Benefits of a flourishing Commerce. With this View, Sir, it was that his Majesty thought fit to conclude the Treaty of *Sebfule*: A Treaty, which, tho' it was not attended with all the good Effects that we could desire, yet was still infinitely preferable to a War, notwithstanding the Clamours raised about this Treaty, as if the Interests of our Merchants had been entirely given up by it, and as if it had laid the Foundation for all the Disputes that have since happened with *Iberia*.

As to the Conduct of *Iberia*, with regard to our Merchants, I own it will admit of no Defence; but nothing is more unreasonable than to impute it, or any Neglect of their Interests, to the Ministry, whose Care in this Treaty was very evident; for it contain'd a Foundation not for further Disputes, but for putting an End to our Differences. If the *Iberians* hindered the good Effects of it by Breach of Faith, I am afraid they were too much encouraged by the Dispositions which they observed to prevail among a certain Party here. It was with a View of avoiding, if possible, a ruinous War, that the Negotiations of the Commissioners on both

Sides, in Consequence of this Treaty of *Sebſt'e*, were continued ſo long. And give me Leave to ſay, Sir, that however ſome private Perſons might ſuffer, with whatever Reason they might call out for Juſtice upon *Iberia*, yet our pacific Forbearance was the ſafeſt and the wiſeſt Conduct for the general Intereſt of a trading People.

I have lived, Sir, long enough in the World to ſee the Effects of War on this Nation; I have ſeen, Sir, how deſtructive the Effects, even of a ſucceſſful War have been; and ſhall I, Sir, who have ſeen this, when I am admitted to the Honour to bear a Share in his Maſteſty's Councils, adviſe him to enter upon a War while Peace may be had? No, Sir, I am proud to own it, that I always have been, and always ſhall be, an Advocate for Peace. I would, Sir, act the ſame Part over again I have already acted. I would give the ſame Advice to his Maſteſty, I would make the ſame Oppoſition in this Houſe that I have ever done, to thoſe who delight in Bloodſhed and Confuſion, and who can be happy only in the Miſery of their Country.

But, Sir, when it was found that our Commerce was no longer to be preſerved but by a War, when the *Iberians* by a flagrant Breach of Faith reſuſed to fulfil the Stipulations they had entered into, the ſame Conſiderations, Sir, which had hitherto dictated to me, that Peace, if poſſible, was to be preſerved, then determined me in my Acquieſcence to the Advice of a vigorous War.

I ſhall trouble the Houſe, Sir, with very little more. The hon. Gentleman talked of a ſecret Negotiation that was ſuſpected to be on foot; a Suſpicion that, I believe, has never entered into any Man's Breaſt without Doors; for what Reason it is mentioned here I leave the hon. Gentleman to anſwer. The hon. Gentleman ſaid that a Senate may puniſh a Miniſtry, ſhould it act amiſs, and that the Advice of a Miniſter ought not to be put in the Balance with that of a Senate. To all this I readily agree; but, Sir, can he, or any Gentleman

ſay, that the Advice of his Maſteſty's Miniſtry and Senate have ever been inconſiſtent with one another? Can he pretend that the Miniſtry have diſregarded the Senſe of the Senate? It is with a very bad Grace that the hon. Gentleman and his Party pay any Compliments to the Senſe of the Senate. They, it is well known, have ever diſregarded, have ever oppoſed the Proceedings of this Houſe. They are ſtill calling for Queſtions that this Houſe has not thought proper to paſs: They have ſtill been oppoſing, for near theſe 50 *Moons* paſt, Meaſures that this Houſe has thought abſolutely neceſſary to the Peace and Safety of the Empire. But ſuch is the Conduct of thoſe who uſurp the Title of *Patriots*; a Term, Sir, in itſelf venerable, but by the Abufe of it now become ridiculous! When they want to magnify the Importance of a favourite Meaſure of their own, the Senate muſt be complimented, the Importance of the Legiſlature diſplay'd, and the Dignity of this Houſe inſiſted on: But when that very Senate gives the Queſtion againſt them, they are then, with theſe worthy Gentlemen, no better than a pack'd Aſſembly, and a corrupted Majority.

The hon. Gentleman has ſaid, that the Addreſs propoſed by him is built on the Words of his Maſteſty's Speech. But how? Why, Sir, becauſe his Maſteſty told us in that Speech that he had called us together to have our immediate Advice and Aſſiſtance. Does not his Maſteſty call us together every *Moon* for the ſame Purpoſe, tho' our Advice and Aſſiſtance happens to be now more immediately neceſſary than uſual? But when his Maſteſty expreſs'd himſelf ſo, I believe he imagined we were only to adviſe him, not to preſcribe to him. However, as his Maſteſty has ſo great a Regard for this Houſe, as to take in good Part our Advice, in whatever Manner it is communicated; as there is nothing in this Motion that has not been over and over again repeated, both in our former Addreſſes and his Maſteſty's Anſwers;

swers ; I will so far disappoint the hon. Gentleman who made the Motion, as not to oppose it.

The Reply was by the Urg; Pulnub, to the following Effect :

S I R,

THE Air of Ridicule and Contempt, with which the right honourable Gentleman who spoke last has treated this Motion, when he had nothing to object to it, and the Reflections he has thrown out against a Gentleman esteem'd and belov'd by every Man in the Empire but himself and his Dependants, call upon me to say something in Defence of both. The Modesty with which my honourable Friend introduc'd the Motion he has made, and the strong Arguments he advanced to support it, might, I think, have induced the right honourable Gentleman to have spared himself the Trouble of an Answer, and sav'd me that of a Reply ; but since the one has made the other little less than necessary, if any thing disagreeable to him shall fall from me, he must impute it to the Manner in which he has treated his Opponents, the honestest and wisest Men in the Lilliputian Empire.

It was very remarkable, Sir, in the Beginning of his Speech, that he affected to talk of this Motion with the utmost Indifference ; he own'd there was nothing in it that was not perfectly agreeable to the former Sense of this House, and yet he seem'd to think it was intended as an Impeachment. I hope that Word does not haunt the right honourable Gentleman ; I admit it has been very terrible to bad Ministers in former Times, who have thought themselves as well secur'd in their Power as the right honourable Gentleman thinks himself in his ; but I hope, Sir, he will have no occasion to dread their Fate, if he does not tread in their Steps. It appears, indeed, very suspicious to me, Sir, that the right hon. Gent. shou'd be thus dissatisfied with a Motion to which he

can object nothing, a Motion which I am sure every Man in the Kingdom will applaud, as proposing the only Means to secure the Interests of this Nation from being again negotiated away ; it is very strange that the right hon. Gentleman shou'd look upon such a Motion as an Impeachment of his Conduct.

The right honourable Gentleman, Sir, says that this Question, tho' he owns that nothing can be objected to it, is design'd to render him unpopular. Really, Sir, I am sorry to say that, I am afraid he has very little Popularity to lose. But if the Question can affect him in its Consequences without Doors, it must tend to give him a little Popularity, should a Matter, so much for the Credit and Interest of the Empir', be proposed and pass in this House, without being thrown out by his Influence. It is indeed somewhat very unusual, but the honourable Gentleman has himself very well accounted why it should be so ; *he is forc'd to let it pass, because he does not know how to oppose it.* Had I, says he, that Power and Influence in this House, and those Inclinations to make a bad Use of them that are imputed to me, I shou'd throw this Motion out. No, Sir, I have more regard for the Character of the right honourable Gentleman's Friends, than to suppose that his Influence with them is so strong as to make them throw out a Motion so unexceptionable, so senatorial, and so agreeable to the Intentions of his Majesty and the Legislature as the right honourable Gentleman has allow'd this to be, and that too without debating it ; for Debate it can admit of none.

But the right honourable Gentleman has not yet done with his Compliments to this House. He has told you, Sir, that he perceives himself to be the Deer singled out for the Sport of the Day. I do indeed think that this is a Comparison a little too ludicrous for the Dignity of this Assembly, but since the honourable Gentleman has introduc'd one Simile of the low Kind, give me Leave to attempt

to give you another. The right honourable Gentleman has for twenty Years past jockey'd the Nation, and it is now Time to unsaddle him. I submit it to the House, Sir, if this is not a more proper Comparison than his. *He won't be so easily hunted down.* Really, Sir, I don't know if the Game is worth the Pains, were it not for the Diversion that the Chace might afford.

His great Strength, it seems, lies in his having the Approbation of this House to all his Measures; in that consists his Safety, and from that arises his Confidence. But, Sir, will the Approbation of the Senate atone for the Ruin of the Nation? Is the Senate infallible, or has it been unanimous in its Approbation? Have those who have no Dependence upon you, who have nothing to hope or to fear from you, approv'd of your Conduct? Has the Voice of the People, a People oppress'd and insulted, but yet unenslav'd, given the last great Sanction to the Suffrages of the Senate? Is it impossible, Sir, for a succeeding Senate to have another Opinion of those Measures which now seem to be approv'd? He says that former Ministers fell, because they had not the Approbation of this House. Sir, I can name Ministers whose Measures were far more generally approv'd in this House, than those which now plead that Approbation, and yet this House has afterwards thought those very Measures worthy of an Impeachment. He knows this, Sir; he himself had a large Share of the Management of an Impeachment against a very great Minister, who had the Approbation of this House for what he did. But, Sir, if the right honourable Person's Conduct were to be canvass'd by this House, I am afraid that the first Article that would fall under our Consideration wou'd be, by what means such Approbation was obtained.

The right honourable Gentleman, Sir, has thro' the whole of his Speech evidently affected to depreciate the Importance of my worthy Friend's Motion, and applauds his own happy Ta-

lent at Reply, when he tells us that there is in this Motion nothing new, nothing that was not contained in former Addresses and Resolutions of this House.

But may it not be asked, if this is so weak, so trifling, so insignificant a Motion, why it shou'd give the right honourable Person so visible an Uneasiness? Why shou'd he take so much Pains to vilify, to ridicule, to discourage it? Sir, it is plain to me that this Motion is of the utmost Importance, and were I in doubt about the Benefits of it, the Manner in which he has treated it would be sufficient to convince me that it will promote the Honour of the Nation. But indeed, Sir, the Importance of the Motion speaks for itself. We have been four or five Times upon the Brink of being negotiated out of all our Rights by Ministers, who did not understand what they were negotiating about. We have seen the plainest, the most obvious Sense of Treaties wrested to the Ruin and Loss of the most valuable Branches of our Trade. Did we not see Attempts made by the right honourable Gentleman and his Friends, to explain away the Meaning of the Resolutions which the Senate came to, about two Sessions ago? Did we not see the same Attempt on Occasion of the Convention? When that Treaty came to be consider'd here, and when it was objected that it cou'd not be a good one, because it was inconsistent with the Resolutions of both Houses, was it not answer'd that these Resolutions were never meant to restrain the Ministry from making a Treaty with *Iberia*, before she had absolutely renounced all Claim and Pretensions to a Right of searching our Vessels? Sir, if these Resolutions were explained in that Manner, have we not very good Reason for suspecting that the subsequent Addresses and Acts of the Senate may be explain'd in favour of any dishonourable Peace that the Ministry shall make? May not the Declaration of War itself be taught to patronise Cowardice, and implore Peace? But

But this Motion seems so drawn up as to defy the utmost Efforts of ministerial Subtilty, this will admit of no Construction unworthy of the *Lilliputian* Senate. This, Sir, is all that is intended by the Motion, and this, I believe, is the chief Reason of the Un-
 easiness it produces.

We are ask'd, Why are we now at War with *Iberia*? And inform'd, That it is because they have refused to grant us the Claim mention'd in this very Motion. Give me leave to say, Sir, that there are other Reasons why we are now at War with *Iberia*; and had it not been for these other Reasons, this, I believe, wou'd never have been mention'd. The chief Reason is the Breach of the Convention; that Convention which does so much Honour to our immortal Negotiators: Had not the *Iberians*, by the Breach of that Convention, broke all the Measures of our Ministry, we should probably have seen a Peace concluded without any Stipulation of a free Passage thro' the *Columbian* Seas. But the *Iberians*, instead of making us the least Concession, were determined to carry their Arrogance to the utmost Height, and to add one Insult to another, in Hopes that the same Meanness of Spirit which admitted the Convention, would suffer the Violation of it. This, Sir, is the chief Reason, whatever may be urged to the contrary by the ministerial Advocates, for the War we are engaged in, unless it can be proved to the House that the Convention contain'd a positive Stipulation, that the Demand, requir'd by this Motion to be a Preliminary of any future Treaty with *Iberia*, should be a Preliminary of the succeeding Negotiations. But that, I believe, will not be attempted.

This being rightly considered, Sir, all that the right hon. Person has said about the Zeal of himself and his Friends, in breaking off the Negotiations because the Terms contain'd in this Motion were not complied with, falls to the Ground: For the Convention was actually broken before the Urg; *Knee* presented his last Memorial to the Court

of *Iberia*. It was broken by the *Iberians* refusing to pay the 95,000 Sprugs.

This, Sir, I remember very well, was the Sense of another Assembly, where the Convention was look'd upon no longer to exist; and this the very Words of the Urg; *Knee's* Memorial, as represented to us, plainly exprefs. He there tells the Court of *Iberia*, that she was not only to execute the Engagements she had entered into by the Convention, but to comply with other Demands. Now, Sir, the Question is, whether if that Court had, without farther Delay, fulfilled those Engagements, we should have heard any thing of those farther Demands. I am afraid we should not, Sir. The very Nature of the Convention forbids our insisting upon, as a Preliminary, the Renunciation demanded, with Regard to *searching our Ships*. We see by the first Article, Sir, that this was to be regulated by Plenipotentiaries, who were to examine into Treaties, and to determine this important Affair. Whoever considers this, Sir, will find that we really had no Right (if we suppose that the Convention had any Validity) to insist upon making that a Preliminary, which was actually the Thing in Dispute. So that, Sir, either the Convention was of no Weight, or this Demand upon the *Iberians* to make a Renunciation of their Claim to search our Ships, a Preliminary, was not the Thing which broke up the Conferences. If the Money had been paid, the *Iberians* had a Right to proceed in the Treaty, and the Plenipotentiaries a Power to conclude it.

From this Consideration Gentlemen may see what a Precipice this Nation has escap'd, and discover the Importance of the present Motion for guarding us against the like Danger in Time to come. I shall therefore now beg Leave to make a few farther Observations. Great Pains have been taken, Sir, to represent the Court of *Lilliput* in *Charlo* the Second's Time, as guilty of very great Injustice in their Proceedings with the *Iberians* in *Columbia*. I shall be far from justifying all the

Maxims

Maxims or Practices of that Reign ; yet I wish, Sir, that in some following Reigns the same Spirit, corrupt and unjust as it was, in some Parts of its Conduct, had been imitated, for preserving our Interest in *Columbia*. We don't read, Sir, of idle Memorials being presented at that Time from our Ministers to those of *Iberia* ; we don't read that the *Iberians* ever dar'd to insult us without suffering for it ; and give me Leave to say, Sir, that I cannot discover, from our Histories of these Transactions, that our Court was chargeable with so much Injustice as the hon. Gentleman represents. The Court of *Iberia* once indeed gave Orders for dispossessing us of a Settlement which we apprehended we had a Right to by the Treaty of the 22d of *Chorla* II. and we were in reality dispossess'd : We soon retook it, and perhaps thought it necessary to punish their Presumption with exemplary Resentment ; but how was that against the Principles of Justice ? They likewise ordered our Ships concerned in the Logwood Trade to be seized ; we justly contended that we had a Right by the same Treaty to that Trade ; and if we made Reprisals beyond the Value of the Loss, was there any thing in this Proceeding repugnant to the Law of Nations ? No, Sir ; if we had acted still in the same Manner, if the first Injury had been warmly resent'd, we should never have heard of their Claim to a Right of searching our Ships, nor have been engaged in the present War.

The right hon. Gentleman mentioned the Letter transmitted from the *Urg* ; *Knee* to Don *Kadre*, and endeavoured to reconcile that Letter with the Convention. Sir, the very Words of the Letter itself when compared with those of the Convention, will be sufficient to clear up that Point. The *Urg* ; *Knee* affirms in that Letter that the *Iberian* Claim of Searching was never heard of by any Emperor of *Lilliput*, and would never be admitted by his present Majesty. The Convention on the other Hand expressly ad-

mits this Claim to be discuss'd by the Plenipotentiaries before the definitive Treaty should be made : Now how reconcileable these two are to one another, I leave the House to judge. As to the farther Demand made by our Minister, I have already sufficiently discussed it, nor shall I trouble the House with any thing more on that Subject.

With regard to the Conduct of our Court upon the breaking up of the Conferences, I think it had been far more prudent in the right hon. Gentleman not to have mentioned it at all ; for it evidently condemns all that we had been doing for 10 or 12 *Moons* before. If the right hon. Person had any Hand in the vigorous Measures then taken, I congratulate him on the Change of his Opinion, but I think at the same time, that by defending and apologizing for the Measures that preceded the Edict for Reprisals, he gives a very strong Proof that he had very little Share in those Councils. Give me Leave to say, Sir, that all the Merit of the Declaration of War, of our entering into wise and vigorous Measures, is to be ascribed to his Majesty himself, whom it was impossible to amuse any longer with formal Declarations, and empty Assurances. I dare say the right. hon. Gentleman will not pretend to arrogate any Part of the Praise to himself.

It has, Sir, been more than hinted, that the Gentlemen in the Opposition had by their Conduct encouraged *Iberia* to treat us with the Insolence and Injustice so much complain'd of. Indeed, Sir, I own I never had a bad Opinion of the Opposition, but I never knew the good Effects of it so well as now ; for it was, it seems, by Means of our Opposition that the Empire has been driven into this War, and I will maintain, that, had the continued to be mislead with pacific Plans, she had been irrecoverably ruined. But pray, Sir, were there no former Instances of *Iberian* Insolence, even as great as their refusing to pay the 95,000 *Sprugs* ? Did they never rob and

and plunder us while it was not so much as pretended that the Opposition interposed? I agree, Sir, with the right hon. Gentleman, that the War had its Rise from the Conduct of the Opposition, but differ with him when he attributes the *Iberian* Insolence to the same Cause. That, Sir, we must attribute to the Pusillanimity of our Counsels, and to nothing else. If a just Regard had been shown to the Opinion of the Gentlemen who have the Honour to be in the Opposition, more vigorous Measures would have been taken long ago; and the Nation would thereby have escap'd all the Infamy she has incurr'd, all the Loss sustained from the mean scandalous Concessions made on every Occasion. The right hon. Gentleman, Sir, not satisfied with charging the Opposition with encouraging the *Iberian* Insolence, has ventured to insinuate that the Gentlemen engaged in it would take an Opportunity to distress his Majesty's Arms by opposing the Supplies necessary for carrying on the War. Sir, I don't believe that there is one Gentleman in the Opposition, who does not detest the very Thought of such a Procedure. There may, perhaps, be Gentlemen in another Interest, who would be very glad of any Pretence, from the Conduct of the Opposition, to excuse the Slowness and Inefficacy of our Arms: But, Sir, I will take it upon me to declare, that they shall have no such Excuse.

The Numbers, Sir, of whom the right hon. Gentleman was pleased to boast, as concurring with his Measures, I must confess, with Sorrow, are indeed too great, though with regard to the Figure they would make, if divested of what they enjoy thro' his Favour, I will be bold to say that it would not be very considerable. When was there any Question that concerned him, since he came to the Head of the Administration, carried otherwise than by a Majority of those who had an immediate Dependence upon his Smiles, and owed Part of their Fortunes to his Favour? I would willingly

ly avoid all personal Reflections, notwithstanding the right hon. Gentleman's Aggravations, and shall therefore put the Merits of his Ministry upon this single Fact, Whether in the Questions that relate to himself, the Majority in his Favour have not Posts, Places, and Pensions under the Crown? And I desire no farther Satisfaction than a plain and positive Answer.

I come now, Sir, to consider a little the Encomium which the right hon. Gentleman has made on his own Administration. In the first Place, Sir, I think he did not pretend to justify all the Treaties and Engagements we have entered into during these 20 *Moons* last past, except by saying, that if there were any Inconsistencies in them, they were occasioned by the Treaty of *Ultralt*; and here he took an Opportunity to enlarge on his darling Topic, and reproach the Ministry who made that Treaty; a Treaty, which indeed I shall be far from vindicating. But how did that Treaty affect the Treaty of *Hanevro*? Or how could it lay the Foundation of those Differences which divided us then from our best Allies, and which we have never yet been able to reconcile? Was the Treaty of *Ultralt* the Reason, Sir, why we entertained the ridiculous Panic which prevailed upon us to conclude that of *Hanevro*? Did it dictate the Suggestion of a secret Treaty betwixt the Emperor of *Allemannu* and the *Iberian* Monarch in Favour of the *Redneterp*? A Design not only suspected and whispered, but solemnly declared from a Place which ought to be the Fountain of Truth, and strongly maintained in both Houses. Can the right hon. Gentleman say, Sir, that the Event justify'd the Declaration? Or that there afterwards appeared the least Foundation for it? Can he pretend that the Treaty of *Hanevro* was a Measure calculated for confirming Allies in our Interests? — The *Borussian* Monarch, Sir, who was an original Party in it, took the first Opportunity of deserting it; and such of our Allies,

as were not original Parties, were bought into it at a vast Expence; an Expence that might have been complained of as unnecessary, had it purchased Security, but certainly to be justly censured as it procured nothing but Contempt. The *Belgians* did not accede to it till eleven Months after it was concluded at *Hanewro*, and then with very large Restrictions. The Crown and Kingdom of *Sweete* were bribed into it at the Price of 50,000 Sprugs a *Moon* for 3 *Moons*. The King of *Danecram* had a large Subsidy paid him for four *Moons*. The Lords of *Hysse Clessa* received upwards of fifteen hundred thousand Sprugs of our Money for keeping up a Body of Troops which was not of the least Service to us; and the Nardac of *Wobentoffe* had five and twenty allowed him for four *Moons*, as the Price of his important Accession.

Now, Sir, let Gentlemen consider how much this important Treaty, which the right hon. Person has attempted to defend, cost the Empire, and then let them determine if it is probable, or indeed possible, that a Treaty, made for the common Interest of *Degulia*, could have cost us so much in procuring Allies to it. I believe it will be found, Sir, that there is no Necessity of bribing any People into a Measure that is for their own Advantage.

The right hon. Gentleman likewise mentioned the vigorous Preparations made in order to disappoint the ambitious Designs of the *Allemannuan* and *Iberian* Courts. I remember very well, Sir, that at that Time we did, indeed, send out three Fleets, but I think the Event very fully proved, that we might have spared ourselves the Trouble and the Expence. For when one of our Fleets was sent to the Coasts of *Iberia*, in order to prevent the Execution of an Attempt design'd, as was suspected, by these two Courts in favour of the *Rednetrep*, it was plainly proved in this House from the Letters of the Admiral who commanded that Fleet, that the *Iberians* so

the Troops they could bring together did not amount to 3000 Men, and these very ill provided, and in a very bad Condition. Nor, did the Nation ever receive the least Proof of any secret Treaty that was made by *Iberia* and the *Allemannuan* Emperor, tho' it was merely on a Presumption that such a Treaty existed, that this Fleet was sent out. Nay, a little Time after, our Ministers themselves own'd that this Treaty was only suspected, and that they had no Proof of any such Design. Another of our Fleets, Sir, was sent to the Northern Seas, to prevent the Projects of the *Mausqueetan* Court from taking Effect, and to hinder that Princefs from dethroning the *Sweetan* Monarch. But it is very remarkable that the *Mausqueetans* and the *Sweetans* had, before this Fleet arrived on their Coasts, concluded a Peace. Thus it is plain that this Fleet was not of the least Service to the Empire. It is with some Reluctance, Sir, that I mention the Intent of the third Fleet, which was under the Command of the Galbet *Hoxeri*, because it awakens to the Memory of the House the Fate of that unfortunate Commander, and of the brave Men who were suffered to perish at Sea, and pin'd away for want of Orders to do Justice either to themselves or their Country. The Pretence for sending it out, was the protecting the Trade of his Majesty's Subjects to *Columbia*, and to prevent the Return of the Plate-ships to *Iberia*. But were either of those Ends answered? No, Sir, the *Iberians* went on plundering our Merchants in those Parts, while our Fleet lay ineffectually before their Harbours, till almost all our Seamen, and three of our Captains, died ingloriously without an Enemy. We might have easily taken their Fleet, but when *Hoxeri's* Instructions were examin'd in this House, it was found that he was not sent to fight but to persuade. And, what is still more extraordinary, Sir, the said *Plate-ships*, most richly laden, were suffer'd to escape under the very Sterns of our Ships, which were then

lying on the *Iberian* Coasts, under the Command of an honourable Gentleman, who sits by me, who, I believe no body doubts, would have very willingly perform'd any Service in which he could have been warranted by his Instructions.

The *Iberians* also were suffer'd to carry Provisions and military Stores to their Army before *Grablitra*. After that Siege was begun, Sir, did we receive the least Assistance from our new Allies? No, not one of them so much as offer'd to arm in our Quarrel; they consider'd the blocking up the Gallies in the *Columbian* Harbours, as the first Act of Hostility, and consequently judg'd us to be the Aggressors; upon which Presumption they concluded themselves free from all Obligations to assist us, because their Alliance with us was only *defensive*. In the mean time, we tamely suffered that Siege to be regularly carried on by the *Iberians*, and trusted to the Bravery of the Garrison, without endeavouring with our Fleet to bombard one of their Towns, in order to make a Diversion: And Thanks to the Valour of our Troops, they bravely repelled the Besiegers, else we might have seen, that important Place now in the Hands of our Enemies, notwithstanding both the Strength of our Fleet, and the Friendship of our Allies:

Such, Sir, are the Triumphs which this remarkable Period of the Right Honourable Gentleman's Administration has afforded, and such the Subject of the labour'd Panegyrick he has made on his own Conduct. If I have not kept to the Motion now before the House, I hope Gentlemen will excuse me, as I was forc'd into the Digression by the Necessity of following the Right Honourable Gentleman. But, continu'd he, during all this time we enjoy'd the Benefits of an uninterrupted Commerce. How uninterrupted our Commerce was, Sir, the suffering Merchants, whose Claims were given in to our Commissaries appointed by the Treaty of *Sebsule*, can witness; and I should be glad to know the Benefits and Felicity that attend Commerce, wherein

every Ship we sent out to our own Colonies was in danger of being taken and plunder'd by our Enemies!

We have had lately so much of the Convention, that I shall not trouble the House with any Remarks upon what the Right Honourable Gentleman has said about the Treaty of *Sebsule*, and the rather because he touch'd upon it in such a Manner as if he were inclin'd to give it up. But I cannot so easily pass over his Distinction betwixt private and publick Losses. I conceive, Sir, that many private Losses, and many must be own'd to have been sustain'd, amount to a publick, a general Loss. When several private Persons suffer by carrying on any Branch of Trade, as was the Case with our *West Indian* Merchants, it discourages others from carrying it on, and that Branch must of course fall to decay.

I shall join, Sir, in any Encomium that can be made upon the Benefits of Peace to a Trading Nation. I am sensible how carefully we ought to avoid War, if Peace can be had upon safe and honourable Terms. But, Sir, if the Terms upon which it is preserv'd are destructive of Trade, the very same Reasons that ought to prevail for continuing Peace ought to take place in favour of War. We have for many *Moons* had a Peace more destructive than War itself; a Peace, Sir, that has impair'd the Health and Vigour of this Nation, only because the proper Remedy was disagreeable to the Ministry. I believe no Man, Sir, wou'd willingly take nauseous Medicines; but if the State of his Health absolutely requires them, if he must languish with an irrecoverable Consumption, or be cut off by a violent Fever, the most nauseous Draught will no longer be rejected.

The Right Hon. Gentleman mention'd the last War. I own, Sir, the last War is now very heavy upon this Nation; but why? Not because of the Expence it then cost us, but because the Debt we incur'd by that Expence has not been paid off. Had a proper Oeconomy been observ'd, had those immense Sums been saved, that have

been expended upon superfluous Offices, Standing Armies, and idle Expeditions, the Nation, Sir, had now felt no bad Consequence of that War. But, Sir, it is easy for a lavish Ministry in time of Peace to bring upon the Nation all the Inconveniencies that attend a War. It is easy, by squandering the public Money, to continue the Debts of the Nation, to perpetuate her Imposts, and to increase her Taxes. It was not the late War, it was our later Management, that has brought the Inconveniencies upon the Empire the Right Honourable Gentleman has so quick a Sense of. The late War, Sir, was undertaken in defence of the Liberties of this Nation, and of all *Degulia*; the present War ought to have been undertaken long before it was, in defence of our Trade and Navigation; for if Trade and Navigation suffer, our Liberties must suffer also.

I am sensible, Sir, how much I have said that might have been spared; but my Zeal for a Motion, upon which so much of the Dignity and Interest of the Imperial Crown and the Empire itself depends, is so great, that I thought it my Duty to remove, as much as I I cou'd, all Pretences for Objections. If we are not unanimous in our Agreement to it, if there should be the Appearance of Division, if there should be a Debate upon it, I shall willingly agree that my honourable Friend shall retract it. For I would much rather see it quite dropt, than not agreed to unanimously. What an Encouragement, Sir, would it give to the Enemies of this Nation, if they should discover there was a Party in this Empire, a Party in this House, Sir, so much their avow'd Friends, as to make any Objection to a Motion, which proposes the only Means left us for obtaining Redress of the many Injuries and Insults offered to this Crown and Empire! I have the Satisfaction, Sir, to believe, that none within this House will be so weak or so wicked as to oppose it. The Friends of the Nation will universally applaud it, and the Friends of the Minister dare not appear against it. I say, they dare

not: They dare not, because they would, by so public a Desertion of their Country, pull down upon their own Heads the Repentment of the whole Nation of an incensed, injured People. They wou'd open his Majesty's Eyes, and thereby discover the Means by which his Honour and the Nation's Interest have so long suffered. To conclude, let us be unanimous, or let the Motion be drop'd, and, if it be possible, forgotten.

The Question being then put, it was unanimously agreed to; which the President took great care should be inserted in the Journals of the House.

This being over, the Hurgolen Gumdahm rose, and spoke to the following Effect.

S I R,

IT is so unusual for me to congratulate this House upon carrying any Question that comes from me, or any of the Gentlemen with whom I have the Honour to vote in National Points, that I am very much at a loss how to express myself at present. I am the more embarrassed, Sir, on this Occasion, as my Sentiments of Pleasure and Gratitude crowd so fast upon me, that my Expressions quite sink under them. Pleas'd as I am, Sir, that this Empire, this Empire once so dreaded, once so courted, of late so despised, trampled on, and insulted, has now a near Prospect of being in a Condition to assert her Rights, and revenge her Injuries: Grateful as I am, Sir, that I have been so happy as to meet with the unanimous Concurrence of this House in the Motion that draws this agreeable Prospect so near, how much shou'd I be wanting to my Duty, to the Empire, to this House, and to myself, if I should stop here!

The Unanimity we have now express'd, Sir, is enough for this House, but not enough for the Honour of his Majesty, the Empire, or the Dignity of the Senate. We are to go a Step farther, before we can acquit ourselves of all we owe to them upon this Occasion.

tion. This House, Sir, has the Glory of having first agreed to the Motion; but let us consider, Sir, that we are but one House, and nothing but the collective Dignity of the whole Legislative Body can give it its proper Weight. The good Wishes, the Prayers, and the Acclamations of the People it will certainly obtain, the Encouragement and the Thanks of his Majesty cannot be doubted: But, Sir, it must have the Concurrence and Countenance of both *Hurgoes* and *Clinabs* to produce the Effects desired in the rest of *Degulia*, to shew foreign Courts that Negotiations are now at an end, that the Senate has again resum'd its Authority in his Majesty's Councils, and that they are no longer under the Influence of his Ministry. Let us, Sir, do our Duty on this Occasion; let us invite the other House to a Share of the Glory in presenting this Resolution to his Majesty. If they shou'd refuse to join us, which I am far from suspecting, if they shou'd not be so unanimous as we have been, let the Censures of the Nation and of Posterity fall upon them, but let us do our Duty.

Therefore, Sir, give me leave to make another Motion, which is, That this Resolution be communicated to the *Hurgoes*, and their Concurrence desired thereto.

This being likewise resolved unanimously, he made another Motion, That a Conference be desired with the Hurgoes upon a Matter of the greatest Importance to the Honour of the Imperial Crown, and the Navigation and Commerce of this Empire.

This being likewise resolved; the President put the Question,

That a Committee be appointed to manage the said Conference; which was ordered likewise, and the Prime Minister and his Brother, the Urg; Pulnub, the Hurgolen Gumdahm, the Hurgoun Yegon, the Hurgo Polgarth, the Urg; Snodsey, the Hurgolet Branard, and several other eminent Clinabs were appointed Managers, who being come to the Place of Conference, the Hurgolen Gumdahm deliver'd to the Committee of

Hurgoes a Copy of the Resolution which the Clinabs had come to, beginning in this Manner: Viz. It is resolv'd by and Clinabs in Senate

assembled, &c.

Upon which the Clinabs withdrew to their House, and the Hurgolen Gumdahm reported to the House from the Committee of Conference what they had done.

Next Day, being the 8th Day of the Session, a Message came from the Hurgoes, desiring a Conference with the Clinabs. Upon which the Conference was order'd, and the same Managers who managed the last, appointed for this. The Managers then went to the Conference, and the Prolocutor of the Hurgoes acquainted them that they agreed to the Resolution, and had accordingly fill'd up the Blank in the Copy of it, which the Clinabs had left the Day before, with the Words, Hurgoes Spiritual and Temporal. This being over, the Managers return'd to the House, and the Hurgolen Gumdahm reported what had pass'd, speaking at the same time to the following Effect:

S I R,

WHEN we first agreed to this great and important Resolution, I congratulated this House upon its Unanimity; now, Sir, I congratulate his Majesty, the Senate, the Empire, and the Ministry, upon the Concurrence of the other House. Let our Ministers, Sir, carry this Resolution to the Court of *Blefuscu*, that she may know what she is to expect if she shou'd interpose in favour of the Enemies of this Empire, either with her Mediation, or her Arms. Let them carry it, Sir, to every Court in *Degulia* that has not yet declared itself, to let them see, Sir, that we are at length roused from our Lethargy, and determined to demand and insist upon the most rigid Justice. This will teach such of them who are inclined to take the Part of our Enemies what they may expect, and will convince our Friends that our Eyes are at last opened to our true Interests. — It will confirm our Friends, and intimidate our Enemies.

On

*On the twelfth Day of the Session, the
Urg; Polgarth (then a Clinab) spoke
to the House in Words to the follow-
ing Purpose:*

S I R,

HIS Majesty, in his most gracious Speech from the Throne, having recommended Unanimity to this House, I think we cannot give a stronger and a better Proof that we are unanimous, than by our promoting every thing that is for the Interest of the Nation, as the only Means of doing Service to his Majesty. For this Reason, Sir, I stand up to make a Motion, which I am sure will not be opposed by any Gentleman who has the least Regard for his Majesty's Advice, and I hope will therefore meet with the unanimous Concurrence of this House.

We are now, Sir, entered into a War, and how or when it may end, no Gentleman can take upon him to pronounce; and therefore every Gentleman has, from his own private Interest, sufficient Reasons to make him wish to see the great Concerns of the Empire managed, at least, with more Frugality in Time of War, than they have of late been in Time of Peace. If the chief Inducement, Sir, that prevailed with his Majesty to call us together so much sooner than usual, was, that he might have our Advice and Assistance at this important and critical Juncture, we cannot advise him better than by laying before him the Means of conducting this War in a Manner the least burthenome to his Subjects. This, Sir, is giving him effectual Assistance; since every Grull saved, is so much Money put into the public Treasury. Besides, Sir, we ought to consider, that in this War we have neither Allies to assist us, nor a Prospect of any; our Commerce is daily suffering by the War, our Merchants have been farther distressed by a long and ruinous Embargo. All this must greatly and necessarily tend to the Prejudice of Trade and public Credit, and will be sensibly felt when the Exigencies of the Government call for the annual Supplies. The Mi-

nistry, indeed, is seldom sensible of the Hardships which the People undergo, and therefore it is, that we have often seen Schemes, calculated for their Ease and Relief, prove abortive thro' the Opposition of Ministers. But the Motion I have now to make, will, I hope, meet with an entire Approbation from all Gentlemen who have the Ease of the Subject at Heart; and tho' there be some who are sway'd by another Interest, yet I presume when they hear how much it will conduce to the Benefit of the Public, they will be ashamed to oppose it. For this End, Sir, before I read it, I think it will be proper to introduce it with some Observations.

His Majesty, Sir, when he opened this Session, very wisely, in my Opinion, proposed the raising a Body of Marines. It is, indeed, by our naval Armaments alone that we are to expect Success in this War; and I must take the Liberty therefore to say, Sir, that all the Forces which are more than necessary for the Preservation of his Majesty's Person, and for Guards and Garrisons, are an useless Expence to the Nation, unless a Method can be hit on of employing them to distress the Enemy in the most sensible Part. We have a happy Prospect at home: The whole Nation is united against the Enemy, as well as in Affection to his Majesty's Person and Government. We have nothing to fear from abroad. The *Blesfucdians*, the only People that can give us Disturbance, relish the Sweets they draw from their Neutrality too well to break it; but were they disposed to do it, we have a Fleet not only sufficient to guard our own Coasts, but to disappoint the Attempts of all the Maritime Powers in *Degulia* united against us. On this Fleet, Sir, our Safety depends, yet, without Oeconomy and Frugality, we cannot long be in a Condition to support it.

This Article of Frugality, Sir, brings me to consider a Method for furnishing a Body of Marines, and even lessen the present Expence of the Nation. If the Land Forces, now

useless, were employ'd in that Service, the Business would be effected; for by having fewer Land-Officers, which seem to me not necessary on board his Majesty's Ships of War, a considerable Sum might be saved. In naval Armaments, when a Body of Marines are on board the Fleet, the Commander of the Ship has Authority over all in it, and he again must obey the Admiral or Commodore. Thus, Sir, the Officers of the Marines have no Authority but in Time of Action, and even then they must receive their Orders from the Sea-Officer, their Business being only to see his Commands punctually obey'd. Thus, Sir, I hope there appears little Necessity, or even Occasion, for putting any General Officers at their Head, who, I believe, have often been more inconvenient than serviceable; since it has been known that a Jealousy, Punctilio, or Difference of Opinion, have contributed to the Miscarriage of the best-laid Scheme. However, Sir, I don't say we ought to have no General Officers on board the Fleet in any Expedition against the Enemy: I hope, Sir, our Fleet and our Troops too will be ordered upon Services that require our ablest Officers to command them. I only mean that the Body of Forces, which are to be raised under the Name of Marines, while they are on board the Fleet, ought to have as few either General or Field-Officers, as possible; and that all the Ends for which they are raised may be answered with very few, or perhaps none at all.

There is, Sir, another Observation, that I must trouble the House with, relating to the present Situation of the War with *Iberia*. We have, it is true, but very lately entered into this War, and therefore our Ministers, who have been so long accustomed to Peace, are excusable, if some Oversight have been committed on their Part. But it is plain, Sir, to a Demonstration, that if we proceed as we have begun, our Trade must be ruin'd without putting our Enemy to any other Inconveniency than that of sitting out a few Privateers. So that, Sir, we must strike some bold

Stroke very soon, either in *Degulia* or the *Idnies*. In *Degulia*, Sir, I see no Dispositions making for it: We have, indeed, had a Squadron for some Time blocking up the Bay of *Caxid*, but otherwise it seems to be a very harmless, civil Fleet, fitted out without any bloody or destructive Intention. Besides, Sir, to say the Truth, this Nation is to expect no great Matters from any thing we can do on this Side of the Globe.

In *Columbia* we have another Squadron, commanded by a brave Officer, who I am sure will do his Duty: But then, Sir, he has not Forces on board for any great Undertaking; and without Forces, Sir, Courage and Conduct will avail but little. Therefore, Sir, there is a Necessity now to be expeditious in our Proceedings, and to make up by our Diligence what we have lost by our Delays. But I should be glad to know how we can be expeditious, if there is not a Man yet raised to be employ'd in that Service. Granting that most or all of them were raised, I believe no Gentleman can imagine that raw, unexperienced Men are fit to go upon any Undertaking, or that they can be so soon disciplin'd as the Nature of the War with *Iberia* requires; and to send them out before they know a little of their Business, might be of the very worst Consequence to the Nation.

I presume, then, that the proper Consideration which presents itself to this House is, in what Manner this Defect is to be supply'd. Now, Sir, as we have at present a very numerous Body of standing Forces, great Part of which are quite unnecessary to the Nation, the wisest, as well as the most frugal Method we could take, would be to make a Draught out of these Forces, and employ the Men so draughted, as Marines on board the Fleet, or wherever the Service of the Nation shall require them. By this Means, Sir, a considerable Sum must be sav'd to the Public, as these Men could be commanded by their own subaltern and other Officers; and being train'd in all the Exercise of War,

War, except the Experience of it, they are much more proper for an Expedition than any Body of raw, new-raised Men. I foresee, Sir, the common Objection will be made here, that it will be improper to leave the Nation defenceless, and that we ought rather to increase than diminish the Forces now in the Empire. To this, Sir, I answer, that I believe no Gentleman will pretend we are in any Danger, except from an Invasion, of which there is, at present, no manner of Probability. His Majesty may, however, upon the least Appearance of Danger, replace these Men, and tho' it be done with unexperienc'd Recruits, as they will be incorporated into disciplin'd Troops, they will soon become serviceable. This is so easy, so expeditious, and so proper a Method of raising Marines, that I dare say his Majesty will be extremely well pleased, that this House has fallen upon a Method least burthensome to his Subjects, already groaning under a Multiplicity of Taxes and Imposts, and most proper for carrying on the War with Expedition and Vigour, whence only we can have the surest Prospect of Success. I have only to add, Sir, that the Motion I am to make does not proceed from any Design to weaken the Government at home, by sending abroad any of the Forces that may be necessary for the Security of the Empire: I do declare that I shall very readily concur in enabling his Majesty to fill up the Regiments from whence these Men shall be draughted, and I dare say no Gentleman here would oppose the granting a Supply for that Purpose. My Motion, therefore, is,

That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to lay before him, as the Advice of this House, that he would be pleased to give Directions that the Body of Marines, intended to be raised, may be done in the most frugal Manner, and put upon the least expensive Establishment, by having as many private Men and as few Officers as the Nature of the Service will admit, Oeconomy at first setting out being absolutely necessary to enable us to support his Majesty in the

vigorous Prosecution of this War. And as Draughts from the present Regiments of Foot, which are all equally proper to be employ'd either by Sea or Land, will be attended with the least Expence, as well as be more expeditious for any immediate Service, humbly to recommend that Method to his Majesty, in compassion to his People already burthen'd with many heavy and grievous Taxes. And to assure his Majesty whenever he shall judge it necessary to fill up the Corps from whence such Draughts are made, that his faithful Commons will most readily enable him to do it, being fully convinc'd that their Safety and all that is dear to them consists in the Preservation of his Majesty and the legal Succession.

The Motion being read by the President, the Hurgolen Yegon rose up and spoke to the following Effect:

S I R,

I Can scarcely believe that the noble Lord was quite in earnest when he propos'd this Motion, that we might have an Opportunity to give a Proof of our Unanimity and Zeal in his Majesty's Service. If ever any Motion, Sir, was thrown out to divide this House, if ever any Motion was calculated to distress his Majesty's Service, this certainly is; and notwithstanding what the noble Lord said about the Probability of our agreeing unanimously to it, I dare say his Lordship does not expect that it should pass.

Frugality, Sir, is a Virtue that in Government may be easily mistaken; it is, indeed, a noble Subject to expatiate upon against Ministers; but I hope never to see those great Interests of the Empire, which the noble Lord spoke of, injur'd by an ill-judg'd Frugality. Not, Sir, that I am against saving all that the State of the National Safety will allow; but I am against making the Nation suffer that it may save. The noble Lord said, and indeed very rightly, that we are without Allies in this War; but that Consideration, Sir, should induce us to take all Precautions, to use all our Efforts, and ra-

ther to increase than diminish our Forces, in order to shew the World, that *Great-Lilliput* if she cannot procure, does not stand in need of Allies. This, has been the Aim of the Government ever since the Commencement of the War, and was the Cause of the Embargoes which were mention'd by the noble Lord to have brought such Hardships upon our Merchants; Hardships not inflicted thro' Wantonness, as has been insinuated, but brought upon us by Necessity! Hardships that the Merchants might have foreseen, and which they ought to have considered when they were so importunate for a War. It may, indeed, be supposed that their Importunity proceeded from a Presumption, that War was such an Inconvenience to the Ministry that they would at any Rate avoid it. But since the War has been entered upon, the Enemies of the Government, both at home and abroad, have found, to their Disappointment, that the Ministry durst declare War, and have hitherto carried it on with Vigour and Success.

I don't know whence it happen'd that the noble Lord was led into Reflections upon Ministers. If the Ministry have any Friends in this House, as they certainly have, these Reflections could not be the Means of cultivating Unanimity and Harmony here, especially as the Nature of the Motion did not require them. But, Sir, I cannot see how a Minister does not find his Account by doing the Business of the Nation in the most frugal Manner, as well as a private Man in the Management of his own Affairs. What Service, Sir, could it do to a Minister to lavish away the Publick Money? He must account for it; he cannot put it in his own Pocket; and why should he venture the Publick Censure by doing what can be of no Service to him? If, as we have often heard, the Ministry does every Thing by Corruption, if Money is the sole Agent they employ, then surely it is their Interest to manage Things with as much Oeconomy as possible; for if they are lavish and prodigal,

how can they save Money enough to corrupt? But these, Sir, are all loose Charges, that have been again and again repeated every Session for these twenty *Moons*, and as often refuted.

A [The Remainder of this Speech, and this Account of Proceedings and Debates, to be continued in our next.]

The Speech of the Right Hon. Edw—d S—w—ll, Esq; (Member for the City of B—ll) against the Place-Bill.

B Mr SPEAKER,

THE present Motion is for a Bill of so great Consequence, so ardently desired by the Nation, that I think myself obliged, not only to give my bare Assent to it, but must venture on the hard Task of betraying my own Inability, rather than sit silent in a Point whereon, I think, the Freedom and Independency of Parliament, and the very Being of our Constitution depend. A Point which must, in Effect, determine whether we are really to be a free People or not, and whether the Commons of *Great Britain* are to be properly represented in this House.

It would ill-become me, Sir, to dare to insinuate the least Reflection on any Gentlemen who have the Honour to be employ'd in his Majesty's Service, or to be distinguished by his Royal Favour. — Their Rank and their Station claim a due Respect, and I have ever paid them such as becomes a Freeman. — As Individuals I have a Regard for 'em, but as Legislators, and as an aggregated Body, I must own, their Numbers, their Power, and their Influence, may give just Grounds of Jealousy and Apprehension here; and especially if there should ever happen an Union, or Coalition of their several Interests, for their mutual Support, as in one common Cause, whenever the State of our Army, or our Navy, of the Treasury and Revenue, or of the Nation in general, shall come under the Consideration of this House.

We justly value ourselves on the Wisdom

Wisdom and Equity of our Laws, for the Trial of the Life and Property of the meanest Subject by impartial Judges, and disinterested Juries; and surely, Sir, this grand Council, which is entrusted with the Happiness, the Property, and Purse of the Nation, demands, at least, equal Care and Attention; and the Guardians of the Laws, Liberties, and public Interest ought, above all Men, to be independent: free not only from the Imputation, but even from the Suspicion of the least pecuniary Bias whatever. It is absurd in private Life for any Man to sit as Judge, Jury, and Party, in his own Cause; and in this House, where our All is at Stake, it may be destructive.

The Gentleman near me allows, by the Bill, an Exception of 150 in Places; a Number surely sufficient!

The many Wars this Nation has been obliged to enter into, for the just Defence of our Religion, our Laws, and our Liberties, have engaged us in immense Debts: They still subsist, and have had one fatal Consequence, that while they have settled the Balance of *Europe* abroad, I fear they have altered the Balance of Power at home.

They have raised a numerous Swarm of Revenue and Excise-Officers, and Tax-Gatherers, which have overspread the Nation. It is well known what Influence they have, and, I may say it, it is well known what Use they make of it.

We are again engaged in a just and necessary War, whereby our Fleets are become more numerous, our Land-Forces are greatly increased, and more and more Levies of Marines are raised; and if hereby it should possibly happen that any more Weight of Power should be thrown into that Scale, which seems already to be charged beyond its due Proportion, the Freedom of Parliament, and the Freedom of our Constitution, would still be more endangered.

This, Bill, Sir, seems the only sure Method to allay these Jealousies, and to prevent these Dangers; it would not only restrain and limit the Num-

ber of Placemen in Parliament, but it would also soon lessen their Number, and their Expence in general: New Places would not be created, many old ones would be abolished, no more Officers would be employ'd than were absolutely necessary, and I verily believe, no more would be allow'd them than they strictly earn'd: A small Salary would then satisfy a Clerk in an Office, who might now, perhaps, reject it, as a Member of this House; and Men might well afford to serve for half Pay, who had no Interest to support, and no other Merit necessary for the Post they enjoy, or the Post they aspire to, than the bare Qualification for that, and that alone. They would then become Men of one Calling, and of one Business; they would be more diligent in the Discharge of their Duty, and more cautious of being called to Account.

The Nation, Sir, grows daily more jealous of its Liberties, and more zealous for the Security of them by the Success of this Bill; and therefore I hope that, at least, so much Deference will be paid to the Voice of the People, as to admit their Representatives fully to debate the Merits of this important Cause.

The Voice of the People is well worthy the Attention, the serious Attention, of a wise Legislature; — it is a Voice that first or last will be heard, and will have its Effect; it is a Voice that is not to be silenc'd, that is not to be smother'd, much less to be rejected with Contempt.

Therefore, Sir, in Duty to his Majesty, that he may reign happy in the Hearts, in the Affections and Confidence of his People, which alone can render him powerful at home, and formidable abroad; in Justice to my Country, that these valuable Rights and Privileges, deriv'd to us from our Ancestors, may be transmitted down to Posterity; in Discharge of my own Conscience, and of the great Trust reposed in me by my Constituents, I do most heartily join for this important and most necessary Bill.

A Let.

A Letter to the Gentlemen Merchants in the Guinea Trade, particularly addressed to the Merchants in Bristol and Liverpool.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM induced to consider the Nature of the Guinea Trade, as well with regard to the Welfare and Happiness of the Britons, as of the Negroes. For it is a Maxim with me, that whenever a Man acts wrong, I mean knowingly, he acts contrary to his true Interest; and if he acts wrong ignorantly, it would be better both for the Public and himself, that he were rightly informed.

I take it to be undoubtedly true, that all Mankind are brought into the World with a natural Right to Liberty, and that a Man cannot forfeit his Right to Liberty, but by attempting to take away the Property of another unjustly, in which I include his Life, Liberty, and other Valuables; and that a Parent's meriting a Loss of Liberty, is no Reason why a Child, the Descendant from that Parent, shall lose its Liberty: But do not Persons in the Guinea Trade deal in Men, Women, and Children? — Moreover, in doing this, it is evident they encourage the Negroes to Acts of Hostility; nay, to take and enslave those with whom, perhaps, they had no Cause to be uneasy.

Children are made Slaves for Life who were not in a Capacity of losing their Liberty; and is it not in vain to urge the Sentiments of those from whom they buy them, or to assert that they would destroy, or eat the n? For I don't doubt the Blacks are more civilized than they are generally represented, and it is very certain, that with some Pains they might become much more so. — Besides, they are beyond Dispute, in general, in a more innocent State in their own Country than they are afterwards; for, as I take it, § Countries they go to, have less of true Virtue and pure Religion than their own, and doubtless to die when less vicious, is more a Mercy than to have Life, Existence here, prolonged in Vice and Wickedness. The hard Usage § Negroes meet in the West Indies is also very shocking. A Pint of Corn and a Herring is all their Food for a long, hot, toilsome Day, where the unavoidable Loss of Spirits requires much more Refreshment than in England; and with Sorrow be it said, this Herring and Pint of Corn sometimes escape them. — O how shocking!

— Have Men now quite put off their Nature? Is Humanity no more? But to forbear. — Our own Countrymen, or those who are brought up there, might,

if not enervated with Luxury, and worse, work, if but a little, in our own Plantations. Moreover, is it not natural to think, that the great Number of Blacks we now have there, thro' proper Care and Affection, would now be sufficient, and by their Offspring continue so for Ages; and so not enslave more Souls for Life, and make them unhappy for ever.

The Chearfulness the Negroes shew in dying, proceeds not so much from Ignorance as from a natural Nobleness of Soul, and the base Usage they meet with amongst those (tho' very improperly) called Christians. — Some, I am not ignorant, object against all Trade, in order to vindicate the Guinea Trade; for, say they, if you deal in Linnen Checks, or Cotton Goods, or any thing else sent abroad for the Use of the Negroes, you are an Encourager of the Guinea Trade. But might not these Gentlemen with equal Reason object against having to do with Wine, or Ale, because some who are not in an honourable Way of Life, make use of these Things?

I could heartily wish some Gentlemen would give the Public their Reasons why they carry on this Trade; for I doubt not there are wise and good Men concerned in it: Which Reasons, if good, will convince the wise and unprejudiced Part of the World. But if they have not good Reasons, I would beg of them to consider the Folly of acting unworthily for a little Gain, tho' I had almost given it another Term; for in Milton's *Paradise Regain'd*, there are some Lines to the Purpose very justly admir'd in our Saviour's Answer to the Devil, when he had been tempting him with Power and Riches:

*Extol not Riches then, the Toil of Fools,
The wise Man's Cambrance, if not Snare,
more apt
To slacken Virtue, and abate her Edge,
Than prompt her to do ought may merit
Praise.*

I am,
With a hearty Desire for the
Happiness of all Beings,
Gentlemen,

Your very humble Servant,
MERCATOR HONESTUS.

* See the Case of the Blacks, VOL. V.
p. 21 and 91.

Mr URBAN, July 7, 1740.

THE Reason which *Eugenius* [See p. 52] has farther offer'd in defence of a Difference in the State of Infants after Death, are, as I conceive, still groundless and inconclusive. He has asserted, That the Children of wicked Parents are not

U u

not in the same Circumstances, don't bear the same Relation to God, as the Children of pious ones; and has brought several Passages of sacred Scripture, to establish and confirm his Assertion. But, your discerning Readers have, I doubt not, already observ'd, how insufficient these Passages are for his Purpose; that, they solely relate to the particular Dispensations of the Deity to the *Israelites*, his temporal Protection of them his distinguished People; and bear not the least, the most distant Reference to the future eternal Condition of their Children. In the rest of the sacred Writings likewise, there is no Rule, Precept, nor Example, to give Countenance to the Baptism of Infants; or which intimates the least Discrimination to take place in the Condition of the whole Species of them after Death. Nor is it to be wonder'd, that so divine a System of Morals should contain nothing of this Nature; when, had it been inserted, it would only have appear'd the Invention and Imposition of Man, and not, like the other Parts of it, to have proceeded from a divine Original. 'For whatever is contrary to Truth, and Rectitude, can never come from an all-perfect Being.' * And, though I am far from asserting that the Reason of Man can comprehend the whole Circle of Truth, or judge with Certainty of the Divine Proceeding in infinite Cases: Yet, that it can discern some Truths, is doubtless a self-evident one. To such Reason then, there is nothing more clear and undeniable, That to make a Distinction in the State of Infants after Death, must be utterly incongruous to an all-perfect Being, when such Infants, in Life were distinguish'd by no Ideas in moral or religious Qualifications; were the same helpless, harmless, unreflecting Creatures; and alike subject to Misery, Pain, and Mortality. Further, that positive Institutions can be of no avail to establish the Difference which *Eugenius* contends for, is demonstrable upon the Principles himself has laid down. He says I ought to consider, 'That supposing these Institutions as meritorious in themselves, &c. is a Supposition no Person who pretends to argue upon this Point ever made.' If then these Institutions are not inherently meritorious, if they possess no objective intrinsic Efficacy, they must be of a moral Nature, and have such, or such-like moral, and religious Benefits annexed to 'em, as my foregoing Letter more largely specifies. It directly follows from this, That those Agents only, who are actually endow'd with the Faculty of Reason, and capable of receiving moral and religious Benefits, can be at all advantaged by such Institutions. *Eugenius* will allow, I am persuaded, That Infants are incapable of such Advantages. Therefore his Opinion of a Difference in the State of Infants after Death, founded upon the Efficacy of positive Institutions, must unavoidably fall to the Ground. I need not say any thing in answer to the absurd Doctrine he maintains, That the Virtue of good Parents, may, consistent with rectoral Wisdom, make an Alteration in the eternal Condition of their Infants. *Cleomenes* (beforehand aware of this) very justly observ'd, [See Vol. IX. p. 178. F] That such Virtue could not make an Infant

more rewardable; since it would infer a Supplication of Merit in such Parents, and be the same Absurdity which we so justly condemn in the Church of *Rome*. When *Eugenius* has given this Observation of *Cleomenes* a suitable Answer, and prov'd the Possibility of transferring Merit from one Agent to another, I may give you the Trouble of another Letter. Till when I remain,

Yours, &c. S. W.

S I R,

I Was the other Day reading, in one of *Mr Addison's* Spectators*, some Remarks upon the incomparable Poem, *Paradise Lost*. After several fine Observations upon the Exordium of that Poem, he says that *The nine Days Astonishment, in which the Angels lay entranc'd, after their dreadful Overtthrow, and Fall from Heaven, before they could recover either the Use of Thought or Speech, is a noble Circumstance, and very finely imagined*. But it appears pretty plain to me (and I don't remember it has been remark'd before), that *Milton* struck this beautiful Circumstance out of *Homer's*

Εννήμερον μὲν ἀνὰ σπᾶτος, &c.

And indeed he has open'd it in the same Words, that is, in respect to the Time,

Nine times the space that measures day and night To mortal men, —

D and has confin'd this Astonishment to the very same Space of Time, that *Homer* has his *Plague*.

Who first seduc'd them to that fatal revolt?

Tb' infernal Spirit; — Line 33.

is a plain Copy of

Τὴν δὲ σπᾶτον ἑνὸν ἐπὶ τὸν χρόνον μάλιστα; Διὸς καὶ Διὸς ὕπνος.

E And indeed he has never fail'd of following *Homer* where the Plan of his Poem would permit him. It is to be wish'd, that some who try their Talents in your monthly Collection would study this, and the other great Masters of Poetry a little more than they seem to have done. You would not then have so many elaborate Trifles sent to you. I am sorry to see your Correspondents bestow their Time on *Acrosticks*; it forbodes the Decay of true, and Revival of false, Wit. Should the latter again lift up its Head, and the present War continue, we may expect, if you'll admit them, to see Poetical Swords, Battle-Axes, Drums, &c. exhibited in Verse: But I hope the Encouragement which you are known to give to the Followers of true Wit, and your inserting this gentle Reproof, will prevent the importunate Applications to you to usher such Amusements into the World.

PHILHOMEROS,

* N° 303. VOL. 3.

S I R,

H The following Answer to the last Riddle, will, I doubt not, make some of your Readers smile.

J. C.

E RE, Sir, your Riddle once I'd read,
The gloomy Shades of Darkness fled:
And ev'ry Line appear'd so bright,
I shut my Eyes, and saw 'twas Light.

craftsman

* *Balguy's second Letter to a Deist.*

Craftsman. July 12. N^o 732.

Admiral Vernon hath given me a fresh Opportunity of congratulating my Country on his late Success in taking and demolishing the Castle of *Chagre*, gutting the *Custom-house*, which was full of rich Goods for lading the *Galleons*, then burning it to the Ground, and sinking two *Guarda Costa* Ships in the River.

I look upon the Action of *Chagre*, to be of more Importance to this Kingdom than even that of *Porto-Bello* itself; for having demolished the Castle, which commands the Mouth of that River, he hath open'd an easy Communication with *Panama*, from whence all the Treasure of those Parts is carry'd down to *Porto-Bello*. If therefore the Admiral's Hands had been strengthen'd with fifteen hundred or two thousand Land-Forces, and a few more Ships of War had been sent round to the South-Sea, *Panama* might have fallen as easy a Sacrifice as *Porto-Bello*. Nay, it is probable that he might have taken *Cartagena*; but, for Want of such a Supply, he found himself unable to take the Place, without hazarding his Majesty's Ships, and the Lives of many brave Seamen. He therefore prudently retired, and was obliged to content himself with the taking *Fort Chagre*, which hath open'd a Passage to *Panama*, of which he might have most undoubtedly made himself Master, had it not been for the Reasons before mention'd. But it is not yet too late to correct this Error, and enable him to pursue his Conquests.

I shall conclude this Head, with observing that Admiral Vernon behaved at this Place with the same undaunted Bravery, accompany'd with the same generous Humanity, as he did at *Porto-Bello*; for when the Governor hung up a Flag of Truce, he order'd the Firing immediately to cease, and granted him an honourable Capitulation.

We have likewise taken, during the Course of the War, three large and rich Prizes, besides Privateers and other small Vessels, which it is hoped will counterbalance the Loss of our Ships taken by the *Spaniards*; and when the new twenty Gun Ships are all ready to put to Sea, and properly station'd, our Coasts may soon be clear'd from those insolent little Dons, who have been so long suffer'd to cruise in our Channel.

There is likewise a large Squadron ready to sail, with Land-Forces on Board, on a secret Expedition, generally suppos'd, to the *West-Indies*; from whence we may reasonably expect that some important Enterprize is concerted, and in all human Probability will meet with Success.

In the mean Time, the formidable Armament, under the Command of that brave and experienc'd Officer, Sir John Norris, is sufficient to quiet all our bug-bear Apprehensions of an Invasion from the *Spaniards*, though France should join with them; for I believe he would prove himself more than a Match for both their Fleets united. The *Spaniards*, in particular, have much more Reason to apprehend a Visit from our Squadron, which is strong enough to do them infinite Damage in their strongest Holds, and to maintain our ancient and undoubted So-

vereignty of the Narrow Seas, as Admiral Vernon hath asserted our Right to a free Navigation in the *American Seas*.

But if either the *Spaniards*, or the *French*, or both united, should have Dexterity enough to equip a Fleet sufficient to invade England without any Notice, and to steal them ashore in a foggy Night, or by the Help of a favourable Wind, as was formerly apprehended by the ministerial Writers; have we not a very numerous Standing Army, encamp'd and quarter'd in different Parts of the Kingdom, who may be soon drawn together, and be ready to stop their Progresses wherever they should happen to land?

There are, indeed, some well-meaning People, who are terribly afraid of the *French Power*, and think we shall be swallow'd up at a Morfel, if they should be provok'd to join with the *Spaniards*. But this is all a Panick; there being no Occasion for our making War on the Continent, unless France should attack the Dutch, or any other neighbouring Powers; then we may be sure of their Alliance. As for our selves, we are guarded with a powerful Fleet at Sea, and a much more numerous Army at Land, than was ever seen here even in the Times of the hottest Wars.

Let us therefore rely upon Providence, as we must always do, and pray for the Success of our several Squadrons, which will soon humble the proud Spirits of the *Spaniards*, and bring them to our Terms, instead of ignominiously stooping to the Dictates of France.

The Universal Spectator. July 12.

To the Author of the Universal Spectator.

S I R,

AS you hinted a Desire of having the Characters of the Ladies transmitted to you who compose the *Scandal Club*; I shall describe the Members of our Society according to the Order they stand in my Register.

Mrs Abigail Verjuice, President. — Mrs Abigail is an old Maid, in the fifty-third Year of her Age; when she was young she had, according to her own Account, Beauty sufficient to draw a great Number of Lovers after her; but that the thought Love was a very foolish Affair, and, instead of giving Way to such an impertinent Passion, she became an errant Man-Hater, and is resolv'd to continue so to her Life's End. — But the Truth is, she was rather homely than charming, and forward than reserv'd; yet was so unhappy as to live to her forty-sixth Year, and never once had the Question ask'd her, whether on a Gallant, or Matrimonial Account. She values herself highly for her discreet Conduct thro' Life, and that her Honour stands unimpeach'd: This is no such great Merit, for you know, Mr Stonecastle,

That

That the Nymph may be chaste who never was try'd.

I believe in her forty-sixth Year a Match was propos'd to her by a Widower of eighty-four, which she rejected with Contempt, and has remain'd a thorough *Man-Hater* ever since. The particular Province she has in the Society was conferred on her for her eminent Talent in Scandal, which is always levell'd against young Ladies for a Misconduct in their Amours: As she is a rigid Reformer of Female Manners, she is sure to give such an Interpretation to the Actions and Behaviour of a young Lady who may be innocently engaged in an Amour, and addressed by a Lover on the most honourable Terms, as to raise a Suspicion on her *Virtue*: But her being censorious on such Ladies may be attributed to an Imagination of how she herself might behave on such an Occasion, and from a Consciousness of her own Frailty, she suspects & fame Kind of Disposition in others. Besides these Qualities of whispering away Reputations, and inveighing against the Conduct of the young Women of the present Age, she is a most faithful Collector and Disperfer of authentic Scandal. If a young Lady makes a Trip within the City and Suburbs, no one is sooner inform'd of it, nor has any one more admirable Talents to divulge it: In short, as to hear Scandal is & Joy of her Life, to make it known is the Business of it. — N. B. She promises herself much Satisfaction from the Society's Correspondence with you, and has some curious Anecdotes to transmit for your Publication.

Miss *Fanny Freelove* is almost a contrast Character to Mrs *Verjuice*: Miss *Fanny* is a great Lover of Gallantry, Amours, Intrigues, *Malquerades*, &c. She knows, indeed, that Ladies may have their Errors, yet looks not on them with a Prude-like Severity, and attributes them not to their *Passions* or *Follies*, but their Fate, and on this Occasion she never fails quoting,

*For if weak Women go astray,
Their Stars are more to blame than they.*

She is a *Predestinarian* in Gallantry, and affirms, when a Woman engages in an Amour, nay let her Amours change as often as they will, that she was born for those individual Purposes, and that there was a *Necessity* she should consent to them. From these gay Principles she gains many Confessions in frank Conversation, which are of great Amusement to our Society; and she will go great Lengths to obtain them, for she will not scruple to relate fictitious Accounts of

her own Amours to draw out those of others, and there are many of our Sex weak enough not to keep a Secret, even when 'tis their own. — But she need seldom be reduced to that Dilemma; for from her eighteenth Year to her present, which is about her thirty-fourth, her Life has been one continued Course of Gallantry and Intrigue; and she had to good an Opinion of the Honour of the Men, that she believed every thing they said to her, and tho' they still deceiv'd her, as to Marriage, she had Faith enough still to believe on. — As she lives at the polite End of the Town, and keeps the best Company, her Intelligence may make your *Spectator* as historically entertaining, as the secret *Memoirs* of the famous *Atalantis*. — She has a new Story of the D — s of ***** and my L — d ***** to send you, which is equal to that of the *Satten Bed* in Mrs *Manley*.

Mrs *Sainly* is the Wife of a worthy Citizen, Mother of several Children, and Mistress of a large Family; but with all these Avocations, from her Indulgement of idle Observations on the Conduct of others, nothing gives her greater Delight than to find out her Neighbours Errors, and to censure them: Tho' this Love of *Scandal* is predominant in her, she pretends the Motive of it is *Religion*, and that she only likes to hear other Peoples Errors and Vices that she may pray for them, and communicates them that we may do the same likewise. — 'Tis true, indeed, that her Husband cannot sleep for her *midnight Hymns*; she arises early to go abroad for her Devotional Exercises; she leaves the Care of her Children and her Family to Servants; her Thoughts, she says, are better employ'd than on Worldly Affairs. — She is not a good Wife, a good Mother, or a good Neighbour; but she is, what over-balances all other Considerations, a strenuous Disciple of Apostle *Whitefield*; a pious Follower of the angelic Brethren, the *Wesleys*; and, to sum up all, a true and orthodox *Methodist*. — She can furnish you with many *Memoirs* of Religious Scandal, which will with great Zeal be interspers'd with many exclamatory Ejaculations, and Scriptural Quotations. — Would she be really serviceable to you, she certainly might communicate some private History necessary to be known, for she is a Member of the select Committee among the *Methodists*, where the holy Brethren salute the holy Sisters with a Salutation of Love, and give them all the Consolation the Strength of their Spirits will allow.

I must not omit what she has been heard to confess, with joyful Emotion of Heart, that she has often stole from her Husband's Bed with great Heaviness of Soul, but the Salutation of her dear St John [Wesley] has quicken'd her in the Spirit, and she receiv'd great Joy from the Sense he gave her of the Work of Regeneration.

Miss Lucy Fincial has a Taste for Scandal of a different Kind: She loves selling Reputations; but then she fixes a Woman's Reputation by her Dress, or Appearance she makes at public Places, or private Visits: And tho' you may think she could not have much Success in this trifling Way, she has, I assure you, done much Execution at Bath, Tunbridge, Scarborough, the Theatres, Ridotto, Operas and Assemblies. — She kill'd a poor young Country Gentlewoman at Bath, by praising her Night Gown; for after she had made many Encomiums on it in a full Company, she added, — 'Tis very pretty, but it must have been prodigious pretty at first; pray, Madam, how often has it been scower'd? — At Scarborough the ruin'd another, by discovering at a Ball that her Necklace was false Stones instead of true Brilliants. — At a private Visit in London, by giving a Hint that a certain Gentlewoman's Cloaths were bought of Lady Modish's Chambermaid, she has occasion'd such sneering Jest on the Gentlewoman's Elegance of Taste, that she was forced to drop the Acquaintance. — As to her own Dress, Malice itself can find no Fault with it; she lives elegantly, keeps good Company, and a neat Equipage. — But Truth says all this is supported by Mr Gripeall, a City Scrivener, who will scarce allow his own Family Necessaries.

Widow Brisk is a Woman of a sprightly Temper, and tho' she has not exceeded her Thirtieth Year, has bury'd her third Husband; She is no profess'd Hater of Love, but an avowed Enemy against Marriage; and frankly says, no one Man shall ever be Master of her Fortune and Joyntures, tho' she may dispose of her Person as she thinks proper; — With this free Way of thinking, in relation to herself, she is very severe on the Conduct of other Widows. — She looks upon them all to be mere Lady Bromptons in Sir Richard Steele's Play, and that their Scene of Sorrow is meer Grief Alamo'd: And having been herself a Widow so often, she is often advis'd with by her Acquaintance when they come into the same State. — How true her Accounts may be, I will not venture to affirm, but the Intelligence she brings to the Society is

very surprizing, in relation to the Conduct of young Widows. — She has several Modern Stories which far exceed that of the *Ephesian Matron*. — She hopes, if she sends you the Particulars, you will take Care to pen their Story, that it may make as great a Figure as that of Antiquity.

Now, Mr Stonecastle, I am entering on the most difficult Part of an Historian, that is, to talk of Myself; out of Modesty I shall therefore chuse to give my Character, as that of a third Person, and as impartially as the preceding ones.

Mrs Martha Tittletattle, Spinster, is in or about the fortieth Year of her Age; was the Daughter of Mrs Joan Tittletattle, of Norwich, which Joan was esteem'd a Woman of as voluble and acute Way of speaking as any in the City: It was by some said indeed that she was a Scold, but it was only her hasty and loud Way of speaking: Gossiping she was firmly attached to, and she was without doubt the best private Historian of the City she liv'd in. Mrs Martha inherited all these amiable Qualities of her Mother, and came to London with Recommendations to be a Lady of Quality's Woman: She was accepted, and soon became agreeable to her Lady from the Collections of private Scandal she was Mistress of: She was in a female Character partly what *Margot* in the Play was in a Man's; but without his Blundering she had his Curiosity of knowing every Family's Affairs, and every Person's Concerns. 'Tis reported, that her Lord, having had an Intrigue with her, would have pop'd her off upon the Chaplain, but she having a *Tendre* for his *Valet de Chambre*, a Proposal was made to him, and rejected, because he was somewhat privy to the Amour. Being thus disappointed in Love she was resolv'd not to marry, except to a Gentleman of Family and Fortune, which she now for ever despairs of, therefore is still a Companion to an elderly Lady, who loving much Tittletattle and much Scandal, she has full Scope to indulge her own Inclination, which gave her an Opportunity of being cholen by a Set of Ladies Secretary to the Laudable and Honourable Society call'd the Scandal Club.

An Answer to Mrs Tittletattle shall be inserted in our next.

Comm'n Drust, July 19. No. 18a.

On the approaching Election.

MR COMMON SENSE,
S the Season is near at Hand, when the Inhabitants of the different Coun-

Countries shall be called together for the Service of each; it will be highly necessary to put them in Mind that the Time also approacheth, when the *Liberties and Properties* of the whole must be secured by an *uninfluenced* Parliament, or irretrievably lost in the gathering Torrent of what is called *Ministerial Corruption*. The Eyes of the Nation are sufficiently open on the Dangers that threaten us, the Causes lie obvious to every Capacity, and their Effects are felt in every Station; it is therefore more necessary to exhort than to instruct, and it may be of greater Use to shew a *Probability of Success* if we should act, than the Necessity that there is for acting. Despondency and Despair more often arise from Sloth and Passanimity, than from a real *Impracticability* in Things; there are many Resources in human Nature unknown to Man, until call'd forth by Action; many familiar Remedies have been discover'd by Experiment, which were overlook'd by long and distant Reasonings; and the Chapter of Accidents is of so various and extensive a Nature, as to render it ridiculous to pronounce almost any thing *impracticable*, however strong the *speculative Impossibility* may appear. But if it should be objected, that various Essays have been made without Success, and that the Experience of many Years, spent in a fruitless Opposition, proves all Endeavours for that Purpose to be ineffectual; I answer, first, that even the *Efforts already made*, however they may have fail'd in many Articles of great and essential Consequence, have been far from useless, if they have, in some Instances, defeated the most pernicious *Sechemes*, and perhaps have prevented many Attempts that would have been form'd of a like Tendency. Where *Designs for Destruction* are carrying on, their Authors will be enterprising in Proportion to the Strength which supports them; a slender Majority, however corrupt, will be cautious how they venture upon bold Plans, since the Detection of a Few may be fatal to them; and those who serve merely with a View to private Advantages, may, from the same selfish Principle which prompted them to act against their Country, act for it, when a Probability appears of making that Party the strongest whom they shall oppose. In the Cause of Liberty every Inch of Ground is worth disputing, to avoid a total Defeat is next to a Victory, and has often produced it; while there is Debate the Scene is left open to Events, a Struggle creates and preserves the Spirits necessary to support it, and such

Accidents may happen, and such a Spirit may arise, as the Powers of Corruption will not be able to resist. But, 2dly, as every Day widens the View of past Mismanagements, and exposes innumerable Difficulties and Dangers which lie before us; there are many now startled into a Sense of their Duty, who before either did not act at all, or acted with the *Betrayers of their Country*; some who indulged a slothful Ease, some who would earn Advantages to themselves by Condescensions which they did not think absolutely destructive, and others who, from a superficial Glance, or from an Error in forming a general Judgment on particular Instances, imagined the whole Controversy to be rather about Persons than Things. To these we may add a fourth Set, who from a Sense of the Difficulties which now environ a weak and unpopular Minister, or perhaps from a Knowledge of the no less crazy Constitution of their Chief, will withdraw their Hopes and Fortunes from so slender and weak a Support. With these additional Succours, the old and staunch Friends to Liberty will renew the Contest for a free and uninfluenced Representative; and as their Numbers will certainly be much greater than they have formerly been, no Argument brought from what has already happen'd, can be conclusive against the Probability of Success in a future Attempt. It is not long since the Absurdity has been discover'd of Men's distinguishing themselves by invidious Appellations, who have but one real Interest, and who in Truth mean but one and the same Thing. The Advantages which the common Enemy drew from this Division became at length apparent to all, and the wisest and best informed of the two imaginary Parties closed in together, and join'd their Endeavours for the same good Purposes. But as old and inveterate Prejudices are not easily rooted out, even by the strongest Reasons, and most cogent Necessity, this Union was neither so hearty and sincere as it ought to have been, nor did it obtain, to any considerable Degree, among the remoter Multitude. The Justice and Expediency of mutual Assistances were own'd by some, general Reasons were form'd, and general Schemes agreed upon; but when particular Plans were offer'd, and Men were required to act agreeable to them, then imaginary Difficulties were started, real ones aggravated, and Things were concluded impracticable, which only appeared to be so from never having been attempted. Thro' such a Conduct of some Chiefs in each Party, very little could be hoped

hoped from those who form'd their Judgments and Actions upon theirs: The Multitude *sleep*, and the Few who did act, proceeded upon *separate* and *unconnected* Schemes, in which each consulted his own *individual* Ease and Security in *particular* Places, and to them often sacrificed, by unjustifiable and destructive *Compositions*, a *more important* and *general* Interest. These Effects evidently proceeded from the same Cause, the *great* and *general* Object which should employ the Attention of *All* not being duly consider'd, or being consider'd in different Lights, there was no *common* Principle of Action to influence one Side, while *one* and *the same* Motive actuated and united its Opponents; nor should it be wonder'd at, that Men in these Circumstances, a *loose* and *scattered* Crowd, should not be able to resist *well paid*, *well disciplin'd*, and *well conquest* Legions. From a particular Prevalency of these Causes it is, that *some* *Complots* have been esteem'd the most obsequious to *Ministerial* Influence, where the avow'd Principles and the *Spirit* of the People have run highest against it, while the abandon'd Profligacy of a few, wanting and mercenary Wretches, has, by these means, been sufficient to stigmatise the *whole* with the Brand of Venality and Corruption. But altho' this Charge be unjustly laid, yet are they not free from another, of almost as heinous altho' not of so shameful a Nature, who from Inactivity, private Pique, or a too sparing Care of their particular Interests and Fortunes, permit *such* Men and *such* Motives to prevail, as never could otherwise become formidable. Would the *collective* Body of Gentry in each County, and particular Men in their several Districts, exert, with *Sincerity* and *Warmth* for the general Cause, that Influence which their Family and Fortune procure them, and by their Example and Exhortation raise a like *Spirit* of Corruption should be long able to stand before them. The Tradesmen and other Dealers, who have Votes in Boroughs, would no longer be induced to sell them for a few *inconsiderable* Places or *small* Sums of Money, when they were made to understand, that such a *Prostitution* should be properly reſented by those, to whom, thro' the nearness of their Situation, they are indebted for a *sure* and *constant* Support. A laudable Zeal and Emulation would be raised among *all* *Ranks* of Men, would operate where no *speculative* Reasoning can now discover any Probability of Success, and the *whole*, or the *major Part*, would be made secure with

greater Ease, and at much less Expence to Individuals, than, without such an universal Concurrence, can be hoped for from any other Method; and this single Scheme, if properly executed, would infallibly procure an *honest* and *fair* Representative, without which this Nation may perhaps be still call'd free, but will in Reality be as much enſlaved as the wooden-ſtodd Subjects of any *Grand Monarque*.
I am, Sir, &c.

The Craftsman, July 26. N^o 734.
On the auspicious Accession of the present King of Prussia to the Throne.

IT was justly observed by a late worthy Prelate, who lived to a good old Age under several Reigns, that all of them BEGIN well; but that no right Judgment can be form'd, from the first gracious Declarations of a NEW KING, how He will behave when the Crown is settled upon his Head, any more than We can depend upon the Courtesy and Hospitality of a YOUNG HEIR just come to a good Estate.

These Thoughts were occasion'd by the present King of Prussia's Accession to the Throne, which hath given his Subjects such an happy Prospect of a mild, gracious and glorious Reign; for He hath not only made the usual solemn Declaration that their Interests and Happiness shall be inseparable from his own; but that if any Competition should happen to arise between them, the Good of HIS PEOPLE should have the Preference. — This is worthy of a great, a good, and wise Prince. Nor hath He confined Himself to bare Words and Assurances only, but seconded them already, if We may give any Credit to the publick Accounts.

What I shall mention first, because I think it of the highest Importance, is the discarding and banishing of his late Father's chief Favourite and Privy Counsellor, who had betray'd his Master, and abused his Trust, to the great Prejudice and Scandal both of the Prince and his People — Nothing can be a better Omen of a good Reign than dismissing such wicked Ministers, however they might have found Means to inveigle Themselves into the Favour and Confidence of an indulgent Master, contrary to the general Inclinations, and Interest of their Fellow-Subjects.

The next Point worthy of Consideration, and a natural Consequence of the former, is, that the King takes Cognizance of every Thing, and determines HIMSELF what shall be done in the most important Affairs of Government — If all Princes would

would follow this Example, and not blindly follow the Dictates of a *self-interested*, and perhaps a *corrupt Minister*, They would have the hearty Affections, Concurrence, and Esteem of their Subjects, instead of secret Murmurs, Discontent, and sometimes open Opposition, when all other Measures are found to be ineffectual.

The Liberty, which his *Prussian Majesty* hath granted to the *tall Grenadiers*, who consisted chiefly of *forced Men*, to return into their native Countries, unless They chuse to continue in his Service, is another Instance of a truly magaanimous Spirit; and his Orders that no Recruits shall be admitted for the future, whose Stature shall exceed *five Foot ten Inches*, is a Proof that He considers the *proper Use of an Army* more than the *Pagantry of it*. But what I think the most glorious Instance of his paternal Affection, under this Head of *military Affairs*, is his suppressing the Custom of *REGISTRING Infants*, as soon as They are born, for obliging Them to serve in the *Army*, when They arrive at a proper Age—This must put every Man of the least Knowledge and Reflection in Mind of a *late Bill* for a compulsive Register of all our *Seamen and Sea-faring Men*, from one certain Age to another, which would have converted Them from *Free-born Subjects* into the *most absolute Slaves*.—

The Assurances, which his *Prussian Majesty* hath already given to all his Protestant Subjects, whether *Natives or Foreigners*, that They shall be protected in their Religion, are happy Prognosticks that He is a Friend to *Liberty of Conscience*, an Enemy to *Persecution*, and free from the venomous Taint of *Enthusiasm and Bigotry*.

His tender Regard and Compassion for the Distresses and Calamities of his Subjects, appear sufficiently from his having order'd all his *Magazines and Granaries* to be set open for Relief of the *Poor*, who have been Sufferers by the Scarcity of Corn, since the late severe Winter.

We are likewise told that there having been an Order in *Prussia*, intitled the *Order FOR FAVOUR*, which hath made the *Gentility* very common, the *present King* hath instituted another, the Badge of which is a *golden Cross*, and a *Crown over it*, with this Inscription, *FOR MERIT*.—This new Order is certainly founded on *Virtue, Justice, and good Sense*; for *MERIT* ought to be the sole Recommendation to all Titles of Distinction and Honour; tho' it is notorious that the *Order for FAVOUR* hath been scandalously pro-

Prussia, and confer'd on the MOST UNDESERVING of Mankind.

The Protection and Encouragement, which He hath promised to *learned Men*, must be gratefully acknowledged by all Those, who have had the Happiness of a *liberal Education*, and made a good Use of it.

I hope the Reader will excuse my taking Notice of one Circumstance more, upon this new *Reign*; for as I have the Honour to be a *Free Mason*, I cannot omit paying my poor Tribute of Thanks to his *Prussian Majesty* for that gracious Toleration and Indulgence, which He hath granted in his Dominions to our *ancient and honourable Fraternity*. This Instance, as ridiculous as it may seem to some People, is a Proof that He is not possessed with those mean and groundless Jealousies, which have drawn a Persecution upon our *Brethren* in several Kingdoms and States of *Europe*.

In short, what He hath already done, and the farther Regulations, which He proposes to make in the Administration of his Government, have justly gain'd Him the Hearts and Affections of all his People. I am very cautious of flattering *Kings*, or answering for their future Conduct; because very few Courts are without such *Ear-wigs and Sycophants*, who too often succeed in their wicked Designs, against the Interest of the *People* and their *Royal Master*; nay, sometimes to the utter Ruin and Destruction of *Both*. But when a young *Prince* hath discover'd such an early good Disposition to render his *People* happy under his Government; and to make their Interest inseparable from his own; nay, even to give his Subjects the Preference, whenever their *respective Interests* may happen to clash; in such a Case, I say, it is a Sort of Duty incumbent upon all true *Friends of Liberty*, in whatever Station They are, to acknowledge his *Virtues and Prudence*, as an Encouragement to pursue the same laudable Measures, and for setting a good Example to other *Princes*, who may hereafter succeed to the *Royal Dignity*.

[Mr D'Anvers concludes his Paper with a Passage or two from a Pamphlet just published, entitled, A Serious Exhortation to the Electors of GREAT BRITAIN. "The Bulk of the People (says that Writer) blindly hurry'd by Resentment of past Usage, resemble the Horse in the Fable, who, to gratify his Revenge, receiv'd a Rider on his Back, and ever after became the Slave of his pretended Deliverer. Thus the Zeal of the Whigs for the Protestant Succession, has carried them

them into Measures much more destruc-
tive to Liberty than any thing which the
frantic Notion of the Tories could ever
have accomplished. The Establishment
of the present Royal Family secures our
Civil and Religious Liberties; yet I must
consider them as called to the Crown not
for *their own Sakes*, but the *national Ad-
vantage*: Therefore the Security of a
Succession ought not to be supported by
Means dangerous to those Ends for which
alone that Succession was established. But
in reality this can never be the Case, for
the *true Interest of the King and the Na-
tion must be the same*; or, were it possible
to be otherwise, I dare pronounce, *That
of the People ought to prevail*, who have
not only a Right to guard against *Inno-
vations upon the Constitution*, but to demand
Amendments of the Constitution. For in a
mixt Government, wherever a Court is,
it will in its Effects resemble the Sea, or
some rapid Stream, that will always en-
croach on the *adjoining Land*, which is
no sooner defended by proper Mounds in
one Place, than the Current undermines it
in another, which soon requires the same
Precaution of Defence.”]

To the Author of COMMON SENSE, July 26.

ENClosed is transmitted to you a Copy of the
Instructions given by the Grand Jury of
the County of Bucks to the two Knights of the
Shire, and likewise others from the Town of
Buckingham to their Representatives; which
Examples will be followed by the other Bur-
roughs of this County, remarkable for having
in all Times most eminently distinguished it
in Defence of the Constitution and its just Rights.

To the Hon. Sir William Stanhope, and Sir
Thomas Lee, Bart.

WE the Grand Jury, &c. of the County of
Bucks, assembled at Buckingham on Thurs-
day 17th of July, 1740, in our Name, and at
Request of great Numbers of Gentlemen, Cler-
gy, and Freeholders, our Neighbours, do lay
hold of this publick Occasion to declare our Sen-
timents to you.

We are convinced that all our Liberties de-
pend upon the Freedom of Parliament, which
intirely consists in that of the Elected and of the
Electors; and we observe the Number of Placemen,
Civil, and Military, to have been greatly
increased in the H— of C— for these
many Years past, as well as the notorious Influence
used by the M—, in Elections, o-
ver all his Dependants; we therefore cannot but
entertain great Apprehensions that these Pro-
ceedings may, in their Consequences, tend to
establish in the C— a Power above all Con-
trol from the two other Parts of the L—e,
and induce the P—t itself to support those
Grievances, which, in the Plan of our excellent
Constitution, it was designed to redress.

We therefore think that a proper Bill, or

Bills, to secure Members of the House of Com-
mons, and those who have a Right to elect
them, from being under any undue Influence, is
an Expedient absolutely necessary for securing
the Whole, and we recommend it to you, as
far as you regard our Opinion and Favour, to
employ the most effectual Methods the Con-
stitution will admit of, that such a Bill, or
Bills, may pass into Laws. It is with great
Satisfaction that we have seen the Parliament act
with so much Unanimity, Vigour, and Zeal,
in supporting the War. Four Millions granted
to his Majesty for that Purpose this Year, a
Hundred Thousand Men by Sea and Land in
the Pay of Great Britain, and the Difficulties
under which our Trade has laboured from the
Means made use of for manning our Fleet, are
Burdens we cheerfully bear for the Defence of
our Rights, and the Honour and Dignity of his
Majesty's Crown. And as the Spirit of Parlia-
ment has been shewn in an extraordinary Manner,
we have Reason to expect that their Vigilance
will appear in the strictest Enquiries, how these
Supplies and these Forces have been applied and
managed; whether all the Savings are made to
the Publick that the real Exigencies of the
War will allow, and whether there has been
so timely and prudent an Exertion of the
Strength we have given, as to procure to the
Nation all the Advantages they had a Right to
expect.

We are ready to sacrifice our Fortunes and
Lives to his Majesty's Service: But we cannot
hope to see his Government prosperous, nor his
wise Intentions properly answered, nor the Ends
of the present happy Establishment fully secured
to us, if all such Influence be not removed as
may ever destroy the Independence of Parlia-
ment, without which the Balance of our Con-
stitution cannot subsist. As you have concurred in
proper and salutary Methods for restraining such
Influence, you deserve the Trust of your Con-
stituents, and Thanks of your Country. But
since the Bills of this Kind, which have been
hitherto unsuccessfully attempted, are only so
many melancholy Proofs of the Necessity of
them, we think it the more incumbent upon
us to declare our unanimous Sentiments, That
whoever, upon the late enormous Encrease of
Placemen in Parliament, does not promote any
Bill, or Bills, tending to the lessening so growing
and dangerous an Evil, will be justly responsible
to the latest Posterity for every other Grievance,
Mischief, and publick Dishonour, which, in
future Times, according to the Course of human
Affairs, must attend the Corruption of Parlia-
ments, and the Impunity of Male-Admini-
stration.

To Richard Grenville and George Denton, Esqrs.

WE the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Buckingham
being very sensible of your zealous Endeavours
in promoting a Bill, for limiting the ex-
cessive Number of Civil and Military Placemen
in the House of Commons, upon the Success of
which Endeavours our Liberties and Properties
absolutely depend, desire to return you our sin-
cere Thanks, in the most publick Manner, for
your past Services; and to express our Confi-
dence

dence in you, that you will steadily persevere in the same. The principal Gentlemen of the Country have, with a most laudable Zeal, declared their Opinion of the Necessity of procuring such a Bill; and the Sentiments which they have so fully expressed are exactly conformable to our own.

From the London Gazette. By Authority.

Whitehall, June 29.

THIS Day Mr Thomas, Purser of his Majesty's Ship the *Strafford*, arrived here with Letters from Vice-Admiral Vernon, dated Porto Bello April 5, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with the following Account, viz.

That on the 25th of February last he failed from Port Royal in Jamaica with a Squadron of his Majesty's Ships, and having a favourable Wind, got Sight of the high Land of St. Martha on the Spanish Main the 1st of March: That he order'd Capt. Windham in the *Greenwich* to ply up in the Night, and lie to Windward of the Port, for intercepting any thing that might be coming in there the next Day; and himself bore away with an easy Sail for Carthagena. That the 3d at Noon, he was joined by the *Falmouth*, Capt. Douglass, off Point Canoa, and that Evening anchor'd with the Squadron before Carthagena in nine Bathorn Water, in the open Bay call'd Playa-Grande; and on the 6th, he order'd in all the Bomb-Ketches, and the small Ships and Tenders for covering and assisting them, and continu'd Bombarding till Nine in the Morning: That the Squadron receiv'd no Damage from the Town, but the Shells fell into the Town pretty successfully, particularly into the principal Church, the Jesuits College; the Custom-house, and beat down several Houses between them, and a Shell that fell into the South Bastion, silenced a Battery of ten Guns there for a long Time. That he drew off his Bomb-Ketches and small Craft on the 9th, and weigh'd with his Squadron on the 10th in the Morning, and making the Signal for the Line of Battle, he coasted the Shore toward Boca Chica: That they fired at him from the three small Castles without Boca Chica, but none of their Shot reach'd him: And that having left the *Windfor*, Capt. Berkeley, and the *Greenwich*, Capt. Windham, to cruise off the Port of Carthagena for twenty Days, he made sail for Porto Bello, to repair there the Damages the small Craft had received; and on the 14th, anchor'd with his Squadron in Porto Bello Harbour, detaching his Cruizers from time to time to lie off Chagre, to block up the Enemy; and having got his Ships water'd, put to Sea on the 22d with his Squadron, except the *Louisa* and *Falmouth*, which had not completed their Watering, but had his Orders to hasten it, and follow him; but an Accident in the Fore-top-sail Yard of his Ship the *Strafford*, retarding her Progress, he order'd Capt. Herbert in the *Norwich* to make all the Sail he could in before him with the Bomb-Ketches and the Fireships and Tenders under his Orders, and Capt. Knowles, as Engineer on board the Bomb-Ketches for placing them to play on the Castle, and to cover

them with his own Ship and the rest: That Capt. Knowles got to an Anchor by Three in the Afternoon, and began bombarding and cannonading that Evening, and by Ten o'Clock at Night he got also to an Anchor with his own Ship the *Strafford*, and the *Falmouth* and Prince's *Louisa* that followed him, the same Night; and continu'd bombarding and cannonading with three Ships, firing leisurely only from their lower Tide till Eleven o'Clock on Monday the 24th, when the Spaniards hung out a Flag of Truce from the Fort, and he answer'd it from his own Ship, and stop'd all Firing as soon as possible, and sent Capt. Knowles on Shore, who soon return'd with the Governor; to whom having granted the Capitulation hereto subjoin'd, he sent him ashore again with Capt. Knowles, whom he appointed Governor of the Castle for his Majesty, and sent a Garrison along with him of five Lieutenants and a hundred and twenty Men, and all the Boats of the Fleet to land them, and by Three o'Clock that Afternoon Capt. Knowles enter'd the Fort with his Garrison. The same Evening Capt. Knowles sent and placed a Guard upon the Custom-house on the opposite Side of the River Chagre, and Vice-Admiral Vernon went on shore himself by Day-break the next Morning to give all necessary Orders, and found the Custom-house full of Goods for the Lading of the Gallies, such as Guayaquil Cocoa, Jesuits Bark, and Spanish Wool, and gave immediate Orders for their being speedily shipp'd off. The Number of Serons and Bags of the said mention'd Goods amounted to 4300; that the two *Guarda Costa* Sloops in the River (which were all the *Guarda Costas* that were left in those Parts) were sunk just above the Custom-house, Carpenters having been order'd to break up their Decks, and entirely destroy them. The Custom-house being entirely clear'd by Friday the 28th, was fill'd with combustible Matter of the neighbouring Huts, and set on Fire that Evening, and it burnt with great Fierceness all that Night. On the 29th in the Morning, the Brass Cannon being embark'd, which were eleven Guns and eleven Pattereroes, and a good Part of the Garrison, the Mines were sprung under the lower Bastion, which entirely demolish'd it. Then two Mines were sprung to blow up some of the upper Parts of the Works, and afterwards all the inner Buildings of the Castle were set on Fire, and were burning all the Night of the 29th. On the 30th Vice-Admiral Vernon put to Sea with his Squadron, and on the 1st of April in the Evening got to the Mouth of the Harbour of Porto Bello, and was join'd there by the *Windfor* and *Greenwich* just return'd from their Cruise off Carthagena; and on the 3d was join'd also by the *Burford*, which he had left at Jamaica to be repair'd.

Articles of Capitulation granted by Edward Vernon, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Britannick Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the West Indies, to Don Juan Carlos Gutierrez de Zauallas, Capt. of Foot, and Cassillano of the Castle of St. Lorenzo, at the Mouth of the River Chagre.

I. That upon his Britannick Majesty's Troops being put into immediate Possession of the Fort St.

St. Lorenzo, at the Mouth of the River Chagre, the said Castillano, and all his Garrison, be at free Liberty to march out without any Molestation, and may retire into the Village of Chagre, or where else they please.

II. That the Inhabitants of Chagre may remain in all Safety in their own Houses, under a Promise of Security to their Persons and Houses.

III. That the Guard Costa Sloops be deliver'd up to the Use of his Britannick Majesty, in the Condition they are, and the King of Spain's Custom-house.

IV. That the Clergy and Churches in the Town of Chagre shall be protected and preserved in all their Immunities.

Given under my Hand on Board his Britannick Majesty's Ship the *Strafford*, at Anchor before the River Chagre, this 24th of March, 1739.

E. VERNON.

The High Admiral of Spain's Memorial.

THE Preparations for attacking the Spaniards by means of the Fleet under Sir John Norris, and that which is to transport Lord Cathcart and the Marines encamped in the *Isle of Wight*, are the chief Discourse of these Nations, and give no little Disquiet to our Enemies; who are making, as far as the King's Money will go, the necessary Dispositions to defend Cadix and Ferrol. His Catholic Majesty's Cabinet also is, no doubt, consulting proper Measures to secure his Possessions in the *West-Indies*. As we cannot pretend to guess at one Step they can take to any Effect, unless it be that of calling in Foreign Assistance, we shall not venture to make Conjectures, but give our Readers a Translation of the Advice of the High Admiral of Spain to his Catholic Majesty on a like Occasion; which it may be proper just to mention.

In the Summer of the Year 1585 Preparations were made in England by Sir Francis Drake for an Expedition against the Spaniards, and having got all Things ready by the 12th of September, he embarked at Plymouth with 2300 Soldiers and Mariners on board 25 Ships and some Pinnaces, and sailing the 14th, he arrived at the *Isle of Bayona*, on the Coast of Galicia in Spain. He stay'd here some time for want of a favourable Wind, and took several Vessels, amongst the rest one laden with Furniture of the principal Church at *Vigo*, to the Value of 30,000 Ducats, with a large Silver Cross finely wrought and double gilt. We shall not at present take any farther Notice of this renowned Admiral's Expedition, but content ourselves with remarking the Consternation which the Court of Spain was put into, and inserting the curious Piece above mention'd, viz.

The Opinion of Don ALVARO BAZAN, Marquis of Santa Cruz, and High Ad-

miral of Spain, with regard to the Squadron of Sir Francis Drake, lying at the Isles of Bayona in Galicia; written in Lisbon, October 16, 1585.

Lo que parezca que podra hazer el Armada Inglese, en caso que quiere passar a las Indias, &c.

WHAT appears to me that the English Armada may do, if it goes to the *West-Indies*, and enters the *South-Sea* (as Drake has once before done) it consisting of 30 Ships, and Galecons, and many Pinnaces, and Shallops with Oars, and (as the People of Bayona conjecture) 5,000 Soldiers, is as follows. They may fail to Rio de Janeiro, on the Coast of Brazil, in the 23d Degree south of the Equinoctial Line; which is a very capacious and safe Harbour, and where is Plenty of Water, Wood, and Cattle; and they may have Corn of Maiz in a Town call'd St. Vincent, two or three Leagues from the foremention'd Port. And because this Course lies by the Isles of Madera, the Canaries, and Cape Verd, Drake may plunder those Islands, if he can spare the Time. From Bayona to the Maderas, with a N. Wind, which will begin to blow after the Westerly Winds that now bring Rain on the Spanish Coasts, their Fleet may run in 6 Days, from thence to the Canaries in 4, and from thence to the Isles of Cape Verd in 8, in the whole 18 Days, and he may spend as many in plundering the Islands. From Cape Verd to the River of Janeiro they may sail in 40 Days, which added to the rest makes about two Months. So that if their Fleet remains all October on the Coast of Galicia, it may be in the River of Janeiro at the end of December.

At the Entry of the Bay of Janeiro is a flat, low Island, where Drake may easily erect a Fort, capable of 500 Men; who with a sufficient Number of Cannon will command the Bay, and the Place cannot well be attack'd, because on the Northern and Southern are two Channels, by which the Ships enter the Harbour. Here Drake may take in Refreshments, and leaving a sufficient Force, may sail with the rest for the Streight of Magellan, which is 550 Leagues from Janeiro, and in the Latitude of 52 Degrees and a half South: He may be all the Month of February passing this Streight into the *South-Sea*, and afterwards go to the City of Lima, otherwise called the City de los Reys, a Sea-Port, with 2000 Inhabitants, who being unus'd to Arms, and the Place ill-fortify'd, and unprovided, the Admiral may easily make himself Master of it and the Country, and all the Shipping in these Seas, after which

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our People can have no Succours by Sea; and 'tis very probable also he will be able to take *Panama*.

If he does not approve this Way, he may divide his Squadron into two Parts, and sack the Isles of *St. Domingo* [*Hispaniola*,] and *Puerto Rico*, and the Coasts of *Tierra Firme* [the Continent,] from *Cartagena* to *Nombré di Dios* [since moved to *Porto Bello*.] And from the River of *Chagre*, which is 15 Leagues from *Nombré di Dios*, he may send his Foot in Shallops with Oars, and Vessels that carry Goods on the River, of which are about 50 up as far as *Venta da Cruzas*, is within 15 Leagues of *Panama*, and being an unwall'd Town may easily be taken. The *Havanna* will also be in great Danger, which tho' it have a Fortress, it is but small and weak, so that if *Drake* can land his Artillery he may very easily take it. Besides all these Damages it will be none of the least to interrupt the Navigation to the *Indies*, or take the *West-India* Fleet, if it comes in his Way.

What Measures are to be taken to prevent all these Mischiefs.

TO dispatch Advice-Boats with all possible Diligence to the Viceroy's and Governors of the *Indies*, that they may be provided for the Armada. But considering the Number of Ships set forth out of *England*, I assure myself, that some of them are gone for *Newfoundland*, for the Queen has taken special Care to send to intercept the Ships of the Fishermen that go to *Baccalaos*: And it is to be thought that she has done the like for intercepting the Fleet of the *Indies*.

And considering that, according to our Intelligence out of *England*, above 80 Ships, besides *Drake's* Armada have been fitted out, it is necessary that his Majesty should fit out another Armada, to go in quest of the *English* Squadron, and fight it; and for this end, to give Orders that the Galleons which belong to the Crown of *Portugal*, and those of his Majesty which lie in the River of *Seville*, be fitted up to fend against them, and that they may be well clean'd to be in a Condition for any Voyage, how long soever it be: Also to stop and detain a Galleon of the Duke of *Florence*, which is completely arm'd and mounted with Cannon, and lately sail'd from *Alicant* towards *Cadiz*; and to make up the Number of 40 great Ships, which are to be had in *Biscay* and *Guipuscoa*; and that being rigg'd, arm'd, and in good Condition, they being victuall'd for 8 Months; and that 1000 Seamen, *Catalans* and *Genoese*, be rais'd and distributed among the Fleet, and be conducted as

they were for the *Terzera* Fleet. Also that 6000 Soldiers be levy'd; giving Orders to press a greater Number, that there may be Opportunity to pick the Men.

Besides it is needful that 20 *Pataches* be brought from *Biscay*, and 20 *Azabras* from *Castro*; that the first be from 50 to 60 Tons, and the others like those used in the Expedition to *Terzera*: That sufficient Provisions be made of Artillery, Powder, Match, Lead, Fuses, Muskets, and choice Pikes, to guard the Coasts. It will be convenient also to have an Armament of two Ships of 400 Tons, and four of 200 Tons, four *Pataches*, and 1000 Marines, besides Sailors.— Having seen and consider'd how then *English*, with their Merchant Ships only that navigate these Seas, have made such Havock in two Months, and that it is to be thought they will do the like against the Fleets which go and come from the *Indies*, it is expedient, that as by Order in Time of Peace the Fleet hath an Admiral and Vice-Admiral, that now it should have two more at least in each Fleet, and yet be convoy'd home by a Squadron of Men of War. In my Opinion all these Measures ought to be taken against the *English* Armament, and the rest of the Ships fitted out in that Kingdom.

Alv. de S. Cruz.

HAVING the Satisfaction to find that the Account of Admiral *BLAKE* in our last Magazine was not disagreeable to the Publick, we propose in our next to entertain our Readers with the Life and Actions of Sir *FRANCIS DRAKE*, including many of the most memorable Transactions of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, in which our long continued Wars with the *Spaniards* laid the Foundation of that settled Animosity which yet continues between the two Nations. The Importance of *DRAKE's* Expeditions, and the Greatness of his Reputation sufficiently appear from the foregoing Memorial, which though more strictly belonging to our Narration, we thought it not proper to delay. But it is not only to his Military Virtues that his Country owes Reverence and Gratitude. His Fortitude in surmounting Difficulties and encountering Dangers of a different Kind, his Spirit in forming great Designs, and his Resolution in prosecuting them, deserve to be propos'd to the Imitation of every Age; and we are more indebted to the Discoverer than the Soldier, as the Nation owes less of its Wealth and Power to its Arms than to its Navigation.

N.B. Some Pieces in the public Papers worthy particular Notice, which we were oblig'd to omit, will be found in our next.

The following Imitation was occasion'd by the Death of Judith, Wife of Lyttelton Poyntz Meynel, of Bradley in Derbyshire, Esq; which happen'd the 22d of last Month, by the inexpressible Regret of all who knew her Merit. Our Obligation to the ingenious Author is the greater, because we were particularly desirous of shewing our Regard to the Memory of this Lady.

HICATISSA to HILARIA, on the Death of their Friend. Horace, Book the 1st, Ode the 29th, Quis desiderio, &c. Imitated.

- (1) **W**HAT weeps too many tears can shed,
That weeps our dear *Hæmilia* dead?
(2) Mute, strike the hoarse-resounding string,
And lamentable numbers bring;
Bring notes that murmur as they flow,
And loudest plaints, to speak our woe.
See, where in death's cold arms she lies!
(3) How found a slumber seals her eyes!
Ye Gods, quite senseless in the Urn!
Departed—never to return!
(4) The virtuous woman laments her fall;
(5) But thou, *Hilaria*, more than all:
To grief and rage abandon'd, Thou,
With Tears, that never cease to flow,
(6) Invok'st the Gods in fruitless cries,
(7) 'Just heav'n, restore her to my eyes!'
Alas! not all the weeping * Nine,
Not verse like *Sappho's*, or like *Thine*,
Nor *Orpheus*, with his tuneful moan,
Shall wake to life what's dead and gone,
Or † charm relentless fate, to send
Again our poor departed Friend!
Never must wit, must wonted grace,
(9) And smiles, reanimate her face,
Fresh lillies ne'er those cheeks adorn,
Or roses, blushing, like the morn!
Oh! then suppress that rising tear!
What heaven ordains, 'tis ours to bear;
(10) With resignation to endure
(11) Those evils, which we cannot cure.
No more we'll mourn her early doom,
But grave these praises on her tomb:
'To thousands charming was her life,
'The best of friends, the gentlest wife!
'Sweetness was her's, and native ease;
'Not taught, but form'd or born to please!
(12) 'For modest conduct, free from blame;
'† Truth, honour, and unsported fame,
'Her equal here thou ne'er shalt find,
'Reader, 'mongst all the left behind!'

Derby, July 26, 1740. H. E.

- (1) *Quis desiderio fit pudor aut modus tam chari capiti?* (2) *Præcepit lugubres, &c.* (3) *Perpetuus sapor urget.* (4) *Multis—sibilis occidit.* (5) *Nulli flebilior.* (6) *Frustra pius.* (7) *Pocis Quintikum Deos.* * *Mufes.* (8) *Quod si Threicio, &c.* † *Non lenis precibus.* (9) *Non vane redeat sanguis imagini.* (10) *Levis fit patientia.* (11) *Quicquid corrigere est nefas.* (12) *Cui pudor, & iustitia soror.* † *Incorrupta fides, nudaque veritas, quando ulam inveniet parem?*

I I chose to reserve these Lines till the last, and to mention them as part of her Character, by way of Epitaph.

To TELARIUS on his Riddle, p. 311.

I HAVE read your Riddle, and 'tis plain, you write,
Inspir'd by *Phæbus*, god of verse and light. J. G.

The MODERN COQUETTE.

THE life wou'd you know of a modern coquette
From morning to night she is found
At th' auction, park, play, at quadrille or piquet,
With croud of young fellows around:
There ogling with amorous languish,
To her lure she her foplings can draw
Their hearts to enthral; she will smile on them all,
Then laugh out with a Ha, ha, ha, ha!

When gayly she boasts all her power to charm,
A very fond swain should this meet,
She tries all her arts his soft soul to alarm,
Then glories in triumph compleat:
His caresses return'd with caressing,
Mad with pleasure he banishes awe;
But just on the brink to do what you may think—
He is dash'd with a Ha, ha, ha, ha!

At last the coy heart of this maiden so nice,
To love's gentle passion complies,
In a critical moment when ask'd, in a trice
To a rake or a fop she's a prize;
Then some doating blockhead the marries,
And mends of her honour the flaw;
But horning the brows of the fond fool her spouse,
Still coquets with a Ha, ha, ha, ha!

When even by time all her beauty decays,
And no longer her gallantry alarms;
Yet with feign'd airs of youth the frolics and plays,
And by art wou'd revive her dead charms;
Tho' her glass will too fatally tell her,
No lover's can artifice draw,
Yet still to be seen, what in youth she had been,
She dies a meer Ha, ha, ha, ha!

Dublin, July 20. June the 1st being the Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, in which our glorious Deliverer K. William entirely routed the Army of the late K. James, and gave the fatal Stroke to Popery and Slavery, the Rev. Dr. SWIFT, to shew his Love of Liberty and his Zeal for the Protestant Religion, had the largest Bonfire that ever was seen in Dublin; which occasion'd the most hearty Acclamation, and became the Subject of the Lines following.

On the DEAN's Bonfire, &c.

THE fickle vulgar prostitute applause,
As passion prompts, unconscious of the cause,
To vice and virtue equal rites perform,
Led by the motions of a sudden storm.
By Cato warm'd they kindle to be free,
Or, sooth'd by Julius, bend the willing knee,
Now joy with Brutus o'er the Tyrant's doom,
Then weep with Anthony upon his tomb.
Their Acclamations are, in truth, a jest,
Or but a blind idolatry at best.

But when the wife and virtuous add their voice,
It gives a sanction to the publick choice:
By words or signs their approbations raise
Supplies, to feed the Hero's growing praise.
This perishable pile, bestow'd by SWIFT
To NASSAU's honour, is a greater gift,
Than if a Senate its decree should pass,
To bid him breathe in animated bras.

No sordid views the breast of SWIFT could move,
And well might he the godlike Man approve;
Well he, who taught a Nation to be free,
Applaud that hero, who had rescu'd Three.

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As no less than the Happiness of a young Lady seems in some Measure to depend upon a speedy Answer to the following Letter and Case, we hope our poetical Readers will not take it amiss that we make room for it in this Place.

To Mr. URBAN,

I Must beg, Sir, that you'll be so kind as to Insert the inclosed Epistle in your next Magazine; delay may be of Consequence. I could not well make it shorter, therefore I hope they whom it does not concern, will over-look or pardon it.

If any Answer is returned, please to insert it in your Magazine, and perhaps you'll gladden the Heart of a Person who really deserves your Care. But, however, you'll greatly oblige,
Yours, &c.
JULY 20 1740.

AIMWELL.

AFTER a thousand Perplexities and Fears what will be the Event of my declaring the Sentiments of my Friend, I have prevail'd on myself to do it. As I am of Opinion her Uneasiness proceeds rather from some unforeseen Accident, than a thorough Change in the Heart of him whom this Epistle concerns: And as I've the most disinterested Regard for my Friend, I should think myself happy in removing the Fears and Doubts she now labours under.

The young Lady I shall beg Leave to call *Indiana*, her Circumstances I shall soon describe. Some Time since she admitted of the Address of a Gentleman who was every Way accomplish'd to charm the female Sex, and engage the Friendship of his own. He saw *Indiana*, lik'd her, and declar'd that her Sentiments so much resembled his own, that he could not avoid loving her, and in the most honourable Manner made known his Passion. Alas! *Indiana* became sensible of his Merit, and of the high Honour his Addresses did her; and as her Notions of Happiness are vastly different from the giddy unthinking Part of her Sex, she, despising all the little selfish Arts which they make use of, deliver'd her Sentiments with a modest yet generous Freedom, imagining him, in whom she put her Confidence, free from Hypocrisy, and that, as he appear'd, he really was adorn'd with all those Virtues and Accomplishments which never fail to command Esteem: There was still something more particularly charming in his Addresses to her, which awakened the warmest Gratitude in her Breast. But on her remonstrating to him the many Inconveniences which would attend a Union, his Affection surmounted that, as it did all other Difficulties, and he vow'd the most sincere Passion and unalterable Friendship. *Indiana* more and more was convinced that till now she never saw a Person worthy of her Love; but, alas! an Affair oblig'd him to take his leave of her for some Time, but not without repeated Vows and Promises of inviolable Love and Constancy, and whatever happen'd, beg'd she would be easy and rest assur'd that he was, and ever should be, entirely hers. *Indiana* resolv'd, as she found it essential to her Peace, to put confidence in him; therefore would not harbour one Thought which doubted of his Truth or Honour. In this Se-

curity she liv'd till the Time was expir'd for his Return, but, to her unspeakable Perplexity, he has never been heard of since; which has occasion'd this Epistle: But I would not have it thought this is to press him to fulfil his Promises. No, if they were made only in order to deceive, the Loss of such a Person can never affect *Indiana's* Heart; for I know she disdains all other Ties except those of Inclination: And he needs only wish to be free, and he has his Liberty, but first she insists on his declaring, without any Reserve, his real Sentiments; this much any unprejudic'd Person must think he owes her. And as for his Perfidiousness, she will as industriously conceal that as the Wife would their own Folly. But if his Conduct (by which his Truth must be try'd) convinces her that he really possesses the many noble Endowments which she ascribes to him, her Regard for him, as *Telemachus* says of *Antiope*, 'is not an amorous Phrenzy, it is Judgment, it is Esteem, it is Persuasion.' A Regard thus founded on Reason, neither Time or any Accident in Life can alter, and I may call it an everlasting Friendship. But if his future Conduct blots his former Virtues, let him know this, that tho' I am sensible there is no resisting Love, yet this I am fully assur'd of, that *Indiana* has Courage and Firmness of Mind enough to treat him as he deserves. For she will never suffer her Passion to over-rule her Judgment, and I am almost confident that the Moment she is convinced that he is chang'd, it will be the last voluntary Thought she will ever bestow on him. And if one may believe an injur'd Woman, it is the only one of his Sex that shall ever impose on her Innocence: For never more will she hope to find Happiness in any thing so variable as Affections.

P. S. I hope, if this Epistle is answer'd this Way, the Person will take great Care to deliver his Sentiments in such Terms as may be understood by none but her whose Interest it is to know them.

R. L.'s. *Illustrissimæ Princ. &c.* p. 312, *English'd*
L Eander nightly cross'd th' *Ægean* wave,
Fir'd with the hopes of lovely *Hero's* charms,
The gentle Nymph the daring Youth to save,
With pendent lights directs him to her arms.

You, fairer beauty, with a chaster fire,
To meet your Comfort o'er the billows haste;
The shades unwish'd; lo! *Hestia's* all desire,
In the full day to hail the Royal Guest. *Pbilus*.

To Mr. URBAN, on some late scurrilous Advertisements.

WHILE new and useful plans you form,
Publick regard you claim,
From *Astley's* pack expect a storm,
They'll bark you into fame.

'Tho' you're attack'd, consider this,
Themselves the curs expose,
Take not the sacred rule amiss,
"Forgive and love your foes."

If of their rancour you complain
Your monthly care give o'er,
Assur'd, if once you this refrain,
They'll snarl and bark no more.

Historical Chronicle. *July, 1740.*

ON the 9th past, began a great Riot at *Newcastle upon Tyne*, on Account of the Dearness of Corn; the Militia being raised, and Mr Alderman *Ridley* promising the Rioters (after he had consulted the Factors,) That they should have Corn at a much lower Rate, they were pacify'd. Next Day the Factors set a Price on their Grain, and declar'd that all who apply'd should have it at the Rate fixed: Of this the Alderman, at the Head of the Militia, gave notice to the Multitude, who received it with Satisfaction and Applause. On the 21st, the Pitmen, Keelmen, and all the Poor of the Town made Application for Corn at the Price promised; but the Factors kept their Shops shut, and most of them absconded for Fear; upon this the Mob plunder'd the Granaries. The next 3 Days nothing material happen'd but the Discovery of a Vessel going off with Rye, which was stop'd, and some of the Grain sold to the Poor at the Price fixed. On the 25th the Militia were imprudently disbanded, and the next Day the Rioters assembled on the *Sand-Hill*; upon which the Mayor, the above Alderman, and some other Gentlemen, met at the *Guildhall* to consult: But the Mob growing more outrageous, the Aldermen propos'd to defend $\frac{1}{2}$ Rye-Ship while the Poor were supply'd; this being agreed to, and the Gentleman venturing among them to let them know it, was knock'd down and much wounded: which provoked some Gentlemen to fire, whereby one of the Rioters was killed, and several dangerously wounded. The Rabble then fell upon the Gentlemen in the Hall, wounded most of them, ransack'd the Place, and the Court and Chambers, destroying the Public Writings and Accounts, and carried off near 1800*l.* of the Town's Money. After this they patroll'd about the Streets, all the Shops being shut, and threaten'd to burn and destroy the whole Place; but in the Evening 3 Companies of *Howard's* Regiment enter'd the Town and dispersed the Rioters, forty of which were committed.

About *Wisbech*, in the *Ile of Ely*, on Sunday the 29th past, a Mob arose, and entering the Town broke the Corn-Merchants Windows, seiz'd above 25 Lafts of Wheat, and forc'd Waggons to carry it off, sold some for 1*d.* a Bushel, and some for 4*d.* They then demanded Money of the Shop-Keepers, and collected above 30*l.* This alarm'd the Gentry and richer Sort of Traders, who, at first, thought themselves unconcern'd; they met the 1st Instant, subscrib'd near 200*l.* and by

Beat of Drum enlist'd above 500 Men, with whom they march'd to *Upwell*, the chief Rendezvous of the Rioters, where they took above 40 of them, who, with others, in all above 60 were laid in Irons, and by this Means Peace was restor'd.

A Several Tumults having happen'd on account of exporting and engrossing Grain, the Lords Justices, in consideration of the Dearness of Corn, on the 26th of last Month publish'd an Order against all Ingrossers of that Commodity, when it is above the Prices mention'd in the Acts 5 and 6 *Edward VI.* whereby they are, upon Conviction, to suffer Imprisonment two Months for the first Offence, half a Year for the second, and for the third to be pillory'd, forfeit all their Goods and Chatties, and be imprison'd during the King's Pleasure: At the same time ordering the Commissioners and Officers of the Customs at the Ports, to take care, when any Corn or Grain shall be enter'd for Exportation, to inform themselves of the Names and Places of Abode of the Persons bringing or entering the same, of the Places whence brought, and the true Owners thereof, and whether it be really the Growth of the Land of the Person exporting, or bought of any other Persons, and to give an Account immediately of such Particulars to two or more of the neighbouring Justices of the Peace, that such Persons may be prosecuted, in case they shall not appear to be within the Cases excepted out of the said Act.

E The *Baltic* Merchant, of near 300 Tons, 16 Guns, and 20 Men, laden chiefly with Rice, was taken within view of *Scilly* on the *English* Coast, after a Fight of 4 Hours, by a *Spanish* Privateer of 16 Guns, commanded by a *Frenchman*, and mann'd with 70 *Frenchmen* and 56 *Spaniards*. Two *English* Sailors were killed in the Fight, and others wounded, and Col. *Braithwait*, who with his Lady, two Children, and two other Ladies, Passengers for *England*, after boarding and Quarter given, was barbarously shot through the head by a *French* Sailor, who was clapt in Irons for it, and committed Prisoner to the Castle of *St. Sebastian*.

WEDNESDAY, July 2.

The President and Fellows of the College of Physicians met in *Warwick Lane* at the request of the Lords of the Admiralty, who desired their opinion, Whether the use of Vinegar with the salt provisions on board the Fleet was wholesome, or contributed to the Propagation of the Scurvy; and they gave it as their general Opinion, that it might in some measure prevent it.

FRIDAY, 4.

The Duke of *Cumberland*, who had been some time at his Post in the Camp at *Hounslow*, left it on a sudden, and arrived at *Portsmouth* unexpected. He immediately embark'd on board a *Shallop* for the *Isle of Wight*, and having review'd the Marines encamped there, came back in the same Vessel, and went aboard the *Victory* Man of War as a Volunteer.

The *E. India* Company received Advice confirming the loss of the *Resolution* Capt. *Bagwell* on the Braces off *Bengall*, and that the Capt. and all the Crew perished; as did those of the *Grab Victory*, on board of which was Capt. *Rigby*.

July 7. A Rabble at *Norwich* began to be tumultuous, and affix'd a Note on the Door of every Baker in the City, in these Words, *Wheat at sixteen Shillings a Comb*. Upon this the Court met at the Hall in the Market-place, and call'd a Guard of Dragoons, and dispersed printed Advertisements, to inform the Multitude that they were determin'd, to the utmost of their Power, to put in Execution the Proclamation of the Lords Justices for preventing the Exportation of Corn. About 8 in the Evening the Mayor committed 3 or 4 disorderly Fellows to Prison, which so incensed the Mob that they broke open the Prison and released their Companions, and still growing more furious, provok'd some to fire among them, whereby 3 Men, 2 Women, and a Boy were killed, and many more dangerously wounded.

At *Derby*, *Northampton*, and *Wellingborough*, the Populace rose also.

TUESDAY, 8.

The Parliament was by the Lords of the Regency further prorogu'd to *Aug. 19*.

SUNDAY, 13.

This Day Lord *Carteret* was pleased to go on board a *Russia* Ship at *Gravesend*; on which all our News-Writers gave him a Commission to execute some important Affair at that Court, and Numbers of People, who pin their Faith on these petty Historians, make no doubt but that his Lordship is got many Leagues of his Voyage. But this being entirely false, they should in Regard to their Readers, have inserted, as is usual, another Paragraph to undeceive them, Since therefore they have not done it, this Article in our Chronicle is excusable, if not necessary.

MONDAY, 14.

Sir *John Norris* in the *Victory*, on board of which was also the D. of *Cumberland*, sail'd from *St. Hellens* with his Squadron of 20 Men of War, attended by Admiral *Cavendish* and Rear-Admiral *Ogle*, and leaving behind him Vice-Admiral *Balchen* and *Stewart* with 14 Sail,

THURSDAY 17.

Was held a General Court of the *S. Sea* Company, when a Dividend of 1 i-half per Cent. was declared due at *Midsummer* last, on the Capital Stock, for one Year, payable the 8th of *August*.

A The Fleet under Sir *John Norris* returned to *St. Hellens*, having the Night before met with a sad Disaster off *Portland*, by the *Lyon* Man of War running foul of the *Victory*, and carrying away her Head, and doing her other Damage; the *Lyon* lost her Bow-sprit, and 28 Men who were thrown over by the Shock, which was very alarming even to the oldest Mariner; the Sea poured into the *Victory* till by the immediate Order of Sir *John Norris* it was stop'd. The Duke of *Cumberland* appeared very composed, and was complimented by the Admiral for so much Resolution in so young a Sailor. Three Lieutenants are suspended in order to be try'd for this Accident. A few Hours before, the *Superbe* was foul of the *Suffolk*, and broke her *Cat-head*, and carry'd away the Stock of an Anchor.

WEDNESDAY 23.

Sir *John Norris* having hoisted his Flag on Board the *Boyne*, set sail with his Fleet again from *St. Hellens*.

SUNDAY, 27.

D Sir *J. Norris's* Fleet in *Torbay* windbound.

Mr. URBAN,

July 28.

This Day was rehears'd, at *Drury-lane Theatre*, a *Maſque* entitled *Alfred*, in order to be represented before the Prince and Princess, at *Cliefden-house*, on the First of *August*, when the following Song is to be introduced. I believe it will not be unpleasing to your Readers, if you insert it now, and the Music next Month.

Yours W. C.

E TOO plain, dear youth, these tell-tale eyes

My heart your own declare;

But for love's sake, let it suffice

You reign triumphant there.

Forbear your utmost pow'r to try,

No farther urge your sway;

Profs not for what I must deny,

For fear I should obey.

F But could your arts successful prove,

Would you a maid undo?

Whose greatest failing is her love,

And that her love for you.

Say would you use that very pow'r,

You from her fondness claim,

To ruin in one fatal hour,

A life of spotless fame?

G Ah! cease, my dear, to do an ill,

Because, perhaps, you may:

But rather try your utmost skill,

To save me, than betray.

Be you yourself my virtue's guard,

Defend, and not pursue;

Since 'tis a task for me too hard

To strive with Love, — and You,

The *Prince William*, *Tho. Causegar* Master, in her Passage from *Oporto* to *Dublin*, was attack'd by a *Spanish* Privateer, with whom, tho' she had but six swivel Guns, five Men and a Boy, he fought an Hour, when the Privateer, having several Men kill'd and wounded, made off.—'Tis remark'd that many Ships much superior in Force to this have been taken without firing a Gun.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. COWPER, of the *Townshend Packet*.

ON the 24th of June, O. S. in Lat. 48. 48. the *Lizard* then bearing E. N. E. Distance 62 Leagues, at seven in the Morning, at the clearing of a Fog, saw a Sail to Windward, about a League distant: I saw immediately he edg'd towards us, at which Time I call'd all Hands up, and clear'd Ship, and made what sail I cou'd from him; but to my great Misfortune he came up with us fast (tho' when we came out of *Lisbon* his Majesty's *Snow the Fly* came off the Coast with us, and we wrong'd him every way) about ten in the Morning his Chace-Guns reach'd us, and by half an Hour past twelve was within Musket Shot, when we began to engage, and held it till six in the Evening, the last Hour not half Pistol Shot Distance; he endeavour'd to board me once, but I prevented him; I soon found him a Ship of Force, by the Volleys of small Shot I receiv'd; but all my Hopes was to dismast him; for if I had been so lucky as to carry away a Topmast or a Yard, I had haul'd upon a Wind and got clear of him. I killed the Enemy's first Boatwain, and wounded some of his Men, at which Time they hid under the Long-Boat, wrung their Hands, and went to Prayers, and had it not been for the second Captain, would have left me. (This one Capt. *Douglass* inform'd me, who was aboard, taken in Lat. 49, three Days before) I shot his Main-top-gallant-mast half through.—This was a new Ship call'd *NS. del Carmes*, Alias *las Animas*, mounts 24 Guns, and had on board 20 Guns, all Six-Pounders, and four of one Pound each on the Quarter-Deck, with 130 Men, 50 of which were Soldiers, for the small-Arms. By this Time I had two killed, and six desperately wounded, and three Cowards that never were at their Quarters, the Gunner one of them, who I think deserves to be hang'd, for I wanted several Stores that were in his Custody; my Sails and standing Rigging all shot to Pieces, 30 Inches Water in her Hold, and could spare no Body to pump, main Channels and every Port shot away, and the Hull beat to Pieces; and now he attempted once more to board me, and having no Strength to resist him, I order'd the Mail and Lord *Tyravoley's* Dispatches to be thrown over-board, and then, with great regret, struck, having on board upwards of 1100 Moldiers.—This Ship is not six Months old, and has taken eight Prizes in the Channel, and near *Ireland*, and brought them into this Port of *St Sebastian's*; here are two more of 12 Guns each; these Ships have taken already 56 Sail, most of them large Ships. My wounded Men are in the Hospital, and the others in the Castle, where there are 150 Men in one Room. I and my Mate have Liberty

to lodge in the Town, but not to stir without Leave. *St Sebast'an, July 16, N. S.*

The *Bonetta Sloop*, Capt. *Young*, in her Passage from *Oporto*, met with the *Spanish* Privateer that took the *Townshend Packet*, and engag'd her above four Hours, in which the Privateer lost a great many Men, and was so damaged that it is believ'd the founder'd before she got into Port. The Privateer had 200 Men and the Sloop but 40.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1740.

June 29. V. *Countess Fauconberg* delivered of a Son.

July 1. Lady of *Sir Thomas Drury*, Bart. — of a Daughter.

7. Wife of *Harry Earl*, Esq; — of a Son. Lady *Frances Harpur*, Sister to the D. of *Rutland*, — of a Son.

11. Lord *Gower's* Lady — of a Son.

17. Lady of the Bishop of *St Asaph* — of a Son.

LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1740.

July 1. EARL of *Clanrickard* married to the youngest Daughter of *Sir Henry Vincent*, Bart.

3. *Atwell Lake*, eldest Son of *Sir Bibye Lake*, Bart. — to the only Daughter of Capt. *James Winter* of *Stepney*.

8. Mr *Sam. Sharp*, a Surgeon to *Guy's* Hospital, — to Miss *Baynes*, of *Hatton-Garden*, with 10,000 l.

10. *Tho. Kendall*, Esq; — to Miss *Floyd*, of *Grosvenor-street*.

Myles Harrison, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq; Barrister at Law, — to Miss *Wilson*. And

Mr *Buchanan*, *Virginia* Merchant, — to her younger Sister.

12. Hon. *John Wallop*, Esq; eldest Son to Lord Viscount *Lymington*, — to the Daughter and Heiress of late *John Conduit*, Esq; with 60,000 l.

16. *Sir Maltus Ryal*, — to Widow *Whiting*, with 5000 l.

20. *Sir Hugh Smithson*, Bart. Member for *Middlesex*, — to Lady *Betty Seymour*, Daughter to the Earl of *Hertford*.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1740.

June 26. THE Lord *Huntingtour*, eldest Son of the E. of *Dysart*, of the Small-Pox.

29. *Richard Farmer*, Esq; in *Wells's-Sq.* Justice of Peace, formerly Governor of *St David*, and Fort *Marlborough* in the *E. Indies*.

Capt. *John Stanley*, of the *Tiger* Man of War.

July 1. Rev. Dr *Warren*, Vicar of *Hampstead*, and Rector of *Bow* near *Stratford*.

John Grimes, Esq; lately arrived from *New England*, of the Small-Pox.

Sir John Hutton, Bart. of *Huntingdonshire*.

Col. *Webb*, Lieut. Col. of *Fielding's* Reg. of Invalids.

2. *John Pawlett*, Esq; Major of *Ponsonby's* Reg. of Foot.

Thomas Green, Esq; the greatest Brewer in *England*, immensely rich.

Rev.

Rev. Mr Baker, Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. Author of the *Reflections upon Learning*; and a studious Searcher into the Antiquities of his Country.

3. John Huckell, of Pocklington, Yorksh. Esq; Capt. Miller, Justice for Middlesex, suddenly. Mrs Pinn, near Sobo, aged 105, without any seeming Impair of her Senses.

4. Tho. Bissley, Esq; Justice of Peace for Huntingdon.

5. Sir Jeremy Vanacker Sambroke, Bart. Member for Bedford: His Title, with 1000 l. per Annum, goes to his Uncle Jeremy Sambroke, Esq; of Gubbins, Bedfordshire: An Estate of 2000 l. per Annum, descends to his 3 Sisters.

Robert Smith, Esq; J. of Peace for Durham. B July 5, O. S. The first Queen Dowager of Spain, Mary-Anne, of Newbourg, Widow of Charles II. aged 72.

6. George Somerville, Esq; Nephew to Lord Somerville.

Adrian Moore, Esq; a rich Lawyer, above 90. Claudius Amand, Esq; King's principal Surgeon, from a Bruise by a Fall, as he was walking in Greerwich-Park the Day before.

7. Hon. Master Charles Lee, youngest Son to the Earl of Litchfield.

Richard Duke, Esq; of Otterton, Devon.

8. Hon. Joseph Crawford, Esq; Nephew to late Viscount Garmock, lately arrived from his Travels, aged 25.

10. Sir Charles Crisp, Bart. of Oxfordshire. He was Great Grandson of Sir Nicholas Crispe, Bart. who spent 100,000 l. in the Service of K. Charles I. and II. He took out a Commission of Array for the City of London, for which the Parliament offer'd 1000 l. Reward to bring him alive or dead. The City of London sent him Commissioner to Breda, to invite over K. Charles II. who took him in his Arms, and killed him, and said, "Surely the City has a Mind highly to oblige me, by sending over my Father's old Friend to invite me." He was the first who settled a Trade to the Coast of Africa.

Mr Jacob de Fonteca, a Jew-Broker, of Exchange-Alley, worth 30,000 l.

12. Wife of Col. Lee, in Childbed.

Sir John Stoubouse, Bart. Son of Sir George Stoubouse, who was disinherited; dying unmarried the Title is extinct.

George Wbarton, Esq; at Richmond.

13. Capt. Hamilton, of Bowles's Dragoons.

15. Edward Jefferys, Esq; eldest Son of the late Sir Jeffery Jefferys, Knt.

17. Hon. John Grabam, Nephew to the Earl of Monteth.

Mr Kennedy, Nephew to the Earl of Castles. G

18. Rev. Mr Scott, Lecturer of Ijington.

19. Rev. and Hon. Mr Broderick, Nephew to Lord Viscount Broderick, of Ireland.

20. Major Cropp, of the Royal Reg. of Fusiliers, a brave Officer, near 40 Years in Service.

23. Hon. Susanab Bridges, nearly related to the Duke of Clandos.

25. John Duffworth, Esq; aged 20, Heir to H a very large Estate.

LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1740.

JOHN Fyler, Esq; appointed Warden of the Fleet Prison, in room of John Garth, Esq;

John Keene, Esq; — Waiter in the Port of London, in room of Henry Harvey, Esq; decd. E. of Crawford — Knight of the Order of the Thistle.

MILITARY PREFERMENTS.

A Lord Mark Kerr, appointed General of the Ordnance in Ireland, in room of the Marquis de Montandre, decas'd.

James Glenn, Esq; Governor and Vice-Admiral of South Carolina, — Colonel of a new-raised Reg. of Foot in that Province.

Capt. Twissdale, — first Brigadier of the first Troop of Life-Guards under the Lord Delaware, in room of

Capt. Hawker, — Exempt, in room of Capt. Eaton, — first Major, in room of Lord Wallingford, decas'd.

The Officers appointed under Lord Cathcart, General and Commander in Chief in the intended Expedition, are, Two Aid de Camps, Charles Whiteford and John Stewart, Esqs; One Major-General, Alexander Spotswood, Esq; and his Aid de Camp. Three Brigadiers, Thomas Wentworth, John Guise and William Blakeny, Esqs; Three Majors of Brigades, Anthony Harman, William Ruse and the other not nam'd.

C Quarter-Master-General, Alexander Spotswood, Esq; Adjutant-General, Edward Wolf, Esq; Judge-Advocate, James Abercrombie, Esq; Secretary to the Commander in Chief, Hugh Whiteford, Esq; Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. John Lowcock. Physician-General, George Martin, M. D. Surgeon General, Mr. Thomas Maise, with two Mates, Mr. George Colquhoun and Mr. Joseph Darby. Commissary of the Musters, James Piteber, Esq; Commissary for Stores, David Campbell, Esq; Provost-Marshal, Mr. John Cavalier, with two Men.

E Lieut. Osborne, — Capt. of the *Assault*, of 50 Guns, in room of

Capt. Jolliff, — Capt. of the *Montagu*, of 60 Guns.

Lieut. Seawayland — Capt. of the *Shak* Sloop, in room of

Capt. Limeburner, — Capt. of the *Sea-Horse*.

Hon. Mr Powlett, — Capt. of the *Portsmouth*.

Lieut. Pett, — Capt. of the *Bridgewater*.

Lieut. Frankland, — Capt. of the *Rose*.

Lord Montagu Bertie, — Capt. of the *Lynx*.

The five last are 20 Gun Ships.

Lieut. Murray, — Capt. of the *Trial Ship*, in room of Capt. Coswep, who resign'd.

Capt. Mitchell, — Capt. of the *Pearl* of 40 Guns, in room of

Capt. Legg, — Capt. of the *Severn*.

Mr Ruffen, — First Lieut. of the *Low Castle* Man of War, in room of Lord Banff.

Capt. Forbes, — Capt. of the *Tyger*, in room of Capt. Stanley, decas'd.

Capt. Urry, — Master of the *Victory*.

Capt. Smith, — Capt. of the *Scarborough*.

Lieut. Williams, — Capt. of the *Charlotte* Yacht, in room of

Charles Wager Purvis, — Capt. of the *Gibraltar*, a 20 Gun Ship.

Lieut. Hay, — Capt. of the *Strombul* Fire-ship, in room of Capt. Langstaff, who resign'd.

Petersburg. **T**HE 8th Instant, *July, M.*

Wolinski, who was at the Head of a Conspiracy, which seems to have grown out of that of the *Dolgobucki's* (see Vol. IX. p. 663) received his Sentence; which was, That having rendered himself worthy of Death for Breach of Trust, endeavour'd to raise a Rebellion in the Empire, fought to betray the Ministry, and embezzled considerable Sums, he was to be degraded from his Post of Minister of State and other Employments, and condemn'd to have his Tongue cut out, his Right Hand cut off, then to be broke alive upon the Wheel, and his Head fixed upon a Pole. But the Emper's mitigated the Rigour of the Execution; so that he had his Right Hand cut off, and was then beheaded. Two of his Accomplices were also beheaded, and 3 others whip'd, and banish'd to *Siberia*. The Emper's wept when she signed the Warrant of Execution, and order'd the Commissaries who try'd them to tell her how far she might exercise her Clemency; but their Report and that of the Synod was, That according to the divine and human Laws the Criminals Lives could not not be spared, but that her Majesty might soften the Rigour of the Execution; which she did as before, and order'd the paternal Estate of *Wolinski*, tho' forfeited, to be left to his Heirs, and a proper Provision to be made for the Children of the two others.

Cassel, July 2. N.S. The first Interview between Prince *Frederick* and the Princess *Mary of England* was at *Amelien-thal*, whither the Prince went to meet her, accompanied by his Father Prince *William*, the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, the Princess of *Hesse* his sister, and the Princes *Maximilian* and *George* his Brothers. After the first Compliment, the Princess *Mary* embraced the Princess of *Orange* with very great Tenderness, and then made a publick entry into this City with the greatest Splendor. Being conducted to her Apartment in the Castle, she changed her Cloaths, and after having a Crown put upon her Head, she was conducted by six Ladies of Honour into the Grand Apartment, there received by Prince *William* and the Prince of *Orange*, who led her into the great Hall, where a *Calvinist* Minister solemniz'd the Marriage.

Extract of a Letter from an English Prisoner at

Ferrol, July 10. This Harbour is one of the strongest in all *Spain*. It has so narrow an Entrance, that but one large Ship can sail in at a time, and only with a Wind that blows directly in, the Hills being very high on both Sides. On each Side of the Passage are several small Batteries, which hold 20 and 30 Men, some made of Clay, others of Stone; about

half Way in, on the North Side, is Fort *St. Philip*, which mounts 160 Guns, and will hold a Garrison of above 2000 Men; on the other Side are two small Forts of 20 and 30 Guns, these three Forts form an Angle; when you pass these, you come into a spacious Harbour, where 200 Ships of War may ride.

As to the Progress of the War against the *Spaniards* at Fort *St. Augustine*, the Condition of which Place we described p. 242, we have to add, that the Castle was Bomb-proof, the Walls 50 Foot high, and that the *Spaniards* had poison'd the Waters about it. Notwithstanding these Precautions there is good Reason to believe, that the Place will not long hold out against the good Conduct and Bravery of General *Oglethorpe*. Some Ships just arrived bring Account that he has made himself Master of it: And tho' they don't say in what Manner, there is not much doubt to be made of its being, by this time, in our Hands; and the rather because his Majesty's Ship the *Phoenix*, the *Spence* Sloop, and the Transports, with Troops, Mortars, and Ammunition had sailed about the beginning of *May* from *Charles Town*, to assist in the Siege; the Garrison began to want Necessaries, and to their great Disappointment Capt. *Warren* had taken their Agent and 8000 Pieces of Eight, in a Sloop bound for *Cuba* to buy Provisions. The Captain was attack'd by 6 Half-Galleys in a Calm, but made them all fly. Gen. *Oglethorpe* with the Land Forces must have been before the Place

some time, for the last Letters say, that on the 11th of *April* Mr *Eyre*, Capt. *Brown* and Capt. *Holmes* arrived there with a Party of *Cherokee Indians*, and several of their chief Warriors, who had more than once killed 20 or 30 Men each with their own Hands in Battle. These join'd the General near *Savannah*, and they advanced to the *Spanish* Frontiers, where more *Indians* from the *Uchees*, *Chickaws*, and *Talapooles*, were to come in. 'Tis reported, that in their Way thither the said Auxiliaries had an Engagement with other *Indians*, going to assist the *Spaniards*, and kill'd 500 of them. Capt. *Boscawen*, in his Majesty's Ship the *Shoreham*, had brought into *Charles Town* a *Spanish* Privateer of 28 Guns and 85 Men, from the Side of *Cuba*, where he had sent his Lieutenant on shore and burnt a great Quantity of the King of *Spain's* Ship-Timber.

Every Ship from the *West Indies* brings, that the Privateers belonging to our Colonies continue taking Prizes of great Value. It is something strange that the *British* Men do not, as usual, come in for a Share.

Letters from *New England* bring, that Commodore *Brown*, being sent with 4 Ships by Admiral *Vernon* to *Le Guira*, on the Coast of *Caraccas*, had taken and destroy'd that Town.

S T O C K S.

B. S. Stock	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
--- Annu.	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Annu.	110 $\frac{1}{4}$
3 per C. Ann.	100 $\frac{1}{8}$
Bank	142 $\frac{3}{4}$
-Circul	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17s. 6d. Pr.
Mil. Bank	116.
India	159.
—Bonds	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2s. Pr.
African	10.
Royal Aff.	92 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lon. ditto	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 p. C. Em. Loan	108 $\frac{3}{4}$
5 p. C. Ditto	90 $\frac{3}{4}$
Eng. Cop.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 s.
Wells ditto	15 s.
Lott. Tickets	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 d.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from June 24, to July 22.

Christned	Males	540	1094
	Femal.	554	
Buried	Males	904	1826
	Femal.	922	
Died under 2 Years old		654	
Between 2 and 5		182	
Between 5 and 10		104	
Between 10 and 20		52	
Between 20 and 30		136	
Between 30 and 40		174	
Between 40 and 50		162	
Between 50 and 60		139	
Between 60 and 70		101	
Between 70 and 80		77	
Between 80 and 90		40	
Between 90 and 100		4	
Between 100 and 107		1	
		1826	

Buried.	
Within the walls	139
Without the walls	440
In Mid. and Surry	842
City and Sub. Weſt.	405
	1826

Weekly Burials.

July 1. —	436
8. —	447
15. —	436
22. —	507
	1826

Peck Loaf, Wheat. — 2s. 8d.	
Wheat 54s. per Quarter.	
Hay per load 64s.	
Best Hops 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s.	
Coals 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. per Chaldron, in the Pool.	

REGISTER of BOOKS in JULY.

1. AN Abridgment of the second Volume in Folio, of the Gardener's Dictionary. By Mr Miller. Printed for C. Rivington, 8vo. Price 6 s.
2. Methodists Impostors. Printed for E. Curl. Price 1 s.
3. A full Confutation of Dr Jurin's Reply. By Mr Robins. Printed for J. Nourse. Price 1 s. 6 d.
4. The second and last Volume of Miscellanies. By Mr Bellamy. Printed for J. Hodges. Price 2 s. 6 d.
5. The Sailors Companion and Merchants Convey. Printed for T. Cooper. Price 2 s. 6 d.
6. Memorials and Characters of eminent and worthy Persons. Numb. XVIII. Printed for J. Wilford. Price 1 s.
7. The Compendious Astronomer. By Mr Charles Brent. Printed for J. Robinson and T. Payne, 8vo. Price 5 s. 6 d.
8. The Art of Angling. Printed for J. Watts, 12mo. Price 3 s.
9. The Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Chancery. By W. Peere Williams, Esq; Printed for T. Osborne. Price 2 l. 16 s. Set by the Judges. In 2 Vols. Folio.
10. A Letter to Dr Trapp occasioned by a late Pamphlet, entitled, the true Spirit of the Methodists. By T. S. y, Esq; Sold by T. Cooper. Price 1 s.
11. Trial of Colley Cibber, Comedian. Price 1 s. Curl.
12. An Apology for the Life of Mr Theophilus Cibber. Printed for J. Mitchell. Price 2 s.
13. A Collection of Chirurgurgical Tracts. By Mr Becker, 8vo. Price 2 s. Curl.
14. The Jewish Spy, Vol. 3, 4, 5, which compleat the Work. Printed for R. Heit, 12mo. Price 3 s. each.

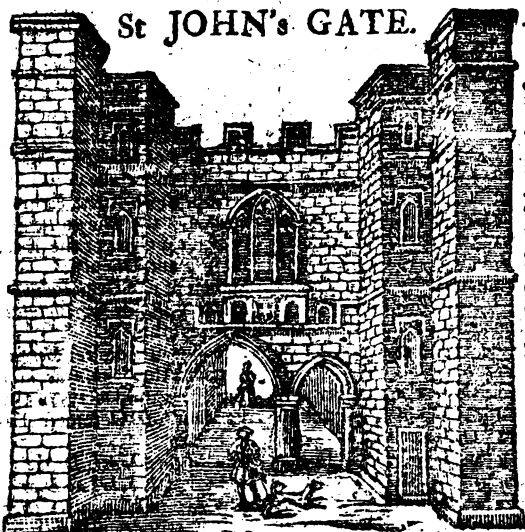
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C O N T E N T S.

D E BATES in the Senate of <i>Lilliput</i>	363
continued from p. 339	
Speech of the Hurgolen <i>Tegon</i> concluded	<i>ib</i>
Management of the War vindicated	<i>ib</i>
Ships not waiting for a Convoy occasions	<i>ib</i>
their being taken	<i>ib</i>
The Insignificancy of sending few Troops to	
<i>Columbia</i>	364
The Impossibility of sending them along	<i>ib</i>
with the Admiral	<i>ib</i>
The Words of the Motion no Complement	
to his Majesty	365
The Marine Service requires many Officers	<i>ib</i>
Opinion of a great General as to Officers	<i>ib</i>
The Motion comes with a bad Grace	366
Undisciplin'd Men in an Army of dangerous	
Consequence	<i>ib</i>
Speech of Urg; <i>Dranerus</i>	367
A Land Soldier and Marine compared to a	
Fox and an Otter	<i>ib</i>
Speech of Urg; <i>Pulnub</i> for the Motion	<i>ib</i>
The Ministry and not the Opposition distress	
the Service of the Crown	368
The Emperor to judge from the Informa-	
tion of the Senate not of the Ministry	<i>ib</i>
Frugality can never be ill-tim'd	<i>ib</i>
Why the Land Service is the Favourite of	
the Government	369
Expeditions have miscarried by Misunder-	
standings between Land and Sea Officers	370
The Marines seem to be designed as an Ad-	
dition to the Land Forces	<i>ib</i>
Why the House is divided upon the Que-	
stion	371
An Invasion not to be mention'd with a	
grave Face	<i>ib</i>
A corrupting Minister must be rapacious that	
he may be profuse	373
Necessity for making the publick Service	
more agreeable to Sailors	<i>ib</i>
Speech of the Prime Minister	374
Ill-judged Frugality often attended with	
great Expence	<i>ib</i>
Why the Charges of the Government are	
greater now than formerly	375
The Motion not disagreeable to the Mini-	
stry, supposing them corrupted	376
Gentlemen change their Opinions	377
Marines and Land Soldiers different	<i>ib</i>
The former no Addition to the latter	<i>ib</i>
The Advice in the proposed Address beyond	
the Limits of the Duty of the House	378
Speech and Motion of the Hurgol <i>Polgarth</i>	
for having the Establishment of the third	
<i>Moon</i> of the Empress <i>Nana</i> , produced	<i>ib</i>
Speech of the Hurgolen <i>Tegon</i>	<i>ib</i>
This Establishment not to be found	<i>ib</i>
Speech of the Urg; <i>Pulnub</i>	380
Speech of <i>Minstar Bledna</i> , Urg;	<i>ib</i>
Speech of the Prime Minister	<i>ib</i>
Tendency of the Motion to create Delays	<i>ib</i>
The Papers mov'd for not necessary	381
Speech of <i>Salvern Snodly</i> , Urg;	<i>ib</i>
Necessity of seeing the Papers	<i>ib</i>
The Marines to be now raised very different	
from those of the Empress <i>Nana</i>	382
Speech of the Hurgol <i>Polgarth</i>	383
Presents a Copy of the Establishment	<i>ib</i>
Nature and Use of it	<i>ib</i>
Speech of the Urg; <i>Pulnub</i>	<i>ib</i>
Military Policy of <i>Blesfusu</i> imitated in this	
Establishment	384
Account of Admiral <i>Morgan's</i> Expedition	<i>ib</i>
against the <i>Spaniards</i> in-1670	385
Expences and Delays of the Law	388
Petition of Common Law to Common	
Sense	<i>ib</i> , and 397
Life of Sir <i>Francis Drake</i>	389
He takes <i>Nombre de Dios</i>	391
His Attempt upon <i>Carthagena</i>	391
His Fortitude in Difficulties	394
Of Infant Baptism	396
Remarkable Queries	<i>ib</i>
<i>Aminadab's</i> Letter to the <i>Craftsman</i>	397
Summary of Objections and Answers to the	
Place-Bill	399
On a Parallel drawn between <i>Cecil</i> and a	
modern Prime Minister	400
Remarks on some Branches of Trade	404
P O E T R Y. An Improvement in the	
Squire Tale of <i>Chaucer</i>	404
On Angling. A Song	405
<i>Epitre au Roi de Prusse</i> , par M. Voltaire. The	
same translated	406
Ode to the Earl of <i>Chesterfield</i>	407
A Song, by the late Lord <i>Molesworth</i> , set to	
Musick	408
To Dr. <i>Watts</i> . On <i>Clio</i> . Enigma	409
Translation of M ^o <i>Owen's</i> Epitaph. To the	
Princess <i>Mary</i> on her Voyage to <i>Hesse</i> .	
<i>Latin</i> Epigrams. To the Enigmatical	
Decypherals	410
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE	
Account of Mr. <i>Greenwood's</i> Trial	411
Marriages, Deaths, Promotions	413
Election of a Pope	415
Price of Stocks. Register of Books	416

Note. As We have received more than one Answer to the Lady's Letter in our last, p. 354. we have Reason to suspect, that some Persons have wantonly endeavour'd to personate the Gentleman meant, or that there are more Ladies in such a melancholy Situation. If any comes with stronger Marks of Genuineness we shall give it a Place. Mean time, it is a Barbarity, not to be paralleled, to play the Impostor in so tender a Case.

N. B. Page 379 is to be read next to Page 388.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine.

AUGUST, 1740.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the Senate of LILLIPUT.

*Continuation of the Speech of the Hur-
golen Yegon, from p. 339.*



HE Management of the War with *Iberia* is another Subject of Censure. The noble Lord seems to think that hitherto the Loss is on our Side ; but,

Sir, according to my way of thinking, the War has neither been ill managed, nor has the Enemy Reason to boast of any Advantages. It is true, Sir, we have lost several Merchant Ships, but these Losses are such as cannot be prevented ; for if, from an avaricious View, or any other Motive, a Master of a Vessel shall sail before the Convoy appointed is ready, must the Government be blam'd if that Ship be taken by the Enemy ? I believe, Sir, it will be found upon Enquiry, that this has been the Case of every one of our Ships taken by the Enemy since the Commencement of the War. There is one Inducement, Sir, that tempts our Merchant Ships to sail without a Convoy, which I wish with all my Heart could be remedied by the Senate, and that is, the great Advantage which the Ship that first arrives at a foreign Market makes in disposing of her Cargo. This is more particularly the Case in our own Settlements in *Columbia*. I have been told, Sir, that if a Ship arrives there

15 or 20 Days sooner than another, she can sell her Cargo 25 or 30 per Cent. to more Advantage than those which come so long after ; an Evil at this Time worthy the Consideration of the Legislature. However, this be, Sir, I have often observed that where there is the least Shadow for suspecting that any Abuse proceeds from the Ministry, Proposals are offered, and Bills brought in immediately for the suppressing, reforming, or punishing the Abuse ; tho' when the Abuse or Evil proceed from the Merchant or Dealer, we hear of none of these reforming Proposals. It is not to be supposed, Sir, that the Method of preventing any of these Abuses can be so easily discovered by any Gentleman in this House as by those who are concerned in Trade ; and, Sir, if any of these Gentlemen will propose any Method for preventing the Losses by Captures which happen for want of a Convoy, I shall willingly agree to it, as, I dare say, every Gentleman in the Ministry will.

As to the Conduct of the *Lilliputian* Arms since the Commencement of this War, I think, Sir, it has been unexceptionable. His Majesty has sent to the *Middle Sea* an Admiral every way qualified for the Command he is entrusted with, a Man whom I dare say no Gentleman in this House has the least Objection to : He has block'd up the *Iberian* Ships of War, and their Trade Ships, which were to have

have been sent to *Columbia*, are also at this Instant rotting in their Ports. This is the only effectual Way to distress them in *Degalia*; for I think it is on all hands agreed, that it would be Folly and Madness to attempt the making any Conquests upon them in these Parts; and, Sir, as the *Iberian* Monarchy subsists by the Treasure she draws from *Columbia*, it is very easy to be imagined, that our only Way to distress her is to prevent her receiving that Treasure.

What Success we have had, Sir, in attacking their *Columbian* Settlements I cannot take upon me to say, because we can yet have no Account from that Quarter; but if we are to judge of our Success by the Bravery of the Commander whom his Majesty has sent to those Seas, I believe the Gentlemen in the Opposition will readily admit that there is the strongest Probability that the Expectations of the Empire will not be disappointed. But, says the noble Lord, Courage and Conduct cannot do alone: That Commander has no Land Forces. Pray, Sir, whence could he have had them? Should his Majesty, immediately upon declaring War with one Power, encourage an Invasion from another, nearer, and more formidable, by leaving his Empire defenceless? Was he to send away those Forces that are, in their Number, but barely sufficient to guard against domestic Disturbances, in order to make foreign Conquests, while his Crown and Empire might be attack'd by a powerful Enemy just at our Door? Would that have shewn Wisdom or Vigilance? For my Part, no Views of Popularity shall hinder me from declaring, that had any Minister been so imprudent as to give his Majesty such Advice, I should have been the first Man in this House to have mov'd for his being call'd to a severe Account. I wish, therefore, that Gentlemen would more seriously consider the Consequence when they speak on this Subject. Let them consider what Number of Forces could have been spared out of this Empire for any Expedition;

and if they should be of Opinion that a few Thousands might have been sent out without immediate Danger to the Nation, give me leave, Sir, to ask what could such a handful of Men have done in *Columbia*? Could they have made any considerable Conquests? Or maintain'd them, if they had made them, against the whole Power of *Iberia* on that Continent? No, Sir, if we are to make Conquests; if we design to distress the Enemy in the most sensible Parts, let us make them with a Force that may effectually secure them: Let us not be obliged to quit any Place that we may possess ourselves of. Such a Step, Sir, would expose us to the Ridicule and Contempt of all *Degulia*, and encourage Powers who have hitherto been neutral to take the Part of our Enemy. Besides, Sir, they that talk in this Strain forget how much Time is requir'd to embark even a small Number of Troops for so long a Voyage, and the Admiral sent into those Seas had a very important Commission to execute, which did not admit of a Moment's Delay. I believe, Sir, the whole House knows what this Service was. I dare say it is no Secret that he was order'd to intercept the *Affogues* Ships: And it might be as publicly declared, that nothing but an unforeseen Accident preserved them. Now, Sir, I should be glad to know how it was possible for the Government in so short a Time, as betwixt the Commencement of Hostilities and the Day on which that Admiral was obliged to sail, to provide Transports, to victual them, to search them, to embark Troops, even supposing you should take those already raised, and to provide Cloathing with every thing necessary for their Voyage and Action.

Give me leave, Sir, now to consider the Motion that has been made by the noble Lord. It is that we should advise his Majesty, That he would be pleas'd to give Directions that the Marines intended to be raised should be done in the most frugal Manner, and put upon the least expensive Establishment.

ment. These Words, Sir, however interpreted, carry no extraordinary Compliment to his Majesty; to me they seem to insinuate nothing less than that the Advice of this House is necessary to dissuade his Majesty from giving Directions that they should be raised in the *least* frugal Manner, and put upon the *most* expensive Establishment. Do Gentlemen imagine, Sir, that such an Insinuation can be agreeable to his Majesty? Or, that, tho' even without any such Address, his Majesty would neglect to give Directions that they should be raised in the Manner that is least burthenfome to the Subject? The Method by which this End is to be obtain'd, according to his Lordship, is to have as few Officers, and as many private Men, as the Nature of the Service will admit. This is a very ambiguous Expression. The subsequent Part of the Motion supposes that few or no Field-Officers are necessary in this Service; and the noble Lord in his Speech appears to be of that Opinion. I can, Sir, easily agree to this Part of the Motion, of having as many private Men, and as few Officers, as the Nature of the Service will admit; but then I believe the Nature of the Service will require a great many Officers to very few private Men. At least, Sir, the Purposes for which Marine Forces are raised require as many Officers as any other. The Opinion of a very great General, who once sat in this House, was, That Officers are no more to be spared than private Men. He often declar'd, That was he to be sent upon an Expedition, he would much rather chuse to be put at the Head of a small Number of Troops, well officer'd, than to have a great Number of private Men, and but few Officers. This Opinion seems founded on Reason, and is, I believe, confirm'd by Experience. If we look into the History of our late Wars, we shall find reason to attribute all the great Actions rather to the good Discipline than to the Number of our Troops.

More Officers, Sir, are necessary to Marines than to Land-Forces, because

they have more Duties to learn, and a greater Variety of Difficulties to encounter. Land Forces, have, their Duty confin'd to one Element; they must be either in the Field, or at a Siege, and the precise Number of Officers that are requisite to command them is known: But the Service of Marines is more extensive; they are obliged to serve on board as Sea Forces, and upon any Action at Land, such as besieging a Castle or Fortrefs, cutting off Relief, or attacking an Enemy, they are likewise to do all the Duty of Land Forces. So that it is plain, Sir, it would be contrary to all the Rules of good Policy, should we put his Majesty under any Necessity of employing a smaller Number of Officers on this Occasion. I have not spoken on this Head from any Knowledge or Experience in War; there are some things so plain that common Sense, and unprejudiced, tho' uninstructed, Reason may easily discover them. If I have been mistaken, Sir, there are many Gentlemen in this House that can set me right: But, it appears to me, that not only the Advice now propos'd to be given to his Majesty is liable to unanswerable Objections, but that to advise him at all on this Head is both unnecessary and improper. For whatever may be the Loyalty, the Abilities, and Integrity of many Gentlemen in this House, it will be no Diminution of their great Experience, that his Majesty knows what Number of Officers, and what Manner of Discipline this Service will require, better than any Man in the Empire. I speak this, Sir, from repeated Experience of his Majesty's Talents as a General, which no Gentleman here has greater, or perhaps so great Opportunities of observing; and am convinced that we can propose no better Measures than his own Penetration will easily suggest to him. It is enough that such a Motion is made; it will give his Majesty a just Sense of the Care and Concern of the noble Lord who made it for the Good of the Nation, and if it is dropt, Sir, it will satisfy his Majesty of the

Respect which this House has for his Person, and our Dependence on his Wisdom.

However, Sir, I cannot help observing, that this Motion does not come with a good Grace from that Side of the House. Certain Gentlemen have affected to enlarge upon the Necessity of attacking *Iberia* vigorously by Sea, as the only Method of making her sensible of our Power; at the same time they have taken occasion to depreciate the Importance of Land Forces to this Empire. But what can Gentlemen mean when they propose that we should attack *Iberia* by Sea? Do they imagine that we can do it by an Army of Seamen? Must we have no other Forces on board? Are there no Places to take from the Enemy? And can that be done by Seamen without the Help of Marines? If the Sea is these Gentlemen's favourite Element, why should they make any Motion that may obstruct our Success upon it? Let a Number of Land Forces, without proper Officers, as this Motion proposes, be hurried on board our Navy, they will be of small Use, when the Enemy has perhaps on board a Body of veteran, well-disciplin'd, and well-officer'd Marines. I expected, therefore, if any Motion should come from that Side of the House, that it would have been to advise his Majesty to spare no Expence, or Number of Officers, that might contribute to render the Marine Regiments the most serviceable, the best disciplin'd, and the most formidable Body of Forces upon the Establishment.

The noble Lord has said, he foresaw that the common Objection of an Invasion would be made to our weakening the Army now on Foot by any Detachment. I confess, Sir, that this is a common Objection; but that it is of less Importance, for being obvious, I can by no means grant.

The noble Lord concluded his Speech with assuring the House, That if his Majesty would condescend to follow the Advice contain'd in this Motion, that he should very willingly give his Consent that the Regiments should be sup-

plied with fresh Recruits. I make no doubt of his Lordship's Zeal for his Majesty's Service, but I have often heard Assurances of that kind given, and have as often seen that some Pretext was invented, some Evasion started, to excuse Gentlemen from performing their Promises. I have known when Tendernefs for the Subject had prevailed with the Crown to reduce the Number of Land Forces, that Gentlemen have oppos'd the Augmentation of them however necessary. No doubt, Sir, that will again be the Case, if his Majesty should comply with this Motion. Nothing could be more easy than for the noble Lord and his Friends to pretend that there was no Necessity for any such Augmentation; that they had given their Promise only in case there should be such a Necessity, and that any Augmentation would be burthenfome to the People, and dangerous to their Liberties. This is the Question every Year when the Bill relating to the Army is to be pass'd; it is not denied that a Body of Troops may be sometimes necessary, but the Question is when that Necessity is to be acknowledged. I see many Gentlemen here, Sir, who have agreed in one Session to the keeping up a certain Number of Soldiers because they thought them necessary, and next Sessions have oppos'd keeping up the same, or indeed any Number, because they thought them unnecessary. So that, Sir, unless we can all of us agree, which I fear we never shall, as to the Situation of the Nation which renders it necessary to augment the Army, the Government can have no Assurance that the noble Lord and his Friends will not oppose that Augmentation whenever it is moved.

Besides, Sir, I think it is no less absurd to have part of our Army consist of raw undisciplin'd Men, as it must do if the Motion is comply'd with, and his Majesty be afterwards under a Necessity of recruiting his Regiments, than to send undisciplin'd Men out of the Empire: If the Marines are immediately rais'd and employ'd in their Exercises, as certainly they will be, we have no

Rea-

Reason to doubt of their being well disciplin'd before the Season of the Year will permit them to enter upon Action. But after his Majesty has weaken'd his Army, if any sudden Alarm, or immediate Necessity should oblige him to recruit it, how can the new Levies be in a Condition to oppose a well-disciplin'd Body of the Enemy? What can preserve us from certain Ruin? These, Sir, are some of my Reasons for being against the Motion; and I have indeed many others, but I am satisfy'd that these alone will justify me in condemning it.

The Urg; Jesippo Dranevs spoke next to the following Purpose.

S I R,

IT is very well known that a Country Gentleman, such as I profess myself to be, has the utmost Antipathy to a numerous standing Army; Fire and Water are not more at variance; and nothing cou'd make me wish to see a Red-coat in the Empire, but the same Reason that prevails with a Patient to take a nauseous Dose of Physick, in order to prevent a greater Evil. If the noble Lord could give me his Word and Honour that our Enemies abroad will never be so uncivil as to invade us, nor our Malecontents at home so unmannerly as to disturb us, I should be very easy tho' there were not a Soldier in the Nation; but, till I am certain that neither of these can be our Case, I must beg to be excus'd if I am for keeping up the full Number of our present Army; and I shall think the Nation very happy, Sir, if nothing shall fall out that may make it necessary to increase it.

As to the Necessity of Frugality in raising the Marines propos'd, I readily admit it. I am not fond of paying high Taxes, and would be as glad to save, tho' it were only a Shilling, of the Publick Money as his Lordship, because I am equally interested in the Expence. But I should be sorry, Sir, if our Frugality were such as to defeat all the Ends propos'd by the Service.

This could only end in boundless Expence, and we must be oblig'd next Year to lay on eight Shillings instead of four; and our Taxes are already, in my Opinion, sufficiently burdensome.

I look upon the Difference betwixt a Land Soldier and a Marine to be the same as betwixt a Fox and an Otter. The first keeps always at Land, the other's Element is Land or Water, just as his Occasion calls him: But, Sir, it is Instinct that gives the Otter this Advantage. I know of no Instinct that Men have, which can fit them to such a Service. It is Art and Discipline only that can qualify them with the Abilities of an Otter. Therefore, Sir, I think it will require a good deal of Application, and a great many Officers to bring the Men to be expert in this Service; and however his Majesty may think fit to draw the Marines from other Regiments, I dare say he will not think fit to send them out without General Officers. In short, Sir, I am absolutely against our agreeing to this Motion.

E Wimgul Pulnub, Urg; spoke next as follows.

S I R,

THE Time has been when a Motion of this kind would have met not only with the Concurrence, but the Applause of this House; and when no Gentleman wou'd have been found bold enough to have oppos'd a Proposal that tended to the Ease, as well as the Service of the Nation. But, Sir, I am sorry to find that these Days seem to be over; and that some Motions of this kind have of late been coldly receiv'd and dropt, by the Indifference which Gentlemen, whose Business it was to have encourag'd them, have evidently discover'd. Others, Sir, I have seen frustrated, and, tho' not thrown out, defeated by the Clogs that have been invented to destroy their Efficacy when they have been pretended to be admitted. And others, Sir, as in the present Case, have

been by the Strength of Numbers absolutely rejected. That, Sir, must be the Case, whenever Power is in the Hands of one or a few: They must be supported, though in order to support them the Nation is plunder'd by every Art of Profusion, every shameful Expedient that can produce any Accession of Power, or the Means of Corruption. If this, Sir, is not our present State, then no Gentleman who hears me has any Reason to apply to himself or his Friends any Part of what I have said; but if we are fallen into that State of Misery, as that this House is to be determin'd by the Influence of a Minister, the Obligation I owe to my Country, Sir, the Duty I owe to my Prince, oblige me to declare my Sentiments in the strongest Terms. I know how invidious a Distinction has been of late created, and how industriously it has been propagated, as if the Gentlemen who have oppos'd the Measures of the Ministry sought to distress the Service of the Crown; but, Sir, it is to the Ministers themselves, and to their Conduct alone, that the Crown can owe any Distresses, and not to the Gentlemen in the Opposition: Their Aim, Sir, is to build his Majesty's Greatness upon the Happiness of the Publick, and to reconcile the Measures of his Government to the Affections of his People. It is, Sir, by consulting the Means of easing the People, that the Service of the Crown is best promoted; and whatever Measures are enter'd into, to add unnecessary Weight to the Burthens of the Nation, they are opposite both to the Happiness of his Majesty and his People.

It was with Concern, Sir, that I heard his Majesty's Personal Qualities urg'd in this Debate. His Name, Sir, ought to be brought as little as possible into the Debates of this House: There is not a Gentleman here, Sir, I believe, who does not bear his Majesty as inviolable a Respect as the Honourable Person who first oppos'd this Motion, and who will not be as ready to do Justice to all his Royal Virtues. But, Sir, if his Majesty's Name is used on

such Occasions, if his Abilities are urg'd as too great for the Advice of the Parliament, if he knows better how to *act* than we how to *advise*, I don't see what Business we have here. If we sit here, Sir, to give our Advice, we are taking a great deal of Trouble to no Purpose. There is not a Question that comes before this House, of which his Majesty cannot judge as well as any Gentleman here, when he is rightly and honestly inform'd: But, Sir, it is our Business to give him that Information; it is from his Senate, Sir, and not from any Minister or Ministry that an Emperor of *Lilliput* is to form his Judgment of the true Interests of his People; and I have Reason to believe we have exerted this Right too seldom.

The Honourable Gentleman affected to think, that the Noble Lord did not suppose that this Motion would be carried. I think we may conclude, that if it is thrown out, it will be a Proof that no Motion, which has the least Tendency to a frugal Management of the Publick Revenue, will ever be regarded. The Reason why I say this, Sir, is because I never heard any Motion made in this House, that was, in my Opinion, more just and rational: The Expediency of it speaks for itself, and it must at first Sight, upon reading the Words of the Motion, strike every Man with Conviction.

Is there any thing more just, more senatorial, or more necessary at this time, than to inform his Majesty we expect that the Forces at this Juncture to be raised, shall be raised in the most *frugal Manner*? Is there any thing, Sir, in these Words, that could make the honourable Gentleman suggest to the House, as if the noble Lord who made the Motion intended by an ill-tim'd Frugality to distress his Majesty's Service? Frugality, give me leave to say it, Sir, never can be ill-tim'd: It is Frugality alone that can enable any Ministry to carry on an expensive War, such as this must be. If a Ministry, Sir, is lavish upon one Branch of the Service, the others, and perhaps the most

most useful, must be neglected. It is, Sir, by Sea alone that we are to expect Success in the present War; and shall we for another Service, which cannot be of equal Consequence to the Nation, rob the Publick of that Money, which, if wisely and usefully apply'd, might command Success?

The Land Service is, I know, the Favourite of the Government, because in the Land Service Multitudes of Posts and Places fall to the Disposal of the Minister. This strengthens his Party, by his taking Care to fill the Vacancies up with his own Creatures, whose Merit is only a steady Adherence to his Interest, or whose Friends have supported him in opposition to the Nation. This, Sir, is the great Motive of Opposition to this Motion: For if the Expence of two or three hundred Posts and Commissions are saved to the Publick, consequently the Minister is depriv'd of an Opportunity of providing for two or three hundred Dependents.

I am sorry, Sir, that I should be oblig'd to speak thus plain, but I could not avoid it after what was thrown out by the honourable Gentleman who first oppos'd the Motion, as if it was a Motion calculated to distress his Majesty.

The honourable Gentleman was pleas'd to take notice that *Great Lilliput*, if she has no Allies, ought rather to increase than to diminish her Forces. I shall not take upon me, Sir, to shew the Reasons for our having no Allies in a War in which we have Justice on our Side, and which is undertaken from Motives that affect our Neighbours equally with ourselves; I leave that Task to another Gentleman, who, if he pleases, I believe, can very well explain our standing thus single: All I shall observe is, that if for this Reason we are to increase our Forces, they ought to be those Forces which can most annoy our Enemy, and not the Forces that serve only to burthen ourselves. Can any Gentleman, Sir, give me one good Reason why he believes our Land Forces, if

kept on Shore, will be of any Service to the Nation in this War? No, Sir; and I dare say that the honourable Gentleman who first oppos'd the Motion, however he might affect to magnify the Danger of an Invasion, has too much Sense to fear it. The Forces therefore, Sir, that we are to augment are our Sea Forces, which we can do no way so effectually, or so frugally for the Nation, as by making our Land Forces serviceable at Sea. This is the Intent of the Motion, and it lies on the Gentlemen who oppose it to prove that raw unexperienc'd Men, who are brought from Shops and Ploughs upon a military Establishment, are fitter for the great and important Services that must fall upon the Marines, should this War continue, than Men who have been long train'd to and already know the Use of Arms.

But, says the honourable Gentleman, the Marines Service is amphibious; they must know how to behave by Sea as well as Land. The honourable Gentleman, Sir, may know these Things better than I; but I have convers'd with many Officers, who are Men of Experience and Probity, who have assur'd me that the Duty of Marines, as it was practis'd towards the End of the late War, differs in nothing from that of the Land Forces. Now, Sir, what Reason can there be for raising raw, new Men when you may have a ready Supply of well train'd Soldiers, without any additional Burthen to the People? As to what the honourable Gentleman said about their being well officer'd, I can't see the Necessity of having any Field Officers. It is well known that when Marines are on board there can be no Occasion for Field Officers, for they are there under the Command of the Admiral, or Captain, in whose Fleet or Ship they are. So that in any Engagement, or in any other Emergency, they have no more to do but to receive their Orders from their Subalterns, with regard to every Thing that concerns their own Discipline; and their Subalterns receive their Orders from the Sea Officers,

fficers. And here, Sir, I cannot but take Notice of what I have many times heard very much complain'd of by Sea Officers, who have told me that when they receive any Number of Men on board, with their Field Officers, they look upon these last as so much dead Weight upon them; and it is a common Observation, Sir, that some of our best design'd and best concerted Expeditions have miscarried merely by the Misunderstanding that has arisen betwixt the Land and Sea Officers. This, Sir, is what any Man who either reads or converses upon these Subjects may easily perceive, and notwithstanding all the Precaution which the Government has from time to time taken, to distinguish the Nature of their several Commands, yet we still find they clash, and this Clashing ends in the Ruin of the Expedition.

The hon. Gentleman said that there was a Necessity of having Marine Forces both better disciplin'd and better officer'd than Land Forces. He likewise said that he thought himself obliged to give his Reasons for his Opinion, but I have not yet heard them. He talk'd, indeed, that they might be employ'd in forming Sieges, and sent on Land, as well as Sea Service; but the hon. Gentleman, Sir, seems greatly to mistake the very Nature of the Marines. When Sieges are to be form'd, or Battles fought, there are always a proper Body of Land Forces put on board who go upon these Services; but the Duty of Marines, properly speaking, is confined to Ship-board. I don't deny, Sir, that sometimes it may be proper to send them on shore. I know in the late War they perform'd very signal Services on shore, and for that very Reason I think it would be proper that they should be drawn out of the standing Regiments here, especially as we have not yet been inform'd wherein their Service will differ, while on board, from what it was when on shore. But granting all that the hon. Gentleman contended for, that they had a double Duty to perform both as Land and Sea Forces,

does that in the least destroy the Expediency of drawing them from the Standing Regiments? In that Case, Sir, you have, by the hon. Gentleman's own Confession, the Advantage that they are acquainted with at least half their Duty; they know the Land Service, and I apprehend that this very Knowledge will enable them more readily to attain that of the Sea Service. But, Sir, if we shall raise raw, unexperienced Men, they will have both Services to learn. The hon. Gentleman seems to own that there is a Necessity of having them trained as soon as possible; if there is, Sir, such Necessity, can we hesitate the least Moment, to employ those who have by the hon. Gentleman's own Account, already learn'd great Part of their Exercise?

But, Sir, I happen to be of Opinion, that the hon. Gentleman and I both have hitherto talk'd a good deal in the Dark upon this Subject. I am afraid, Sir, we are debating upon a Subject to which neither of us have applied proper Terms. This, Sir, might very readily arise from the Words of the Motion, which proposes, *That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, &c. That he would please to give Directions that the Body of Marines intended to be raised, &c.* This Expression again, Sir, might very readily occur to the noble Lord who made the Motion, from the Words of his Majesty's Speech, where his Majesty makes use of the same Term *Marines*. Now, Sir, will the hon. Gentleman who opposes this Motion agree with me in an Address to his Majesty, that a Body of Marines shall be raised? Sir, I dare say, if the hon. Gentleman were acquainted with the Nature of the Establishment of Marines, he would have given the Forces he speaks of another Denomination. I don't know, Sir, who advised his Majesty to use that Word in his Speech; but I have Reason to believe it was inserted there with a Design to impose upon the Nation, and to steal a Body of 7 or 8000 Men, as an Addition to our Land Forces, under

der the plausible Pretence of raising a Body of Marines. *Marines*, Sir, are a quite different Body of Men from the *Land Forces serving on board the Fleet*; and tho' we had lately a General Officer under the Title of 'the General of the Marines; yet we have not had a Regiment of Marines upon the Establishment these 30 *Moons*. I say this, Sir, because I have look'd into the Estimates, and I can easily perceive by them, that his Majesty, the Public, and the Senate, are grossly imposed upon. That Estimate, Sir, is an Estimate of a Body of Land Forces whose Commissions are to go thro' my hon. Friend's Office; each Company is to consist of as few Men, and as many Officers, as any other Regiment on the Service; so that it is evident that they are design'd as an Addition to our Land Forces.

Having said thus much, Sir, I believe it will require no great Sagacity to find out why the House is divided upon this Question. Gentlemen who are for the Question, are of Opinion, that instead of increasing we ought to reduce the present Number of our Land Forces. They think, Sir, that in our present War with *Iberia* we shall have no Occasion for any Land Forces, except those that serve on board the Fleet; perhaps too they are of Opinion that the present Number of Land Forces may be dangerous to the Liberties of the Nation, and that the best Way to avert that Danger would be to give them some Employment that may at least make them *useful*. For my own Part, Sir, I will not go the Length of those Gentlemen, who maintain that all Land Forces are useless in this War; but I will venture to affirm, that if they are entirely useless to the Nation, it will be our own Fault. We have here a fair Opportunity to render them of use; if it is neglected, Sir, if they are to remain here idly, without doing any thing for the vast Expence they are of to the Public, how can we answer for it, either to our Constituents or to our Posterity?

The Gentlemen, Sir, who are against this Motion, think that if we should go about to supply this Service with Troops that are already raised, they and their Friends will be deprived of an Opportunity of confirming thereby new Dependencies, and filling their Pockets by all the Perquisites and Posts which must be created by a new Levy. As I believe many of them have no View of enslaving their Country, so they can form no Notion how any Man can be so wicked as to form any such Project. But, Sir, I hope Gentlemen will consider that no Man can answer for the Conduct of another; nay, Sir, we have Instances upon Record of many great and well meaning Officers, who by their Posts in the Army, and the Duty which military Law oblig'd them to discharge, were rendered, against their own Intentions, the Instruments of altering the Form of our Government, and destroying the very Fundamentals of our Constitution. Therefore, Sir, give me Leave to say, that no Man who is obliged to act by military Laws, by Laws, Sir, that are independent on those of his Country, and in many Respects inconsistent with them, can be sure of himself, nor answer for his own Conduct, if by an Authority superior to his own he shall be obliged to execute Orders that may affect the Liberties of the People. I am not, Sir, now entering into a Debate about the Number of Forces that are to be kept up for the Service of the current Year, I am only shewing what may be the Consequences of keeping up that Number without the least Employment, that I know of, besides powdering and dressing themselves. Idleness, Sir, has been observ'd in private Life to be the Inlet of all vicious Habits, and I believe the Observation will hold much more justly in public Bodies, either civil or military.

While the *Romenians* were employ'd in subduing foreign Nations, while their Campaigns were hard and laborious, and their Enemies formidable, we find no Attempts made by their Army

Army upon the Liberties of their Country. The few Attempts that were made, proceeded from those who remain'd at home, while their Fellow-Subjects were employ'd in Conquests abroad, and generally they were quell'd by the laborious uncorrupted Army. The *Romanian* Liberties receiv'd their first Blow after their Troops had no longer any powerful Enemies to encounter; when they were become useless to their Country, they soon became destructive to it. The hon. Gentleman who spoke first against the Motion affected, indeed, to treat the old worn-out Story of an Invasion with a very serious Air. He said that it was not the less important for being common. Sir, I don't know what Reason the hon. Gentleman may have for thinking the Objection important, but sure I am it is so common, that our Fears of an Invasion are become proverbial; I don't believe there is a Man of Sense in the Kingdom who can mention it with a grave Face. But, Sir, if an Attempt should be made to invade us, give me Leave to ask, Whether Gentlemen think that our Land Forces would not be more usefully and wisely employ'd in preventing than in repelling it. This Motion, Sir, is calculated to make our Land Forces useful, if any Power should attempt to invade us. On board the Navy they may be useful, and never can be dangerous; for what Danger can happen from the Navy? Whereas, Sir, if they are not employ'd, if they are suffered to remain here in Idleness, it is very much to be apprehended, that they may in Time be as dangerous as they are already burthenome.

Having thus, Sir, endeavour'd to give the House as clear a View of the present Question as I could, I shall now beg Leave to make a few Observations upon the other Parts of the hon. Gentleman's Speech. If, said he, Money is the sole Agent that our Ministry employs, then sure they will take Care to save as much Money for the Ends of Corruption as possible; for, continued he, if they are lavish, how can they save Money to corrupt?

Sir, I think the hon. Gentleman's Friends were not at all obliged to him for this Apology: There was no body here accusing the Ministry of Corruption, and therefore I know not why the hon. Gentleman should think they wanted a Defence. But, Sir, I am afraid the Unseasonableness of the Defence is not its only Defect. Money alone, mere immediate Money, is not the only Means of Corruption; there is somewhat else, for which both the Corrupted and the Corruptor are eager; and that, Sir, is Power. Now, Sir, as Money begets Power, so Power now-a-days reciprocally produces Money. To finger Money, as an hon. Friend of mine used to express it, makes no inconsiderable Part of a Minister's Authority. I shall therefore, Sir, very readily suppose that our Affairs will be managed by the Ministry with great Economy, and for the very Reason the hon. Gentleman has assign'd, which for Decency's Sake I shall not repeat; but, Sir, that which may, if we regard the Interests of a Minister, be accounted very good Economy, will, I am afraid, if we regard those of the Nation, be very often accounted Profusion and Extravagance. A Minister, Sir, after Taxes are laid on, may take very great Care how these Taxes are apply'd, he may take Care that the Perquisites that attend the Receipts and Payments of the Public Money shall belong to nobody who cannot be useful to him at an Election, or a Jobb, and that none but his faithful Creatures shall share in the Spoil; yet what, Sir, is all this, with regard to the Public, but Waste and Profusion? The Frugality of a Minister, Sir, is seen in proportioning his Demands to the indispensable Necessities of the Public; the Profusion of a Minister, in running these Demands to an extravagant Height, and then employing that very Money which he receives, in skreening himself from all Enquiry into the Manner in which it is employ'd. If we, Sir, had the Misfortune to have a bad Minister, do Gentlemen think that 6 or 7000 new-raised Troops would not be

be a considerable Addition to his Power? This, I suppose, no body can deny.

Therefore, Sir, it is not for the Manner in which the Money that shall be granted, and in which the Commissions that must be created by this new Levy, shall be disposed of, that a Minister is to be charg'd with being lavish: No, he will take Care to dispose of both frugally enough for his own Interests; but the very Demand itself is perhaps extravagant. It may be extravagant in us to agree to such an Augmentation; and then, Sir, however carefully the Money and Power is disposed of by the Minister, it is certain the Publick is robbed. A corrupting Minister never can be frugal of the publick Money, because such is the Nature of his Station, that his Demands upon the Publick rise in proportion to the Difficulties that perplex his ill-got Power, and these Difficulties must every day increase. Thus, Sir, the most frugal Manner in which he can manage for himself, must be lavish for the Publick: he must be rapacious, that he may be profuse.

I shall now, Sir, beg leave to put in a Word or two about the Management of the War, because the hon. Gentleman who first opposed this Motion was pleas'd, in very high Terms, to extol the Measures we have taken. I am unwilling to make *Reflections* upon any Gentleman, but *Encomiums*, where the Subject neither requires nor will admit of them, have always this disagreeable Effect, that they provoke *Observations* that may give Offence. If, to see our Ships taken every day almost within Sight of our Men of War and of the Forts upon our own Coasts; if, to suffer the most profitable Branches of our Commerce to be invaded and engrossed by our Neighbours, and the Navigation of our Merchant-men to be so uncertain and dangerous, as to require an Insurance that devours all the Profits of the Voyage; if all these, Sir, are the Marks of a vigorous and successful Prosecution of a War, I will venture to say that this War will reflect more Honour upon the Gentle-

men who manage it than any that is recorded in our Histories. We hear, indeed, every day of great Ships taken, great Gallantry exerted, and immense Booty acquired. We hear of great Advantages gain'd, and are frequently amus'd with new Subjects of Triumph. I shall admit, Sir, that our Admiral was so happy as to have two valuable Ships fall into the Mouth of his Fleet, and that they had 100,000 or 150,000 *Sprugs* on board; but will all this indemnify this Nation for what she has suffer'd since the Commencement of the War? No, Sir, our Losses are of much greater Value; not only Ships and Cargoes, but our Men, the only Support of our Navigation. *Iberia*, Sir, can soon, from the Mines of the *West Idnies*, recruit her lost Treasure, but we shall find it difficult, if, from the Want of Hands, or any other Inconvenience, a Branch of Commerce shall suffer, to retrieve it.

I shall not take upon me, Sir, to condemn neither shall I venture to justify our late Embargoes, as I don't know how far the Necessity of the Government might require them; but it will be, I hope, easily allow'd me to express my Wishes that the Conduct of our Maritime Affairs might not oblige us to use those violent and oppressive Methods of manning our Fleet. I likewise wish, Sir, that a Bill might this Session be brought in for that End, and that the Seamen may have some farther Encouragement granted them by the Legislature; that the Difficulties and Hardships they meet with may be remov'd, and even a Discharge allow'd them after they have serv'd a certain Time in the Navy. But though these are very proper Measures to be taken by the Senate and Government, yet the Captains themselves must do their Duty; they must learn to distinguish between Arrogance and Authority, between Tyranny and Discipline; and study to make themselves belov'd by the Sailors, or you never will be able to man the Fleet without Compulsion and Violence. I know several Captains

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who can, in three days time, get their full Compliment of Men, all Volunteers, while others may stay as many *Months* without being able to prevail upon a single Sailor to enter their Ships. There is, therefore, Sir, an absolute Necessity for considering of some Methods to make the Publick Service more agreeable to our Sailors, otherwise we shall have but one continued Embargo throughout all this War, to the entire Ruin of Commerce. The hon. Gentleman who spoke first against the Motion, said, That our Ships which were taken by the *Iberians* were such Ships as sailed without a Convoy, from an avaricious View of forestalling the Foreign Markets. I have look'd, Sir, into our News-papers, and talk'd with Merchants and other Sea-faring Persons, and I cannot find that any of the Ships taken cou'd have had a Convoy, had they waited longer. It is I believe very true, Sir, that some Captains will run great Risques to get a good Market, but it is also a Truth, that most Masters will chuse the Hazard of being taken by the Enemy, rather than the Certainty of starving both themselves and their Crews by lying idle in Port. This, Sir, I am afraid, has been too often the hard Case of those Ships which are taken; but I believe none of them wou'd have sail'd without a Convoy had it been possible for them, in fourteen Days to have got one.

The honourable Gentleman, Sir, thought it strange that this Motion shou'd come from the Quarter it did; I shou'd have thought it strange, if a Motion so well calculated for the Good of the Publick had come from another Quarter. But if a Motion which proposes a Method for immediately strengthening the Naval Power of *Great Lilliput*, and for easing the Burthens of her People, is to be treated with the less Reg'd on account of its being made and supported by any particular Gentlemen, all that I can say farther may, for the same Reason, be without Effect.

The Prime Minister spoke next to the following Purpose.

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THE Disadvantages which he is to struggle with, who speaks with little Premeditation, upon a Point that has been already labour'd by those who come prepar'd, are very great. The hon. Gentleman who spoke last set out, as usual, with a very popular Strain, the Praise of Frugality; and, indeed, Frugality is a Virtue, which, if not mistaken, is in the highest Degree necessary to a State, nor can the Want of it be supply'd by Industry or Abilities. But, Sir, as my hon. Friend who first oppos'd this Motion observ'd, Frugality is a Virtue that may be easily mistaken, and if mistaken, may be productive of the very Ills which it was intended to prevent: An ill-judg'd Frugality has been often seen attended with an Expence vastly greater than all that was sav'd; and, Sir, notwithstanding what the hon. Gentleman who spoke last has advanc'd, I am of Opinion, that should we agree to the present Motion, we should only confirm this Maxim by a fresh Instance. We might for the present, perhaps, save three or four hundred thousand *Springs* by sending some Land Forces to supply the Place of Marines; but, Sir, it is very probable that this Parsimony may occasion to the Empire the Expence of as many Millions soon after.

The hon. Gentleman who spoke last has uncontrovertibly proved, that profuse Ministers never will be frugal; for this, Sir, is the Sum of all he said on the Subject of Ministerial Profusion. This is an Assertion which will not be disputed; and if he had carried his Invectives against corrupt Ministers farther yet, I should not have either regarded or oppos'd him. For though it is easy to discover whom the hon. Gentleman meant to paint, it would, I believe, be very difficult for the most discerning Judge to find the least Resemblance between his Picture and the Original. I therefore would advise him

him to keep it by him, and perhaps, when his own Inclination shall be gratified with Power, he may meet with an Original which it will represent without Alteration. For my own part, Sir, I am conscious that all which can be said upon that Head, if intended to injure me, must evaporate without Effect: If the Charges of the Government, while I have the Honour to serve his Majesty in the Administration, are greater than they were formerly, it is owing to the great Alteration that has been lately introduc'd in every Article of Living, which is now grown so expensive, that Men neither can nor will be contented with the same Allowance and Wages which their Predecessors, in the same Offices, formerly enjoy'd. This, Sir, is more visible in the Navy than any other Branch of the Publick Service that I know; and if only five and twenty thousand *Sprugs* are issued out now for a Contingency, which, perhaps, fifty or three score *Moons* ago, did not require above twenty thousand, the Government, instead of being call'd profuse, may be praised for its Frugality.

As to Corruption, Sir, the other Part of the hon. Gentleman's Charge, I make no doubt that it has arriv'd at a very great Height; but can a Subject of *Great Lilliput* be corrupted no other way than by Ministerial Money? If Men, Sir, will be corrupt, can a Minister force them to be honest? If the Places and Offices which some enjoy, and others desire, shall prove Bait and Temptations to them, is a Minister to be blam'd on that Account? If a vast Increase of Trade and Riches, under an Administration, has introduced Plenty, and Plenty Luxury, is the Administration to be rail'd at for the Happiness which the People enjoy? Affluence and Liberty, Sir, are the Means of Happiness, and if they are productive of Evil, it is only thro' the vicious Inclinations of Mankind. The Enjoyment of Liberty, Sir, is, either to a private Man or a State, the most valuable Blessing that Heaven has bestow'd upon Life; but the Abuse of

it the greatest Curse that can befall a People. If *Great Lilliput* at this time had less Liberty, she wou'd have less Wealth, if less Wealth she wou'd have less Luxury, and if less Luxury less Corruption, and consequently more Virtue. But Heaven forbid, Sir, that Liberty, because it is abused by some, should be denied to all. No, Sir, I never shall have any Share in Councils that have such a Tendency. I may venture to affirm, Sir, that I have, from the Abuse of Liberty, met with more Attacks both upon my Person and Character than any Man that ever before had the Honour to serve the Crown; but I have still taken care, by the Impunity of my Enemies, to confute every Suggestion that I have the least Design, to subvert, by an unlawful Use of Power, the Liberty of the Subject. It is upon this Principle, Sir, that the most notorious Licentiousness against the Government has pass'd unpunished, because Licentiousness is the Daughter of Freedom. If the Ministry is chargeable with the Corruption of the People, the only Circumstance by which they are necessary to it, is, by preserving the People in the full and uninterrupted Enjoyment of their Liberties, their Trade, and their Wealth, which is the great Nurse of Luxury and Corruption. Thus much, Sir, I have thought fit to say in answer to the hon. Gentleman's Observations upon the Corruption of Ministers. I shall trouble the House very little in answer to his Charge of Profusion.

The hon. Gentleman who first oppos'd the Motion observ'd, very justly, that a Minister who does all by Money, ought to save as much of it as he can, in order to have the more for carrying on his Designs. The hon. Gentleman who spoke last endeavours to evade this by proving, that, in a Minister, Profusion and Frugality are the same. I own, Sir, I don't know to what Form of Reasoning I can reduce this Argument, but I am sure that if Money were so necessary to me, as a Minister, that I could not have

have, nor keep a Friend without it, I should think it too valuable a Commodity to squander away. It is certain, Sir, the more Money is expended upon the necessary Exigencies of Government, the less must remain in the Hands of any Minister for carrying on any dark Jobs of State. If this Observation, Sir, were apply'd to the present Motion, I make no Doubt but I could prove, to the Satisfaction of the House, that it would be most for the Interest of the Ministry, supposing them corrupted and lavish, that this Motion should pass. If it should not pass, Sir, then a certain Number of Marines must be raised. The Expences of raising them, their Pay when raised, their Cloathing, and every thing that belongs to them, is perfectly well known to almost every Gentleman in this House: So that if the Ministry should be extravagant in their Demands, they could be easily detected and exposed. But, says the hon. Gentleman, many Posts of great Profit fall to the Disposal of the Minister by these new Levies. Yes, Sir, if the Minister has the Disposal of these Posts; and so there would even; if this Motion should be agreed to. For as the War is zealously and vigorously entered into, there is the strongest Probability that there would soon be a Necessity of replacing these Men into the Corps from which they are by this Motion to be draughted. Thus, Sir, the Minister would have in his Disposal a great many better Posts than he could have by raising a fresh Body of Marines at this Juncture, since I believe the military Gentlemen would much rather chuse to serve in old standing Regiments, than in new-levied Marines, which may be broke in a short Time.

But, Sir, I am always sorry when I see Gentlemen catching at the most remote Circumstances relating to a Question, and making a Handle of them for personal Reflections. All that has been said upon the Avarice, Profusion, and Power of Ministers, has no Relation to the present Question. That, I think, may be reduced to this sin-

gle Consideration, Whether the present Situation of the Empire makes it prudent for us to advise his Majesty to part with any of his Land Forces for this Service? This Consideration, Sir, I say, ought to determine the Question. If Gentlemen shall be of Opinion that this Empire at present has no Reason to expect any Attempts being made here by our Enemies, if they shall think that the Affections and Dutifulness of the People at home will be Security enough to the Government in Case of an Invasion; if they shall be of Opinion, Sir, that after the Draught proposed by this Motion is made, the Land Forces that remain will be sufficient to defend the Empire against all Attacks either from abroad or at home; then they will certainly agree to this Motion. But on the other hand, I believe, many Gentlemen are, with me, of Opinion, that as we are engaged in a War with one bigotted Prince, we have the strongest Reasons to be upon our Guard against another, who is his Friend, Relation, Neighbour, and Ally. And further, all Alliances, which formerly supported us against any Attempts from abroad, must be now wanting. Gentlemen, Sir, know that the *Belgians* seem not at all either able or willing to come into this Quarrel; that the *Allemanian* Emperor is disabled from doing it, tho' he were inclin'd; and that the Forces stipulated by the Treaty with *Dankram* are too few, and at too great a Distance, for us to have any Dependence upon them on Occasion of any sudden Emergency. The Necessity therefore of our keeping on Foot a considerable Body of Land Forces seems to me unavoidable. Gentlemen, Sir, may ridicule all Apprehensions of an Invasion as much as they please; but it is plain, from Experience, that this Nation never yet had a Rupture with either *Blesfuc* or *Iberia*, but they endeavoured to invade us. The first Thought that occurs to our Enemies, is, that we are too strong by Sea for them to succeed on that Element;

next,

next, that we have no Possessions on the Continent, therefore the only Way to distress us, is to invade us; this Way of making War upon us, Sir, is, I am afraid, too much encouraged by the Divisions and Distractions, which so unhappily prevail, and are so carefully fomented among ourselves.

I have known some Gentlemen of a different Opinion upon this Subject; nay, even in the other Extream. I remember, Sir, when certain Gentlemen were for keeping up as large a Body of Land Forces as we have now on foot, because we were engaged in a War with *Iberia*, tho' at the same Time we were in Alliance with *Blesuca*, whose Army had actually commenc'd Hostilities in the Heart of *Iberia*. We were likewise, Sir, then furnished with a Body of Auxiliary *Belgians*, and the *Allemannuan* Emperor was our Friend and Ally; yet all this was, in those Days, insufficient to secure us without a large Body of Land Forces: Nor were we less powerful at Sea. At that Time, Sir, we had a Fleet commanded by able Admirals, who soon after ruin'd the naval Strength of *Iberia*. Let Gentlemen compare this Situation with our present, and they will, I believe, find it very extraordinary, that any Gentleman, who was for our keeping on foot an Army at that Time, should now be for reducing it.

I shall take up very little of your Time in answering the other Parts of the hon. Gentleman's Speech. He was pleas'd to say that he had talk'd with several Officers of Experience, who assured him that the Exercise and Duty of the Marines was much the same with that of the Land Forces. Sir, I don't pretend to any Skill in Military Affairs, but I think it very strange if the Duty of a Marine on board a Ship is the same with that of a Soldier at Land. I can't say, Sir, that ever I conversed with any Officers on the Subject, but I always understood that they were quite different. The honourable Gentleman open'd a very strange Discovery to the House,

that the Forces to be rais'd as Marines, are no better than an Augmentation to the Land Army, stolen upon the Nation, and that they are properly not Marines. Sir, I with the hon. Gentleman had acquainted the House in what respect the Forces now propos'd to be rais'd, differ from those command'd by the Hurgó he mention'd under the Denomination of General of the Marines. I believe, Sir, the Forces now to be levied are as much intended to be Marines as any that ever were in this Nation; and that this is the first Time that the Distinction betwixt Marines, and Forces serving on board his Majesty's Fleet, ever was laid hold of. I believe indeed, Sir, that towards the Beginning of the last War there was a different Regulation, with Regard to their Pay and Subsistence, from what is now propos'd; but I can't imagine what Reason the hon. Gentleman has for saying, that the Marines now propos'd are a quite different Body from those that we formerly had, and that they are an Addition of standing Forces stolen upon the Nation. Whatever the hon. Gentleman may think, Sir, I am firmly of Opinion that they will be continued no longer than absolute Necessity requires, tho' I hope never to see the Nation without a Body of regular Forces in her Pay. If Gentlemen are of Opinion that they will be kept up in time of Peace, and when there is no Necessity, I can't blame them for giving their Assent to this Motion; but if, on the other hand, Sir, they can repose any Confidence in his Majesty, if they have the least Confidence in their own Integrity, that is, Sir, if they think the Senate will not continue unnecessary Burdens on the People, they will be against it.

The hon. Gentleman who spoke last, Sir, was very angry with my worthy Friend for saying that his Majesty understood these Matters as well as any Man in his Empire. Really, Sir, I see no Harm in that Expression, and I believe it to be very true; nor do I think, Sir, that it would be the least

least Inconvenience to us, if we left the Whole of this Affair in his Majesty's Hand. Not, Sir, that I am against our frequently exerting our Privilege of advising the Crown, which I have always as warmly asserted as the hon. Gentleman himself; but I don't conceive that the Advice contain'd in the proposed Address, is properly within the Limits of our Duty. We, Sir, are to determine what Money we will grant for maintaining such a Number of Forces; but after that Number is regulated, it is unusual to prescribe the Nature of their Service, or in what Manner they shall be raised. This, Sir, is left to the proper Officers, and all that my hon. Friend meant, is, I believe, what no Gentleman, who has the Happiness of knowing his Majesty's personal Qualifications, will deny, that he is as good a Judge of military Affairs as any one of his Subjects. Now, Sir, as I have never yet heard either the Necessity of having Marines, or the Number proposed, disputed, I see no Reason why we should invade the Imperial Prerogative, or Province of the Officers of the Army, to prescribe the particular Service upon which such or such a Body of Men shall be put.

Upon the whole, Sir, as it seems to be the unanimous Wish of every Gentleman of this House, that the War might be carried on with the utmost Vigour and Resolution, I think it would not be prudent in us to do any thing that may give those to whom the Management of the War is committed, the least Shadow of Excuse, provided they should be wanting in their Duty. Another Inconveniency, Sir, that this Motion must be attended with, is, that it would publish to the Enemy, and all our Neighbours, how weak we are at home. They know, Sir, what Number of Forces we generally have on the ordinary Establishment, and who can say to what Attempts any Reduction may encourage them? For my Part, Sir, I shall never, by defending a Limb, put myself so far off my Guard as to give

my Enemy an Opportunity of making a mortal Thrust at my Heart. I shall only add, that our agreeing to this Motion may be attended with the very worst of Consequences, and that is, Sir, the Difference it might create betwixt his Majesty and his Senate. Who can say, Sir, that his Majesty may not think such an Address both officious and ill-judged on our Part? And if he should, what Notion must our Neighbours have of our Unanimity and Wildom? 'Tis only by their Opinion of these, Sir, that we can keep our Credit with them; when we lose this, the Consequence will be, that we shall be neglected by our Friends, and despised by our Enemies. For these, and many other Reasons, I am against our agreeing to the present Motion.

The Question being put, the House was divided, and it was carried in the Negative. Yeas 95. — Noes 177.

Next Day the HURGO Polgarth spoke in Substance as follows:

S I R,

THE Determination of this House shall always be regarded by me with the highest Veneration, nor shall I ever think myself at Liberty to renew a Debate on a Subject that has already been decided here. Yesterday, Sir, the House was pleased to reject a Motion which I am persuaded every Gentleman, who voted for it, thought was for the Ease and Interest of the Nation: You thought otherwise, Sir, and we acquiesce. I now, Sir, stand up to make a Motion that may, perhaps, open the Eyes of some Gentlemen, and put the Affair of Yesterday in a very different Light. An hon Gentleman, whom I have in my Eye, very justly took Notice, that the Marines, as they are proposed to be raised at this juncture, are very different from the Marines that were raised in the Beginning of the last War, and that the Forces that are to be now raised under that Denomination, are indeed no other than an additional Number of standing Troops. It is, Sir, in order

der to clear up that Point, and to put the House upon a Method of rendering our Marine Forces as servicable, and as little burthenfome to the Nation, as it is possible, that I now up.

I believe, Sir, the most sanguine Advocate for the present Administration will not deny that the Affairs of this Empire in the late Empress Nana's Time, both on the Civil and Military Establishment, were on as good a Footing as they have ever been since. A glorious Proof of it was the Success which attended our Arms, till those Councils under which that War was begun, and so bravely carried on, were set aside, and gave place to others of a different Tendency. The Conduct therefore, Sir, of that Ministry,

which had to do with a much more formidable Enemy than we have at present, ought to be a Direction to us. At that Time a wife and disinterested Minister, Sir, whom, for his Honour, I may name, the Hurgo Golphinda, raised the Power and Reputation of this Empire to such a Height, as rendered it the Arbitrer of the Affairs of *Degulia*. This, Sir, he accomplished by that now-despised Virtue, Frugality, Frugality in every Branch of the Revenue. Amongst other wise Regulations, then made by the Government, was the Establishment of Marines. But as it would be irregular in me to desire the House to take my Word upon that Head, I shall beg Leave, Sir, to make the following Motion, *viz.* That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased that the Establishment of the six Regiments of the Marine Forces, for the 3d Moon of the Empress Nana, be laid before this House.

The Hurgolen Yegon spoke next to the following Purpose:

S I R,

THE Duty of my Post under his Majesty obliges me to rise, not to oppose this Motion, but to inform the House of a Circumstance, which,

if Gentlemen were not informed of, might perhaps raise some Suspicions of a Design to secrete some of the Papers mov'd for by the noble Lord. Sir, I can assure the House there is no such Design, for it would give me great Satisfaction to meet with this Estimate. But, Sir, since I came into the Office where I have now the Honour to serve, I have been very assiduous in searching for the Establishment, but never could be so lucky as to find it. This, Sir, I can account for no otherwise, than by supposing when the Gentleman, who was then Under-Secretary of War, had the Misfortune of having his House burnt, together with most of his Papers, many of them relating to public Affairs, this Establishment, Sir, was destroy'd; for I am certain, had it been among the Papers of the Office where I am concern'd, I must have found it. Therefore, I think that, by agreeing to this Address, we shall only delay an Affair which requires the most immediate Dispatch; since if it should be presented, I doubt not but his Majesty would give Orders for laying the Papers before the House. This, Sir, might take up a great deal of Time, to no Purpose.

If, therefore, Gentlemen are zealous and unanimous in the Prosecution of this War, they will not propose any Address, or go into any Measures that may procrastinate our Preparations for carrying it on. The noble Lord who spoke last, express'd a very great Defference to the Sense of this House, and I make not the least doubt of it; but I cannot help thinking, Sir, that if the Establishment which he has been pleas'd to move for, were discovered and laid before us, all the Use that could be made of it, would be to give Rise to a Debate of the same Nature with that of Yesterday. The noble Lord, Sir, mentioned our great Success in the late War, and I can join with him, Sir, in all the Encomiums on the worthy Minister whom he named: But I should be sorry, Sir, to find that any Obstructions were thrown in the Way of the present, which were unknown to that

that Administration, and should be still more sorry were it done with a View to make the present Minister unpopular, whom, I am persuaded, his Enemies would be glad to distress, even at the Expence of the Nation.

The Urg; Pulnub spoke next as follows :

S I R,

IT is very strange that the most fair and reasonable Motions that are made in this House, if they are not to the liking of certain Gentlemen, are immediately said to be concerted with a View to distress the Administration. The hon. Gentleman who spoke last tells you that he does not rise up to oppose the Motion, but he tells you, at the same time, that he thinks it a very frivolous and unnecessary one. But what Reason, Sir, does he give for all this? He has, it seems, been at great Pains to search for the Establishment moved for, in his own Office, and because he could not find it, he concludes that it must have been burnt amongst the Papers of a Gentleman who had been Under-Secretary of War. I had the Honour, Sir, once to be in that Post which the hon. Gentleman now so worthily fills, and I had a great many Occasions to look out for Papers of this Kind, it being at a Time when they were very much wanted. But, Sir, I don't recollect ever to have missed any one Paper through that Gentleman's Misfortune, or that any public Paper of Consequence was consumed when his House was burnt. I, Sir, had Occasion to search for Papers, that bore Date before the Session mention'd in this Motion, that bore Date in the very Moon, and after it, but I found them all in regular Order, and with great Ease.

I am far from suspecting, Sir, that the hon. Gentleman did not search very narrowly for this Establishment, and I am far from saying that such a Paper is in his Office, but if it is not in his Office, that is no Reason why it may not be in another, nor is it any Reason why we ought not to address his

Majesty in the Terms of the present Motion. For my own Part, Sir, I never heard of this Motion before it was made by the noble Lord, but I think it would be very irregular in us to disagree to it, merely because the honourable Gentleman was so unfortunate as not to find that Establishment in his own Office.

Mintar Bledna, Urg; spoke next to the following Purpose.

S I R,

I Am old enough to remember when the Establishment moved for by the noble Lord was made, though I am not able to inform the House of the Particulars, any farther than that an Officer was appointed under the Name of a Commissary, who had the Care of that Establishment, and, I believe, deliver'd his Papers into the Secretary of War's Office: So that, Sir, if they are not to be found there, we may despair of finding them at all. But, Sir, there is an hon. Gentleman, a Member of this House, who was Pay-master to those Marines, and who must know something relating to that Establishment. I don't see the hon. Gentleman present, but if he were, I dare say, the House would receive much Satisfaction from his Information.

The Prime Minister spoke next, in Substance as follows.

S I R,

I Shall not oppose any Motion that may serve to satisfy the House; but it seems surprizing to me, after this Affairs was so fully debated yesterday, to renew it to day. I can easily see, Sir, that the Tendency of this Motion is to raise Difficulties, and to gain Time. No other Tendency it can have. Yesterday a Motion was made, Sir, for having the Marines drawn out of the standing Regiments. That Motion was rejected. To day another Motion is made for having an Establishment laid before the House, which no body knows

knows where to find ; and, which tho' it were existing, as probably it is not, must take up much Time before it can be discover'd. Had the first of these Motions taken place, we should have heard nothing of the Virtue and Disinterestedness of a former great Minister, whose Memory I believe every body has a great Veneration for. Should the present Motion, Sir, be admitted, all the Reasons brought for converting some of the standing Forces into Marines, must fall to the Ground ; but still, Sir, both Motions have this Consequence, that they keep up the Spirit of Division and Debate at a Time when we have the greatest Reason to be unanimous. I shall therefore submit it to Gentlemen, how prudent, how dutiful it is in us, after his Majesty has recommended to us from the Throne to provide Subsistence for the Marines, to sit here debating upon Questions, that can have no Effect, but either to procrastinate or entirely to disappoint his Royal Endeavours for the Service of the Nation. If Gentlemen are of Opinion, that the Establishment moved for is absolutely necessary to be seen, before we can grant the Supplies for the Subsistence of the Marines, let us immediately agree to the Motion. But, Sir, I am far from thinking it necessary : I fear the bad Consequences, that may attend our Delays in this Affair, will over-balance the Benefits we can receive from having those Papers laid before us ; and, Sir, I must be of that Opinion until I see Reason to alter it.

Salvem Snadfy, *Urg; spoke next, as follows.*

SIR,
THE Crown and Publick have, doubtless, the highest Reason to repose the most unlimited Confidence in the Capacity and Diligence of their Ministers and Officers, not one of whom knows how to find a Paper ! When it is wanted, one says it is burnt, another is of the same Opinion, and a third, who ought to know better than both, thinks it a Matter of Indifference whether it is burnt or not, for it

would be of no Service to us. We are, I find, to have at least the Pleasure of Variety, and to see our Forces, if not upon a good, upon a new Establishment, since not one of those concerned in this Affair knows, or even pretends to know, the Regulations made on the like Occasion almost in the last Reign. I always thought, Sir, that Precedents were proper Directions for a Minister to form his Conduct upon, in Cases exactly parallel. I conceive, Sir, we are to have a Body of Marines raised without delay ; are we not ? — If we are, is it not very proper that we should know the Footing upon which our former Marines were settled ? We had more Money at that Time than we have now, and therefore we have now more need to be frugal ; we were in much greater Danger then than we are now, and therefore the Government in that Reign was under much stronger Obligations not to sacrifice Safety to Parsimony. 'Tis true, Sir, we have better Ministers now than they had then, and a just Dependence on their known Abilities ought to lay all our Apprehensions asleep. But I must beg Leave to say, that, however knowing in other Particulars, they don't seem to understand one Word of what they have said or been told either Yesterday or To-day upon this Subject. Indeed, the hon. Gentleman might have wasted many of his valuable Hours before he had found this Establishment in his Office ; for what Relation had the Marines to the Secretary of War ? But what the hon. Gentleman does not seem to know, I will inform him of. He ought to have gone to the Admiralty Office, and there he might have easily found it. The Marines, Sir, that were raised in the 3d Moon of the Empress Nana, were under the Direction of the Lord High Admiral, they were commanded by him, and had nothing to do with the Land Officers. Therefore, Sir, an hon. Gentleman, tho' he did not think proper to explain it, had very good Reason for saying, yesterday, that the Forces now

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to be raised under the Name of Marines were a quite differet Species of Troops from those that were raised in the 3d *Moou* of the Empress *Nana*. They, Sir, were properly Marines, their Business was at Sea, and they were very seldom or never sent upon Land Service. Another Thing, Sir, I must acquaint Gentlemen with, lest they should happen not to know it is, that the Government, in the Reign of that Empress, thought some Regard ought be had to the Trade of this Nation; they saw very plainly (what seems, indeed, not hard to discover, tho' it has hitherto escaped the piercing Eyes of our present Ministry) that if every Ship which came home was to be deprived of her Seamen, and left without Hands to bring her into Port, in a short Time no Ship would go out, and an End would soon be put to our Navigation. What new Notions have been of late advanced, I know not, but it is whispered, if not clamoured, that the Commanders of our Ships of War act in a very illegal, arbitrary Manner. I don't speak, Sir, of the Practice of Impressing, tho' I think it a very scandalous one, and contrary to the Privileges of a free Subject; I speak of their leaving not above the Master, his Mate, and a Boy, to bring a homeward bound Ship of perhaps 2, 3, or 400 Tun to Port, thro' a very dangerous and difficult Navigation, as that upon our Coasts is known to be. I have indeed heard, Sir, that the Captain of a Man of War has been obliged to lend the Masters, whose Men have been impress'd, Sailors sufficient to bring their Ships into the Harbour. But, Sir, I have heard at the same Time that they commonly put on board such Ships the worst Hands they can fix upon, tho' that Part of Navigation requires the greatest Judgment and Experience. Therefore, Sir, the Masters of the Vessels, who have the Misfortune to fall into their Power, receive little Recompense for the Loss of serviceable Men, in such worthless Supplies, such Mock-Assistance. I lately heard, Sir, of a very melancholy Accident that happened by this Manage-

ment, but as I cannot depend upon my Information, I shall not represent it to the House. However, this be, Sir, it is certain that the Government under the Empress *Nana* look'd upon this as a very oppressive Method, and which call'd aloud for Redress. For this Reason, Sir, they very wisely chose to supply the Number of Hands that were impress'd from a Ship, by Marines, who were instructed in the Art of Navigation, and obliged to navigate the Ship they were put on board of, into Port. This, Sir, had an excellent Effect upon our Commerce, as there were 6 or 7000 Marines upon the Establishment, who were all able Sailors, and very few Accidents happened from the Impress. That Number, under a proper Management, was found sufficient for all the Purposes of the Navy, and supplied all the Necessities of our Merchantmen: But will the Right hon. Gentleman affirm, that the Marines now intended to be raised, are to be under the same Regulation? No, Sir, I believe he will not.

There are other very apparent Differences betwixt those and the Marines we are now to have, which will be best explained when the Establishment is laid before the House. I shall trouble Gentlemen no further than to observe that there can be no Danger of any Delay, tho' we should agree to this Motion, since the Gentlemen in the Administration know now to what Office they are to apply for the Satisfaction which the House may require; nor would there, Sir, have been any Occasion for this Motion, had the Motion of Yesterday been agreed to. The State of the Question is plainly changed; the Motion of Yesterday regarded rather the Body of Forces that are to serve on board his Majesty's Fleet, and not properly Marines; but since we have been informed that the Forces proposed to be raised are in every Respect Marines, this Motion becomes very necessary; for unless the Establishment be produced, the House can have no regular Information what a Marine is, and we must take every thing

thing upon Trust from the Gentlemen in the Administration. Therefore, Sir, I hope the Motion will be agreed to.

The Hurgo Polgarth spoke next to the following Purpose.

S I R,

I THINK it is not proper, at this Juncture, to keep the House any longer in Suspense; therefore, lest I should not have another Opportunity, I will now inform Gentlemen that, for my own private Satisfaction, I have procured a Copy of the Establishment mov'd for, which I now have in my Hand; and as the Gentlemen over the Way appear all so very much at a Loss about those Matters, they are welcome to look into it, which if they shall please to do, I believe they will very readily own it to be an authentic Copy.

By this Establishment, Sir, it appears that the Body of Marines, mentioned, were a very useful, frugal Body, consisting of a great Number of private Men, and few Officers. Every Company, instead of fifty-six or fifty effective Men, with a great Number of Officers, contain'd one hundred Men, with very few Officers. Thus it is evident, Sir, you had more Men at half of the Expence which the Body of Marines now propos'd to be rais'd must cost the Nation. I don't know, indeed, whether this Frugality is any Recommendation of the Establishment to certain Gentlemen, but I think it is very evident, that if we don't follow that Establishment, the Forces we are now to raise are not Marines, but *Land Forces serving on board his Majesty's Fleet*, and therefore they are an Addition to our Standing Army. With what View such an Addition is made, Sir, I leave Gentlemen to judge. I am sure our Land Army is sufficiently provided for already, with regard to all the Services which the Nation can require in this War. If we are to increase our Forces, Sir, it ought to be our Sea Forces. These, Sir, the Nation never can be jealous of, because they are her best and most natural Security, and it is by these alone that

we can hope to appear formidable to the rest of the World. If therefore we are resolv'd to do any thing effectual against *Iberia*, we ought to be guided by that Establishment; but if we mean only to gain a plausible Pretence of increasing our Land Forces, already too numerous and burthensome, it may be very proper to have no regard to it. I hope, however, the Gentlemen in the Administration will be so ingenious as not to deceive the Public, by giving the Troops that are to be rais'd the Denomination of *Marines*, since they will bear no manner of Resemblance to *Marines*.

Wingul Pulnub, Urg; spoke next to the following Purpose.

I AM glad, Sir, that it is now no longer possible to conceal from the House the great Importance of the present Motion, to which we should still have been Strangers, if the noble Lord who made it had not procur'd a Copy of this Establishment; for it is easy to see, from what has already pass'd, that we should not have had it any other Way. But, Sir, I cannot but think it very extraordinary that Gentlemen should take it upon them to inform the House, that they believe any Paper which is moved for, as of Consequence to the Public, cannot be had. This has not been hitherto the proper Place for such an Answer, unless it be delivered by way of Message from the Crown; and even then, Sir, I believe there have been Instances when this House would not have been quite satisfied, if, upon an Address for a Paper which they thought necessary, the Crown had return'd an Answer that it was mislaid or destroy'd. However, Sir, I have just now look'd into that Establishment, not without some Surprise to find that there is so great a Difference betwixt the Forces that are to be now rais'd, and the Marines in the 3d Moon of the Empress *Nana*. I knew there was a Difference, but did not think it had been so considerable; for I find that there was not only

almost double the Number of Men in a Company, but that there were fewer Officers, and even those upon a more sparing Allowance.

Sir, it is very well known that I A never have yet been a Friend to *Blefusudian* Maxims of Government, they are calculated only for a Nation of Slaves, and however safe and profitable they may be for the Governors, however they may contribute to the Security of a Tyrant, they are certainly destructive of all the Happiness that arises from Liberty, of all the Privileges of a rational Being. Their Government is military, as all other Governments built, not upon the Choice, but Fear of the People, must necessarily be. But, Sir, tho' I would be far from adopting into our System of Civil Policy any of their Principles, yet I believe it may be found very necessary and prudent to imitate them in their military Policy, because their Government depending upon it, we may presume that they have studied it more than we, and left no Means untry'd to bring it as near to Perfection as is possible. This, Sir, seems to have been the Notion of our Ministry at the Time when the Establishment mov'd for was settled; for I find it indeed no other than a Transcript of the *Blefusudian* Regulations of the *Marine*, who, by the frugal Management laid down there, are enabled to furnish a Body of Marines at less Expence than they can the same Number of Land Forces, and the Frugality of their Plan consists in nothing more than in assigning but few Officers to a great Number of private Men.

Now, Sir, as the hon. Gentleman and his Friends have again and again insinuated by their Fears that we may be obliged to break with *Blefuscu*, for it was almost solely from that Apprehension that they drew their Arguments Yesterday, I shall only give you a plain Reason, drawn from common Life, why we ought to adopt this Regulation. Let me suppose, Sir, that I am to go to Law with another Person who owes me a Sum of Money, and whose Purse is equally weighty with my own; that the Law-suit, as Law-suits often are, will

prove very tedious and expensive. Now, Sir, is it not plain that if I shall spend 3 Grulls while my Antagonist lays out but 2, that my Purse must be exhausted sooner than his, and consequently that Judgment will go against me, or if it should not, that when it is ended, I shall be so much the poorer than my Antagonist? We are upon the Brink of a War with *Blefuscu*; she has, by a long Series of well-conducted Measures, raised her Power, and extended her Commerce, and consequently B her Purse must be heavier than ours, whose Commerce, upon which our Power depends, has been so long declining. But granting her Purse to be only equal to ours, if we spend most in the Course of the War, our Purse will be sooner drain'd, and therefore we must act under great C Disadvantages. I know it will be said, Sir, that the expending a little Money upon a proper Occasion, and at a proper Time, may save a great deal upon other Occasions, and at other Times. But that Argument can have no Weight here, unless Gentlemen can prove that there is a proper Occasion, that it is much better D to have Marines upon the Establishment of Land Forces, than upon that which the noble Lord moved for; which, tho' I have many Proofs of their Courage, I believe they will not attempt.

I know, Sir, it is not very regular in me to advance any Fact in this House, unless it is unquestionable, or capable of immediate Proof; therefore, Sir, what I have to mention, is submitted to the House, and it's not to be doubted that if I should advance any Thing contrary to Truth, there will not be wanting either Abilities or Inclination to confute me. I have heard, F Sir, that his Majesty was advis'd to insert the Mention of the Marines in his Speech, after all their Officers were nam'd and had receiv'd their Commissions. I am sorry, Sir, to think that any Minister, however us'd to triumph over Opposition, should so far presume upon the Approbation of this House to any Plan, to act as if we had actually agreed to it. But this Practice, Sir, has of late been too customary, and may in time creep up so as to render the Advice and Assent of this House to Measures, previously concerted by the Minister, only empty Form, and idle Ceremony.

H Some Gentlemen grasp at Power for themselves, my Views are to give Strength to the Nation. The Method that has been follow'd in raising those Forces that are the Subject of our Debate, certainly was the most proper for a Minister's attaining the one; but the Regulation laid down

down by the Establishment now mov'd for, is the only Means of producing the other. I shall trouble the House no farther, Sir, since I believe every Gentleman, by looking into this Establishment, is convinc'd of the Propriety of the Motion, and if Gentlemen have any thing to object to the Method therein laid down,

there is a proper Time for the doing it when it is regularly communicated to the House; in the mean time, I hope there will be no farther Debate upon the Motion.

A The Reply of the Prime Minister, and this Debate concluded in our next.

Mr URBAN,

I Here send you a true Account and Relation of the last Expedition against the *Spaniards*, in the Years 1670 and 1671, by Virtue of a Commission granted unto Admiral Henry Morgan, Esq; by his Excellency Sir Thomas Modyford, Bart. Governor General of his Majesty's Island of *Jamaica*, with the Advice and Approbation of his Majesty's Honourable Council there fully assembled; the Prosecution of which I humbly present to your Readers, if it may be thought worthy of a Place in your Magazine at this Juncture.

I am your constant Reader, &c.
SEMICIRCULUS.

His Commission bears date July 22, 1670, the Tenor of which was to fight, take, or destroy, all $\frac{1}{2}$ Ships he should meet withal, belonging to the Subjects of his Catholic Majesty in the *American* Seas; as also to land on the Island of *Cuba*, attempt the City of *St Jago* upon the said Island, if he himself and the Commanders find it feasible, and furthermore, to land in any of the Dominions of his said Catholic Majesty in *America*, and to attempt, take, or surprize, by Force of Arms, any of his said Catholic Majesty's Cities, Towns, Forts, or Fortresses, where he should, by any Intelligence, be advised that they were storing, or making Magazines of Arms, Ammunition, or Provisions, or levying any Men for the Propagating or Maintaining of the War against his Majesty's Island of *Jamaica*.—In Order whereunto, we failed from *Port Royal*, the 14th of *August*, 1670, with 11 Sail of Vessels, and 600 Men, and having rounded the Island, we arrived at the Isle of *Ash*, the Place of Rendezvous the 2d of *September* following: From whence, we having no Advice of the Courte of the Enemy, or their Design, we dispatched away Vice-Admiral *Collier*, the 6th of the same Month, with 6 sail of Vessels, and 350 Men, to go for the Course of the *Main*, to get Prisoners for Intelligence, for the better steering our Course, and managing our Design the most for his

Majesty's Honour and Service, and the Safety of *Jamaica*.—The last Day of *September*, came to us, at the Isle of *Ash*, Capt. *John Morris*, who brought with him *Immanuel Rivers* in a Vessel of 8 Guns, who burnt the Coast of *Jamaica*, having taken him on the Coast of *Cuba*, and on board her 3 original Commissions, 2 of which were sent to his Excellency. The 7th of *October* following so violent a Storm happened in the Harbour, that drove all the Fleet ashore, (then consisting of 11 Sail) except the Admiral's Vessel: All which except 3 were got off again, and made serviceable. In this Month arrived here 3 *French* Vessels, and conditioned to sail under our Flag, and in *November* arrived 7 Sail more from *Jamaica*. Now being of Force enough to attempt *St Jago*, we examined some of our own Men, who had been lately Prisoners there; and also those *Spaniards* that were taken with *Immanuel Rivers*: One of our Men, in particular, Captain *Richard Powell*, Capt. of the Prize that was *Rivers's* Ship, who had not been above 30 Days from *St Jago*, declared, that the time of Year being Winter, and being but one landing Place; and that strongly fortified, it was impossible for us to attempt that Place, without the hazard of the whole Party, and the certain Loss of most, if not all our Vessels, by foul Weather; all the knowing Prisoners examin'd, affirming the same; upon which we relinquish'd that Design.—The 20th of the same Month Admiral *Collier* returned from the *Main* with good Quantities of Provisions, and 2 of the Enemies Vessels, one of which, called the *Galardeene*, was Assistant to *Rivers* in burning the Coast of *Jamaica*, and on board her were 38 Prisoners, who were examined the 21st of the same Month; two in particular of the most sensible of them deposed upon Oath that the People at *Carthagena* were all in Arms offensive against the *English*; and that several *Spanish* Ships have had, and now have Commissions from the President of *Panama*, and that they have actually taken some *Englishmen*.—Whereupon the 22d of *November*,

umber, the Admiral ordered all the Captains on board him, being 37 in number, and demanded their Advice what Place was fittest to attack for his Majesty's Honour, and the Preservation of *Jamaica*; and to put the greatest Curb to the Insolences of the Enemy: In answer to which they all unanimously agreed on *Panama*, to which the Admiral consented: And having call'd the Captains on board again, to consult of the Manner of carrying on that Attempt, and whereby to find Prisoners to be Guides for *Panama*, it was voted that *Providence*, being the King's ancient Property, and most of the People there being sent from *Panama*, that no Place could be more fit. Accordingly we sailed, *December* the 8th, and arrived the 14th, by eight in the Morning, at *Providence*, and by two in the Afternoon were possessed of the great Island without Resistance; the next Day sent a Summons to the Governor, to deliver up the little Island, who willingly submitted, so that he might have good Quarters, and Transportation to any Part of the Main, which was granted, and duly perform'd; but four of his Soldiers took up arms with us, and became our Guides: And by them understanding the Castle of *Changra* [the same which is now call'd *Chagre*, I believe] blocked up our Way, the Admiral called a Council of all the chief Captains, wherein it was determined to attack the Castle of *Changra* or *Chagre*, and forthwith there were dispatched 470 Men, in three Ships, under the Command of Lieut. Col. *Joseph Bradley*, with three Captains, and four Lieutenants; and upon the 27th of *December* we safely landed, within four Miles of the Castle, by 12 o'Clock; and by two made our Approach within Sight of the Enemy, and by three into Trenches, where we continued fighting till eight the next Morning, and then had returned, *re infecta*, if in playing our Granadoes we had not by good Fortune set a Guard-house on fire, that stood upon the Walls, which caused a Breach, where our Men courageously storm'd, and the Enemy as bravely defended it, to the last Man, refusing Quarters, which cost them the Lives of 360 Men; and on our Side was lost out-right 30, one Captain, one Lieutenant, and 76 wounded, whereof the brave *Bradley* was one, with two Lieutenants, who died in ten Days after of their Wounds, to the great Grief of all in general. *Jan.* 2. the Admiral arrived with the whole Fleet, and understood that the Enemy lay with Forces to endeavour the retaking of the Castle,

whereupon he gave Orders for the Fleet to follow them into the Harbour; but the Ship that he was in, and four more, had the ill Fortune to be cast away, but saved the Men: The rest being all come in, they prepared to go up the River, where they understood the Enemy had entrenched themselves, and had fix several retreating Breastworks upon the River. Whereupon the Admiral gave Orders that seven Sail of lesser Ships should be rigged to go up the River, and fitted with Men and great Guns; and left, to guard the Castle and the Ships, 300 Men, under the Command of Capt. *Richard Norman*. *Monday* the 9th, we began our March, 1400 Men in the seven Vessels, and 36 Boats and Canoes. Upon the 12th we got to the first Intrenchment, which the Enemy had lately quitted, and set all on fire, as they did all the rest, without striking one Stroke for it. When we had sailed up the River as far as their uppermost Entrenchment, we there were forced to leave our Ships and Boats, with 200 Men to guard them, under the Command of Captain *Delander*, and betook ourselves to the wild Woods, where was no Road or Path for 24 Miles, but what we cut. The 14th we arrived within two Miles of *Venta Cruce*, which was the landing Place, where was a very narrow and dangerous Passage, and where the Enemy thought to put a Stop to our further Proceeding; but they were presently routed by a Party commanded by Capt. *Thomas Rogers*, the rest of our Men never firing a Shot, and without any Loss, saving three Men slightly wounded, but the Enemies Loss we could never learn. *Jan.* 15, we arrived at *Venta Cruce*, which was a very fine Village, and the Place where they land and embark all the Goods that come from and go to *Panama*. Here we thought we might be relieved, having marched three Days without Victuals, but found it as the rest, all on fire and forsaken. The 16th we marched again, the Enemy constantly galling us with Ambuscades and small Parties, and we still beating them off for a League together, - altho' they had all the Advantage that could be against us, the Way being so narrow that we could march but four a-breast, and such a deep Hollow, that the Enemy lay over our Heads; about Noon that Day we got to the *Savanes* safe, with the Loss of three Men killed, and six or seven wounded; and of the Enemy 20 killed, and one Captain, besides many wounded. We marched three Miles further, and took up our Quarters to refresh our Men, and

thanked them for that Day's Service. The 17th we began our March forward, but had no Opposition, and about nine in the Morning saw the desir'd and much wish'd for Place, the *South Sea*, and likewise a good Parcel of Cattle and Horses; whereupon the General commanded a Halt to be made, and our Men killed Horses and Beef enough for them all; About four in the Afternoon our Men having refreshed themselves, we marched again, and the same Day about 5, came within Sight of the Enemy, who lay in Battalia, with 2100 Foot and 600 Horses; but finding the Day far spent we thought it not fit to engage, but took up our Quarters within a League of them, where we lay very quiet, not being so much as once alarm'd. The next Morning, being the 17th of Jan. the General gave Orders to draw our Men into Battalia, which was accordingly perform'd, and they were drawn into the Form of a *Tertia*. The Van-guard was led by Lieut. Col. *Lawrence Prince* and Major Gen. *Morris*, being in number 300 Men, (the Body containing 600.) The Right Wing was led by the General, and the Left by Col. *Ed. Collier*; the Rear-Ward of 300 was commanded by Col. *Bledry Morgan*. After having viewed our Men, and a little encouraged them, the General commanded the Officers every Man to repair to his Charge; the Enemy being drawn at such Advantage they still kept their Station, and altho' often provoked, yet would not stir from their Ground. This the General perceived, and gave Orders that our Men should wheel their Bodies to the Left, and endeavour to gain a Hill that was hard by, which, if gained, we should have forced the Enemy to fight to their Disadvantage, by Reason he could not bring out of his great Body more Men at a time to fight than we could out of our little Body, and likewise we should have the Advantage both of Wind and Sun. — Our Officers putting this Command in Execution, and the Hill and a dry Gut accordingly gain'd, the Enemy was forced to fight upon his long March, having not Room to wheel his Battle, by reason of a Bogg that was drawn behind on purpose (as he thought) to entrap us, but we taking another Ground, in the End it proved a Snare to himself; One *Francisco Detarro* gave the Charge with his Horse upon our Van-guard, and so furiously that he came upon the full-speed; we having no Pikes, the General gave Order to double our Ranks to the Right, and close our Files to the Right and Leftward, to close Order; but his Career could

not be stopt till he lost his Life in the Front Rank of our Van-guard. Upon this their Horse wheel'd off to the Right, and their Foot advanced to try their Fortunes, but it proved like their Fellows, for we being ready with the Main Battle to receive them, gave them such a warm Salute, and persued them so close, that every one thought best to retreat; but they were so closely plied by our Left Wing, who could not come to engage at first by Reason of the Hill, that their Retreat came to downright Running. Although they did work such a Stratagem that had been seldom or never heard on, which was, when the Foot engaged the Flank, they attempted to drive 2 Drovers of Cattle, 1500 a-piece, into the Right and Left Angles of our Rear; yet all came to one Effect, and served only to cover their Flight to the City, where they had 200 fresh Men, and two Forts, one with six Brass Guns, the other with eight, and the Streets barricaded, and great Guns in every Street, which in all amounted to 32 Brass Guns; but instead of fighting, the Governor commanded the City to be fired, and the chief Fort to be blown up, which was done in such Hast that he blew up forty of his Soldiers in them. We followed into the Town, where, in the Market-place, they made some Resistance and firing some great Guns, kill'd us four Men, and wounded five. — At three of the Clock in the Afternoon we had quiet Possession of the Town, altho' on Fire, with no more Loss on our Side in this Day's Work than five Men kill'd, and ten wounded, and of the Enemy about 400. We attempted to extinguish the Fire, but all to no Purpose, for by 12 at Night all was consum'd that might be call'd the City; but of the Suburbs there was saved two Churches and about 300 Houses. Thus was consumed that famous and ancient City *Panama*, which is the greatest Mart for Silver and Gold in the Universe, for it receives all the Goods into it that come from *Old Spain* in the King's great Fleets, and likewise delivers to the Fleets all the Silver and Gold that come from the Mines of *Peru* and *Potosi*. — Here in this City we staid 28 Days, making daily Incurfions upon the Enemy, for 20 Miles round about, without having so much as one Gun shot at us in Anger, altho' we took near 3000 Prisoners of all Sorts, and kept likewise Barks in the South Sea, cruising, and fetching of Prisoners that had fled to the Islands with their Goods and Families. — Feb. 14th we began our March towards our Ships, with all our Prisoners; and the next Day came to *Viata Gracce*, about

about two in the Afternoon, which is from Panama five English Leagues, where we staid refreshing ourselves till the 24th; the 26th we came to Chagre, where the Plunder was divided among the Soldiers and Seamen, which amounted to about 30,000*l*. The sixth of March we fir'd the Castle, spiked the Guns, and set out on our Voyage for Jamaica. The Reason that there was no more Wealth, was, because they had two Months Notice of us, and had embarked most of their Treasure, in Ships, and sent them to Lima in Peru; two Ships were laden with Silver, Gold and Precious Stones, one of 700 Tons, and another of 300.

P. S. By this, Sir, it appears, that the Taking of Panama is not laborious a Task as it is generally imagin'd to be.

From Common Sense, Aug. 2. N^o 182.

AMONG the numerous Correspondents who have been so kind to favour us with Letters and Hints for the better carrying on this Paper, we have received not a few from Persons complaining of the Expences and Delays of the Law.

Many of them speak with so much Feeling upon this Subject, that I can plainly perceive they have been Sufferers themselves: — One particularly is so frank to own, that he has got the better in so many Law-suits, that he has been obliged to mortgage a very good Estate to pay the Expences; and he may truly say, like Hannibal, a few more such Victories would undo him.

Another tells me very pleasantly, that he hath now the good Fortune to have seen an End of a Chancery Suit, which had been no more than thirteen Years depending; — that the original Sum in Dispute was three thousand Pounds, and that having a Decree in his Favour, and having receiv'd his Money, he is so lucky to be no more than a thousand Pounds out of Pocket; which just answers Hudibras's Description of a Law-Suit.

*He that by Injury is griev'd,
And goes to Law to be reliev'd,
Is slier than a sottish House,
Who when a Thief has robb'd his House,
Applies himself to cunning Men
To help him to his Goods again:
When, all he can expect to gain
Is but to squander more in vain.*

A little German Prince may as well go to war with the Grand Monarch, as a poor Man contend with one who is very rich. — What avails the Clearness of a Man's Right, and the Justice of his

Cause, if he is not able to go through the Expence of the Suit? — A Man that has not Strength to hold out to the End of his Journey, had better sit still, and save his Money and his Constitution: — But these Grievances, like many others, have gained Strength by Time.

Among the Turks, where Justice between Man and Man is done in a concise and summary Way, there are no Advocates or Pleaders allow'd; it cannot enter into their Heads, that when the Plaintiff hath produced the Proofs of his Right, and the Defendant own'd or denied those Proofs, that a Man talking for an Hour either one Way or the other can be of any Use to the Justice of the Cause.

Formerly one or two Counsel was thought sufficient of a Side in this Nation; but now they are encreased to such a Number, that, if it goes a little farther, we may expect to see the whole Bar, in every great Cause, drawn up in Battle array, like two Armies against each other, and I believe the Expence will be very little short of that of an Army,

If the Cause, like a Battle, was to be decided in one Day, it would not be so bad for the poor Clients; but the Mischiefs of it is, the Suit often lasts as long as the contending Parties have Money to go on with it; which, I think, is truly and pleasantly ridicul'd by the Author last quoted.

*For Lawyers, lest the Bear Defendant,
And Plaintiff Dog should make an End'm't,
Do stay and tail with Writs of Error,
Reverse of Judgment and Demurrer,
To let them breath a-while, and then
Cry Whoop, and set them on again:
Until, with subtil cobweb Cheats,
They're catch'd in knotted Law, like Nets,
In which, when once they are embrangld,
The more they stir the more they're tangld:
For while their Purse can dispute,
There's no End of th' immortal Suit.*

The Laws are for the most part good, — the Abuses and Grievances have crept into the Practice. — I cannot better illustrate this Matter than by the following Petition, which was lately sent me by a Correspondent.

*The humble Petition of Common Law to
Common Sense, sheweth,*

THAT your Petitioner is descended from the ancient and venerable Society of the LAWS, a Norman Family, which first came into this Kingdom with William the Conqueror.

That he has been inform'd by several aged Persons of very good Character, that in his Infancy he was committed to

The LIFE of Sir FRANCIS DRAKE,

FRANCIS DRAKE was the Son of a Clergyman in *Devonshire*, who being inclined to the Doctrine of the Protestants, at that Time much opposed by **A** Henry VIII. was obliged to fly from his Place of Residence into *Kent* for Refuge, from the Persecution raised against him, and those of the same Opinion, by the Law of the Six Articles.

How long he lived there, or how he was supported, was not known, nor have we any Account of the first Years of Sir Francis Drake's Life, if any Disposition to Hazards and Adventures which might have been discovered in his Childhood, or of the Education which qualified him for such wonderful Attempts.

We are only informed, that he was put Apprentice by his Father to the Master of a small Vessel that traded to *France* and the *Low Countries*, under whom he probably learned the Rudiments of Navigation, and familiarised himself to the Dangers and Hardships of the Sea.

But how few Opportunities soever he might have in this Part of his Life for the Exercise of his Courage, he gave so many Proofs of his Diligence and Fidelity, that his Master dying unmarried left him his little Vessel in reward of his Service; a Circumstance that deserves to be remembered, not only as it may illustrate the private Character of this brave Man, but as it may hint to all those who may hereafter propose his Conduct for their Imitation, That Virtue is the surest Foundation both of Reputation and Fortune, and that the first Step to Greatness is to be honest.

If it were not improper to dwell longer on an Incident at the first View so inconsiderable, it might be added, That it deserves the Reflection of those, who, when they are engaged in Affairs not adequate to their Abilities, pass them over with a contemptuous Neglect, and while they amuse themselves with chimerical Schemes, and Plans of future Undertakings, suffer every Opportunity of smaller Advantage to slip away as unworthy their Regard. They may learn from the Example of **G** Drake, that Diligence in Employments of less Consequence is the most successful Introduction to greater Enterprizes.

After having followed for some time his Master's Profession, he grew weary of so narrow a Province, and having sold his little Vessel, ventured his Effects in the new Trade to the *West-Indies*, which having not been long discovered, and very little frequented by the *English* till that Time, were conceived so much to abound in Wealth, that no Voyage thither could

fail of being recompensed by great Advantages. Nothing was talked of among the mercantile or adventurous Part of Mankind, but the Beauty and Riches of this New World. Fresh Discoveries were frequently made, new Countries and Nations never heard of before were daily described, and it may easily be concluded that the Relaters did not diminish the Merit of their Attempts, by suppressing or diminishing any Circumstance that might produce Wonder, or excite Curiosity. Nor was their Vanity only engaged in raising Admirers, but their Interest likewise in procuring Adventurers, who were indeed easily gained by the Hopes which naturally arise from new Prospects, though thro' Ignorance of the *American* Seas, and by the Malice of the *Spaniards*, who from the first Discovery of those Countries considered every other Nation that attempted to follow them, as Invaders of their Rights, the best concerted Designs often miscarried.

Among those who suffered most from the *Spanish* Injustice, was Capt. *John Hawkins*, who having been admitted by the Viceroy to traffic in the Bay of *Mexico*, was, contrary to the Stipulation then made between them, and in Violation of the Peace between *Spain* and *England*, attacked without any Declaration of Hostilities, and obliged, after an obstinate Resistance, to retire with the Loss of four Ships, and a great Number of his Men, who were either destroyed or carried into Slavery.

In this Voyage Drake had adventured almost all his Fortune, which he in vain endeavoured to recover, both by his own private Interest, and by obtaining Letters from *Q. Elizabeth*; for the *Spaniards* deaf to all Remonstrances either vindicated the Injustice of the Viceroy, or at least forbore to redress it.

Drake thus oppress'd and impoverish'd, retain'd at least his Courage and his Industry, that ardent Spirit that prompted him to Adventures, and that indefatigable Patience that enabled him to surmount Difficulties. He did not sit down idly to lament Misfortunes which Heaven had put it in his Power to remedy, or to repine at Poverty while the Wealth of his Enemies was to be gained. But having made two Voyages to *America* for the Sake of gaining Intelligence of the State of the *Spanish* Settlements, and acquainted himself with the Seas and Coasts, he determined on a third Expedition of more Importance, by which the *Spaniards* should find how imprudently they always act, who injure and insult a brave Man.

On

On the 24th of May, 1572, *Francis Drake* set sail from *Plimouth* in the *Pascha* of seventy Tons, accompanied by the *Swan* of Twenty five Tons, commanded by his Brother *John Drake*, having in both the Vessels seventy three Men and Boys, with a Year's Provision, and such Artillery and Ammunition as was necessary for his Undertaking, which, however incredible it may appear to such as consider rather his Force than his Fortitude, was no less than to make Reprisals upon the most powerful Nation in the World.

The Wind continuing favourable they entered June 29, between *Guadalupe* and *Dominica*, and on July 6th saw the Highland of *Santa Martha*, then continuing their Course, after having been becalm'd for some time, they arriv'd at Port *Pheasant*, so named by *Drake* in a former Voyage, to the East of *Nombre de Dios*. Here he propos'd to build his Pinnaces, & he had brought in Pieces ready framed from *Plimouth*, and was going ashore with a few Men unarmed, but discovering a Smoke at a Distance, ordered the other Boat to follow him with a greater Force.

Then marching towards the Fire, which was in the Top of a high Tree, he found a Plate of Lead nailed to another Tree, with an Inscription engraved upon it by one *Garret* an *Englishman*, who had left that Place but five Days before, and had taken this Method of informing him that the *Spaniards* had been advertised of his Intention to anchor at that Place, and that it therefore would be prudent to make a very short Stay there.

But *Drake* knowing how convenient this Place was for his Designs, and considering that the Hazard and Waste of Time, which could not be avoided in seeking another Station, was equivalent to any other Danger which was to be apprehended from the *Spaniards*, determined to follow his first Resolution; only, for his greater Security, he ordered a kind of Palisade, or Fortification, to be made, by felling large Trees, and laying the Trunks and Branches one upon another by the Side of the River.

On July 20, having built their Pinnaces, and being joined by one Capt. *Rause*, who happened to touch at the same Place with a Bark of 50 Men, they set sail towards *Nombre de Dios*, and taking two Frigates at the Island of *Pines*, were informed by the Negroes which they found in them, that the Inhabitants of that Place were in Expectation of some Soldiers, which the Governor of *Panama* had promised, to defend them from the *Symerons*, or fugitive Negroes, who having

escaped from the Tyranny of their Masters in great Numbers, had settled themselves under two Kings, or Leaders, on each Side of the Way between *Nombre de Dios* and *Panama*, and not only asserted their natural Right to Liberty and Independence, but endeavoured to revenge the Cruelties they had suffered, and had lately put the Inhabitants of *Nombre de Dios* into the utmost Consternation.

These Negroes the Captain set on Shore on the main Land, so that they might, by joining the *Symerons*, recover their Liberty, or at least might not have it in their Power to give the People of *Nombre de Dios* any speedy Information of his Intention to invade them.

Then selecting fifty three Men from his own Company, and twenty from the Crew of his new Associate Captain *Rause*, he embarked with them in his Pinnaces, and set sail for *Nombre de Dios*.

On July the 28th, at Night, he approached the Town undiscovered, and dropt his Anchors under the Shore, intending, after his Men were refreshed, to begin the Attack; but finding that they were terrifying each other with formidable Accounts of the Strength of the Place, and the Multitude of the Inhabitants, he determined to hinder the Panic from spreading farther, by leading them immediately to Action; and therefore ordering them to their Oars, he landed without any Opposition, there being only one Gunner upon the Bay, tho' it was secured with six Brass Cannons of the largest Size ready mounted. But the Gunner, while they were throwing the Cannons from their Carriages, alarmed the Town, as they soon discovered by the Bell, the Drums, and the Noise of the People.

Drake leaving twelve Men to guard the Pinnaces, marched round the Town with no great Opposition, the Men being more hurt by treading on the Weapons left on the Ground by the flying Enemy, than by the Resistance which they encountered.

At length having taken some of the *Spaniards*, *Drake* commanded them to shew him the Governor's House, where the Mules that bring the Silver from *Panama* were unloaded; there they found the Door open, and entering the Room where the Silver was reposit, found it heaped up in Bars in such Quantities as almost exceed Belief, the Pile being, they conjectur'd, seventy Feet in Length, ten in Breadth, and twelve in Height, each Bar weighing between thirty and forty-five Pounds.

It is easy to imagine that at the Sight of this Treasure, nothing was thought on by the *English*, but by what means they might best convey it to their Boats; and doubtless it was not easy for *Drake*, who, considering their Distance from the Shore, and the Numbers of their Enemies, was afraid of being intercepted in his Retreat, to hinder his Men from encumbering themselves with so much Silver as might have retarded their March, and obstructed the Use of their Weapons; however, by promising to lead them to the King's Treasure-house, where there was Gold and Jewels to a far greater Value, and where the Treasure was not only more portable, but nearer the Coast, he persuaded them to follow him, and rejoin the main Body of his Men then drawn up under the Command of his Brother in the Market-place.

Here he found his little Troop much discouraged by the Imagination, that if they stayed any longer the Enemy would gain Possession of their Pinnaces, and that they should then, without any Means of Safety, be left to stand alone against the whole Power of that Country; *Drake*, not indeed easily terrified, but sufficiently cautious, sent to the Coast to enquire the Truth, and see if the same Terror had taken possession of the Men whom he had left to guard his Boats; but finding no Foundation for these dreadful Apprehensions, he persisted in his first Design, and led the Troop forward to the Treasure-house. In their Way there fell a violent Shower of Rain, which wet some of their Bow-strings, and extinguish'd many of their Matches; a Misfortune which which might soon have been repaired, and which perhaps the Enemy might suffer in common with them, but which however on this Occasion very much embarrass'd them, as the Delay produced by it repressed that Ardour which sometimes is only to be kept up by continued Action, and gave time to the Timorous and Slothful to spread their Insinuations, and propagate their Cowardice. Some, whose Fear was their predominant Passion, were continually magnifying the Numbers and Courage of their Enemies, and represented whole Nations as ready to rush upon them; others, whose Avarice mingled with their Concern for their own Safety, were more solicitous to preserve what they had already gained, than to acquire more; and others, brave in themselves, and resolute, began to doubt of Success in an Undertaking in which they were associated with such cowardly Companions. So that scarcely

any Man appeared to proceed in their Enterprize with that Spirit and Alacrity which could give *Drake* a Prospect of Success.

This he perceived, and with some Emotion told them, that if, after having had the chief Treasure of the World within their Reach, they should go home and languish in Poverty, they could blame nothing but their own Cowardice; that he had performed his Part, and was still desirous to lead them on to Riches and to Honour.

Then finding that either Shame or Conviction made them willing to follow him, he ordered the Treasure-house to be forc'd, and commanding his Brother, and *Oxenham* of *Phymouth*, a Man known afterwards for his bold Adventures in the same Parts, to take charge of the Treasure, he commanded the other Body to follow him to the Market-place, that he might be ready to oppose any scatter'd Troops of the *Spaniards*, and hinder them from uniting into one Body.

But as he step'd forward, his Strength fail'd him on a sudden, and he fell down speechless. Then it was that his Companions perceived a Wound in his Leg, which he had received in the first Encounter, but hitherto concealed, lest his Men, easily discouraged, should make their Concern for his Life a Pretence for returning to their Boats. Such had been his Loss of Blood, as was discovered upon nearer Observation, that it had filled the Prints of his Footsteps, and it appear'd scarce credible that after such Effusion of Blood Life should remain.

The Braveest were now willing to retire, neither the Desire of Honour nor of Riches was thought enough to prevail in any Man over his Regard for his Leader. *Drake*, whom Cordials had now restored to his Speech, was the only Man who could not be prevailed on to leave the Enterprize unfinished. It was to no Purpose that they advised him to submit to go on board to have his Wound dressed, and promised to return with him and compleat their Design; he well knew how impracticable it was to regain the Opportunity when it was once lost, and could easily foresee that a Respite, of but a few Hours, would enable the *Spaniards* to recover from their Consternation, to assemble their Forces, reit their Batteries, and remove their Treasure. What he had undergone so much Danger to obtain was now in his Hands, and the Thoughts of leaving it untouched was too mortifying to be patiently born.

However, as there was little Time for Consultation

Consultation, and the same Danger attended their Stay in that Perplexity and Confusion, as their Return, they bound up his Wound with his Scarf, and partly by Force, partly by Entreaty, carried him to the Boats, in which they all embark'd by Break of Day.

Then taking with them, out of the Harbour, a Ship loaded with Wines, they went to the *Bastimentes*, an Island about a League from the Town, where they stayed two Days to repose the wounded Men, and to regale themselves with the Fruits which grew in great Plenty in the Gardens of that Island.

During their Stay here there came over from the Main Land a *Spanish Gentleman*, sent by the Governor with Instructions to enquire whether the Captain was that *Drake* who had been before on their Coast, whether the Arrows with which many of their Men were wounded were not poison'd, and whether they wanted Provisions or other Necessaries. The Messenger likewise extoll'd their Courage with the highest Encomiums, and expressed his Admiration of their daring Undertaking. *Drake*, tho' he knew the Civilities of an Enemy are always to be suspected, and that the Messenger, amidst all his Professions of Regard, was no other than a Spy, yet knowing that he had nothing to apprehend, treated him with the highest Honours that his Condition admitted of; in answer to his Enquiries, he assured him that he was the same *Drake* with whose Character they were before acquainted, that he was a rigid Observer of the Laws of War, and never permitted his Arrows to be poison'd; he then dismissed him with considerable Presents, and told him that, tho' he had unfortunately fail'd in this Attempt, he would never desist from his Design, till he had shared with *Spain* the Treasures of *America*.

They then resolved to return to the Isle of *Pines*, where they had left their Ships, and consult about the Measures they were now to take, and having arrived, *August 1*, at their former Station, they dismissed Captain *Rouse*, who judging it unsafe to stay any longer on the Coast, desired to be no longer engaged in their Designs.

But *Drake*, not to be discouraged from his Purpose by a single Disappointment, after having enquir'd of a Negro, whom he took aboard at *Nombre de Dios*, the most wealthy Settlements, and weakest Parts of the Coast, resolved to attack *Carthagena*; and setting sail without Loss

of Time, came to anchor, *August 13*, between *Charefha* and *St. Barnard's*, two Islands at a little Distance from the Harbour of *Carthagena*; then passing with his Boats round the Island he entered the Harbour, and in the Mouth of it found a Frigate with only an old Man in it, who voluntarily inform'd them, that about an Hour before a Pinnace had passed by with Sails and Oars, and all the Appearance of Expedition and Importance, that as she passed the Crew on board her bid them take care of themselves, and that as soon as she touched the Shore, they hear'd the Noise of Cannon fired as a Warning, and saw the Shipping in the Port drawn up under the Guns of the Castle.

The Captain, who had himself heard the Discharge of the Artillery, was soon convinced that he was discover'd, and that therefore nothing could be attempted with any Probability of Success. He therefore contented himself with taking a Ship of *Seville*, of two hundred and forty Tons, which the Relater of this Voyage mentions as a very large Ship, and two small Frigates, in which he found Letters of Advice from *Nombre de Dios*, intended to alarm that Part of the Coast.

Drake now finding his Pinnaces of great Use, and not having a sufficient Number of Sailors for all his Vessels, was desirous of destroying one of his Ships, that his Pinnaces might be better mann'd; This, necessary as it was, could not easily be done without disgusting his Company, who having made several prosperous Voyages in that Vessel, would be unwilling to have it destroyed. *Drake* well knew that nothing but the Love of their Leaders could animate his Followers to encounter such Hardships as he was about to expose them to, and therefore rather chose to bring his Designs to pass by Artifice than Authority. He sent for the Carpenter of the *Swan*, took him into his Cabin, and having first engaged him to Secrecy, ordered him in the middle of the Night to go down into the Well of the Ship, and bore three Holes through the Bottom, laying something against them that might hinder the Bubbling of the Water from being heard. To this, the Carpenter, after some Exposition, consented, and the next Night performed his Promise.

In the Morning, *Aug. 15*, *Drake* going out with his Pinnace a fishing rowed up to the *Swan*, and having invited his Brother to partake of his Diversion, enquired, with a negligent Air, why their Bark was

so deep in the Water; upon which, the Steward going down returned immediately with an Account that the Ship was leaky, and in Danger of sinking in a little Time. They had Recourse immediately to the Pump, but having laboured till three in the Afternoon, and gained very little upon the Water, they willingly, according to *Drake's* Advice, set the Vessel on Fire, and went on Board the Pinnaces.

Finding it now necessary to lie concealed for some Time, till the *Spaniards* should forget their Danger, and remit their Vigilance, they set sail for the Sound of *Darien*, and without approaching the Coast, that their Course might not be observed, they arrived there in six Days.

This being a convenient Place for their Reception, both on Account of Privacy, as it was out of the Road of all Trade, and as it was well supplied with Wood, Water, wild Fowl, Hogs, Deer, and all Kinds of Provisions, he stayed here 15 Days to clean his Vessels, and refresh his Men, who worked interchangeably, on one Day the one half, and on the next the other.

On the fifth Day of September, *Drake* left his Brother with the Ship at *Darien*, and set out with two Pinnaces towards the *Rio Grande*, which it reached in three Days, and on the ninth were discovered by a *Spaniard* from the Bank, who believing them to be his Countrymen, made a Signal to them to come on Shore, with which they very readily complied; but he soon finding his Mistake abandoned his Plantation, where they found great Plenty of Provisions, with which having laden their Vessels, they departed. So great was the Quantity of Provisions which they amassed here and in other Places, that in different Parts of the Coast they built four Magazines or Storehouses, which they filled with Necessaries for the Prosecution of their Voyage. These they placed at such a Distance from each other, that the Enemy, if he should surprise one, might yet not discover the rest.

In the mean time, his Brother, Captain *John Drake*, went, according to the Instructions that had been left him, in search of the *Symerons* or fugitive Negroes, from whose Assistance alone they had now any Prospect of a successful Voyage, and touching upon the main Land, by means of the Negro whom they had taken from *Nombre de Dios*, engaged two of them to come on Board his Pinnace, leaving two of their own Men as Hostages for their returning. These Men, having assured *Drake* of the Affection of their

Nation, appointed an Interview between him and their Leaders. So leaving Port *Plenty*, in the Isle of *Pines*, so named by the *English* from the great Stores of Provisions which they had amassed at that Place, they came, by the Direction of the *Symerons*, into a secret Bay among beautiful Islands covered with Trees, which concealed their Ship from Observation, and where the Channel was so narrow and rocky, that it was impossible to enter it by Night, so that there was no Danger of a sudden Attack.

Here they met and entered into Engagements, which common Enemies and common Dangers preserved from Violation. But the first Conversation informed the *English* that their Expectations were not immediately to be gratified, for upon their Enquiries after the most probable Means of gaining Gold and Silver, the *Symerons* told them, that had they known sooner the chief End of their Expedition, they could easily have gratified them, but that during the rainy Season, which was now begun, and which continues six Months, they could not recover the Treasure, which they had taken from the *Spaniards*, out of the Rivers in which they had concealed it.

Drake, therefore, proposing to wait in this Place till the Rains were past, built, with the Assistance of the *Symerons*, a Fort of Earth and Timber, and leaving Part of his Company with the *Symerons*, set out with three Pinnaces towards *Carthagena*, being of a Spirit too active to lie still patiently, even in a State of Plenty and Security, and with the most probable Expectations of immense Riches.

On the 16th of October, he anchor'd within Sight of *Carthagena* without landing, and on the 17th, going out to Sea took a *Spanish* Bark, with which they enter'd the Harbour, where they were accosted by a *Spanish Gentleman*, whom they had some time before taken, and set at Liberty, who coming to them in a Boat, as he pretended, without the Knowledge of the Governor, made them great Promises of Refreshment and Professions of Esteem; but *Drake* having waited till the next Morning without receiving the Provisions he had been prevail'd upon to expect, found that all this pretended Kindness was no more than a Stratagem to amuse him, while the Governor was raising Forces for his Destruction.

Octob. 20, they took two Frigates coming out of *Carthagena* without Lading. Why the *Spaniards*, knowing *Drake* to lie at the Mouth of the Harbour, sent out their Vessels on purpose to be taken, does not

not appear. Perhaps they thought that, in order to keep Possession of his Prizes, he would divide his Company, and by that Division be more easily destroyed.

In a few Hours afterwards, they sent out two Frigates well mann'd, which *Drake* soon forced to retire, and having sunk one of his Prizes, and burnt the other in their Sight, leaped afterwards ashore, single, in Defiance of their Troops, which hover'd at a Distance in the Woods and on the Hills, without ever venturing to approach within Reach of the Shot from the Pinnaces.

To leap upon an Enemy's Coast in Sight of a superiour Force, only to show how little they were feared, was an Act that would in these Times meet with little Applause, nor can the General be seriously commended, or rationally vindicated, who exposes his Person to Destruction, and, by consequence, his Expedition to Misfortune, only for the Pleasure of an idle Insult, or insignificant Bravado. All that can be urged in his Defence, is, that, perhaps it might contribute to heighten the Esteem of his Followers, as few Men, especially of that Class, are philosophical enough to state the exact Limits of Prudence and Bravery, or not to be dazzled with an Intrepidity how improperly soever exerted. It may be added, that perhaps the *Spaniards*, whose Notions of Courage are sufficiently romantic, might look upon him as a more formidable Enemy, and yield more easily to a Hero of whose Fortitude they had so high an Idea.

However, finding the whole Country advertised of his Attempts, and in Arms to oppose him, he thought it not proper to stay longer where there was no Probability of Success, and where he might in time be overpowered by Multitudes, and therefore determined to go forwards to *Rio de Heba*.

This Resolution, when it was known by his Followers, threw them into Astonishment, and the Company of one of his Pinnaces remonstrated to him, that thus they placed the highest Confidence in his Conduct, they could not think of undertaking such a Voyage without Provisions, having only a Gammon of Bacon, and a small Quantity of Bread for seventeen Men: *Drake* answered them, that there was on Board his Vessel even a greater Scarcity; but yet, if they would adventure to share his Fortune, he did not doubt of extricating them from all their Difficulties.

Such was the Heroic Spirit of *Drake*, that he never suffered himself to be diverted from his Designs by any Difficul-

ties, nor ever thought of relieving his Enemies, but at the Expence of his Enemies.

Resolution and Success reciprocally produce each other. He had not failed more than three Leagues, before they discover'd a large Ship, which they attack'd with all the Intrepidity that Necessity inspires, and happily found it laden with excellent Provisions.

But finding his Crew growing faint and sickly with their Manner of Living in the Pinnaces, which was less commodious than on Board the Ships, he determined to go back to the *Symerons*, with whom he left his Brother and Part of his Force, and attempt by their Conduct to make his Way over, and invade the *Spaniards* in the Inland Parts, where they would probably never dream of an Enemy.

When they arrived at Port *Diego*, so named from the Negro who had procured them their Intercourse with the *Symerons*, they found Capt. *John Drake*, and one of his Company dead, being killed, in attempting, almost unarmed, to board a Frigate well provided with all Things necessary for its Defence. The Captain was unwilling to attack it, and represented to them the Madness of their Proposal, but being overborn by their Clamours and Importunities, to avoid the Imputation of Cowardice, complied to his Destruction. So dangerous is it for the chief Commander to be absent!

Nor was this their only Misfortune, for, in a very short Time, many of them were attacked by the *Calenture*, a malignant Fever, very frequent in the hot Climates, which carried away, among several others, *Joseph Drake*, another Brother of the Commander.

While *Drake* was employed in taking Care of the sick Men, the *Symerons*, who ranged the Country for Intelligence, brought him an Account, that the *Spanish* Fleet was arrived at *Nombre de Dios*, the Truth of which was confirmed by a Pin-nace, which he sent out to make Observations.

This, therefore, was the Time for their Journey, when the Treasures of the *American* Mines were to be transported from *Panama*, over Land, to *Nombre de Dios*. He therefore, by the Direction of the *Symerons*, furnished himself with all Things necessary, and on Feb 3, set out from Port *Diego*.

Having lost already 28 of his Company, and being under a Necessity of leaving some to guard his Ship, he took with him only 18 *English*, and 30 *Symerons*, who, not only served as Guides to show the Way,

but as Purveyors to procure Provisions.

They carry'd not only Arrows for War, but for Hunting and Fowling; the Heads of which are proportioned in Size to the Game which they are pursuing; **A** for Oxen, Stags, or wild Boars, they have Arrows, or Javelins, with Heads weighing a Pound and half, which they discharge near Hand, and which scarcely ever fail of being mortal. The second Sort are about half as heavy as the other, and are generally shot from their Bows; **B** these are intended for smaller Beasts. With the third Sort, of which the Heads are an Ounce in Weight, they kill Birds. As this Nation is in a State, that does not set them above continual Cares for the immediate Necessaries of Life, he that can temper Iron best, is among them most esteemed, and, perhaps, it would be happy for every Nation, if Honours and Applauses were as justly distributed, and he were most distinguished whose Abilities were most useful to Society. How many chimerical Titles to Precedence, how many false Pretences to Respect, would this Rule bring to the Ground!

Every Day, by Sun-rising, they began to march, and having travelled till ten, rested near some River till twelve, then travelling again till four, they repos'd all Night in Houses, which the *Symerons* had either left standing in their former Marches, or very readily erected for them, by setting up three or four Posts in the Ground, and laying Poles from one to another in Form of a Roof, which they thatched with Palmetto Boughs and Plantane Leaves. In the Valleys, where they were shelter'd from the Winds, they left three or four Foot below open; but on the Hills, **F** where they were more exposed to the chill Blasts of the Night, they thatched them close to the Ground, leaving only a Door for Entrance, and a Vent in the middle of the Room, for the Smoke of three Fires, which they made in every House.

In their March they met not only with Plenty of Fruits upon the Banks of the Rivers, but with wild Swine in great Abundance, of which the *Symerons*, without Difficulty, killed, for the most Part, as much as was wanted. One Day, however, they found an Otter, and were about to dress it; at which *Drake* expressing his Wonder, was asked by *Pedro*, the chief *Symeron*, *Are you a Man of War, and in Want, and yet doubt whether this be Meat that hath Blood in it?* For which *Drake* in private rebuked him, says the Relator, whether justly or not, it is not very important to determine. There seems to be in *Drake's* Scripture somewhat

of Superstition, perhaps not easily to be justified; and the Negroe's Answer was, at least, martial, and will I believe be generally acknowledged to be rational.

On the third Day of their March, *Feb. 6*, they came to a Town of the *Symerons*, situated on the Side of a Hill, and encompassed with a Ditch and a Mud Wall, to secure it from any sudden Surprise; here they lived with great Neatness and Plenty, and some Observation of Religion, paying great Reverence to the Crois; a Practice, which *Drake* prevailed upon them to change for the Use of the Lord's Prayer. Here they importuned *Drake* to stay for a few Days, promising to double his Strength; but he either thinking greater Numbers unnecessary, or fearing that if any Difference should arise, he should be overborn by the Number of the *Symerons*, or that they would demand to share the Plunder, that should be taken, in common, or for some other Reason, that might easily occur, refused any Addition to his Troop, endeavouring to express his Refusal in such Terms as might heighten their Opinion of his Bravery.

He then proceeded on his Journey through cool Shades, and lofty Woods, which sheltered them so effectually from the Sun, that their March was less toilsome than if they had travel'd in *England* during the Heat of the Summer. Four of the *Symerons*, that were acquainted with the Way, went about a Mile before the Troop, and scatter'd Branches to direct them; then followed twelve *Symerons*, after whom came the *English*, with the two Leaders, and the other *Symerons* closed the Rear.

On *Feb. 11*. they arrived at the Top of a very high Hill, on the Summit of which grew a Tree of wonderful Greatness, in which they had cut Steps for the more easy Ascent to the Top, where there was a Kind of Tower, to which they invited *Drake*, and from thence shew'd him not only the North Sea, from whence they came, but the great *South Sea*, on which no *English* Vessel had ever sailed. This Prospect exciting his natural Curiosity and Ardour for Adventures and Discoveries, he lifted up his Hands to God, and implor'd his Blessing upon the Resolution, which he then formed, of sailing in an *English* Ship on that Sea.

Then continuing their March, they came, after two Days, into an open, level Country, where their Passage was somewhat incommoded with the Grass, which is of a peculiar Kind, consisting of a Stack

Stalk like that of Wheat, and a Blade, on which the Oxen and other Cattle feed, till it grows too high for them to reach; then the Inhabitants set it on fire, and in three Days it springs up again; this they are obliged to do thrice a Year, so great is the Fertility of the Soil.

At length, being within view of *Panama*, they left all frequented Roads, for fear of being discover'd, and posted themselves in a Grove near the Way between *Panama* and *Nombre de Dios*; then they sent a *Symeron*, in the Habit of a Negro of *Panama*, to enquire on what Night the *Recoes*, or Drivers of Mules, on which the Treasure is carried, were to set forth. The Messenger was so well qualified for his Undertaking, and so industrious in the Prosecution of it, that he soon returned with an Account that the Treasurer of *Lima*, intending to return to *Europe*, would pass that Night, with eight Mules laden with Gold, and one with Jewels.

Having received this Information, they immediately marched towards *Venta Cruz*, the first Town on the Way to *Nombre de Dios*, sending, for Security, two *Symerons* before, who, as they went, perceived, by the Scent of a Match, that some *Spaniard* was before them, and going silently forwards surpris'd a Soldier asleep upon the Ground. They immediately bound him, and brought him to *Drake*, who, upon Enquiry, found that their Spy had not deceived them in his Intelligence. The Soldier having inform'd himself of the Captain's Name, conceived such a Confidence in his well-known Clemency, that after having made an ample Discovery of the Treasure that was now at hand, he petitioned not only that he would command the *Symerons* to spare his Life, but that when the Treasure should fall into his Hands, he would allow him as much as might maintain him and his Mistress, since they were about to gain more than their whole Company could carry away.

Drake then ordered his Men to lie down in the long Grass, about fifty Paces from the Road, Half on one Side, with himself, and Half on the other, with *Oxenham* and the Captain of the *Symerons*, so much behind, that one Company might seize the foremost *Recoe*, and the other the hindmost, for the Mules of these *Recoes*, or Drivers, being tied together, travel on a Line, and are all guided by leading the first.

N. B. In the Next we shall conclude the Account of this Expedition, and enter upon the Account of *Drake's* celebrated Voyage round the Globe.

To the Gentleman who subscribes W. F. P. of C. in Com. W. in the Magazine for June, p. 297.

S I R,

According to your Direction, I have consider'd *Mat. xxviii. 19*, and *John iii. 5*. In the First, the Subjects of Baptism appear to be such who are first taught, or discipled, which Infants are incapable of, and in the Last there is no Mention of Baptism; consequently, here is no such Thing as God's own Institution for baptizing Infants; neither can I find it in *Mr. Wall's History of Infants Baptism*, and his Defence of it. I have also searched Antiquity, and find no Proof of baptizing Infants for near 300 Years after Christ, nor enjoyed as necessary till about 400 Years after Christ. *Magdeburg. Hist. Cent. v. p. 835. Danvers on Baptism, p. 105. 106, 107, 108, 109.*

I am more doubtful that this Practice wants divine Authority to support it, which to me appears absolutely necessary to justify so solemn a Performance in the Name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Sir, if God's own Institution for baptizing Infants can be produc'd, I hope you, or some other Gentleman, will favour the present Generation with this kind Service, and particularly

Your Humble Servant, BEREAN.

Mr. URBAN,

BE pleased to insert the following *Queries, &c.* when you have a blank Corner, for the Benefit of your unlearned Readers, who may expect to see them answer'd in your *Mag.* or Books referred to where it is already done.

Quer. I. Whether the Benefit which the World receives from Government, be sufficient to make amends for the Calamities which it suffers, from the Follies, Mistakes, and Misd-administration of those that manage it?

Quer. II. How a Sinner may know when he hath sufficiently repented of any Sin?

Quer. III. If no *Pre-Adamites*, why some Mortals are naturally White, and some Black?

N. B. The first Remark of *Philomeros*, p. 342, concerning *Milton* imitating *Homer*, is judg'd by two Correspondents a very trifling one, as it is founded only on the Words, *Nine Days, and, as such Parallel Passages are to be found in the two Authors without Number.* Him answered thus,

Sing heavenly Muse, &c.

the Guardianship of a reverend and wise Person, known by the Name of *Resta Ratio*; but this said Guardian happen'd to die when your Petitioner was so very young, that he freely owns he does not so much as remember him.

That some Time after the Decease of his said Guardian, your Petitioner had the Misfortune to fall into the Hands of one Serjeant *Chicane*, an old Practitioner in the Profession, who, with a very bad Character, got a great Estate, and rose to the highest Preferment in the Law.

That the said Serjeant *Chicane* hath taken all the Methods he possibly could to embarrass and perplex his Affairs, and by various Tricks, hath almost ruin'd your Petitioner's Credit and Reputation in the World.

That he hath, for many Years, employ'd an infinite Number of Serjeants, Barristers, Attorneys, Bumbailiffs, Solicitors and Hangmen, in your Petitioner's Affairs; by which, honest People are so intimidated, they are afraid to keep him company.

That he hath not only wheedled and cajoled your Petitioner, but even sometimes tortured him, in order to oblige him to appear as an Evidence in several Causes in *Westminster-hall*, on the Side where the said Serjeant *Chicane* was retain'd as Counsel.

That by the Arts and Contrivances of the said Serjeant *Chicane*, your Petitioner hath sometimes made so scandalous a Figure, that many well-meaning People have quite renounced him, chusing to lose their Right rather than have any thing to do with him.

That your Petitioner hath heard, by the Report of many Travellers, that there are two Relations of his still living, tho' one in *Denmark*, the other in *Savoy* or *Piedmont*, who are call'd in those Countries by the Name of *Equity*, and are Branches of the same Family. — He therefore desires to know the Opinion, and have the Advice of *Common Sense*, whether he had not better retire to one of those Countries for Protection?

That if you should not approve of your Petitioner's Design of leaving his own Country, his most earnest Request is, that *Common Honesty* (whom he hears to be at present in your Service) may be appointed his Guardian, in the place of Serjeant *Chicane*, who, having thrust himself into this Employment without your Petitioner's Consent, ought, he thinks, to be removed from all Power, Trust, and Authority over him.

And your Petitioner shall ever pray.

From the Craftsman, August 9, No. 736.

Ου πολέμειμεν τοῖς ἐχθροῖς

That is to say, *We fight not with our Enemies*, as speaketh one of the *Fathers*, commonly so called.

To the Man called the CRAFTSMAN.

Friend Caleb,

FORasmuch as I have been a constant Reader of thy Lucubrations, and have hitherto admitted one of thy Papers into mine House weekly, under a Petition, that thou didst endeavour to reform our Doings, and make strait the crooked Ways of the Men called *Politicians*; so I found it upon my Spirit to withstand Thee to thy Face, for that I now understand Thou art walking in the Counsel of the Ungodly, and standest in the Way of Sinners.

It grieveth Me to observe, that Thou, with the rest of thy *Craftsmen*, hast been envious of the Peace of thy Brethren, and dost accompany with the People, that delight in War. — Verily, Caleb, Thou art carnal minded, and lovest the Things that belong unto the natural Man. Thy Communing is not for Peace; Thou devisest deceitful Matters against them that are quiet in the Land. — As to our Rulers, it is not so with Them, who day and night cease not to pray for the Peace of Jerusalem. They do now at least perceive, We have held forth the Truth, saying that *Revenge* and *War* are not of the Fruits of the Spirit; and the Light, which hath of late sprung up in their Hearts, hath so inclined Them to our Ways, that tho', through the Instigation of the wicked one, our late most godly Attempt to abolish the *Tithe Offering* did not attain unto its Completion, We now conceive great Hopes, that We shall not only at length be delivered from that Abomination, but likewise that all They who are set over us will, in the appointed Time, become not only almost but altogether such as We; for they have already received our wholesome Doctrine of Peace, and, in respect to Wars and Fightings, are become Quakers in Deed and in Truth.

Knowest thou not that the Weapons of our Warfare are not carnal? But the Weapons of thy Warfare are very carnal, as Thou mayst learn, by calling to thy Remembrance, that they are *Musquets* and *Cannons*, of which, Caleb, there is verily no mention made in the Armour describ'd by Paul. — This our Rulers know. — Go to the City of our great King; mark well the Tower thereof. Are not all carnal Weapons laid up there, secure from Thee and thy Craft? Do not the Forms and Figures, in which they are so ingeniously diversifi-

hed, declare unto Thee the *peaceful Inclinations of our Sion*?

James testified unto Us, that *Wars and Strife come from the Lusts, which war in the Members of Carnal Men*.—Therefore, *Caleb, by thy Fruits We know thee*. It is *Lust*, the filthy *Lust of Power*, as Thou hast been often admonished, which warreth in thy wicked Members, and maketh thee thus to *ingender Strife*.

Peradventure, Thou wilt tell Me, that Defence is a *natural Right*. Alas, thus dreameth the *natural Man*! Verily, *Caleb, Thou hast no Rights at all*. Didst Thou not deliver them into the Keeping of the Men of *Stephen's Chapel*, who bow the Knee to *Haman*? Behold, They have given them to the *Man whom the King delighteth to honour*; and if Thou requir'st to know what he hath done with them, *Friend Pistol* will Thee, He hath *kick'd 'em o'er the Moon*.

If thou sayest that we are only prohibited *private Revenge*; but not forbidden to *defend our Country*, when the *Magistrate commandeth*; Lo! This is the Cant of *Priests*, and the Glos of *Patriots*. Verily I say unto Thee, if thy Magistrate be a *Christian*, He will obey that Command, *Love thine Enemies*; and how then can He command Thee to *kill Them*, which, I wot, is not *loving Them*. But what availeth this Plea unto Thee, peradventure it were true? Did thy *Magistrates* command Thee voluntarily to go to War? I trow not. No, *Caleb*, it is Thou, that of malicious Wickedness hast stirred up the People, to demand Leave by War to *defend their Country*, which Thou knowest, yea all the World knows, was a Thought, which never harboured in the peaceful Breasts of our *most christian Magistrates*. It therefore ill becometh Thee, to make Them a Party in thy blood-thirsty Intentions; for if thou hadst abstained from War, until thy *Magistrates* had of their own Free-will commanded Thee, verily I do believe, Thou hadst staid even until the *Day of Doom*.—It is true, *Friend Vernon*, by the Infatigation of Thee and thy bloody-minded Fraternity, was sent into the *Western India*, where He hath been plundering, and making Havock of *Towns and Castles*, which Thou vainly callest *retrieving the Honour of the British Flag*.—But art thou a *Master in Israel*, and knowest not that it causeth great Sorrow of Heart that this *destroying Angel* is abroad? Is it not notorious, that thy *Betters* disapprove of his *Piracies*, and had much rather He had *lost his Ears*, than taken *Porto Bello*? Are they not famous all over the World, for their *Patience and Long-Suffer-*

ing? Have We not had *Trials of cruel Mockings and Scourgings, of Bonds and Imprisonment*? And have not our *christian Rulers* bore it all without any *Retaliation or Satisfaction*, which is certainly more evangelical to *give*, than to *receive*? They have shewed their *Magnanimity* by their *Patience*; and seem to be of opinion, that the *British Lion* will be the *more respected*, the nearer it approacheth to the *Lamb*. Have not even our *warlike Preparations* been *peaceful*?—Have we not fitted out whole Fleets at an immense Expence, with a *seeming Design*—to do * * * * *?—Have We not sent one Squadron after the *Galleons*, with *full Powers* to let them * * * * *? And dispatched another after the *Affogues*, with *as full a Commission*—not to * * * * *? * * * * *? Thus do We demonstrate our Charity for Those, who *hate Us, despitefully use Us, and persecute Us*; Those, who call Themselves the Sons of *Peter*, though They follow his Steps in Nothing, except it be in *cutting off an Ear*.

But let not the mention of this Indignity excite in thy cruel Breast the Thought of *Revenge*.—It was said, indeed, by Those of old Time, *an Eye for an Eye, and a Tooth for a Tooth*; and Thou, like unto Them, art continually crying out, *an Ear for an Ear*; which verily, *Caleb*, doth bespeak Thee to be an *unregenerate Man*.—Is it not said, *whosoever shall compel Thee to go a Mile, go with him twain*? Why then contendest Thou with the Men of *Spain*, to fix the *exact Number of Leagues*, which They may compel Thee to go? I make no Doubt but that our *Benjamin* is a better Christian, and hath assured Them, that if They shall compel Us to go with Them *one League*, we will go with Them *twain*; and that if They shall be so gracious as to cut off but *one of our Ears*, verily, like good Christians, We will turn unto Them the *other also*.—Alas, for this christian Procedure, how hast Thou threatened poor *Benjamin*! Thou didst talk of *Bloody Revenge*, which is an unchristian Saying, and savoureth much of the *heathen Man*. If I had occupied the Place of the said *Benjamin*, before I had signed the *Covenant of Peace*, I would have begged the Favour of Them to *cut off both my Ears*, were it only to disappoint Thee of thy Threatening, which Thou didst breathe forth, to *fix a Knot under one of Them*.

Our Rulers were industrious to cultivate Peace with the Man, that sitteth on the Throne of *Spain*. He gave us his *Covenant of Peace*, and we did accept thereof. —What mean then these *Rumours of Wars*; and why are the People risen up as an *Enemy*?

my? What mean the *neighing of the Horses* I hear in mine Ears? And why are They gone forth to encamp upon the Plains, to the great Terror of—*Pigs and Poultry*?—Thou Hypocrite! Thou hast broken the *Covenant*, and when thy Words were *smoother than Butter, War was in thine Heart*.—But Oh! Consider what Destruction thou art bringing upon thy Country, yea, upon thine own Self.—When Thou shalt see the *Abomination of Desolation drawing nigh*, peradventure Thou wilt repent.—Friend Caleb, despise not Prophecy.—When the Men of Spain, those Sons of the great *Worse*, shall pass over the many *Waters*, Woe unto Thee Caleb, in those Days! For behold! Those *carneal Men* will neither spare thy beloved Daughter *Tabitha*, nor *Susannah the Wife of thy Bosom*.

Peradventure, Thou wilt say, that *We are mighty and strong Men for the War*. But They, who are wiser than Thou, have thought fit to acquaint the World, that Thou art a *Liar*, and the *Truth is not in Thee*. Knowest Thou not the Man famous for the *Cleanliness of his Hands*? Dost Thou understand our Situation better than He, who hath pulled up his *Breeches* in all the Courts of Europe? Verily, that *Adversary of Thine* hath written a *Book*, wherein He holdeth forth unto Us, that our *Maab is spoiled*; that He hath Himself, to his own Knowledge, negotiated Us out of all our *Allies*, inasmuch that we have none left, *no not one*. Did not also the *Levite of Peace* declare unto Us the same Thing, in another little Book of the like wonderful Kind? For which *peaceful Performance*, We should never have denied Him our *Tithe Offering*, even to *Mint and Cummin*.—But He is gone to his own Place.

I know Thou sayest in thine Heart, that there shall be yet *no Peace unto the Wicked*; and, in the Bitterness of thy Soul, lovest to liken our *Covenant of Peace* unto those *Visions of Peace*, mentioned by *Ezekiel the Prophet*, which are there compared unto a *Wall daubed with untempered Mortar*, which was therefore to *fall*, and crush the *Builders* thereof.—But, Friend Caleb, understand that tho' there might perchance be a small Flaw in the *Wall*, which was lately built, yet none are more dextrous at *stopping Holes*, than They who sit in the *King's Gate*; and, to make Amends for the *untempered Mortar*, lo! our *Daubers* are now tempering *new Mortar*, and it shall come to pass that They shall *daub the Wall* with that *impervious Cement*, that *Catholicism* for all *Breeches*, the most celebrated *Plaster of Paris*.—In spite of Thee and thy Craft, our Rulers seek *Peace* and

ensue it, and their *Sole View*, in which They exercise Themselves Day and Night, is to have *Peace within the WALLS, and Peacefulness within the PALACE*.—In spite of Thee, We shall have another *Covenant of Peace*.—Our Ships shall go again to *Ophir* for Gold, and no more be broken at *Ezion Geber*.—Our *Solomon* shall have *Peace on all Sides round about*.—He is a *Man of Rest*, his *Name* shall be *peaceable*, and manure all thy crafty *Machinations of War*, We shall have *Abundance of Peace*, so long as the *Moon endureth*.

Thine (if thou turnest to the Ways of Peace).

AMINADAB.

Monday, Aug. 16.

A Summary of the Objections and Answers, in a late Dispute upon the Place-Bill.

Objection. ARE Gentlemen less capable the People, because they are intrusted, by some Place or Preferment, with the more immediate Service of the King?

Answer.] This Question is best answered by asking another; Have there been Instances at any Time, or rather are there not some of a very modern Date, strong enough to induce a Belief that Places depend on Votes?

Object.] We shall condemn ourselves by passing such a Bill into an Act.

Ans.] We are either guilty, or not; if guilty, it is a false Modesty that makes us conceal our Crimes in order to sin on; if we are not guilty, there is no better Way of proving, and perhaps no other Way of securing our Integrity, than by removing what is but too just a Reason for suspecting it.

Object.] There are not so many Place-men as the World imagines.

Ans.] I speak by my own Knowledge, there are two hundred.

Object.] The Bill takes it Original from seditious Instructions.

Ans.] Tho' the People have no Right at all to use those Compulsories of require and insist, yet they have an undoubted one to instruct their Representatives.

Object.] To desire the Abolition rather than the Continuation of Parliament, if Place-men sit in it, must be imputed to an incautious Zeal.

Ans.] Any Government is preferable to that which destroys the Community under the venerable Appearance of Law, and according to Act of Parliament.

Object.] This Place-Bill is of dangerous Consequence, because it separates the Interests of the King and People.

Ans.]

Ans.] This is an Erratum, and for King we must read Minister. The true Interests of the King and People are inseparable: Whoever is a Friend to either, is so consequentially to both.

Object.] What is the Reason that this Bill is so much insisted on now? Is any Thing apprehended from his Majesty, that makes it necessary, and as such urged with so much Vehemence?

Ans.] Every Body is not satisfied that no Mischief has been done; supposing none has, a great deal may: But this is not a proper Question, since no Man dares answer it. 'Tis something like the Champion's throwing down the Gauntlet in Westminster-hall, which no Man dares take up. If the Question be stated fairly, not whether the King or Parliament have done wrong, who in Truth cannot, but whether the Minister has, I say Yes.

Object.] This is a Scheme of the Gentlemen in the Opposition, to supplant the present Minister.

Ans.] This is an Objection made use of by Gentlemen in the Administration, and by constant Use grown thread bare; but never so misapplied as in the present Case. What an inverted Piece of Policy is it to destroy a great Part of that Power, which they hope one Time or other to be possessed of!

If an unhappy Situation of Affairs should at any Time forebode the inevitable approaching Ruin of one Man, or three Kingdoms, common Sense will point out the Alternative we ought to ch. of.

Common Sense, Aug. 23. No. 185.

Of the Gazetteer's drawing a Parallel between CECIL and a modern Prime Minister.

OUR Mercenaries were never more out in their Lives, than when they took it into their Heads to draw Parallels betwixt some of the illustrious Dead, and their most renowned Pay-masters. — What a Devil have they to do with the Character of the great Cecil! Don't fancy that all the World will be silent, while they are profaning the Ashes of a Man whose Name does Honour to his Country, by a vile Comparison? No! Indignation will rise in every honest Breast when Virtue is so affronted, and as much as they who commit this Affront are despised, that Indignation will force Men to speak in order to rescue an honourable Name out of such dirty Hands.

It would be extremely for the Interest of the only Man upon Earth that would employ these Sons of Dulness, that all the

illustrious Names of Antiquity had been buried in Oblivion.

It is by Comparison we know the true Worth of Things; — an indifferent Face placed near a worse may appear tolerably handsome; but an ugly Woman must not come near a great Beauty, nor a Friend of theirs near a Cecil. — Sooner shall you find a Complexion to make a Black-a-more look fair, than find a Foil for the Man whom you are hired to flatter.

They tell us, that Cecil had some Enemies who, envying the Favour he was in with his Mistress Queen Elizabeth, endeavoured by several Mistrrepresentations to destroy him in her good Opinion, to effect which they made use of a simple Sort of a Lord; — that this simple Lord very often insinuated Things into the Queen's Ear to the Prejudice of Cecil. [See Vol. XI. p. 589.]

Suppose all this to be true, how does it answer the Purpose of a Gazetteer? For it proves, that the Queen listen'd to these Things, gave Attention to them, examin'd them, and when at last she found them to be groundless she censur'd the Accusers: In all which she acted the Part of a prudent and wise Queen. By listening, and examining what could be said against him, she shew'd that if any Man would speak Truth her Ears were open to receive it; for I take it for granted, that when once a Prince is so intimated as to resolve to hear no Complaints against his Ministers, that either He or the People, or both, are near their Ruin. It shews next, that Cecil did not plant a Pack of his own Fools about the Person of his Queen, to serve him in the double capacity of Spies and Guards upon her Person; — a Spies to watch her Words, nay, her very Looks; as Guards to hinder every Man from coming near her, who had no other Resolution enough to tell her Truth.

Allowing the Fact to be true (which is more than the mere Authority in History for supposing) that Cecil had Enemies who endeavoured to supplant him with the Queen, what was it more than a Contention betwixt a few for Superiority of Place, in which the People stood neuter; a little Court Intrigue that went no farther than the Walls of the Palace? — Can any Similitude be drawn betwixt this, and the Case of a Man to whom perhaps his Brother Place-men may be as subservient as so many Spaniels; one who is not simply envied by a few, but hated by all Men, and who has a Party against him no less than a whole Nation?

Had Cecil, by a long Series of iniquitous

sous Measures, made a whole People his Enemies, he would have been under a Necessity of barring up all the Avenues, by which Intelligence might be convey'd to the Ears of his Mistress: — Whatever Clamours might be heard without the Palace, nothing, with Regard to him, should be seen within but Adulation and Flattery: — The Back-stairs would be guarded, not a Mouse must creep but by his Permission, and he might have made himself safe against a Court Intrigue by suffering no Person whatsoever to be a Servant to his Mistress that was not base enough to be his Slave: — He would have placed such a Crew about the Queen that she would have been little better than a Prisoner in her own Palace. But *Cecil* had the Nation for his Friend, his Actions could stand the Test, and an Enquiry would have done him Honour; he fear'd no Informations, and therefore was not reduced to those villainous Shifts.

Cecil was but one among many Counsellors; *Leicester*, *Walsingham*, *Essex*, *Rawleigh*, and others in equal Authority, were his Contemporaries; for he did not usurp a Dominion over all other Servants of the Crown, and set himself up for a grand Vizier, a Power inconsistent with the Nature of a free Government, and which, as we elsewhere observ'd, [See Vol. IX. p. 542.] would not be born in *Constantinople*, were it not that they are every now and then sacrificed to the Call of the People.

Tho' *Cecil* never pretended to controul others, either in the Council or the Senate, yet History takes Notice, that he was the Projector and Manager of that Convention with the States General, by which they were obliged to pay this Nation eight hundred thousand Pounds for Protection; and also, that an *English* Ambassador should sit, and have a Negative Voice in all their Councils. — If the *Gazetteers* had thought it for their Purpose to make a Comparison betwixt this Convention, and another made since, — why did they not do it?

While *Cecil* continued at the Head of the Treasury, we read of no Deficiencies pretended in any Supplies: But we read, that Money granted for the Defence of the Nation one Session of Parliament, was return'd again the next, for by his Wisdom and Oeconomy, as well as Honesty, it was neither squander'd in ridiculous Parades, nor sunk in private Pockets.

It is true, *Cecil* had not the Management and Disposal of the secret Service Money, and why should he? He might as well have pretended to have commanded the Fleet, and the Army: — It was

Walsingham's Province, as Secretary of State, to procure Foreign Intelligence; which appears to be managed with so much Skill and Address, that he had an early Knowledge of the most secret Councils of all the Courts of *Europe*, and that at an Expence so small, that there has been a Time since when the Nation paid forty Times as much for the same Service, and nothing more hath been known of the Councils or Designs or their next Neighbours than of what was doing in the Empire of the Moon. *Cecil* had not the Arrogance to invade the Province of any other Minister; but he was doubly diligent in his own: He knew that Success in Affairs Abroad, as well as Plenty and Content at Home, depend upon an honest and frugal Management of the publick Money; to which Point he gave so constant an Application, that not only his Sovereign, but every Subject in the Nation was the richer for his admirable Oeconomy. Had he taken all the Business of Trust from the Secretaries Office, as well as other great Offices, and transferr'd it to some low Tools under his Nose, we should never have heard of *Walsingham*, *Rawleigh*, or any other of those great Names who are an Honour to this Nation; for they, nor no other Man of Honour or Capacity could, or would have serv'd under such Affronts and Indignities; and of Consequence all the great Offices of the State must have been fill'd with such in whom a mean and servile Prostitution, and a certain Insignificance of Character supplied the Place of all Merit whatsoever; and this Administration, which now makes the most shining Figure, would have made the most contemptible of any in the *English* History.

If these most ingenious Writers had fancied they could shew us the Lineaments and Features of a Friend of theirs, by holding out the Picture of a *Cecil*, why do they draw a Veil over his greatest Beauties? — They give us to understand, that he was envied by some Place men; but say nothing how much he was honoured and beloved by those who were no Place-men: — They tell us, indeed, that he had Enemies within the Palace; but don't say a Word of his Friends or his universal Popularity without the Palace. I think it had been more prudent in them to let him lie quiet in his Grave, and not to attempt to tarnish that Fame which a Century and a half hath bestow'd upon him: — Or, if I may speak to them more familiarly, — spare poor *Cecil*, for he never was brought into such Company before.

From the *Daily Gazetteer*, July 29.

In answer to a certain antiministerial Writer.

THE Prosperity of Great Britain, says he, depends chiefly on the Improvement of Land, the Employment of the Poor, and our Foreign Trade, or Exportations. If instead of the Disjunctive Or, he had placed the Copulative And, this Definition had been more true and proper, it being certain, that Foreign Trade and Exportation are dependent on each other. But there is one other Blessing no less essential to the Prosperity of this or any other Kingdom, and that is Unity; which it were to be wish'd had been more affectionately promoted than it has been of late Years, by those who inveigh most against Things done, and Things omitted.

One of those great Crimes of Omission is, That in the Year 1738, a Bill brought into Parliament for taking off the Draw-backs on foreign Linnens exported to the British Colonies did not pass into a Law. Before I examine the Utility of such a Law, Justice requires the Publick should know, what this Writer hath not thought proper to inform them, that this Bill was oppos'd by a great many of his own Patrons, who, on other Occasions, pique themselves upon differing with the Minister, upon whom alone he would cast all the Odium, if any there were, of dropping the Bill.

Tho' no Man living wishes more warmly the Improvement of the Scotch and Irish Linnen than I do, yet I cannot agree that we should sacrifice our whole Trade to Hambourgh and other Ports of Germany, in Compliance to our Brethren of the North and West, who in such cases would not fail to make England pay what Rates they pleas'd for this Manufacture. But this would be the least Evil attending such a Prohibition of German Linnen, as was intended by the Bill. If we deal with the Inhabitants of Silesia, Saxony, Bohemia, and Poland, whence alone we have all the Linnens call'd German Linnen, we must be contented to barter our Woollen and other Manufactures, our East India Commodities, and the Growth of our Colonies, for their Linnens, for they have neither Bullion, nor other Commodities; and either we must give up the whole Trade, or make our Returns in such Goods as that extended Country affords. There is still another Consideration which should incline us to let Things stand as they are, at least till the Scotch and Irish Manufactures are more extensive and improv'd

than they are at present; and that is, that we should lose a very considerable Branch of our Trade with the Spaniards in America, which would inevitably fall into other Hands, if the Draw-back on German Linnen was taken off. Most of the German Linnen imported here, is dispos'd of in a certain Manner, which, except in such a Juncture as the present, ought never to be revealed: Nor is it a less known Truth, that this lucrative Trade would run into another Channel, if the Encouragement of the foresaid Drawback were not given. The Scotch and Irish have all the Encouragement they can reasonably desire; their Linnens pay no Duty here, and there is a greater Demand for them than they can supply. It will be Time enough to discourage the German Linnens for good, when our Fellow-subjects shall be able to supply all our Wants.—For these few Reasons, and many more, which every intelligent Reader will naturally deduce from them, I hope it will appear, that the dropping the aforesaid Bill was so far from being a Crime, that it should be rather reckon'd one, if the Bill had pass'd.

Another Omission charg'd upon the Administration is, that the Prohibition of the Wear of East India Goods is not to extend to Ireland and our Plantations.

Trade is in its Nature free, finds its own Channel, and best directeth its own Course; all Laws to limit or circumscribe it may serve the Ends of particular Persons, but are seldom of publick Utility. I have been and am still one of very many that apprehend that the Prohibition of East India Goods, even as it stands at present, is not only injurious to the Company in particular, and an Encouragement to foreign Rivals, but essentially injurious to the Staple, that is the Woollen Manufacture, of this Kingdom: And therefore am so far from thinking it an Omission not to have extended the Prohibition, that I rather think it one not to have repealed the Law by which it subsists.

Laws to compel the Consumption of some Commodities, and prohibit the Use of others, may be of Use where Trade is forc'd or artificial; but in free Countries, inclin'd by Genius, and adapted to it by Situation, such Laws are needless, they are unnatural, and can never have any Effect conducive to the public Good. For this Reason I have often wonder'd upon what Motive the Legislature proceeded in the for burying in Woollen. It is not indeed a Consumption of Wool, but such a Consumption as produces no manner

manner of Advantage to the Nation in general. Were it not demonstrably more advantageous that this Wool manufactured were exported, paid for, and wore by the Living abroad, than laid in the Earth here at home? And were it not better that the Common People, the great National Consumers, should be buried as formerly in an old Sheet, or other useless Piece of Linnen, than in so much new Wool, which is thereby utterly lost? The natural Way of promoting the Woollen-Manufacture is, not to force its Consumption at home, but to contrive that it may be made so cheap as to command Foreign Markets. What is consum'd at home of our own Manufacture never enriches the Nation in general; but what goes off abroad is clear and certain Profit; therefore it is our Interest that our Home Consumption be of a cheap, foreign Growth, and that our own dearer Manufactures be consum'd by Foreigners. The prime Cost of *India* Stuffs, such as were worn before the Prohibition, was not a Fourth Part of what our own Stuffs stand us in; if then the Exportation of our own Manufactures would be increas'd by the Use of *India* Stuffs, and that it is decreas'd by the Prohibition, however Particulars may have gain'd by the Disuse of *India* Stuffs, we are Losers on the general Account. For Instance,

Suppose that for 100,000 l. sent to *India* we should make a Return of such Goods as might be worn here instead of our own Manufactures to the Value of 400,000 l. (a moderate Computation) 'tis plain that the Nation would thereby gain 300,000 l. annually; since it cannot be deny'd that the Home Manufactures, used instead of the *India* stand us at least in 300,000 l. annually, and that our Exportation would be so much the more increased as our own Consumption decreased. Again; if 100,000 l. prime Cost to *India* purchase so many Goods as stand in the stead and supply the Room of 400,000 l. of our own Manufactures, the Prohibition can never be advantageous; since 'tis an undoubted Truth, that 400,000 l. worth of our native Goods sold abroad adds more to the Nation's general Stock and Wealth, than Forty Millions worth of our Home Product consum'd in the Kingdom. If we examine the true Reason of the great Wealth of *Holland*, it will be found to arise chiefly from this Frugality, of consuming at home what is cheap or comes cheaply and carrying abroad what is rich and will yield more Money. However injurious this Prohibition is to our Manufactures and to the Company, I don't expect to see it taken

off, till Gentlemen turn their Thoughts more upon the general State of our Commerce, than upon opposing the Measures of their Prince, and depreciating the Conduct of his Ministers. But 'tis to be hop'd, till those happy Days come, that the true Friends of the Kingdom will never think in an Omission, not to have extended the Prohibition.

Another Omission charg'd upon the M—r, that the Turkey Company is not disfranchis'd, and their Trade laid open. If he had shewn us that the Dissolution of the Company would contribute to an Increase of our Exports to Turkey, he would prove something; but without offering any thing like it, to exclaim against a Gentleman for not doing what would be a flagrant Injustice to attempt, is sure such a Presumption as no modest Man would care to be guilty of. I fancy this Writer does not know that any Merchant or other Person may be of the Turkey Company that will, at a trifling Expence of a very few Pounds and may trade as largely as he pleases to the Turkish Dominions. This being true, I would be glad to know how the Trade would be mended by laying it as open as he seems to contend for, to those not at all vers'd in it?

Another Article of Omission is, that the M—r has not encouraged the Growth and Manufacture of Madder in this Country. In some future Paper one may suppose, from this Author's extraordinary Zeal, that the same M—r will be charg'd with omitting to encourage the Growth of Mace and Nutmegs. In regard to this Commodity. Madder, the Legislature has already encouraged the Importation of it as far as possible, by taking off all Duties whatsoever, as has been of all other foreign Ingredients used in our Woollen Manufacture; but whether a M—r singly, or in Conjunction with the King, Lords and Commons, can oblige our stubborn English Soil to produce all foreign Roots, Weeds, Flowers, Berries and Fruits, is more than I dare affirm, or I believe any one else.

I am, &c.

S. EXPORT.

The following Verses are taken from the Publick Papers.

On the modern Method of waging Naval Wars in Europe.

From Cadix to Malen (see Haddock goes;
From Cadix to Ferrel proceed our foes;
Balchen from Plymouth for Ferr I then hies;
Again from thence for Plymouth back he flies:
Forth from Ferrel then straight the Spaniards creep;
Say, children, is not this your play, Bo peep.

S I R,

AS there is a very noble Edition of the Prince of our English Poets, in a modern Dress, preparing for the Publick, it may not be disagreeable to some of your Readers to present them with a Specimen of that Undertaking, which I hope the generous Editor will forgive me for, as it proceeds from an Apprehension you may receive the Part I send you, more incorrēct from another Quarter. I am, yr, yours, &c. ALCÆUS.

The Character and Speech of COSROES the Medes. An Improvement in the Squire's Tale of CHAUCER. In the Manner of SPENSER. Inscrib'd to George Ogle, Esq;

ARGUMENT.

Cambuscan (King of Tartary) having received an incanted brazen Horse (with other Presents) from the Arabian Caliph, and a Dispute arising about the secret Cause of his Qualities, the King sends for Cosroes, a Persian Philosopher, whose Character and Speech follow.

Mean while between the princes * rose debate,
About the wond'rous steed the Syrian brought,

Algarisfe urging not devoid of heat,
The motion some informing genius wrought :
But calm *Cambalko*, with a sceptic air,
Seem'd to believe the secret lay within,
That hid remain'd the wheels of action there,
And mov'd or ceas'd directed by the pin.
Each brings new proofs the other to confute,
Till to the monarch's ear arriv'd the warm dispute.

Silent a while the king reflection made,
And saw the point not easy to decide ;
Till kind remembrance offer'd to his aid
A hoary sage, whose skill he oft had try'd,
Of Median birth, but whose enquiring sight
The travell'd regions of the east had known ;
Wisdom, sole object of his calm delight.
And every art and science was his own.
Nor read in books alone, his generous mind
Embrac'd with cordial zeal the good of human kind.

The various faiths the peopled world divide
Truly impartial had his thoughts survey'd ;
Reason his standard still, and truth his guide,
Nor passion, prejudice, or interest sway'd :
The *Magi's* antient laws, the *Beachmin's* lore,
Th' Egyptian character, and *Jewish* rite,
The christian faith intended to restore,
But now desac'd by superstition quite :
With the wild plan th' *Arabian* prophet drew
O'er *Asia* now which spread as new religions do !

He saw that nature thro' her wide command
O'er all her works had spread one equal smile ;
Nor kept the bounties of her lavish hand,
Confin'd to this or that peculiar soil :
He knew that vain was every art design'd
To curb the native freedom of the will :
That by a thousand motives sway'd, the mind
Stood firm to virtue, or declin'd to ill :
And in th' extended scene of human race,
As different were the thoughts, as varied was the face !

* The King's two Sons.

Hence *Cosroes* (such the reverend sage's name)

This healing principle reflective drew ;
Candid to judge, devoid of selfish aim,
And calm the paths of wisdom to pursue ;
Pleas'd with the little nature just requires,
Wealth, honours, pleasures, titles he disdain'd ;
Few were his wants, as moderate his desires.
The happy master of himself he reign'd !
A joy to all but purer minds unknown,
Beyond the pride of crowns, or splendors of a throne
By *Oxus's* bank, along the winding shore
Includ'd with wood a little spot he found ;
There had he fix'd his rest, and greatly poor,
Liv'd on the fruits of his domestic ground ;
Oft had *Cambuscan*, tir'd with cares of state,
Delighted sought the refuge of his *Cave*,
There philosophic held the cool debate,
Nor scorn'd the councils which the hermit gave,
Whose life reveal'd the value of his art,
And to the learned head conjoin'd the friendly heart.

For him, immediate then the monarch sends,
His seasonable presence to require.
The honest sage the messenger attends,
And comes obedient to the king's desire :
His head with age's frost was silver'd o'er,
Yet on his cheek still blush'd the temperate rose,
Decent, tho' plain, a flowing robe he wore,
And manly dignity his person shows :
For such his carriage seem'd and gentle port,
As if his life had been conversant with a court.
The Syrian knight (for so requests the king)
The nature of the caliph's gifts explains ;
The horse, the sword, the mirror, and the ring,
And points the qualities which each retains ;
When thus the prince---' It suits thee to declare,
' Wife *Cosroes*, for thy knowledge can impart ;
' Whence boast these presents their perfections rare ?
' From nature flows their virtue, or from art ?
' Or animates the steed some power divine ?
' Or do mechanic springs direct the bold design ?
To whom the sage---' Not, mighty prince, I boast
' Of such mysterious things to judge the cause !
' Least knows the wisest mind in knowing most
' Of matter's properties, and motion's laws ;
' Form'd of two principles distinguish'd quite,
' Comp's'd we find our own corporeal frame ;
' We know that spirit and earth in one unite,
' Yet search in vain from whence the union came,
' Or where subsists invisible the tie ?
' That Life itself maintains, and sailing which,
we dye !
' What gives commission to the wintry war,
' When the loud storm enshafes the troubled deep ?
' Or soothes to peace the elemental jar,
' And hushes the relenting winds to sleep ?
' What bids the silver moon's revolving light
' By turns replenish and by turns decay ?
' Fair as the glides along the face of night,
' Shaping through many a cloud her pathless way.
' Or whence those clouds themselves unseen arise ?
' To paint with figur'd robes the ever-changing skies !
' All the phenomena of bound'less air,
' That strike with wonder the unletter'd eye,
The

' The meteor's flash, the ruddy comet's glare,
' Or the loud thunder bursting from the sky!
' The dark eclipse, when o'er the lamp of day
' Its gloomy blot prevailing darkness bends,
' The painted bow, whose variegated ray
' O'er the pale cloud its glittering arch diffends:
' All these, in vain, enquiry would pursue
' With narrow schemes of sense, and systems still untrue.

' Yet science sees direct---far as it may,
' While ignorance its dubious passage pores;
' Safe walks the sage as reason lights the way,
' One sovereign cause discovers and adores!
' The more in nature's road he thoughtful treads,
' He sees eternal wisdom rule the whole:
' The more the book of heav'n intent he reads,
' He feels that wisdom penetrate his soul.
' And what the world beholds with careless eyes,
' Silent he contemplates with reverence and surprise!

' Matter he views still struggling to a birth,
' Through all her elemental forms aspire;
' Earth rise from water, air refine from earth,
' To purify itself at last in fire:
' Fire---the fix'd principle whose vital ray,
' Heat, motion, action, and sensation breeds,
' Which, shed eternal from exhaustless day,
' Wakens to life the dull material seeds,
' That to itself attractive all invites,
' Till in its radiant cause each particle unites.

' Hence would it seem, that this mysterious horse,
' Tho' form'd to semblance of material mold,
' Is taught by *Sympathy* to guide his course,
' And act unerring all the wonders told:
' This sure we know, that matter has its Laws,
' By which impell'd the stubborn mass obeys;
' That this hid pow'r, and undiscover'd cause,
' Can seeming miracles in nature raise:
' As the *Greek Pegasus* is fam'd to bear
' The bold *Bellerophon* thro' fields of trackless air.

' Hence taught, in matter can the sage infuse
' New qualities, as suit his just design;
' Can shape the form subservient to his views,
' And stamp the workmanship with skill divine.
' Thus, in the honour'd caliph's precious sword,
' Opposing virtues may their influence shed;
' The salutary hilt a balm afford,
' To heal the cruel hurt the edge had made;
' As the bruise'd scorpion press'd upon the wound,
' Extracts his proper gall and leaves the patient sound.

' Thus may the mystick mirror and the ring
' The gentle knight's description well maintain;
' From planetary signs their virtues spring,
' Which only deep-read science can attain:
' As o'er affrighted *Misraim's* fruitful land
' The word of *Moses* † once destruction spread;
' Or grac'd the *Signet Solomon's* right hand,
' Whose power could wake the slumbers of the dead;
' Could from the eye remove the veil of night,
' And place the worlds unseen before th' astonish'd sight.

' But whether thou, great king, exalt thy head
' In peaceful sway and foreign friendships blest;

† *Moses.*

† All the Eastern People believe the Seal of Solomon could command the Powers of Earth and Air.

' Remember heav'n, that all thy grandeur made,
' Nor let vain pride pollute thy royal breast!
' All that we see in life's deceitful dream,
' Like us, the thin beholders, glides away,
' Only great *Orosmanes* † shines the fame
' Unwasting fountain of eternal day!
' The centre, where creation fondly tends,
' Whence every being springs, in whom all being ends!

' He ceas'd---attentive as the *Syrian* knight
' Heard the soft accents issue from his tongue,
' Such mild instructions sweeten the delight,
' He had not thought a midnight audience long.
' *Cambuscan* thanks return'd, th' applauding crowd
' With common justice spoke the sage's praise.
' Sleep now began to spread his gentle shroud,
' And summon nature to her wonted ease.
' The king arose---the court retire to rest,
' And thro' the palace wide---deep silence reigns
concluded.

‡ Under this Name the ancient Persians adored God.

ON ANGLING. A SONG.

[Tune, *All in the Downs*, &c.]

ALL in the fragrant dawn of day,
Ere *Phœbus* spreads around his beams,
The early Angler takes his way
To verdant banks of crystal streams.
If health, content, and peaceful musing charm,
What sport, like Angling, can our cares disarm?

There every sense delight enjoys;
Zephyr with odours loads his wings,
Flora displays ten thousand dyes,
And varied notes the warbler sings,
If health, content, &c.

There on the flow'ry margin plac'd,
Pleas'd, he beholds the finny brood
Thro' the transparent fluid haste,
Darting along in quest of food.
If health, content, &c.

The skilful Angler opes his store,
Pastes, worm, or fly, his hook sustains;
And quickly spreads the grassy shore
With shining spoils, which crown his pains.
If health, content, &c.

If some fierce storm in showers descends,
A gloomy grove's thick shade is near,
Whole grateful umbrage safe defends
Till more inviting skies appear.
If health, content, &c.

There peaceful thoughts his mind engage,
To crowded, noisy scenes unknown;
Wak'd by some Bard's instructive page,
Or calm Reflections all his own.
If health, content, &c.

Thus whether fields or grove he roams,
Or by the stream his Angle tends,
Pleasure in new succession comes,
And the sweet rapture never ends.
If health, content, and peaceful musing charm,
What sport, like Angling, can our cares disarm?

N. B. The Riddle sign'd *F. O.* will soon have a Place, with several other Pieces, as desir'd, for which Room is now wanting.

Mr URBAN,

Having two Days ago met with a Manuscript Copy of the celebrated M. Voltaire's Epistle to the King of Prussia, I could not resist attempting it in English, both because I believed it might be no disagreeable Entertainment to your Reader, and because it is a Pleasure to spread the Praises of a Prince who deserves so well of Mankind. As you will, I doubt not, think to insert the French, the Reader will easily see I have taken some Liberties not strictly belonging to a Translator. For this I can plead no Excuse, but that I hope they are not inconsistent with his Plan, and are intended to give him a more natural English Dress.

Aug. 28.

I am, Sir,

Your constant Reader and Admirer,

AL CÆUS.

Epître à sa Majesté FREDERIC II. Roy de Prusse. Par M. Voltaire.

QUOI, vous êtes monarque, et vous m'aimez encore,
Quoi, le premier moment de cette heureuse aurore,
Qui promet à la terre un jour si lumineux,
Marques par vos bontés met le comble à mes vœux ?
O cœur toujours sensible, ame toujours égale !
Vos mains du trône a moy remplissiez l'intervalle ;
Et philosophe roy méprisant la grandeur,
Vous m'écrivez en homme, et parlez à mon cœur.

Vous savez qu'Apollon, le dieu de la lumière,
N'a pas toujours du ciel éclairé la carrière :
Dans un champêtre azile il passa d'heureux jours,
Les arts qu'il y fit naître y furent ses amours.
Il chanta la vertu, sa divine harmonie,
Polit des Phrygiens la sauvage genie ;
Solide en ses discours, sublime en ses chansons,
Du grand art de penser, il donna des leçons.
Ce fut le siècle d'or, car malgré l'ignorance,
L'âge d'or en effet est le siècle où l'on pense.
Un pasteur étranger, attiré vers ces bords,
Du dieu de l'harmonie entendit les accords,
A ses sons enchanteurs il accorda sa lyre,
Le dieu qui l'approuva prit le soin de l'instruire :
Mais le dieu se cachoit, et le simple étranger
Ne connoît, n'admire, n'aimait que le berger.

Je suis cet étranger, ce pasteur solitaire,
Mais quel est Apollon, qui m'échauffe et m'éclaire ?
C'est à vous de le dire, O vous qui l'admirez,
Peuples qu'il rend heureux, sujets qui l'adorez !
A l'Europe étonnez, annoncez votre maître,
Les vertus, les talents, les plaisirs vont se naître.
Les sages de la terre appelés à sa voix,
Accourent pour l'entendre, et reçoivent ses loix.

Et toi dont la vertu brillait perdue
Toi qui prouver un dieu, mais qu'on nommoit
athée ;

Martin de la raison, que l'envie en fureur,
Chassa de son pais, par la main de l'erreur,
Reviens, il n'est plus rien qu'un philosophe
craigne,

Socrate est sur le trône, et la vérité regne.

Cet or qu'on entassoit, le pur sang des états,
Qui leur donne la mort en ne circulant pas,
Repandu par ses mains, au gré de sa prudence,
Va ranimer la vie, et porter l'abondance :
La sanglante injustice expire sous ses pieds,
Deja les rois voisins sont tous ses allies ;
Ses sujets sont ses fils, l'honnête homme est son frère,
Ses mains portent l'olive, et s'arment pour la guerre.

Il ne recherche point ces énormes soldats,
Ce superbe appareil inutile aux combats ;
Fardeaux embarrassants, colosses de la guerre,
Enlèves au prix d'or au deux bouts de la terre :
Il veut dans ses guerriers la zèle et la valeur,
Et sans les mesurer juge par le cœur.

Il est héros en tout, puisqu'en tout il est juste,
Il sait qu'aux yeux de l'âge on a ce titre auguste.
Par des soins bienfaisans, plus que par des exploits,
Trajan non loin de Gange enchaîna trente rois,
A peine à'il un nom fameux par la victoire,
Connu par ses bienfaits, sa bonté fit sa gloire.
Jerusalem conquise, et ses murs abattus,
N'ont point éternisé le grand cœur de Titus.
Il fut aimé, voilà la grandeur véritable !
O vous qui l'imitiez, vous son rival aimable,
Effacez ce héros, dont vous suivez les pas,
Titus perdit un jour, et vous n'en perdez pas.

Mr. VOLTAIRE'S Letter to his Prussian Majesty. Translated.

Kind PRINCE ! whom the admiring world
Must own
By truth and nature form'd to grace a throne
Whose dawn of empire like the solar ray,
Cheers half the North with hopes of lasting day ;
Receive the homage which the Muses send,
Their fav'rite thou ! their guardian ! and their friend !

AR E you isthron'd ? --- And does your goodness deign
To own your poet, and regard his strain ?
O blissful moment ! dear auspicious grace !
Does FREDERICK'S smile my wand'ring steps embrace ?

Does his great soul possess'd of wisdom's balm,
(Ever benevolent, and ever calm !)
Leave all the dignity of state behind,
To meet the humble lover of mankind ?
And can your hand the royal gift impart
To style me friend of your distinguish'd heart ?
Fame says of old, that *Phœbus* heavenly bright,
O'er the wide world who spreads the living light,
So *Jove* ordain'd --- his splendid car resign'd,
To live below and humanize mankind :
No more his brows their wonted rays reveal'd,
A shepherd's form the exil'd god conceal'd ;
In *Phrygia* wilds to an unletter'd race,
He sung with such divinely-pleasing grace,
The savage nation in their softened hearts,
Recov'rd the love of virtue and of arts !
The rudest breasts the strong persuasion felt,
Were taught to think, to reason, and to melt
Themselves to know, the social tie to own,
And learn they were not made to live alone !
Then every useful science sprung to birth,
And peaceful labour blest the smiling earth :
Men now united lost their ancient rage,
Nature rejoic'd and blest her golden age ;
An age by heav'n design'd for man no more,
Unless a *FREDERICK* shall her age restore !
It chanc'd as thro' the woods *Apollo* stray'd,
Ere gathering numbers peopled half the shade ;
As near the cooling stream he pass'd the day,
And wak'd the golden lyre to wisdom's lay !
Attentive to the sound a *stranger* swain,
His reed attun'd to imitate the strain ;
The god well-pleas'd the rustic genius spy'd,
Approv'd his aim, and deign'd to be his guide !
Aided his trembling hands to touch the string,
Whisper'd the words, and shew'd him how to sing !
The swain improving blest the care bestow'd,
Nor in the master yet perceiv'd the god :

Nor knew the immortal flame his bosom fir'd,
But like a shepherd lov'd him, and admir'd!
In me, great prince, the image stands renew'd,
I feel myself with kindred warmth indu'd;
As to thy praise I tune the conscious lyre,
I ask whence draws my breast the noble fire?
Tell what inspires me, happy people tell?
Beneath my FATHER'S RICH orient sway who dwell;
From rapid Rhine to silver-streaming Meins,
The peaceful subjects of his placid reign?
Or ye on Prussia's amber-yielding shore,
Who bless his name, and hail his guardian power!
Ye—let consenting lands his virtues raise,
And fame with all her tongues repeat his praise!
Whose scepter shall *Africa's* rule restore,
And bid dejected *MEXICO* sigh no more.

As once directed by the voice of fame
To wisdom's king the southern princeps came;
At FREDERICK'S call—see, ravish'd to obey,
The sons of learning take their cheerful way;
To hear that sense which still attention draws;
And bless that goodness which directs his laws;
Close by his throne Philosophy shall smile,
To view her prince approve her children's toil!
While Science joys to see his kind regards
Inspire the Mute, his bounty still rewards;
Not distant far calm Charity shall stand,
Stretching to Pity her social hand:
Justice shall banish arbitrary might,
And Commerce cheerful Plenty shall invite;
But Goodness chief—in form angelic dress,
(Such as she lives in FREDERICK'S royal breast!)
Beneath her wings shall bid the worthy find
A shelter from the storms that vex mankind;
The friend of truth, by fraud or malice hurl'd
Through all the mazes of a faithless world.
Whom envy persecutes and bigots hate,
Shall here enjoy an undisturb'd retreat;
With him, who scorns the empty pride of blood,
But shares his grandeur with the wise and good!
Bewitching gold, which cloying thro' a state,
Derives its value, and deserves its weight!
But once obstructed, like the streams of life,
Breeds war, and want, and discontent, and strife;
From FREDERICK'S hand new splendour shall re-
To bid his people with his lengthen'd reign. (gain,
No more shall neighb'ring states from Prussia's arms
Or dangers apprehend, or dread alarms:
Far less shall foreign leagues his empire move,
Fix'd on a firm united people's love:
Already Europe's kings their courtship bend,
To him who makes no foe, nor quits a friend;
What tho' his prudence guards the chance of war,
His mildness eyes the mischief from afar!
What tho' his arms might Caesar's laurels find,
The peaceful olive suits his greater mind:
Yet safe in all events the storm he views,
In peace or war,—the darling of the Muse!
In either state, alike insur'd success,
Since all his aim is to defend and bless!

Yet while impending clouds their darkness spread,
He arms for war—but arms without a dread!
No giant forms to compose a vain parade,
No glittering figures of the warrior-trade;

* This alludes to the new Order instituted by his Prussian Majesty, the Badge of which is a Gold Medal with this Inscription, FOR MERIT.

† This alludes to the King's allowing Liberty to the tall Soldiers his Father had forced into his Service.

Valour he courts, without the pomp of art,
And rises on the service of the heart:
He boasts it all his glory to be just
(A pride beyond the title of August!)
Which time secures, the most impartial friend,
And guards his name till nature feels her end!

So when beneath the curs'd *Cæsarean* race
Rome felt the horrors of her first disgrace;
Great *Trojan* rose with every virtue blest,
To give the weary'd world the sweets of rest:
No blood, no conquest mark'd his spotless reign,
'Twas goodness form'd th' inviolable chain;
E'en *India's* kings receiv'd the willing yoke,
For goodness is a band no savage broke!

Not *Salem's* walls defil'd with wilful blood,
A crime, her victor's clemency withstood:
Not all her honours level'd with the dust,
Styl'd *Titus* good, or merciful, or just:
Love knit the charm on which his greatness rose,
A charm not worlds united can oppose!
Behold the glorious pattern marks your rise!
Nor quit the steps by which he gain'd the skies:
Try to surpass!—(but heav'n his fate refuse!)
He wept a day!—which you will never lose!

N. B. An Epigrammatic Piece on the foregoing Subject mention'd in the *Nexus-Papers* has appear'd under Mr. Voltaire's Name, but as we are not assur'd of its being genuine, and as the Composition is inferior to this Epistle, we forbear translating or inserting it.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Chesterfield.

O D E.

*Virtus repulsa nescia fordidæ
Intaminatis fulget bonioribus.*

HOR.

TOO anxious for the public weal
Suspend, my Lord, the noble strife;
Oh think, while Britain claims thy zeal,
Thy friends and Britain claim thy life!
Thy generous, free, exalted mind,
Inspir'd with freedom's sacred flame,
Glow with such warmth for human kind,
The heat impairs thy manly frame!

Happy the man, whom reason draws
To settle in the golden mean;
Who scorns fantastic fortune's glaws,
And laughs at flattery's gaudy train.

Who eagle-like from virtue's height
The less'ning pomp of courts surveys;
Or, like the bee, with happy flight
Amidst the sweets of beauty plays!

Thus have I at the noon-tide hour
In senates seen thee great appear,
Ere night reclin'd, beneath the bow'r,
Repeat thy vows in *Mira's* ear!

So the great Thunderer above
(The rebel sons of earth suppress'd)
Flew on the silver plumes of Jove
To find repose on *Leda's* breast.

N. B. The second Course of the *Maw-Wallops*, sent us this Month, like the first, which we had by us two Years, is too nauseous a Dish to be agreeable to our Readers.

SONG, by the Right Hon. JOHN, late Lord Viscount
MOLESWORTH.

TUNE, by Mr JOHN ALCOCK, Organist of PLYMOUTH.

ALMERIA'S Face, her Shape, her Air, With
 Charms re - sistless wound the Heart; In vain you for De-
 fence prepare, When from her Eyes Love shoots his Dart. So
 strong, so swift, the As - row flies, Such sure De - struction
 flying makes; The bold Op - po - ser quick - ly dies, The
 Fu - gi - tive it o - ver - takes.

Nor Stratagem, nor Force avails,
 No feign'd Submission sets you free;
 One Look o'er all your Arts prevails,
 There's no way safe, but not to see!

For such the Magick of her Arms,
 And wounding, she does so allure;
 The unexperienc'd court their Harms,
 The wounded never with a Cure.

FLUTE

F L U T . E.



Mr. URBAN,

IT is with great Pleasure that I send you the following new Translation of the *Wekb* Epitaph on Prince *MADOC*.

It is the extempore Performance of a young Lady, who is excellently accomplish'd in all the amiable Beauties of Mind, Person, and Conversation. The Graces, the Muses, and the Virtues are her own. I shall not pass any Censure upon the other Translations which you have publish'd; because these Lines, like all the rest of the Lady's Accomplishments, shine with too distinguish'd a Spirit to need any Foil to set off their Lustre. She is the Daughter of a late learned and justly celebrated *Divine* of the Church of England, who was great in Preferments, and greater still in Abilities; whose *Sermons* will always be read, admired, and extoll'd. She is married to an agreeable young Gentleman of *Gl--r-gan-shire*, of a noble Fortune, who has also made a Latin Translation of the same, which I have had the Misfortune of losing; but which (if he will be so good as to favour you with it) will, I dare warrant, be very acceptable to you and the Public.

Yours, &c. RIVERIUS.

EPITAPH.

HERE lies the mighty Owen's Heir
In glorious Deeds, as well as Birth.
I scorn'd of Lands the menial Care,
And sought thro' Seas a foreign Earth.

The three following Epigrams were sent us as Prize-Epigrams in 1736, but were mislaid.

In Th. Hearne *Antiquitatis notitia* percelebrem.

TE nostra hæc ætas merito mirata, coævum
Dum vider esse suum, vix tamen esse putat.
Nempe ita te antiqua enarrantem sæcula cernit,
Credere te ut possint vix minus illa suum.

In *librum ingeniosum de Terminis Magnitudinis*.

SElecta hæc fertur dixisse *Klinerua* libello,
Hic esto humani Terminus ingenui.

In senem perditte amantem.

NUnc tandem Latio credas: vix unica amantem
Distare amanti littera Calve, facit.

To the Illustrious Princess *MARY*, on her Voyage to HESSE, &c. (See the Latin, p. 312.)

THRO' the fam'd *Hellepont* *Leander* swam,
In silent night, to his fair *Sestian* dame;
Whilst the fond girl a flambeau held, to guide
Her vent'rous lover thro' the rapid tide.
O royal Maid! as *Hero* fair, but chaste,
O'er seas to thy illustrious Bridegroom haste.
Wait not for night: Let *Pæbus*' brightest ray
To Hesse her Prince's charming Bride display.

To the ingenious, fair enigmatical, Decyphers,
DELIA-ZUSIE.

WHAT's this? my charmer, skill'd in fate,
Declare, for you alone have skill. —
Love not, it loves; but love, it hates;
And dies for love it lives to kill.
Ingenious Lassie, tell m' again,
O tell! for you alone can tell,
Whence love and hate seem one in pain,
Yet this a heaven, as that a hell?
My pearly jewel, say once more,
O say! my oracle of love,
Why pleases most, what most deplores?
What pleasures those which pains improve?
Ten thousand queries swell my pen,
And each a riddle twinn'd in you:
Is not my *Delia* a riddle then?
Resolve me, *Delia*, *Delia* do.
If vows are fetters on the will,
Friendship an adamant chain;
And love a tie more sacred still,
As what does other ties contain;
Then what are all conjur'd in one?
Resolve me, *Delia*, this; then, then I've done.

Pisto Belle, June 5, 1740.

YNQUUR.

Iscribed to Dr C — LE at Gloucester.

PHilander in a blest alcove,
Sacred to Wit, to Mirth, to Love;
With youth reviving beauty fir'd,
And soft transporting joy inspir'd,
Gaily tunes his amorous lays,
And courts sweet smiling *Callia*'s praise.
Thus in his bow'r *Anacreon* sung,
The shades with melting musing rung;
Venus approv'd his heav'nly strain,
The happy bard grew young again.
Birmingham, Aug. 20, 1740.

A. M.

Mr. URBAN,

As I would endeavour to maintain a Character in Life different from that of a Poet, I make no Pretensions to one; nor have I a sufficient Ground for an Excuse to appear among the Writers of Verse; but as every Man is allowed some Amusements for an Hour of Leisure, I have often confined mine to reading an instructive Poem, and now and then, I confess, have indulged myself in writing an innocent Copy of Verses. As you have been pleased to favour me with the Publication of some of the first Fruits of my Pen, I am sure to send you the following Piece, and tho' it may be too incorrect, I imagine you will favourably receive any thing that is an Attempt towards displaying the Merit and transcendent Virtues of that excellent Woman, who has blessed and adorned our Nation and our Age. And as I could not easily avoid mentioning that reverend and worthy Person to whom these Verses are addressed, I must rely on his known Generosity and Candour, to forgive a Compliment so much inferior to his Merit. If you think them worthy inserting in your Magazine, please to allot them a Place in your next, and you will oblige, Sir,

B—w—y, Worcesterhouse,
July 18, 1740,

Yours, &c.

J. W.

To the Reverend Dr. WATTS on his Publication of Mrs. ROWE's Devout Exercises of the Heart, after her Death.

TO thee, the humblest, wisest, best of men,
The last, dear relics of her matchless pen
Immortal ROWE, whose fame unspotted shines,
Mov'd by thy judgment and thy worth, consigns.
And lo! by thee revis'd, the work appears,
The bless'd memorial of her pious years!
What strains devout! how much the sacred page
Shames the loose conduct of an impious age,
Where vice, in robes of honour glaring, reigns,
Nor ought of solid piety remains.
Here, still preserv'd, her generous thoughts we find,
Here fill we trace the progress of her mind.
That mind, so great that scorn'd to be confin'd
To earth's dull scenes, with nobler joys refin'd,
O say, if thou her wond'rous mind cou'dst scan,
Sure something more than woman—more than man,
What heav'nly raptures the dull clay inspir'd,
What transports rais'd her when devotion fir'd!
Behold her rise! to worlds of glory soar,
And all the beauties of the skies explore!
Now rapt'rous mount beyond the solar way,
And paint the glories of celestial day,
Unfold the scenes of heav'n to mortal eyes,
And half display the wonders of the skies.

How o't that glorious truth her pen cou'd move,
The wond'rous myst'ry of redeeming love;
Now pleas'd the views, with joy and wonder mix'd,
Ere yet the confines of the world were fix'd,
Ere time began, the sacred pattern design'd
In the great volume of th' eternal mind;
Her extasies beyond expression rise,
And silent meditations reach the skies.

Ah! weep ye virgins, and ye matrons mourn
Your sex's guide thro' ages yet unborn;
O keep the glorious pattern full in view,
Let the bright saint for ever live in you.
'Twas her's, with elegance of thought refin'd,
'T' inculcate virtue, and sublime the mind,
To paint those scenes where endless pleasures rise,
And point the fair one to th' immortal prize.

O much-experienc'd WATTS! who well can't tell,
What feels the breast that holy raptures swell,
Has the lingering disease but known,*
Nor, favour'd with her pray'rs, † so sudden flown,

* Her Disease was judg'd to be an Apoplexy.

† The Writer of her Life observes, that her Manuscript Book of Devotions contains frequent Testimonies to Heaven for

Had she with gradual anguishment been try'd,
And calm and peaceful as *Burisha* ** dy'd,
What Muse but thine cou'd sing, or numbers paint

The joys extatic of the expiring saint,
And, while jult marching off the verge of life,
And feeble lungs prolong the mortal strife,
With what serenity her moments roll,
What blissful prospects open to her soul;
But sudden see the tyrant hurls his dart,
And instant pangs assault the mortal part,
Prostrate she falls to earth, † her spirit flies,
And mounts exulting to her native skies.

for a sudden Removal to the Skies; and that the Suddenness of her Death might be interpreted as a Reward of her singular Piety, and a Mark of divine Favour in Answer to her Prayers.

** Mrs Elizabeth Burys, an illustrious Example of uncommon Piety and Virtue, on whose Death Dr Watts wrote an ingenious Elegy, annex'd to some Memoirs of her Life. † Mrs Rowe, the Evening she was taken ill, retired to her Chamber about 8 o'Clock, in perfect Health; about 10 she was found in her Room, fallen off her Chair on the Floor, speechless, and in the Agonies of Death, and notwithstanding the immediate Assistance of a Physician and Surgeon, after having given one Groan, she expired a few Minutes after 2 on Sunday Morning, Feb. 22, 1736-7.

On CLIO.

TO CLIO sacred be the muse's song,
CLIO to whom the softest strains belong;
See loves and graces deck her angel form,
And native sweetness brighten every charm;
Not lightly gay, nor rigidly severe,
She scorns the haughty self-important air.
'Tis hers with artless elegance to shine,
And brilliant wit with solid judgment join;
Hers the sublimest faculties to please,
To think with spirit, and converse with ease.
She speaks—attention rules the silent throng,
Transported with the music of her tongue.
Good-nature softens all the charmer says,
And 'tis her pleasure and her pride to praise.
Her sentiments with mild resistless art,
Inform, convince, and steal into the heart.
Yet of herself the modest doubt is shown,
And all, except herself, her merit own.
When virtue thus to beauty lends her rays,
They move our wonder, and transcend our praise.
Cease then, advent'rous muse, nor equal deem
Thy lowly numbers to the lofty theme:
Be thine such worth to copy and admire,
To praise it justly claims a *Seraph's* lyre.

Æ N I G M A.

I Am a bitter, but a wholesome good,
Were but my virtues better understood;
For many things, impossible to thought,
Have been by me to full perfection brought.
The daring of the soul proceeds from me.
With prudence, diligence, activity,
Sharpness of wit and fortitude I give,
And teach the patient man to better live.
When men, once strange to me, my virtues prove,
Themselves I make them know and Him above.
The flatt'rer from the friend I give to know.
In me a fair possession lies, but (oh!
The childishness of men) all me refuse,
Because I'm plain, and gaudy trifles chuse.
I'm made the scorn of ev'ry foppish fool,
I sulked, hated, turn'd to ridicule.

J. H.

Historical Chronicle. *August, 1740.*

FRIDAY, *August 1.*

WAS perform'd in the Gardens of *Cliefden* in Commemoration of the Accession of his late Majesty, and in Honour of the Birth of the Princess *Augusta* the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, with all their Court, being present) a new Masque of two Acts, taken from the various Fortunes of *Alfred the Great*, by Mr *Thomson* and Mr *Mallet*; also a Masque of Music, call'd the Judgment of *Paris*, by Mr *Dryden*; and concluded with several Scenes out of Mr *Rich's* Pantomime Entertainments.

SATURDAY, 2.

Mr *Bartholomew Greenwood*, a Gentleman of an Estate, and Rider to his Majesty's first Troop of Horse Guards, a Place of near 200 l. a Year, was tried at *Kingston* Assizes upon an Indictment for robbing Mr. *Wheatley*, a Gentleman of a considerable Fortune, in a Field near *Camberwell*, June 5, at half an Hour after 9. Mr *Wheatley* positively swore to Mr *Greenwood's* being the Robber, and brought several Gentlemen of Fortune and Reputation, to give Evidence in behalf of his own Character; which they did in a very extensive Manner. On the other hand, Mr *Greenwood* brought Witnesses of equal Credit, who prov'd, that he was in a different Place at the Time of the Robbery, giving a distinct Detail how he pass'd the Day till 11 at Night that he went to Bed. He likewise brought Persons of the first Rank to support his Character, which they did in the strongest Terms. As the Circumstances appeared in Mr *Greenwood's* Favour, and the concurrent Testimony of several Witnesses being of greater Weight than a Single Evidence, the Jury acquitted the Accused. Various Conjectures are still made about this Intricate Affair. Mr *Greenwood* has promised to give the Publick his Case, and no doubt Mr *Wheatley* will be oblig'd likewise to vindicate himself.

MONDAY, 4.

Arrived at *Spithead* from *Jamaica*, Capt. *Knox*, of the *Diamond* Man of War, in Company with the *Torrington*, Capt. *Knight*, and 25 Merchant-men under their Convoy.

The Troops commanded by Lord *Cathcart* were all embark'd on board the Transports, and sail'd to *Spithead*.

TUESDAY, 5.

Was held a Court Martial on board the

Ruffel Man of War at *Spithead*, at which were present Admirals *Balchen* and *Stewart*, and 19 Captains of Men of War, for the Trial of Capt. *Ambrose*, Commander of the *Greyhound*, on the Complaint of some Merchants at *Lisbon*, when the Capt. was honourably acquitted.

FRIDAY, 15.

INSTRUCTIONS from the GENTLEMEN, CLERGY and FREEHOLDERS, in the County of *Somerset*, to their Representative.

To THOMAS STRANGEWAYS HORNER, Esq.

We the High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Gentlemen, and Clergy of the County of *Somerset*, assembled at the Assizes and General Meeting at *Bridgewater*, on Friday *August* the 15th 1740; take this Opportunity of declaring how sensible we are of the Necessity of promoting a proper Bill for limiting the Number of Placemen in Parliament. We are convinced that the Security of our Liberties is entirely founded upon the Independance of our Representatives; and we think the notorious Influence used by the Minister over his Dependants, if not timely prevented, must prove fatal to those Rights which we are determin'd to enjoy ourselves, and to transmit to Posterity. Therefore, we require You, to employ the utmost of your Endeavours to promote such a Bill, as will effectually put a stop to this growing Evil. And farther we enjoin You, according to the ancient Usage of Parliament, not to give your Assent to any other Money Bill, or Supply, until the Grievance above mention'd be fully and effectually redressed.—
The like Instructions were given by the Grand Juries, &c. at Stafford, Derby, Cornwall, &c. to their Representatives.

TUESDAY, 19.

The Parliament, by Commission from the Lords of the Regency, was further prorogued to the 30th of *September* next.

FRIDAY, 22.

Sir *John Norris* with the Fleet under his Command sail'd from *Torbay*.

MONDAY, 25.

Admiral *Balchen*, with the Men of War and Transports, having on Board the Marines commanded by Lord *Cathcart*; A Commodore *Auson*, with the Ships and Forces design'd for his Expedition, were drove back to *St. Helen's*, whence they sail'd the 23d, by contrary Winds.

William Creak, a Linnen Draper of *Henley*

Henry upon *Thames*, who was condemn'd the 2d at *Kingston* Assizes, for robbing the *Western* and *Portsmouth* Mails, was executed at *Bagshot Heath*, and afterwards hung in Chains near the Place where the Robbery was committed. He was apprehended in the *Borough*, upon putting off some of the Notes which he found in the Mails, when he swallow'd (as he afterwards confess'd) four 50 and two 20*l.* Notes; *Kisbon*, a Malster of the same Town, whose Sister he marry'd, first prompted him to the Crime, was his Accomplice, impeach'd him, and was Evidence against him. He had the Character of an honest Man among his Neighbours, and those with whom he dealt; but having given too extensive a Credit, and not being able immediately to satisfy the Demands of his Creditors, he, in hopes of retrieving his Affairs, was seduc'd to commit this Robbery, which he affirm'd to the last was the only one he was ever concern'd in.

SUNDAY, 31.

Sir *John Norris* having advanced some Leagues beyond the *Start* on the 24th met with a strong South-west Wind, which oblig'd him to return to *Torbay*, where he arriv'd the 26th, and continues Wind-bound.

Extract of a Letter from *Jerzey*, Aug. 7.

The *Spanish* Privateers are all round our Coast, they have taken a Boat and two Sloops on the *Norman* Coast, treated the Passengers in a barbarous Manner, and left them quite naked, a Woman in particular they us'd most cruelly. These Rovers have no more than 40 Men in a Boat, but they row with fifteen Oars, and are upon you as soon as they are seen.

Several Incorporations of Trades in the City of *Edinburgh* waited on the D. of *Argyle* with their Addresses of Thanks for his constant and steady Attachment to the Cause of Liberty. The following is the Surgeons Address. — "My Lord, We deputed by the Corporation of Surgeon-Apothecaries of *Edinburgh*, to wait on your Grace, are instructed to express the grateful Sense they have of, and Obligations they lie under to your Grace, for your steady Adherence to the Cause of Liberty, the true Interest of your King and Country, and in particular for your great and vigorous Endeavours to maintain the Privileges of this City. They heartily wish all Members of Parliament were possess'd of such Principles, and would follow your Grace's Example. And as their Deacon has a Place in Council, and a Vote in filing it up, as also in chusing a Representative

in Parliament for this City, they shall use their best Endeavours to have such an one chosen, as shall execute so great a Trust with Resolution and Fidelity". His Grace's Answer was to this Purpose. — "Gentlemen, since you are pleas'd to think me your Friend and Servant, permit me to give you this Advice, which I think is an honest one: Behave yourselves with the greatest Duty to the King, with the strictest Regard to the Laws of your Country, and give your Assistance in your Elections to such Persons only, who you are persuad'd will serve their King and Country with true Zeal, unallay'd with private Interest. — The like Answers were given to the rest,

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1740.

July 27. D Uchefs of *Hamilton* delivered of a Son.

30. Lady of Sir *Robert Grosvenor*, Bart. — of a Daughter.

Aug. 6. Wife of *William Berners*, Esq; of *Newman-Hall*, *Essex*, — of a Son.

21. Wife of *Charles Clarke*, Esq; Member for *Huntingdonshire*, — of a Son.

22. Wife of *William Woolaston*, Esq; Member for *Ipswich*, — of a Son.

Countess of *Stamford*, — of a Son.

24. Lady of Sir *William Woolseley*, Bart. in *Staffordshire*, — of a Son and Heir.

LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1740.

July 31. S I R Tho. Hay, Bart. marry'd to the Relict of *George*, late Lord *Byron*.

Rev. Mr *Cowlishaw*, — to the Sister of *Dr Hodges*, Provost of *Oriel College*, 13,000 *l.*

Aug. 4. Rev. Mr *Garth*, Fellow of *Windsor College*, — to Miss *Guillaume*, 3500 *l.*

Richard Lloyd, Esq; — to the Relict of *Thomas Bates*, of *Holwell*, *Northumberland*, Esq; 40,000 *l.*

5. *John Putland*, Esq; of *St Dunstan Wh.*, — to the only Daughter of *John Green*, Esq; of *Tunstall*, *Kent*.

Hon. Mr *Duverreux*, Member for *Montgomeryshire*, and Son and Heir to Lord *Viscount Ilford* (lately) — to the Hon. Miss *Prie*, of *Rivels*, in *Merionethshire*.

6. *Sauel Holland*, of *Beaufort*, Esq; — to Mrs *Stawell*, nearly related to the late Lord *Stawell*, of *Somerton*, *Somersetshire*.

7. Mr *Easton*, an eminent Quaker, — to Widow *Hoop*, with 4000 *l.*

William Howies, Esq; — to Miss *Crookenden*, 5000 *l.*

Rev. Mr *Fytch*, Prebendary of *Wells*, — to Miss *Garcbell* of *Adington*, *Somerset*, 3000 *l.*

15. *Henry Worth*, of *Worib*, *Devonshire*, Esq; — to Miss *Farborg*, of *Somersetshire*, with 3000 *l.*

16. *Sauel Holden*, of *East-Gristead*, Esq; — to Widow *Houghton*, with 40,000 *l.*

19. — *Ravensington*, Esq; of *Oxfordshire*, — to a Daughter of Sir *John Lee*, Bart. with near 100,000 *l.*

Mr Short, Merchant, — to Miss Carter, of Spittlefields, 5000 l.

26. Stephen Downes, Esq; — to one of the Coheiresses of late James Tully, Esq;

A LIST OF DEATHS for the Year 1740. A

June 7. COL. Spotswood, General of the new-raised Forces in Virginia.

July 25. Sir William Stanley, Bart. at Hooton, Cheshire, succeeded by his only Son, now Sir Rowland Stanley, Bart.

30. George Baker, Esq; Receiver-General, and Justice of Peace for Kent.

Joseph Misfaubin, formerly Lieut. Col. of Horie.

31. Joseph Ireland, Esq; at St Mary le Bon. Hon. John Downey, Esq; Son and Heir of Lord Viscount Down, of Ireland.

Sir William Cunnigham, of Caprington, Scotland.

Aug. 2. Col. Morgan, of a Company of Foot at Gibraltar.

4. Colonel Fleming, formerly Member for Southampton.

6. Charles Pitfield, Esq;

8. ——— Clark, Esq; Sub-Brigadier in Delawar's first Troop of Life-Guards.

Lady Roscommon, Sister to Lord Bruce at Edinburgh.

9. Mrs Eyre, related to late Lord Chief Justice Eyre, aged 104.

10. Peter Marsh of Dublin, Esq; of a Concoit that he was mad. Four Months before, as he was riding out, a Horse in the Staggers took hold of him by the Breeches, shook him, and laid him on the Ground, without the least Harm. Three Weeks after, being told that the Horse was dead of the Staggers, he said "The Horse say'd mad, and I shall die mad too". In this Persuasion he persisted to his Death, tho' he had no other Symptom of Madnefs, nor sign thereof in his Body when opened.

12. Widow of Sir Arthur Kay, Bart. and Mother to Lady North and Guildford.

Archibald Hutchinson, Esq; near 80, Treasurer of the Middle-Temple, Esq; formerly Member for Hastings, and famous for his Calculations on the public Debts.

15. Lane Harrison, of Periwale, Middlesex, Esq; of the Small Pox.

John Trevanion, Esq; aged near 80, at Carbars, Cornwall. He was Member for Tregony the first Parliament after the Revolution, and for Cornwall in the 3d, 4th, and 5th. By his 24 Wife, Daughter to the Lord Berkeley, of Straton, he has left a Son, aged 15, Heir to 4000 l. per Annum, and a Daughter.

Sir John Tynte, of Halfswell, Somerset, Bt.

16. Simon Parker, Esq; of Bedfordshire.

17. Hon. Miss Obrian, eldest Daughter of the Earl of Inchiquin, of Ireland.

William Trenchard, Esq; a Director of the South-Sea Company.

18. Hon. Henry Temple, Esq; Son and Heir to Viscount Palmerston, of Ireland.

19. Capt. Woodbridge, a Half-pay Officer.

Samuel Sloan, Esq; formerly High Sheriff for Bedfordshire.

21. Richard Coxeter, of the Inner-Temple, Esq;

Tho. Frederick, Esq; Member for Shoreham.

25. John Gould, Esq; a Director of the East-India Comp. formerly Member for Shoreham.

27. William Frogmore, Esq; at Higbgate.

PROMOTIONS for the Year 1740.

Melchior Guy Dickens appointed Minister at the Court of Prussia.

Sir John Thompson, chose Governor of the Russia Company, in room of Samuel Holden, Esq; decess'd.

Rev. Dr Shaw, F. R. S. Author of Observations on Barbary and the Levant, — Principal of Edmond Hall, Oxford, in room of late Dr Felton.

Mr Ruff, — Chief Clerk of Chelsea College.

Mr Frewen, — Deputy King's Waiter, in room of

Mr John Keene, — King's Waiter in the Port of London.

Prince Frederick, of Hesse, — Knight of the Garter.

The Cesarina has conferred the Order of St Catharine on the Princess Mary of Hesse.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

George Gregory, Esq Member for Burroughbridge, appointed Clerk of the Ordnance, in room of Leonard Smelt, Esq; decess'd.

Commodore Leflock, late of the Boyne, — Captain and Commodore of the Victory.

Capt. Geddes, — Capt. of the Nassau, of 70 Guns, newly launch'd.

Capt. Cleland, — Capt. of the Assistance, Man of War, in room of

Capt. Osborne, — Capt. of the Diana, of 40 Guns, in room of

Capt. Knowles, — Capt. of the Litchfield, of 50 Guns.

Capt. Cotterell, — Captain of the Lion, of 60 Guns, in room of

Capt. Smith, who resign'd.

Mr Pillat, first Lieut. of the Canterbury, — Captain of the Vulcan, Fireship.

Lieut. Marshall, — Captain of the St Antonio, a Spanish Prize, 19 Guns.

Sir William Hewitt, Bart. And

Capt. Polkingborne, — Commanders of Bombketches.

PREFERMENTS Ecclesiastical.

Mr. Rocks — Rector of Harbrough, Pembrokeshire, worth 200 l. per Ann.

Mr. Hunter, presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls to Harworth, Middlesex.

Rev. Mr Langborn Warren, presented Vicar of Hampstead, Middlesex.

Mr Parker, Senior Fellow of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, — Rector of Stratford le Bow, worth 300 l. per Annum.

Dr Webster, collated to the Vicarages of Ware and Thundrie, in the Diocese of London.

Mr Watson, made a Prebendary in the Collegiate Church of Brecknock.

Dr Thomas, — Dean of Peterborough, in room of Dr Lockier, decess'd.

Dr Taylor, — Rector of Bosworth, Leicestershire, 700 l. per Annum.

Paris,

Paris, Sept. 3. N. S.

THE E. of Waldegrave had lately an Audience of the King at Compiègne; when he made the following Declaration, and deliver'd a Copy of it. "His Britannick Majesty having received the Overtures which have been made to him by his most Christian Majesty, for procuring an Accommodation between G. Britain and Spain, he has thought proper to inform his Council at London thereof, to the end that he may have their Advice thereupon. In the mean time, his Britannick Majesty did not think it convenient to retard the Departure of his Fleet, being persuaded that so considerable an Armament could scarcely fail of giving Weight to Negotiations, if any should be enter'd into."—The Pictures of 2 Centenarians are brought to Compiègne. The first is the Picture of John Rovin, aged 172; and Sarah Dessen, aged 164: They were born in the Banyat of Temeswar in Hungary, where they still live. They have been married near 147 Years, and have two Sons and two Daughters living; their youngest Son is 116 Years old, and has two Great Grandsons, one 35, and the other 33. The 2d Picture is that of Peter Zorton, a Peasant in the same Banyat, who died Jan. 25, 1724, aged 185. His youngest Son is still living.

Petersburgh, July 20. The Day after the Execution of M. Wolinski (See p. 359.) Count *Mussin Puskin* was carried before the Commissaries, and convicted of calumniating the Empress and the Duke of Courland; having publicly said, that the Favourite and his Mistress would not live always, but that their Tyranny would soon be put to an End. Whereupon the same Sentence was read to him as had been pass'd on *Wolinski*. He utter'd on this Occasion such violent Invektives against the Empress and her Ministers, that the Court was oblig'd to order him to be gagged, to make him hold his Tongue. Soon after which Prince *Trubetskoi* came and told him that, tho' he was utterly unworthy of any Favour, yet the Empress thought fit to grant him his Life; but that he was sentenced to have his Tongue pluck'd out, and afterwards to be banish'd into *Siberia*. At that Instant appear'd an Executioner, who, with the Assistance of five or six People, executed the former Part of the Sentence. So long as he could defend himself, and had the Faculty of Speech, he incessantly threw out Invektives against the Duke of Courland and Count *d'Oberman*. The Empress has given the latter of these Ministers a Guard to protect him from Insults threatn'd in anonymous Letters, such as Assassination,

and burning him and all his House, if he concern'd himself in any further Enquiry of this kind. The Guard of the Princess *Elizabeth* is also augmented with 10 Men. Some mischievous Person had lately the Insolence to break into the Empress's Winter Palace, to cut in Pieces the Pictures in the Gallery thereof, which were of the most exquisite Sort, and cost immense Sums, and to put instead thereof Representations of Racks, Gibbets, and other Instruments for the Punishment of Criminals.—This Court and that of *Stockholm* having accepted the Mediation of the Emperor and the King of France, it's not doubted but the Treaty of *Neustadt* will be renew'd with some favourable Conditions for the *Swedes*. Count *Manich* has had a very dangerous Sickness, the Cause whereof was suspected to be Poison; but he is pretty well recover'd.

Berlin. The King continues to give fresh Instances of his Humanity, Magnanimity, and excellent Sense. He has writ to the City Magistrates and Country Bailiffs, "That his Will is that they take the utmost Care to relieve the Necessities of the Poor; that if the Funds appropriated for that Use are not sufficient, he permits them to supply that Deficiency with the Crown Revenues, and that in the Distribution of these Charities they shall give to the Poor not only Bread but Money and Clothes." His Majesty has written to M. de *Maupertuis*, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and of the Royal Society at London, in these Terms; "I have had, Sir, the strongest Desires, from the first Moment of my Accession to the Throne, to have you give the Academy of Berlin such Form as it can only receive from you. Come then and inoculate on the wild Stock the Graft of Sciences. You have * discover'd to the World the Shape of the Earth, now communicate to a King the Pleasure of having you in his Possession, &c." The King has restor'd to the Lutheran Clergy the Liberty they formerly enjoy'd, of using certain Habits and Vestments in the Choir, and certain Ceremonies in Divine Service. The Preachers of the French Communion are likewise free to revive their Custom of mounting the Pulpit in a Gown. [See the Poem, p. 406.]

Hague. The 24th Instant the States General have determin'd to augment their Troops with 12,000 Men, and equip 12 Men of War.

Hanover,

* Here seems a Negligence or Mistake in the King's Expression, because *Maupertuis* only went to prove what Sir *Isaac Newton* discovered. See Vol. IX. p. 15.

Hanover. By a Subsidy Treaty concluded between *G. Britain* and *Hesse Cassel*, for four Years, the latter is to keep 4,800 Foot and 1,200 Horse in Readiness for his Majesty's Service, for which he is to pay 250,000 Bank Crowns per Ann.

Rome, Aug. 17. N. S. The Conclave is at last broke up, and Cardinal *Lambertini*, Archbishop of *Bologna*, is declar'd to be elected Pope. People were much surpriz'd on this Occasion, because he had never been propos'd in the Conclave. But his Election is look'd upon as a Medium to content two Parties; one of the call'd the *Zealots*, who are for maintaining what they call the Independency of the Conclave, were as firmly resolv'd against Cardinal *Aldobrandi*, as the other Party was not to abandon him. While Matters were in suspense, that Cardinal gained a Vote in the Scrutiny of the 12th Instant, so that having 33, he wanted but one Vote more; and the three following Days his Party did their utmost to get it, but in vain. The 16th and the following Night was spent in negotiating, till at last Matters were so order'd that Cardinal *Lambertini* had this Morning the 34 Votes necessary. He has taken the Name of *Benedict XIV.* to shew his Veneration for the Memory of *Benedict XIII.* who raised him to the Purple. The *Lambertini* Family has always been consider'd as one of the most illustrious in the State of *Bologna*, and allied to the greatest Families in *Italy*. The new Pope, while Archbishop, gain'd the Love of all the People, by his Affability, Charity, and Disinterestedness. He has compos'd several Theological Pieces, greatly esteem'd for their Candour and Moderation. He is aged about 65, and of a strong Constitution, which make us hope he will live long enough to apply a Remedy to the Calamities of the Ecclesiastic State. Nepotism, so much cry'd out against, is a Thing not to be apprehended under the present Pope, for he has no Relations to promote.

From *Madrid*, That 30 Battalions and 40 Squadrons are marching towards the Coasts to prevent a Descent from the *English*. Orders are sent to *Cadiz* to fit out 12 Men of War there. The Gold and other Effects in the *Lisbon* Packet Boat, taken by a Privateer, are to be sent hither. The whole Cargo is valued at 500,000 Pieces of Eight. On the other hand, the *Notre Dame du Rosaire*, a Register Ship, going from the *Canaries* to the *Havanna* fell into the Hands of the *English*. An Advocate with several Accomplices have been lately hang'd at the *Groynes*, for cor-

responding with the *English* Consul at *Ortogo*, in order to further a Descent in *Gallicia*. They had received large Sums of Money, one of them in particular 1000 Guineas, to facilitate the Execution of this Project.

From *Charles-Town, S. Carolina*. Gen. *Oglethorpe* has reduced Fort *St. Diego*, situate seven small Leagues from *St. Augustine*: The *Garrison* surrender'd Prisoners. Upon the Reduction of this and two other small Forts in the Neighbourhood of the Place, the Townsmen retired into the Castle; but Letters of *July 4*, from thence, relate, that a great Detachment of the *Garrison* fell upon 130 Men posted in a Fort near the Castle, at too great a Distance from the main Body, and cut most of them to Pieces.

From *Gibraltar*, That the *Spaniards* before that Place have received a Reinforcement of 2 or 3000 Men, and erected a Battery of Culverins of 18 Feet long, with which they annoy all the Ships that come into the Bay by the *Old Mole*, so that the Ships are oblig'd to anchor in the *New Mole*.

Extract of a Letter from Amsterdam.

Every Body's Attention is at present fix'd upon the Motion of the Forces now put to Sea by Great Britain; and most People make their Conjectures about the Destination of Admiral *Norris's* Fleet, and of the Squadrons of Lord *Cathcart* and Commodore *Anson*. The most received Opinion is, that Lord *Cathcart's* Squadron is already to join the Forces already in America, under the Command of Admiral *Vernon*, and will endeavour to make themselves Masters of the Island of *Cuba*, which, it's said, is to be attempted with twenty Men of War, and twelve thousand Land Forces; during which, Commodore *Anson*, with his Squadron, will sail towards *Buenos Ayres*, in order to execute some Enterprize in those Parts; and from thence will go to the Coasts of the South Sea, from *Lima* as far as *California*, in quest, amidst other Designs, of the rich *Aquapulco* Ship. Whilst these Things shall be doing in America, Admiral *Norris* will be observing, upon the Coasts of *Spain*, the Motions of the *Ferrol* and *Cadiz* Squadrons, and watching for an Opportunity of burning them, which it's assured, he has Orders to do. Our Politicians pretend, that if the Expedition against *Cuba* should succeed, Peace would immediately follow, for that the *English* would then have it in their Power to oblige the *Spaniards* to comply with their Terms.

416 Prices of STOCKS, &c. AUGUST, 1746.

S T O C K S.
S. S. Stock 101.
-- Annu. 112 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Annu. 110 $\frac{3}{4}$
5 per C. Ann. 101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank 144.
-- Circul. 62. 2s. 6d. Pr.
Mil. Bank 116 $\frac{1}{2}$
India 100 $\frac{1}{2}$
-- Bonds 51. 3s. 4d. Pr.
African 10.
Royal Aff. 92 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lon. ditto 11 $\frac{1}{8}$
7 p. C. Em. Loan 110 $\frac{1}{8}$
5 p. C. Ditto 92 $\frac{1}{8}$
Eng. Cop. 3 l. 10 s.
Wells ditto 15 s.
Lott. Tickets 5 l. 2 s.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from July 22, to Aug. 26.

		Buried.
Christned	Males 729 } 1376	Within the walls 169
	Femal. 647 }	Without the walls 526
Buried	Males 1041 } 2064	In Mid. and Serry 929
	Femal. 1023 }	City and Sub. West. 440
Died under 2 Years old	572	2064
Between 2 and 5	237	
Between 5 and 10	127	
Between 10 and 20	72	
Between 20 and 30	144	
Between 30 and 40	182	
Between 40 and 50	169	
Between 50 and 60	137	
Between 60 and 70	103	
Between 70 and 80	92	
Between 80 and 90	25	
Between 90 and 100	3	
Between 100 and 101	1	
	2064	

Weekly Burials.

July 29. -- 456
Aug. 5. -- 357
12. -- 453
19. -- 451
26. -- 347
2064
Peck Loaf, Wheat. -- 2s. 8d
Wheat 54s. per Quar.
Hay per load 64s.
Best Hops 3l. 5s.
Coals 1 l. 8 s. per Chaldron,
in the Pool.

REGISTER of BOOKS in AUGUST.

THE dangerous Voyage of Capt. Thomas James, in his intended Discovery of a Northwest Passage into the South-Sea. Printed for O. Payne, 8vo. Price 2 s. 6 d.

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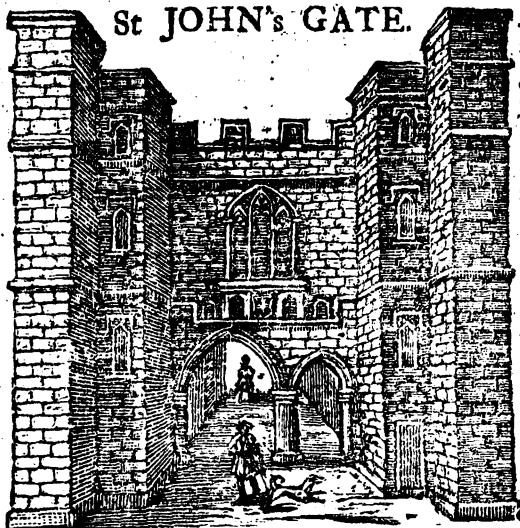
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C O N T E N T S.

D EBATES in the Senate of <i>Great Lilliput</i> , continued from p. 385	419	Reasons for a Difference in the State of Infants after Death, by <i>Eugenius</i>	441
Speech of the Prime Minister	ib.	An Infant not <i>rewardable</i> , but the Virtue of the Parent rewarded in him	442
Why the Marines should not be on the same Establishment with those of the 3d of the Empress <i>Nana</i>	ib.	A Defence of Infant Baptism	ib.
That Establishment made in Compliance to the Empress's Consort	ib.	Life of Sir <i>Francis Drake</i> continued	443
How Gentlemen change their Opinions as to <i>Blefuscuian</i> Maxims of Government	421	An Enterprize of his miscarried	ib.
<i>Lilliputian</i> Marines cannot live on so small Pay as the <i>Blefuscians</i>	ib.	He routs the <i>Spaniards</i> , and takes <i>Ventuz Cruz</i>	444
Our Trade and Wealth greater now than ever	422	Joins with some <i>Frenchmen</i> , and takes a rich Booty	445
In what Points we ought to be jealous of <i>Blefuscu</i>	423	His Prudence and Resolution under Difficulties	446
Why the Officers were named before the Marines were voted	ib.	His Liberality and Integrity	447
None of the Officers advanced on a Senatorial Recommendation	424	<i>Agricolet's</i> Address to the Freeholders	448
Sum granted for maintaining 5 Marines	ib.	Of the Qualification Act	449
Number of Standing Forces resolved on	425	Queries propos'd in the <i>Craftsman</i>	451
Speech of the Urg; <i>Pulnub</i>	ib.	Experiments relating to the Phenomenon of divers Spectrums from a plain Mirror	ib.
Why he does not oppose the Resolution	ib.	Illustrated by a Scheme	452
Speech of the Urg; <i>Skeiphen</i>	426	A more particular Account of the taking <i>Chagre</i> Castle by Sir <i>H. Morgan</i>	457
No Occasion for Land Forces in this War	ib.	A Letter to the Manager of a Theatre	458
No Invasion to be feared	428	Advice to a valetudinary Lady	ib.
Speech and Motion of the <i>Hurgolen Gumdabnu</i>	ib.	To <i>Philo</i> , &c.	ib.
Conduct of <i>Iberia</i> considered	ib.	Occultations of <i>Jupiter</i> on October 28, 1740 calculated	463
Her Obstinacy enquired into	429	<i>Gazetter's</i> parallel of <i>Cecil</i> considered	465
Papers proper to be called for	430		
Speech of the <i>Hurgolen Yegon</i>	ib.		
Conduct of <i>Iberia</i> may proceed from an impolitic Ambition	ib.		
But our rather from Divisions	431		
Why <i>Blefuscu</i> might encourage <i>Iberia</i>	ib.		
The present Motion unseasonable	432		
Secrets may be discovered by agreeing to it	433		
Speech of the <i>Hurgo Polgarth</i>	ib.		
The Mismanagements of the national Affairs make the Motion necessary	434		
Arguments against it ridiculous	ib.		
Speech of the Urg; <i>Pulnub</i>	435		
Mischievous Consequences of the Treaty of <i>Schfule</i>	436		
Power of <i>G. Lilliput</i> rendered unactive, and its Inhabitants dispirited by, the Cowardice of the Minister	ib.		
Squadrons in the <i>Middle Sea</i> and the <i>Western Indies</i> , restrained from acting	437		
Minister glad the <i>Assogue</i> Ships had escaped	ib. G		
Motion for an Address	438		
Speech of the Prime Minister against the Motion, and in vindication of himself	ib.		
Secrecy in military Affairs the surest Means of Success	439 F		
—Apply'd to the Conduct of the War	439		
Letters relating to a Lady's Case	440		

P O E T R Y.

Mr <i>Lyttleton</i> to Mr <i>Poyntz</i> .—The ravish'd Lover.— <i>Horace's</i> Ode, <i>Donec gratus eras tibi</i> , imitated	459
On a Favourite Dog.—A <i>Lancashire</i> Ballad.—Two Epigrams	460
The Schoolboys' Triumph over the Colliers.—Epilogue for the <i>Mock Doctor</i> .—An Elegy on the Death of <i>Thady Madden</i> , Esq; by <i>Tho. Connor</i> , an <i>Irish</i> Schoolmaster	461
To <i>Chloe</i> .—Answered.— <i>Mapsur</i> ; by a Lady	ib.
—Answer to <i>Ænigma</i> .—Palm. viii.—A Riddle.—Written extempore under <i>Blind-man's Buff</i>	462
Answer to <i>Ænigma</i> .—To a young Lady at <i>H— Church</i> .—The disappointed Milkmaid.—Occasion'd by the Translation of <i>Chaucer</i> .— <i>Cupid's</i> Revenge	463
Musing by a River; by Mr <i>Browne</i> .—Invitation to Miss B—r to walk in C—y Park.—To a young Lady embroidering.—Epitaph on <i>Claudy Philips</i> , Musician	464
Historical Chronicle	465
Line of Battle of Sir <i>John Norris's</i> Fleet and List of Sir <i>Chaloner Ogle's</i> Squadron	467
Proceedings at <i>Guildhall</i> at the Election of a Lord Mayor	468
List of Promotions, &c.	469
Foreign Affairs. <i>Kouli Kan's</i> Success against and Treaty with the <i>Mogul</i>	470



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine.

SEPTEMBER, 1740.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the Senate of LILLIPUT.

The Prime Minister spoke next to the following Purpose.

S I R,



I begin now to discover the Tendency of this Motion, I do not rise to oppose it; for I do not think it of any Consequence whether we agree to it or not. If Gentlemen, at a Time when Unanimity and Dispatch are not only in the most affectionate Manner recommended from the Throne, but required in a more particular Manner by our present Circumstances, will throw in Motions that can serve for no other End but to produce Discord, Contention and Delay, let them answer for the Consequences. For my Part, Sir, I have always been so tender of setting aside any Motion which Gentlemen thought regular, that I have sometimes, when the Consequences appeared not very formidable, forbore to oppose Motions very much contrary to my own Sentiments; for it never shall be said, with Truth, that I will oppose a Motion that is not irregular and improper, merely because it is insignificant, or may be inconvenient to particular Persons. Every Gentleman has a Right to call for what Lights he thinks proper, as a Member of this House, and I perceive Gentlemen have a Mind to stretch that Right to its full Extent.

The hon. Gentleman who spoke last but one, seemed to value himself upon having been able to inform the House where the Estimate mov'd for is to be found. If I or my Friends had imagined, that any Gentleman would have mov'd for that Estimate, we should probably have been at the same Pains to have informed ourselves as the hon. Gentleman. When we were informed by his Majesty's Speech that he intended to raise a *Body of Marines*, I don't believe that there was a Gentleman in this House, or even in the whole Empire, who could imagine that these Marines were to be upon the Establishment of the third Moon of the Empress *Nava*. It is very well known, Sir, that that Establishment, as much as it has been recommended by the hon. Gentleman who sits near me, from the Example of *Blesfucu*, was found attended with such Inconveniencies, that four Moons after it was quite laid aside. The Marines were appointed for the Safety of the *Leeward Islands*, and our other Settlements in *Columbia*, where they were Regimented, and where they still continue; and instead of them *Land-Forces* were appointed to serve on board the Fleet. These *Land-Forces*, Sir, were commonly called *Marines*, as well as those who were discharged, and were regulated exactly according to the Establishment in-
regard

tended for the present Marines, as to the Proportion between the Number of Officers and private Men. Besides, if those who favour the present Motion had condescended to consult the Words of his Majesty's Speech, it would have set them right upon this Head; and shewn them that the Ministry did not intend, by any Equivocation, to steal upon the Empire an Augmentation of the Standing Army, as has been in plain Terms asserted by the hon. Gentleman. His Majesty, therein, indeed, does mention *Marines*; but then he gives us to understand that these *Marines* were to be Soldiers, and not Sailors, as the hon. Gentleman says the Marines were in the 3d *Moon* of the Empress *Nana*. Therefore, Sir, I think his Majesty, or, (if Gentlemen will rather have it so) they who advised his Majesty's Speech, dealt very plainly with the Publick; for had there been any Intention to equivocate, they would have kept to the general Word *Marines*, and then Gentlemen would have had some Shadow of Reason to pretend that they had been imposed upon. But give me Leave to say that these Gentlemen are very much mistaken, if they imagine that there is so great a Difference betwixt the Expences of the Establishment that is now proposed and that in the third *Moon* of the Empress *Nana*. Mention is indeed made in that Establishment of one hundred Men to one Company; but, Sir, there is nothing better known to Gentlemen, who are old enough to remember the Forces on that Establishment, than that thirty, or five and thirty Men were always deficient in every Company; so that the effective Men amounted but to sixty-five or seventy at most. The Money, Sir, that was allowed by the Senate for raising these thirty Men, was swallowed by their Officers; and nothing was more easy than, by a knavish Confederacy betwixt the Officers who commanded the Marines, and the Officers who commanded the Sailors, to make the Marines upon Occasion pass for Sai-

lors, and the Sailors for Marines; and thus the Publick suffered on both Hands. This, with a great many other Reasons, was sufficient to induce the Government to make an Alteration of that Plan, and to put the Forces serving on board the Fleet upon the Establishment of Land Forces.

The Government and Ministry that made this Alteration were the same who projected the Establishment of the third of the Empress *Nana*, and if their Authority be sufficient to recommend that Establishment, it must be of equal Weight to justify the Alteration, which was not made but upon just and weighty Reasons. But if I might be indulged in a Conjecture, I should be apt, Sir, to think, that the Government, in agreeing to the Establishment of the third of the Empress *Nana*, did it chiefly with a View of pleasing the Consort of that Empress, who was then Lord High Admiral. The new Marines which were to be under his Command, or that of his Admirals and Deputies, was a very large Accession to his Power; but I imagine that the Gentlemen who now act as Commissioners in the Office that was then totally vested in him, will not expect that any such Compliment should be paid them by the Legislature.

The hon. Gentleman, Sir, who spoke last, brought an Argument in Favour of the Establishment of the third of the Empress *Nana*, that I did not expect to hear advanced in this House by a professed Advocate for the Principles of Liberty. The *Blesfusians*, said he, are, or ought to be, our Patterns, and they take Care to put a hundred Men into every Company of their Marines. But, Sir, if they are to be our Directors in this Piece of military Policy, why should we not copy from them their whole System? The hon. Gentleman insists upon it that they are the best Judges of military Affairs, and that we ought therefore to imitate them. But I believe, Sir, if the Ministry were to extend the military Powers, and were to bring in

a Bill into this House for making the Authority of a *Field-Officer* as great as that of a *Justice of the Peace*, and supported it with no better Argument for doing it, than that it was practised among the *Blefusudians*, who understand military Discipline better than any People in *Degulia*, I appeal to the hon. Gentleman himself, if he would not be the first in this House to oppose such a Bill? How would the Ministry then be charged with being the Tools of *Degulia*, and accused of a Design to introduce *Blefusudian* Maxims of Government! I observe that Gentlemen, in their Opposition to the Administration, make it their Business to collect Precedents and Examples from our Neighbours, and if they can find any thing parallel to them practised by the Government, let it be never so reasonable, then it is always the universal Clamour, that the Government immediately designs to reduce the whole Constitution to the *Blefusudian* Form; that they may make themselves arbitrary. But if some Gentlemen have a favourite Measure in View which corresponds with any thing practised by the *Blefusudian* Government, that Agreement is so far from being a Reproach to it, and a Reason why it ought not to be pursued, that it is recommended solely on that Account. The *Blefusudians* are, then, an extremely wise and polite People, their Governours understand the Interest of their Country, and nothing but Corruption and Prodigality hinder us from following the same Measures.

The hon. Gentleman was pleased to give us, what he called, a plain Reason drawn from private Life, why we should adopt the *Blefusudian* System of Marines. If I shall go to Law, said he, with a Purse equal to that of my Antagonist, and shall spend more than he does, then my Purse must be soonest exhausted, and I shall certainly suffer in the Issue. But, Sir, I don't see how the Application is just in Case of a War betwixt us and *Blefuscu*. I don't deny but that it is possible we may be engaged in a War with that

Power, but if we be, I see no Reason either for adopting any Part either of her civil or military Policy into our System. If that is to be done in the Case of the Marines, I should be glad to know why it ought not to be done in the Case of Land Forces too. If the military Policy of the *Blefusudians* has been brought to so great Perfection, why are not all our military Exercises copied from them? Why do we not procure Transcripts of the Establishment of every Regiment in their Service, and regulate ours by the same Plan? Why don't we settle the Pay both of our Officers and Soldiers according to their unexceptionable Example? This, Sir, would be Frugality indeed, and were this done, Sir, the hon. Gentleman's Argument would receive its full Force; but we find it was disregarded all the Time of the War under the Reign of the Empress *Nana*. At that Time, Sir, the Expences we went to, were much greater than those of the *Blefusudians*; our Officers of every Rank were paid, I believe, a third more than those of the Enemy; therefore it would have then appeared, according to the hon. Gentleman's Way of Reasoning, that tho' our Purse had been equal to that of *Blefuscu*, yet it must have been much sooner exhausted. But, Sir, I never heard that any Gentleman was so public-spirited, as to rise up and declare in this House, that the Nation must be ruined, if the military Policy of the *Blefusudians* was not adopted here. But will any Gentleman, Sir, in this House say that reducing the Pay of our Marines to the same with that of the *Blefusudians* will be practicable? Is not every Body, who knows the least of the *Blefusudian* Nation, sensible, that a Lilliputian Officer or Soldier would starve upon the Allowance on which the *Blefusudian* would be luxurious?

Let the hon. Gentleman then, Sir, first alter the Manners of the People: let him render Lilliputians equally abstemious, sober, and temperate with *Blefusudians*, and then, Sir, the *Bl-*

fufcudian military Policy would not at all be impracticable here. There are Gentlemen in the Houfe, Sir, who, I dare fay, have had fome Opportunities of knowing in what Manner the *Blefufcudian* Soldiers lived in the Time of the late Scarcity which prevailed in that Empire. They received no more than their ordinary Pay, which amounts to little more than three Grulls and a half of our Money, and Provisions of all Kinds were twice as dear as ufual; yet, Sir, they never mutinied, nay, they appeared to be much more happy than the other inferior Sort of People, who were all forced to go a begging, and were ready to tear their Superiours in Pieces.

Upon the Whole, Sir, I can fee but one Way of recommending the *Blefufcudian* System, and that is, by the Miniftry deferving the Character which he and his Friends are pleafed to give us. We need, Sir, only throw afide all Concern for Trade, all Regard for the Intereft and Honour of the Empire Abroad, all Care for the Eafe and Safety of the People at Home; in fhort, Sir, we need but introduce *Blefufcudian* Maxims of Civil Government, and we fhall be foon under a Neceffity of adopting thofe in their Military. Riches and Trade introduce Luxury, but a poor and an oppreffed People muft live as their Poverty and their Oppreffion will allow them.

We have heard a great deal of the Virtues of the *Blefufcudian* Minifter; and, Sir, I am fo far from detracting from them, that I think it would be for the mutual Intereft of *Blefufcu* and *Lilliput* too, if fuch a Minifter were always at the Head of the *Blefufcudian* Government: But Gentlemen talk as if the natural Intereft of *Lilliput* and *Blefufcu* were absolutely incompatible; therefore they would infer, that every firft Minifter in *Blefufcu*, if he fincerely confults the Interests of his own Country, muft ruin and undermine thofe of *Lilliput*. Sir, in my humble Opinion, it is very poffible for a Minifter of *Blefufcu*, as the prefent Minifter does, to make the People of *Blefufcu*

as happy as the Form of their Conftitution and Government will admit of, and yet give *Great Lilliput* no juft Grounds for being jealous that he does it at the Expence of her Commerce. I appeal to Facts, Sir, admitting the Increase of the *Blefufcudian* Commerce to be as great as it has of late Years been given out to be; yet how can that affect us, if we are fenfible that our own Commerce is in a more flourishing Condition than it was when that of *Blefufcu* was precarious and obftructed? Can Gentlemen pretend that we have failed in any Branch of Trade without rifing proportionably in another? Can they pretend that we employ a lefs Number of Ships now than formerly? Can they fay that there is lefs Money in the Nation now than there was formerly? I believe, Sir, it might be made appear to a Demonftration, that our Exports are greater than ever were known; and it is only by the Exports of a Nation that the State of their Commerce can be examined. It can be made appear, Sir, by the Experience of every Man in Trade, that our Credit daily gains Ground; and I believe there is not a Gentleman in this Houfe who, if he fpeaks his real Sentiments, will not own that he never knew fuch Abundance of Money in the Empire.

Why then are we to make any Alteration in our military Policy? Because, fay Gentlemen, we can't afford to fpend more than *Blefufcu*. I will venture to fay, Sir, that we are at prefent in a better Condition than we were towards the End of the laft War, and yet I heard of no fuch Propofals at that Time. But, fays the hon. Gentleman, the *Blefufcudians* are very much increafed in Trade fince that Period, and therefore their Purfe muft be much more weighty now than it was then. Sir, if their Trade is increafed, fo is ours: But what Proofs have we of fuch an Increase of their Trade at is commonly fuppofed? Does it appear from the great Number of their Ships which they employ? No, Sir, I believe it will

will be found upon enquiry, that in all the Branches of Trade which they have improved, they employ *Lilliputian* Vessels as Carriers, and that there has been but a very inconsiderable Addition made to their Shipping, notwithstanding the long Peace they have enjoyed, and the great Opportunities they have had. But, Sir, I say it again, tho' the *Blefuscu* had of late received this great Accession of Power and Trade, is that any Reason why the *Lilliputian* Ministry should be libelled and traduced? Is it any Reason, Sir, why the Government here should be blamed for not declaring War, or at least breaking with *Blefuscu*? Has she done any thing inconsistent with Treaties? Has she invaded any of our Possessions? Has she broken any Stipulations that were made in our Favour? No; if she has increased her Power and Trade of late, she has done it by Means which we have no Reason to complain of, therefore it would be unjust as well as impolitic to break with her upon that Account. I should not have mentioned this here, Sir, had I not for some Time observed, that Gentlemen never mention the Power and Commerce of *Blefuscu* but with a Design to depreciate that of *Lilliput*: With how much Justice, Sir, I leave every unprejudiced Examiner to determine. *Blefuscu* can never violate any of our Rights of Commerce, unless she has a Power at Sea sufficient to support her; but while that is covered with our Armaments, the Interests of this Empire must be safe. Had *Blefuscu*, during the long Peace she has enjoyed, been concerting Measures for rendering herself the Rival of our naval Force, then, indeed, the Government here might have found Reason to look upon her with a jealous Eye. But, Sir, the Case is quite otherwise; she is not near so powerful now by Sea as she was in the last War, and our Power is increased. This is a plain, and indeed the most convincing Proof, that she has no ambitious Views to the Prejudice of this Empire, and that if she had, they may easily be frustrated.

But while I say this, I am far from thinking that we have nothing to dread from *Blefuscu*; I know, Sir, how formidable she is on another Element, where we shall be unable to oppose her, without a strong Army of Land Forces; I know what strong Motives that Nation has from Interest, and her Monarch from Blood and Relation, to be jealous, if we should be too successful against *Iberia*; but I know at the same Time, Sir, it is in our own Power, if we are steady in our Counsels, and united among ourselves, to defeat the Attempts of both. The Knowledge of this, Sir, makes me declare against every Measure that may weaken us at home, even tho' it should be attended with a little Saving to the Nation.

I ask Pardon of the House for taking up their Time thus long upon a Point that does not indeed admit of Debate, since I believe there will not be a single Negative to the Motion. But when Gentlemen throw out Reflections and Suggestions, they are apt to triumph, if no Notice is taken of them.

I shall now, Sir, only say two Words in answer to what was further alleged by the hon. Gentleman: He was pleased to remark, and to enforce his Observation with great Warmth of Language, that it was an intolerable Indignity to the Honour of this House, that the Officers of the Marine Regiments were appointed before this House had agreed that the Levies should be made. Sir, I believe there is not a more fundamental Maxim in all the *Lilliputian* Constitution, than that his Majesty may provide for the Safety of the Empire whenever he conceives it to be endangered; and this, Sir, he may do by raising whatever Number of Troops he thinks proper. It is true, the Senate is to judge how far it was necessary in such an Exigency to raise these Troops, and to determine whether the Nation shall pay them or not. This Power in the Sovereign, Sir, in former Times, when Senates were seldom called, or, if called, immediately

dismissed if they were not obsequious to the Court, was dangerous in the Hands of a weak or ambitious Prince ; but, Sir, there is no Danger now that any A bad Use can be made of it. His Majesty every Month gives the Senate an Opportunity of offering him their Advice, or of approving, or disapproving, the Measures of his Ministry. During our Recess, he entered into a War, urged to it by the unanimous Advice of his injured People. This War was to be supported with Vigour. Was his Majesty to delay the raising the Marine Regiments till the Meeting of the Senate, and then delay it longer till all the Forms of this House and the other are gone thro' in settling their Allowance ? No, Sir, he was to shew the Enemy that he had a just Confidence in his People, and that he was resolved to obtain Satisfaction for their Injuries, by making the most vigorous and effectual Preparations. Had he delayed nominating the Officers, he must have likewise delayed to levy the Troops, since it is well known that this is the Business of the Officers ; and this is a Delay that might have been attended with very destructive Consequences.

But what the hon. Gentleman seems most offended at, is, that the Commissions on this new Establishment must create a great many Friends to the Ministry, or, if he will, the Minister. Sir, I believe every Gentleman will readily grant, that if they can be of any Service to the Ministry, it must be because either themselves or their Friends fit in this House. Now, Sir, I have looked over the List of the Promotions that have been made of the Marines, and I can't find that any one of the Officers that have been newly made, either fits himself, or has any Friends that fit in this House ; at least, Sir, I will venture to say that not one of them have been advanced upon a Senatorial Recommendation, and will defy the hon. Gentleman to prove the contrary.

It is possible, indeed, Sir, that some of their Friends may fit in this House,

but if we were to advance nobody who had the least Relation or Dependence upon any Gentleman here, or in another Place, I am afraid that the Nation would lose some of her best and most promising Officers. The Sum, therefore, of what the hon. Gentleman has said on this Head is, that his Majesty ought never, on any Account, to make the least Addition to his Land Forces without consulting him and his Friends ; or if he does, that they at least should have the Nomination of the Officers. This, Sir, according to him, would give Strength to the Nation, but it would be such a Strength as would only operate in Mischief, and tear in Pieces the Constitution.

Upon the Whole, Sir, I am far from opposing this Motion, I only think it has provoked Gentlemen to use a great many harsh Expressions, and to advance a great many Facts that might better have been spared. Had the Motion been made as it ought to have been, and Gentlemen given their Reasons for it, without entering into what was quite foreign, I should neither have given the House nor myself this Trouble.

The Question being put, the Motion was agreed to ; accordingly an Address, in the Terms of the Motion, being presented to his Majesty,

Mr Comptroller, on the 14th Day of the Session, reported to the House, that the said Address had been presented to his Majesty, and that his Majesty had commanded him to acquaint the House, that he would give Directions accordingly.

Next Day, the Hurgolen Werga laid before the House the said Estimate of the 3d of the Empress Nana, and it was order'd to lie upon the Table.

The House then came to a Resolution, that the Sum of 118,214 Sprugs be granted for maintaining 6 Regiments of Marines, consisting of 4890 Men, with the Commission and Non-commission Officers for 14 Months, including 36 Days already pass'd.

On the 14th Day of the Session, the Urg; Feauks reported the Resolution of the Committee of the whole House upon a Supply to be granted to his Majesty; which Resolution was to the following effect, viz. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Number of effective Men to be provided for Guards and Garrisons, for the 14th Moon of his Majesty's Reign be (including 2141 Invalids, and 814 Men, which the Regiment consists of, for the safety of the Highlands) 28,852 Men, Commission and Non-Commission Officers included. This Resolution being read, the Urg; Pulnub spoke as follows.

S I R,

I Don't rise up, on this Occasion, as I have often done, to oppose this great Number of Land Forces, which by the present Resolution are to be raised for the current Service of the Moon. I am, and ever have been, of Opinion that when this Empire is engag'd in an actual War with any of its Neighbours, and that too without being supported, or having a Prospect of being supported, by any other Power, we may have occasion to employ Land Forces. I shall not at present enter, or propose our entering, into any Enquiry, whence it proceeds that we stand in this War unsupported and alone; so as to be oblig'd to employ a Number of Land Forces, which, if a Peace were concluded, would be more than sufficient for effecting the most arbitrary Purposes. An Enquiry of that kind, Sir, may be proper hereafter; but my Duty to my Country, and my Zeal for the Honour and Safety of his Majesty, dictate to me, that I ought to concur in every Measure for providing against the present Danger.

An Army of 33,742 Men, in the Heart of this Country, under the Direction of the Government, is so dangerous to the Liberties of the People, that nothing but the Hopes of speedy Satisfaction for the Injuries and Insults of an haughty Enemy could prevail upon us to admit it. Encouraged by this

Hope, Sir, and relying on the Assurances which his Majesty has given, that this War shall, in all its Branches, be carried on with a Vigour suitable to the Justice of our Cause, I agree to this Resolution. But, Sir, the Occasion of my standing up now is to put Gentlemen in mind, that, as I do not oppose our Agreement to so great a Number of Men, when I think they may be of Service to the Nation, and when the present Juncture renders such an Number of Men expedient, yet my present Assent shall never preclude me from opposing our keeping up the same, or indeed a much fewer, Number of Land Forces, when no such Danger threatens, and no such Expediency can be shown.

But the Danger, that arises to the Liberties of the Nation, is not the only Inconveniency that attends a numerous Army. We are at present engag'd in an Expensive War, and the People groan under an almost intolerable Burthen of Taxes and Imposts, in order to defray its Expences, and to discharge some part of an immense national Debt. The Number of Land Forces, Sir, that we now are to keep on foot, requires, according to the Estimates, for their Maintinance, no less a Sum than 1,092,390 *Sprugs*. This, Sir, is but 107,610 *Sprugs* less than what was thought an extravagant Appointment to a Lilliputian Emperor for defraying all the Expences of his Family, and all the other Charges of his Government, either Naval, Civil, or Military. Yet that Sum, Sir, which was no more than 1,200,000 *Sprugs*, when given by a profuse Senate to an Emperor, was by the best Friends of the Nation thought too much to be intrusted out of the Hands of the People; and their Opinion was justify'd by the Event. If the Expectations of the Nation, Sir, are answer'd in the Prosecution of this War, there will be Employment enough for a great part of our Land Forces in those Parts where the Enemy is most sensible, and where we can most easily wound him. In that Case, the Service they do the Nation will more than

than over-pay the immediate Expence of keeping them up. And it is with this View only, that I agree to this Resolution; but if the Expectations of the Nation are not answer'd, if our Land Forces are of no other Use than they have been of these 20 Moons past, which is to be a Burthen to the People, and to appear once a Moon upon a Review, Gentlemen, I hope, will not make my Concurrence with this Resolution a Reason why I ought not to move for an Enquiry into so palpable an Abuse of the Power and Money of the Nation.

The Urg; Skeiphen spoke next, as follows.

S I R,

I Now stand up to make my anniversary Oration against a Standing Army. I have made one and twenty already, of which fifteen were never seconded, and this will probably be the sixteenth.

The hon. Gentleman who spoke last, Sir, and I, are generally of the same Sentiments in Questions that come before this House; and what I say now is not with any Intention of reflecting upon any Part of his Speech, for I only disagree with him in his supposing that we can have any Occasion for Land Forces in this War. I know the hon. Gentleman's Sentiments and mine are the same with regard to Standing Armies in general, with this Difference, that he thinks there is a Possibility that Land Forces may be of Service to the Nation, and I think they can be of Service only to the Minister.

The War we are now engag'd in, Sir, is, as I take it, a *Maritime War*; and our Sea Forces alone are proper to carry it on, and end it, to the Glory of his Majesty, and the Advantage of the Nation. It can be render'd a Land War only by our being oblig'd to take part with the *Belgians*, if they shall offend *Elefuscu* by declaring in our Favour. But, Sir, I don't see there is the least Appearance that our good old Allies are very much in haste to put

us under that Inconveniency; I don't see them very rash, either in their good Offices, or their Preparations.

Therefore we may reasonably conclude, that, for this Moon at least, we are safe on that Side. What makes me the more confident of this, Sir, is the Delay which the Forms of their Government require, before it can take the least Step with regard either to Peace or War. No body, I believe, will say that they have taken any as yet, and every body knows that before they can, the Season for Action next Moon will be over. For even after the Augmentation of their Troops, and refitting of their Navy, that we

have heard of late so much of, shall take place, which can't be sooner than the middle of the next Moon, some Time must be spent before that Augmentation is compleated, or the necessary Preparations made. And we may give them a longer Time for deliberating, and settling their Scheme of Action. By that time, Sir, no Army can take the Field, and we may save all, or the greatest part of near a Million of Money, without putting the Empire to the least Inconveniency, or exposing it to the least Danger. This, Sir, is a very large Sum, and might, if honestly apply'd to the Service of a Maritime War, put an end to all our Differences before the End of next Moon.

But Gentlemen may say; we have *Blefuscu* to deal with. What if we should be invaded? What if she should attack the *Belgians*? What if she should raise other Disturbances on the Continent? Indeed, Sir, I don't think that we have the least to fear from *Blefuscu*, for this plain Reason, that she gains more by her Neutrality than is possible she can by taking part with our Enemies. Nay, Sir, I will venture to say that if she is disposed, which I don't at all question, to favour our Enemies, she cannot do either them or herself more effectual Service, than by persevering in her Neutrality. Don't we see, Sir, that she is carrying on all their Trade for them? Don't we see that

that the River is now cover'd with *Blefusculian* Vessels, which convey our Commodities, that ought to go in our own Bottoms, to *Iberia*, and to all Parts of the World? The *Iberians* can't subsist without our Commodities, and they would have no way of receiving them, if there were not a neutral Power, such as *Blefuscu* and *Belgia*, to import them. Besides, Sir, the Prime Minister of *Blefuscu* is growing old; he does not love War, he can't bear the very Thoughts of it, and there has not a Difference happen'd in *Degulia* those 12 Moons, that he has not endeavoured to make up, if he could not improve it to the Interest of his own Master. Do we not every Day hear, Sir, that he is charitably interposing his good Offices at the Court of *Great Lilliput*, to decide the Differences betwixt us and *Iberia*?

As for the great Force which they may bring in to the Field, which is the only Reason pretended for our keeping up a Land Army of near 40,000 Men, besides the 12,000 Men upon the *Iernian* Establishment, they can never affect us as long as they stay on the other side of the Water; and if we should suffer them to land on this side, that will be our Fault, unless they can bring a superiour Naval Force to favour their Invasion. But we have very lately heard, Sir, from a very unsuspected Authority, that the *Blefusculians* are our faithful Friends and well-meaning Allies; that as long as we don't fall out with them, they will not interrupt us, and that they have no naval Force in readiness that can give us any Apprehensions. Then why should we be uneasy on account of *Blefuscu*, since we are so well assur'd that the neither can nor will hurt us?

As for her falling upon any of our Friends and Allies on the Continent, I cannot prevail upon myself to think that it would be our Business at present to make ourselves a Party if she should; for our Neighbours have not lately been very liberal of their good Offices. But, Sir, we have not the least Reason to apprehend that she has any such In-

tentions. We have lately had a Proof of her Dispositions to Peace in her Conduct to the *Allemanuans* and the *Korranbets*, when the former were so much reduc'd by a Series of unfortunate Campaigns. Had the Prime Minister of *Blefuscu* design'd to have enbroiled the Affairs of *Degulia*, he had here a fair Opportunity, when the Affairs of the *Allemanuan* Emperor, his old and most formidable Enemy, were so much distressed.

These are some of the Reasons why I think that the Expence, to say nothing of the Danger, that must attend our keeping on foot so great a Number of Land Forces, is very disproportion'd to the Service they can do us against the Power which we have the greatest Reason to dread. The only other Reason that I can suggest at present is, that it is possible we may have Occasion to employ them against *Iberia* herself.

To answer this Argument, Sir, we are to consider, that we must employ them either in an offensive or a defensive War. If in an Offensive, it must be by attacking them either in *Degulia* or *Columbia*; if in *Degulia*, former Experience has convinc'd us how ill grounded all our Hopes of Success from such an Expedition must be; besides, I don't see any Attempt that could be made, of Importance enough to defray the certain Expences the Nation must incur, even on a Supposition that it should be successful. If then we should attack our Enemies in *Columbia*, where it is our Interest to attack them, and where our Attacks cannot fail to succeed, much fewer Forces will be sufficient, and these, Sir, give me Leave to say it, ought to have been sent thither long ago. I believe, Sir, there is no Gentleman, who has made it his Business to inform himself of the present Condition of the *Iberians* in *Columbia*, who is not sensible that they are very weak; and that if we had made a vigorous Push there, before they had had Time to have put themselves on their Guard, we might now have congratulated each

other

other on our Success, instead of debating about the Manner of obtaining it. I can't say, Sir, what is the Condition, of the brave Admiral, who, I hope, is by this Time on those Seas ; but if he had three or four Thousand Land-Forces to support him, I should have had a much better Opinion both of the Success of this War; and the Wisdom of our Ministry. It is by doing such a Piece of Service to the Nation as that would be, that Land Forces can be rendered either useful or so much as tolerable here. That Service has not been consulted, and if it shall, a much fewer Number of Forces will be sufficient than this Resolution proposes.

The other Manner in which we could have Occasion to employ our Land-Forces, and which I have already mentioned, is, by defending ourselves. But from whom, Sir? Where is the Enemy who is to attack you? Are the *Iberians* able to do it? No, they are starving at home; they can't find Subsistence in their Quarters: How then will they be able to victual or to equip a Fleet and an Army for such an Expedition? Besides, Sir, where have they Ships? Where have they Transports for carrying over such a Number of Men as could give us Uneasiness, tho' they we had not five hundred standing Forces in the whole Empire?

Having thus given my Reasons, Sir, why I am for recommitting this Resolution, I shall not at all be disappointed if I am singular in my Opinion; I am resolved, and I shall always adhere to that Resolution, that I will not neglect my Duty, which is to oppose every Burthen that may be heavy, or dangerous to the People, but more especially That of a Standing Army.

The Urg; then walk'd out of the House without waiting to know the Success of his Speech, and the Resolution was agreed to.

On the 15th Day of the Session, the Hurlen Gumdahn spoke to the following Effect.

S I R,

THE great Expence in which the Nation is involved by the present War, gives us a Right to know by what Means, and by whose Encouragement, an Enemy, that is; in Appearance, by no Means equal to the Strength which this Nation is able to exert, has ventured to provoke us. War, Sir, is a terrible Evil, especially to a trading People; and even the present War, if it could have been avoided without forfeiting all the Honour, without ruining all the Interests of this Empire, ought not to have been declared; but it is a War, Sir, of Necessity, as every War ought to be, and not Choice; it is a War justifiable by every Maxim of Government, by every Principle of Self-Preservation; a War in which every thing that is dear or valuable is endangered. But, Sir, the stronger the Reasons were, which forced us into this War, the more worthy the Attention of this House is every Step which led us into the Necessity of declaring it. The World, Sir, has hitherto been very much at a Loss with regard to the Management of the national Interests at the Court of *Iberia*. If we are to judge by Appearances, if we are to trust our own Senses, the *Iberians* have either received very great Encouragement, or very insufferable Provocation; for their Conduct is not to be accounted for, if we don't suppose that one of these has happened, or that they are totally deprived of Common Sense. For how can it be imagined, Sir, that they would be so tenacious of a Claim, that is not founded upon any one Principle of Reason, nor so much as warranted by Practice, as to pull down the Repentment of a People undoubtedly able to ruin them, beyond Recovery, by seizing the very Source which supplies their Strength and supports their Insolence.

I know it has been said, Sir, and possibly may now, that the Obstinacy of *Iberia* has been produced by another Cause; I mean her Expectations, her Assurances of being supported in this War

War by a neighbouring Power. But, Sir, considering the Disposition which that Court has still discovered for promoting an Accommodation, there is little Reason to think that such Expectations of Assistance are built upon any Assurances, or upon any Encouragement which she received from that Court. The very Nature of the Differences betwixt us and *Iberia*, and our superior Strength by Sea, must dictate to the Court of *Blefuscu* pacific Sentiments. That Court, Sir, has always been noted for understanding and pursuing her own Interests, often in Opposition to all the Tyes of Honour, Gratitude and Religion: And can we suppose, Sir, that she will not consult them now, when she can do it consistently with all these? What, Sir, could *Blefuscu* propose by fomenting and encouraging a Difference betwixt us and *Iberia*? Give me Leave to say it, Sir, she herself must be a more considerable Sufferer than the *Iberians*, if this War is pushed with a Vigour answerable to the Expectations of the Public, and the Greatness of our Injuries. Our Superiority at Sea will give us an Opportunity to strike a Blow that must wound her Interests in the most sensible Part, and cut off for ever the annual Supplies of a Treasure, that is the chief Instrument of her Government, as well as strongest Support of her Power. I say, Sir, it is owing to the Sums received by *Blefuscu* every Moon, which amount to seven ninths of the whole Treasure that comes from *Columbia*, to *Iberia*, that she is now enabled to make so formidable a Figure; and it has been, it is now, in our Power to cut off that Communication. This is so natural a Consequence of a War betwixt us and *Iberia*, that the *Blefuscu* Court must be infatuated if they do not see it, and endeavour to prevent it.

Thus, Sir, it is highly improbable that *Blefuscu* would foment Differences betwixt us and *Iberia*, unless we can suppose she had positive Assurances from *Lilliput* itself, that Things never should be carried to the Extremities of

War, or, if they were, that that War should be so managed, as that *Iberia* should have no Reason to complain of being too hard pushed. And indeed, Sir, if we may be allowed to judge by Appearances, they have had no such Reason yet; for the War has hitherto been managed, as if we were afraid lest they should think us rude and unpolite.

Therefore, Sir, as we may venture to affirm it impossible that this Obstinacy, on the Part of *Iberia*, can arise from the Hope of being successful against the Power of *Lilliput*, if she stands alone, and unassisted; as we may venture to pronounce it highly improbable that she should be encouraged in this Obstinacy by *Blefuscu*, the only Power in *Degulia* from which she could expect Assistance, we may reasonably conclude that this Obstinacy proceeds from other Motives than any that have been hitherto discovered.

When two Sessions ago a Motion was made to address his Majesty for certain Papers relating to our Negotiation with *Iberia*, it was pronounced highly unreasonable; because by such an Address we should have taken a depending Negotiation out of the Hand of the Ministry, and shown Disrespect to the Person of his Majesty. These, Sir, with certain other Arguments equally cogent, determined the House to reject the Motion.

I am afraid that, by rejecting that Motion when it was made, we have contributed to draw upon his Majesty, after a long and fruitless Series of Negotiations, the Necessity of appealing to the Decision of the Sword. Had we been at that Time thoroughly informed of the State of Affairs between us and *Iberia*, had we known so much of the Transaction as to have been able to give his Majesty our Advice, I am persuaded that this War might have been prevented, as well as the inglorious Circumstances with which it has been carried on.

Now, Sir, all Negotiations are at an End, and it neither can be detrimental to the Nation, nor disrespectful to his Majesty, if this House exerts its

H h h

its Privileges of calling for the Papers that may give us a Light in the Measures that preceded the Breach betwixt the Courts of Great Lilliput and Iberia; and as it may be objected that some Papers are of too tender a Nature to be communicated to the Public so soon after the Declaration of War, I shall confine the Motion I have to make, to the Period betwixt the Conclusion of the Treaty of Sebfulé and the twelfth Moon of his Majesty's Reign. This, Sir, will take off the Force of all Objections of that Kind, and give the House, I believe, a satisfactory Information, with regard to the Nature of our late Negotiations.

It is, Sir, with the greater Confidence that I make this Motion, as I am convinced, that the Gentlemen who are in the Administration can have no Reason to oppose it, but on the contrary will be fond of joining in a Proposal, which, if they have acted a fair and an impartial Part for the Interest of their Country, cannot fail to establish their Credit amongst the People, and dissipate all Misrepresentations of their Conduct; it cannot fail to rectify the Mistakes of the Misinform'd, quiet the Suspicions of the Wavering, and increase the Alacrity of the Confident. Let it not give Offence, Sir, I will be so plain with Gentlemen as to say that the Public is not without Suspicions that there are some Designs yet undiscovered, and that the Interest of the Nation, if conducted by the same Hands in the Time of War as in the Time of Peace, will not be very solicitously attended to, or zealously prosecuted. This, Sir, contributes much to depress the Spirits, and obstruct the Efforts of many dutiful and honest Subjects; and this Enquiry must either bring the secret Actors in the Scene of Iniquity to Light, or it will remove the Fears of the Public.

Therefore, Sir, I take the Liberty to move,

That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleas'd to give Directions, that there

be laid before the House Copies, or Extracts, of such Memorials or Representations as have been made either to the Iberian Monarch or his Ministers, from the Treaty of Sebfulé (to a certain Day named, which was 25th before the present Session) relating to any Losses sustain'd by his Majesty's Subjects by Depredations committed by the Iberians in Degulia or Columbia, which have not yet been laid before this House.

He was answered by the Hurgolen Yegon, to the following Purpose.

S I R,

I Could have wish'd that a Motion of this Importance had been made in a fuller House, and when Gentlemen, who are best able to expose the Unreasonableness and Impropriety of it, had been present. I shall, however, endeavour to convince Gentlemen that our agreeing to it must be attended with great Inconveniencies.

The hon. Gentleman, who made the Motion, was at great Pains to find out the Reasons why the Court of Iberia had put his Majesty under the Necessity of declaring War. But can any better Reason be given for the Conduct of a Court, when it is irreconcilable to common Sense, and its visible Interests, than that it is pushed on by an impolitic Ambition, or that its Counsels are carried on by weak and wicked Ministers? If this, Sir, is the Case with Iberia, are the Ministers here to be answerable for her Conduct? Are they, Sir, to be arraign'd because that Monarch or his Empress will not follow the Advice and Directions of the Opposition here? Sir, I dare say it was not for want of being put in Mind both of their Interest and Danger, by our Ministry, that the Iberian Court have pushed Things to this Extremity; but if they were not so wise as we would have them, is the Blame to be laid on our Ministers? The History of all Ages, and of all Countries, gives us Instances, frequent Instances, of the Effects of rash Ambition; and the History of no Country is more pregnant

nant with those Instances than that of *Iberia*. Gentlemen may remember, that, not much above 20 *Moons* ago, this very Court drew upon herself the Arms of the three most powerful Monarchs in *Degulia*, I mean the Emperors of *Allemannu*, *Great Lilliput*, and *Blefuscu*. All these Powers attack'd her with considerable Fleets and Armies at once; and had it not been for the Defeat we gave her by Sea, she was in a fair Way, Sir, of creating great Perplexities to them all. I was then in Senate, Sir, but I did not hear any *Lilliputian* Statesman accused of having, by his Counsels, encouraged *Iberia* to Measures that made this War necessary. It was universally allowed to have proceeded from the dangerous Schemes of an ambitious Priest, then at the Head of the *Iberian* Counsels; and why may not a like Reason be assign'd for her present Conduct?

But I am afraid, Sir, the Conduct of the *Iberian* Court is not founded upon such unreasonable, precarious Views, as every *Lilliputian* would willingly suppose. They tell you themselves, Sir, that the Madness of the People here has pushed Things to this Extremity; and why should we go farther to seek a Reason for their Conduct? They had a Minister, Sir, who was an Eye-witness of the Violence and Disrespect, with which the greatest Characters in the Nation were treated, if they did the least incline to bring about an Accommodation. It was very natural for this Minister to inform his Court of all this, and as natural for them to think, that in a Country where Animosities and Heats run so high, one of these two Things must happen; either that if a Peace were made, it would be observed no longer than the Faction had Strength enough to come into the Administration; or, that from a Country so divided they should meet but with a faint Resistance. Thus, Sir, the hon. Gentleman might have found the greatest Part of his Speech answered by the *Iberian* Manifesto, of which we have no Reason to doubt the Truth, in this Particular at

least, because it coincides with our own Knowledge and Experience.

As to what the hon. Gentleman said about the Improbability that *Blefuscu* should ever suggest warlike Counsels to *Iberia*, or encourage her to come to a Rupture with us, I wish that his Reasoning, specious as it seems, may not be founded on a Mistake. For tho' I am far from thinking that *Blefuscu* would willingly venture the great Share she has in the Treasure imported in the *Iberian* Galeons, yet I am very much convinced, that she would be much better pleased to see the Possession of the Mines from which these Treasures come, and the Keys of the whole Trade, in the Hands of *Iberia* than in those of *Great Lilliput*. Nay, I will go farther, Sir, and say, that if she is of Opinion, that a clandestine Trade has been encouraged and carried on by our Merchants on the Coasts of *Iberia*, she will look upon that Trade as detrimental to her Interests, as well as inconsistent with Treaties, and therefore be very ready to join in every Measure that may check it. Besides, Sir, we are yet in the dark, with regard to the Reception which she gave to the Resolutions of this Senate on that Head. We don't know whether she may not be of Opinion that our Assertion of a Right to be exempted from all Search upon the *Columbian* Coasts is inconsistent with the Exclusion of all other Nations from trading with the *Iberian Western Idnies*, and that it may open such a Door for fraudulent Transactions, and give such Opportunities to Smugglers on that Coast, as may utterly defeat all the Intent and Meaning of the most positive Treaties. I hope, Sir, this is not the Case, but if it is, we have a farther Reason for the Obstinacy of *Iberia*.

But to proceed now, Sir, to the Propriety of the hon. Gentleman's Motion. He was pleased to observe that none of the Reasons, that induced the House to give a Negative to this Motion two Sessions ago, could now subsist. Sir, I shall very readily admit that our Affairs with *Iberia* are in a very different

ferent Situation now from what they were in at that Time: But, Sir, that is no Reason why other Circumstances may not have rendered it highly improper for us to agree to this Motion. In the first Place, Sir, we have already had all the Papers laid before us, in which it was possible for us to receive the least Information; for the Motion which the hon. Gentleman says was rejected two Sessions ago, was only amended, by being limited to a certain Period, because the Circumstances of that Juncture rendered it improper that all the Papers mov'd for should be laid before the House.

The present, Sir, is the most unfit Juncture that Gentlemen could possibly have pitch'd upon for a Motion of this Nature. It is in his Majesty's Choice to answer this Address, should we agree to it, in what Manner he pleases; and how can we expect a favourable Answer to an Address, that can serve no other End, but to express the Distrust of this House, not only with regard to his Majesty's Servants, but himself? While Negotiations were depending, Gentlemen had some Reason, at least an Appearance of Reason, for Motions of this Nature; but since the Nation has now received all the Satisfaction on the Part of the Ministry that she can desire, since his Majesty has now comply'd with the Voice of his People, and is vindicating his own and the national Honour by a vigorous Prosecution of a just War, what Shadow of Reason, what Pretext can be given for our calling for those Papers? Can we pretend that we want Information? No, Sir; we have already had all the Papers that are necessary for our Information, for in the eleventh Moon of his Majesty's Reign the following Resolution stands on your Votes, *viz.*

That an Humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give Directions to be laid before this House, Copies, or Extracts, of the several Petitions, Representations, Memorials, and all other Papers, relating to the Iberian Depredations upon the Lilliputian Subjects,

which have been presented to his Majesty, or delivered to either of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, since Midsummer last, together with Copies, or Extracts, of such Memorials or Representations, as have been made, either to the Iberian Monarch, or his Ministers, and of the Letters written to his Majesty's Minister at Madrid relating to the said Depredations.

Thus far the House at that time thought fit to comply with the Terms of an hon. Gentleman's Motion; and tho' another hon. Gentleman, last Session, thought proper to make the Motion we are now upon, yet the House very wisely rejected it, and I hope this Motion will meet with the same Fate. Not that I am against any Measure, which would conduce to the Information of the House, did I think that such an Information could promote the Interest of the Nation: But were I not acquainted with the Candor and Wisdom of the worthy Gentleman who made this Motion, I should be apt to think that it proceeded either from Curiosity or Revenge, the first a Motive too trifling, and the other too cruel for me to charge any Gentleman with upon mere Suspicions. Yet, Sir, what can Gentlemen expect, or hope from this Inquiry, except it is to start some new Objection to the Conduct of the Ministry, and increase the Clamours of the Opposition, tho' at the same time that Conduct has always had the Approbation of his Majesty and the Senate, and has, since the Declaration of War, been justify'd by, what Gentlemen have of late affected to extol as the Test of Merit, *the Voice of the People*. Had the Ministry, Sir, trifled with the Nation; had they meanly truckled to the Court of *Iberia*, and delay'd or deny'd a War, then indeed Gentlemen might have had some Reason for suspecting that there were some Designs yet undiscover'd, that this House was imposed upon by the Ministry, and the Nation betrayed.

But there are Considerations, Sir, arising from the Nature of the Motion itself, which are sufficient to determine me

me to give it my Negative. We are now engaged in a War with *Iberia*; but that War was preceded by a long Negotiation, by which his Majesty endeavour'd to avoid the Calamities that attend War. This Negotiation, Sir, pass'd thro' several Hands, it was attended with various Difficulties, and no Man can take it upon him to say how far other Powers may have been interested, and how far they may imagine themselves injured, should every thing relating to them be laid open to the public View. I call it the *public View*, because it is next to impossible that the Nature of Papers, expos'd to so numerous an Assembly as this is, should remain long a Secret. It is, or ought to be, the Wisdom of the Administration to avoid every Step that can give *Blesfusu*, or any of our Neighbours, the least Umbrage at present. If *Iberia* is the only Enemy that we shall have to contend with, there is the highest Probability that this War will be attended with Honour and Success; but if other Powers should discover Secrets from Papers laid before this House, and be so far enraged by the Affront as to resent it by taking part with our Enemies, it is hard to say how far the Flames of War may spread, or when they may be extinguish'd.

Whoever, Sir, considers the Nature of our Negotiations after the Treaty of *Sebfulu*, and the various Interruptions and Perplexities that they met with from the fluctuating Situation of Affairs in *Degulia*, may easily conceive that there are Papers among those moved for by the hon. Gentleman by no means proper for our Inspection. Sometimes we were in good Terms with *Blesfusu*, sometimes at variance. Perhaps we might interfere now and then in a private Affair with the *Belgians*, for they had their Differences to adjust as well as we; sometimes with other Powers. Now, Sir, would it be prudent in us, at a time when we ought to court, or at least preserve, a Neutrality with all these Powers, to expose all the different Memorials relat-

ing to Matters of Commerce presented to the *Iberian* Court? In private Differences, Sir, Gentlemen know that a great many things pass, which vary according to the Humours and Views of the Parties, and which, after the Differences are settled, the Authors would be displeased to hear so much as mentioned. I may be piqu'd at a Man, and treat him very roughly, perhaps send him a sharp Letter, or complain of him privately to our mutual Friends; yet it is possible that our Animosity may be succeeded by Friendship, I may be convinced that Justice was on his Side, or that I was impos'd on by false Reports; and then I shall perhaps be asham'd for some things, that I thought both just and prudent for me to do, while the Mistake was yet undiscover'd. Perhaps if the Person shall know I took these Steps, he will break with me again. But the Case is much harder in public Affairs: A Minister, Sir, can't pursue the Dictates of his own Inclinations, he must follow those of his Constituents; and a Minister, like ours, at the Court of *Iberia*, who is soliciting for Redress for a great Body of Men, cannot be so thoroughly acquainted with Facts, as not sometimes to be impos'd upon; and an Affair will carry a very different Aspect, when the Circumstances attending it are alter'd.

Upon the Whole, Sir, I think this Motion entirely useless for the Information of the House, tending to create Difficulties and Distrusts where none ought to subsist, and may be dangerous in its Consequences to the Interests of the Nation in the present War. Therefore I hope Gentlemen will vote, with me, that it ought not to be agreed to.

He was answer'd by the Hurgo Polgarth to the following Effect.

S I R,

IF Gentlemen shall determine to reject this Motion, I don't see to what purpose we sit here. If upon every Occasion that we shall exercise our un-

undoubted Privilege of calling for Papers from the Crown, which may be of service for the Information of the House, we shall be told that the Motion proceeds not from Regard to the Public, but from a Spirit of Revenge or Faction, I believe Gentlemen will be very backward in exposing themselves to such a Treatment. It has ever, Sir, been the Practice and Privilege of this House to call for Papers from the Crown, even when Affairs of small Consequence were before them. And shall not we exert that Privilege now, when the Nation has been by notorious Mismanagements, long continued, and openly defended, even in her Honour as well as Interest almost destroyed, and is now engaged in a War, the necessary Effects of these Mismanagements? Sir, I will be so free with the hon. Gentleman who spoke last, as to say, that I am for agreeing to this Motion, not barely for the sake of that Information which *Curiosity* may expect from these Papers, but of that which my Duty to my Country, my Zeal for his Majesty's Honour, and my Concern for the Dignity of this House require. All these are Incitements, that influence me to second every Motion that may contribute to detect the dark Transactions, and mean Practices, that have brought so much Misery upon the Nation. And we can succeed in this no way so probable as by seeing the Papers and Materials that have gone thro' the Hands of the principal Agent.

I am sorry, Sir, to see that there is at present so little Probability of obtaining this Satisfaction, and that the Nation has so small a Prospect of being able to bring the Authors of all her Misfortunes to Justice. I am sorry to see Gentlemen presume so far upon an indulgent Majority, which they have secured to their own Interests, as to advance Arguments in this House, which they themselves must be conscious have no manner of Foundation, either in Reason or Fact. Can the hon. Gentleman, who spoke last, imagine that the House was so weak as to

believe he was serious in what he said; and that all he wanted was not to gain a little Time, and to quash the Motion after some Appearance of a Debate? Why don't Gentlemen rather declare in plain Terms that they reject a Motion because it displeases them? It would be shewing, Sir, a greater Regard for the Honour of the House, than, after keeping up the solemn Farce of a ridiculous Debate, to give a Negative to a Question against the Conviction of their own Minds, and every Principle of Common Sense.

Could the hon. Gentleman imagine the House thought him in earnest, when he said that the Faction here had encouraged the *Iberians* to continue their Insolence till they made it necessary for his Majesty to have recourse to Arms? The Faction here, as he is pleased to call the whole Body of the People, and almost every independent Man in the Empire, have always declar'd for a War with *Iberia*; they have dreaded nothing, they still dread nothing, so much as a Peace: Then how consistent is it to imagine that the *Iberians* would so far gratify their open Enemies, the Body of the Nation, and so far disoblige their steady Friends, the Ministry, as to force us into a War, notwithstanding the unwearied Efforts of their kind Adherents! There is something, Sir, so ridiculous in this stale Argument, that it is surprizing a Gentleman should either hear it, or repeat it with a grave Air. The *Iberian* Manifesto indeed does use the Expression mention'd by the hon. Gentleman, but it is very easy to perceive with what Views. It is, Sir, in order to palliate their own Injustice, and their open Contempt of our Ministry, that they represent it as the Effect of the Clamours of the People here, that both the Nations were forced into a War. Sir, I believe, if we consult all Histories, even those of the most absolute Empires, we shall find no People ever suffered greater Hardships, ever bore them more patiently, or ever had recourse to more dutiful and legal Measures for their Redress. It was not, Sir,

Sir, upon the lowest Class of Men, upon the Scum of the People, that these Hardships fell, but upon Men of Reputation, and Fortune; Men, Sir, to whom the Nation is more indebted for every Shadow of Advantage that she enjoys, than to the Minister, with all his Auxiliaries, Followers and Dependents. They had recourse to the Senate; the Senate came to Resolutions in their favour, which forced the Ministry upon the perplexing Choice of either carrying on their Schemes in direct Opposition to these Resolutions, or of making War upon *Iberia*, who continued obstinate in her Refusal to do us Justice. The first, Sir, was a Measure which they durst not venture upon, therefore against their Will they were dragged into the other.

As to what the hon. Gentleman said about the Probability of our disobliging *Blefuscu*, or any of our Neighbours, if we should agree to this Motion, that Argument, if it can be called an Argument, proves either nothing at all, or it proves too much. For why, Sir, should we be afraid to assert or exercise an undoubted Right, lest it should provoke any other Power? The Safety of the Nation, Sir, and the Service we do to his Majesty, by detecting Offenders, ought to take place of all other Considerations; and if we never shall take a Step before we are sure that it will not be disagreeable to *Blefuscu*, we had as good humbly desire them to send over an Intendant, who shall direct and controul our Counsels. Our Fear of offending *Blefuscu*, Sir, was, I remember, a main Argument, very frequent with Gentlemen, to prove that we ought not to enter into this War at all. Necessity however got the better of our Fears, and we don't find that *Blefuscu* resents it, at least she does not appear disposed to declare her Anger. And if we risk'd her Friendship upon the Declaration of War, shall we be afraid that she will resent our desiring such Papers as are absolutely necessary to the Service of the Nation? Sir, I don't see any one Question that can come before this House,

to which this Argument may not be as properly apply'd as it is in the present Case; for I believe we can do nothing more offensive to *Blefuscu*, than to pursue the true Interest of *Lilliput*.

A As to the Objection which supposes that the Papers contain several Passages which may be improper to be exposed to the Observation of the Publick; this Argument is of a Piece with the other. If we knew, Sir, what they contain'd, we should not be under such a Necessity of calling for them. But how is it possible, Sir, that any Power in *Degulia*, unless she is obstinately bent to quarrel with us, should take it amiss that we call for the Papers that have pass'd thro' the Hands of our Ministers, and been laid before those of *Iberia*? How can that affect them? The hon. Gentleman sure could not be in earnest, when he brought an Instance from private Life to prove that it might; therefore I shall be at no pains to answer that Part of his Speech, because I am persuad'd that neither he nor the House expect I should. In short, Sir, the Motion is so reasonable, and so indispensable with our Duty, that I shall say no more but that I hope the Majority of the House will agree, with me, that it ought to be admitted.

The House was now become much fuller, and the Question being put, it was carried in the Negative,

Noes 172. Yeas 98.

The Division being declar'd, the Urg; Pulnub spoke to the following Purpose.

S I R,

I Am sorry to see the last Motion rejected by so great a Majority; it gives me but a melancholy Prospect of the Event of any future Attempt that shall be made, by either myself or any other Friend of our Country. For how, Sir, shall we discover Truth, if such a Majority shall always interpose to screen the Guilty? This Expression, so severe as it is, may be pardon'd on this Occasion, since Innocence never refuses the Test of a fair and impartial Enquiry; and nothing else was meant by

by the last Motion. The Right of calling for Papers has, till of late Years, never been deny'd to any Member that requir'd them, tho' but for his private Satisfaction. After such a Question has been carried in favour of the Minister, can any Gentleman be blam'd for despairing that his Presence in this House can have any other Effect, than to give a kind of Sanction to Measures which he cannot approve of? But lest Gentlemen, Sir, should say that I judge too hastily, and that a particular Case may happen to be attended with Inconveniencies, that may render it improper to be expos'd to the Eyes of the World, I shall take the Liberty to make another Motion, which may give Gentlemen an Opportunity of retrieving that Credit without Doors, which this Decision must certainly impair. For I am afraid that when it is heard by the Publick that this House refused to look into the Papers that could be the only Vouchers of our Minister's Conduct at the Court of *Iberia*, the World will be apt to suspect that it has been such a Conduct as dares not stand an Examination, and that the only Service that some Gentlemen do their Country by their Seats here is, in this and other Instances, to ward off such an Examination. Gentlemen may have, by agreeing to my Motion, a fair Occasion to wipe all such Aspersions from their Character; and that the House may be fully informed of both the Nature and Necessity of it, I shall beg leave to introduce it with a few Observations.

Gentlemen, I believe, need not to be informed that the Treaty of *Sebule* was the fruitful Source of all the Calamities and Insults which the Subjects of this Nation have since suffered from *Iberia*. The Concessions made by that Treaty, on our part, first gave the *Iberians* a Pretence for insisting upon a Right to Search our Ships, and in the Exertion of that pretended Right they committed Barbarities, that, had not the Voice of the People roused the Senate and his Majesty to their Relief,

must have, in a short time, ended in the total Ruin of our *Columbian* Trade, almost the only advantageous Branch of Commerce yet remaining. But whoever reflects upon our Behaviour under this Treatment, he very naturally concludes that they were Injuries, which we either durst not, or would not resent. If we durst not resent them, Sir, it must have proceeded, either from our want of Courage, or want of Power. As for the Courage of *Lilliputians*, I believe it never was doubted, before a Train of inglorious Measures had depress'd our Spirits, and clouded our Reputation. The Courage of the People, Sir, is seen, and prov'd on every Occasion, where they can exert it consistently with their Duty; and the Courage of our Admirals was shown, even when the Cowardise of the Ministry had shackled it, in daring to sacrifice their Lives rather than to disobey their Orders. A brave Admiral, Sir, at the Head of a gallant Fleet, when he was sure of meeting with a feeble Opposition, gave an illustrious but melancholy Proof of this kind of Courage, when he expir'd, with too quick a Sense of his Country's Disgrace, in sight of that Fleet and Town which he was able to have destroyed.

As to the Power of *Great Lilliput*, Sir, it must be owned that the People are encumber'd with Debt, and oppress'd with Taxes; but these are Grievances which the People alone feel. The Government is more powerful; his Majesty is better supported, than any of his Predecessors ever were, when the Enemy was more formidable, and their Empire more flourishing. He has all along had the Voices of an obedient, I had almost said, an obsequious and submissive Senate, to vote, the Hearts and Hands of a willing People, ready to perform, whatever may be necessary for procuring either Revenge or Reparation. Yet how can it be accounted, how can it be answered for, that with all these Advantages we have as yet obtain'd neither? Our Fleets lay an useless Incumbrance upon the Ocean; our Army remain'd an idle Spectacle upon

upon the Land, our Flag was the Scorn of our Enemy, and Friendship a Proverb among our Neighbours.

Very necessary it is for us, Sir, very worthy the Dignity of a Lilliputian Senate, to inquire into the Causes of this *inglorious Inactivity*. Perhaps, Sir, such an Enquiry may yet vindicate the Honour of the Empire, by shewing that it was not to be charged either upon Prince or People, but to the Conduct of one Man, who tamely sacrificed the Honour of his Country that he might secure his own Power. Even after this House had enquired into the barbarous Injuries and Insults committed upon the Persons of our Sailors, and the Commerce of the Empire, and when the Ministers themselves made a Show of being roused to a just Sense of their Country's Wrongs, what was the Consequence? A Squadron was sent to the *Middle Sea*, under a brave Admiral, who continued unactive upon the Coast of *Iberia*, while that Power was daily offering fresh Insults to the Honour of this Empire; and, notwithstanding the Terrors which used to attend the *Lilliputian Thunder*, we meanly submitted to an infamous Convention. Since that Convention has been broke, and Hostilities commenced, we have had many Opportunities of at least showing them that we had not yet entirely lost our naval Power. What is the Nation, Sir, to expect, when the Person, who is in the Secret of all this Conduct, and is known to be the main Spring that sets our whole political Machine a going, has declared in plain Terms in this House, and in this Session, that he was glad the *Assogue Ships* had escaped. And indeed, Sir, the whole of our Conduct, since this War commenced, has been such as gives the Nation great Reason to suspect that we are still afraid to act in earnest, that we are still waiting for an Opportunity to invent some other little Expedient, that may defraud the Nation of her just Expectations.

I do not intend in these Reflections to detract from the Admirals who have

the Honour to command our Navies. I know they will do their Duties, if they have proper Instructions. But is there not Reason to presume that they are restrain'd from Action, when we see that the *Assogue Ships*, which we ought to have intercepted, that we might have been reimbursed some Part of the Expences of this War, were suffered to escape, and the Port in *Iberia*, where it was next to certain they were to land, left unguarded and unobserved?

There is another strong Proof that we are to expect but little Satisfaction for our Injuries, while the Management of the War remains in the same Hands which carried on our Negotiations of Peace, and that is, our Admiral, who was sent to the *Western Indies*, carried no Land Forces with him; so that we may despair of seeing any thing effectual performed there, tho' the Ministry have been again and again informed that it is there alone that we can hope to succeed. Some Excuse might be advanced for this, Sir, if the Nation were unprovided with Troops, and did not feel the Burthen of a numerous, well appointed, but otherwise useless Army, which is maintained at Home upon the Sweat of the industrious Farmer and Merchant. But instead of furnishing that brave Admiral with a sufficient Number of Land Forces, and instructing him to sail directly for the *Western Indies*, that he might seize the first Opportunity of striking a decisive Blow, we find he was first sent upon another fruitless Expedition; as if our Ministers had been afraid lest the *Iberians* in the *Western Indies* should be unprovided for his Reception. Had he sailed with a sufficient Body of Land Forces, it is hard to say what might have been the Consequences, since we are informed from very good Authority, that he must have surprized the *Iberians* wherever he had attacked them. But now, Sir, we may naturally imagine that they have reinforced their Garrisons, and secured their Coasts, and if he is successful, it can be ascribed only to his own

Courage and Fortune.

These, Sir, are a few of the Reasons that determine me to make this Motion, viz.

That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give Directions that there be laid before this House Copies; or Extraits, of all Letters written, and Instructions given, by the Secretaries of State, or Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Lilliput, to any Commanders in Chief of his Majesty's Ships of War, or his Majesty's Minister in Iberia, or his Consuls in Degulia, from the Treaty of Sebfulé, to a certain Date 320 Days before the present Session, relating to the Losses sustain'd by his Majesty's Subjects, by Depredations committed by the Iberians, that have not yet been laid before this House.

The next who spoke was the Prime Minister, and to the following Purpose.

S I R,

I Cannot but declare my Satisfaction at the general Disapprobation of the last Motion, which was rejected in my Absence; and I hope this, and every Motion that proceeds from *Party, Pique, groundless Jealousy, and disappointed Ambition* will meet with the same Fate. All these, Sir, I plainly perceive, have concurred to produce both these Motions; for, could they have been supported with solid Arguments, Gentlemen would not have had recourse to personal Reflections. That the Speech of the hon. Gentleman who rose last was full of such Reflections, I could venture to appeal unto himself, and the House must judge how far a Motion, proceeding only from Malice and Resentment, ought to be regarded. I doubt not but this Motion will be treated as it deserves, and if the hon. Gentleman and his Friend shall again secede, I shall not lament their Absence; for if they are here, Sir, for no other End than to embarrass and imbroil our Councils, they may very easily be spared. I think, Sir, the Lenity of the House

in treating the scandalous and undutiful Behaviour, of which they were guilty last Session, with no other Severity than a just Contempt, ought to have influenced them to Gratitude and Respect, rather than have encouraged them to insinuate that they are ready, if not gratified in their unreasonable Demands, to repeat the same Conduct.

I have no Apology, Sir, to offer for my own Conduct; I think it requires none, because I never entered into any Measures that had not either the previous Sanction, or the Approbation of this House. I am ready, Sir, on this Occasion, still to give the same Satisfaction I have ever done, and shall plead for no Favour, unless it shall appear that I have made the Interest of my Country the Foundation of my Conduct. And, Sir, however the hon. Gentleman may flatter himself that he has the Voices of an inconsiderate Multitude, spirited up by the Arts of Faction to second him. I shall always be satisfied with the Approbation of the Calm, Considerate, and Unprejudiced.

Before I produce any Argument against this Motion, I will beg leave to obviate any Misrepresentation of the Fact mention'd in support of it, by the hon. Gentleman, because I see several Gentlemen present, who had no Opportunity of knowing what pass'd on the Debate, in which I am charged with the expressing more Regard for the *Iberians*, than my own Country.

When in bringing in the *Capture Bill*, he touched upon the Escape of the *Affogue Ships*, almost in the same Terms which he has now made use of, I happened to say that as both the *Affogue Ships* and *Carracca Ships* were expected on the Coasts of *Iberia*, and as there was no great Probability that we could intercept both, I should be much better pleas'd, had the *Carracca Ships* been of equal Value with the *Affogues*, that the former rather than the latter had fallen into our Hands. I never said, Sir, that I was glad the *Affogue Ships* had escap'd; I said that a *Carracca Ship* was a Prize of much greater Value to the Nation than an *Af-*

Assogue Ship with the same Cargo, for this unanswerable Reason, that the Merchants of this Empire have a large Share both in the Insurance and Property of the Assogue Ships, but I am well assur'd they have no Concern in the Carracca Ships, they belonging solely to the Iberian Monarch. We took the Carracca Ships, the Assogues escaped us, and indeed we could scarce hope to intercept both, which however I sincerely wish'd. This, Sir, was all that I ever said or meant on this Subject; I appeal to Gentlemen who were present if I said more, and leave the House to judge with what Views my Meaning is misrepresented.

As to the Motion itself, Sir, I think it one of the most extraordinary and unreasonable that ever came before this House. Gentlemen have been for these ten Moons pushing the Government into a War with Iberia, and now the War is enter'd upon, and vigorously prosecuted, they are for laying open all its Operations, all the Plan of our future Conduct. Is it possible for Gentlemen to be ignorant that the Instructions given by the Secretaries of State, or the Lords of the Admiralty, to the Commanders of his Majesty's Ships, may not be yet put in Execution, and that by calling for them unseasonably, we may obstruct all the glorious Success we have promised ourselves. I believe, Sir, it was never denied that Secrecy in military Affairs is the surest Means of Success, and that if we were in this House to expose the Instructions given to our Admirals and Commanders of our Ships of War, they would in ten Days be carried to the Court of Iberia. Let Gentlemen consider that the principal Scene of Action will probably be in the *Western Idnies*. We have had a Commodore there some Time; his Instructions, perhaps, were not to take any Place till after the Declaration of War betwixt Iberia and us. It is little more than two Months since the War was declared; and shall we, by agreeing to this Motion, give the Iberians an Opportunity of counteracting all the

Scheme of his Operations? Was ever such Policy heard of before? We have now sent to the same Seas another Officer, superior in Command to the *Urg; Baron*. If this Motion is comply'd with, his Designs may be discovered, and his Expedition made wholly ineffectual. Can we be certain, Sir, that the very Plan upon which he is to proceed against the Enemy, is not contained in the Papers moved for? If it is, I am sure Gentlemen, so zealous in their Professions against *Iberia*, never could forgive themselves for affording her an Opportunity to defeat all our Measures. We have another Admiral, Sir, in the *Middle Sea*; he has been there near two Moons. As the Government very wisely, I think, did not enter upon open Hostilities with *Iberia* till within these 3 Months, he had no Opportunity of acting offensively. But can Gentlemen take it upon them to pronounce, that when this Admiral went out, he had not all his Instructions with him, as well how to act, if War should be declared, as in Time of Peace and Negotiations? Sir, if we were to lay all the Instructions, he has received upon this Head, open, we don't know but that *Iberia* might be in a Condition to destroy him, before we could send him Notice to be upon his Guard. Even the best Officers depend much upon the Ignorance of the Enemy, and regulate their Conduct upon that Supposition. If an Enemy were apprized of every Detachment that an Admiral shall send from his Fleet, they might surprize the Remainder, and gain a compleat Victory. I know that the *Iberians* are at present in no Condition to put to Sea a Fleet equal to ours, were it to act in one Body; but they might perhaps put out a Squadron superior to ours, when weakened by Detachments and Convoys.

The Remainder of this SPEECH, and this Account of PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES, will be continued next.

Mr UREAN,
UPON reading the Letter, and Lady's Case, in your last Magazine, sign'd *Aimwell*, I was immediately convinc'd, by every Circumstance, (except my own Praise) that I was the Person to whom it was directed; nor shou'd I have had the Vanity to challenge so great a Character, were I not persuaded that my Name and Person are Secrets to all but my dear *Indiana*; and likewise that the judicious (as she is circumstanc'd) will allow some Indulgencies in her Description of me.

Therefore, as her Friend is pleas'd to say that an Answer may, perhaps, contribute to her Satisfaction. I beg the Favour that, by your Means, she may peruse the inclos'd, and you'll infinitely oblige, Sir,
Your constant Reader, and humble Servant,
Aug. 9. 1740. TROILUS.

S I R, Sept. 13. 1740.
I AM concern'd to find that my *Indiana* must still remain a Prey to those Doubts and Perplexities in which she is involv'd.—As it wou'd be a Prodigy in Nature for such a Variety of accidental Circumstances to be so exactly parallel'd in another Lady and her Lover, I think I may justly pronounce any one else an Impostor who wou'd convince you he was the Person meant. I am fully persuaded that, had you thought proper to have publish'd our several Answers, my *Indiana* wou'd immediately have distinguish'd between the Sentiments of an Heart she is so well acquainted with, and those whose Nature and Dress declare them assum'd; for tho', Sir, to you they may appear equally real, she, I am certain, wou'd discover numberless little Convictions in my Expressions, that wou'd satisfy her they cou'd proceed from no Person living but myself; nor was the apparent Suitableness of those particular Quotations I made use of the only Reason of my introducing them. When two Persons have been long and intimately conversant, they naturally retain each other's peculiar Idioms, and favourite Expressions, especially in the Case of Lovers, as their Conversation makes the strongest mutual Impressions; so, tho' the Circumstances in the Lady's Letter alone, inform'd me whom it concern'd, 'twas the Expressions that thoroughly convinc'd me; my *Indiana* shone through every Period, nor was any other Person its Author.

After I once more assure you, Sir, that what I say is with the most solemn Regard to Truth and Sincerity, I shall leave

to your own Discretion the contributing to the Peace of that dear Lady, who is, perhaps, the most deserving of her Sex, which I hope you will do, by communicating to her the Epistle you receiv'd from

Sir,
Your constant Reader, and humble Servant,
TROILUS.

Dear Madam,

I AM oblig'd to your Friend for putting so favourable and just a Construction upon my Conduct, nor cou'd my dear *Indiana* sure imagine me such a Monster as to slight a Regard, which I used my utmost Art to raise, and which was my greatest Happiness to support; no,—I am certain you was not more surpriz'd at my Manner of leaving you, than I really was myself; and which has sufficiently fortify'd and prepar'd me against all the Vicissitudes (except your Disfavour) that are incident to human Life. It has given me inexpressible Concern, that my Affairs have necessarily made my Behaviour appear such, as a risque what in this World is the End of my Desires; but I hope ere long to have the Happiness and Honour of personally explaining myself more to your Satisfaction. Let this at present assure you, that, with regard to your dear Self, I am still the same; nor is it in the Power of Time or Distance to lessen you in my Esteem, an Esteem, which is founded on those Principles, which only can make it durable. If to regard you as the most agreeable Person of your Sex; if to join in Admiration of the same Things, to have the same Sentiments, Desires, and Aversions, be the only sympathetic, natural, and lasting Ties of Affection, I flatter myself there's no one living, whose Heart can be more sensibly subdu'd by your Perfections, which are so transcendent, that were I to give a particular Description of you in all the agreeable Lights you appear, or rather were able to do Justice to all those Graces and Virtues in which you excel, I am convinc'd I shou'd do Violence to your Modesty; nor wou'd you any longer be *Indiana*. In short, Madam, I acknowledge myself so unworthy of your Love, that had you bestow'd it on no other Terms but those of equal Merit, I must for ever have despair'd of it in common with all Mankind. But since your Condescension is the Means by which Heaven (I hope) is pleas'd to confer on me its choicest Blessing, I receive it with singular Veneration and Gratitude. And were it possible that so strong a Principle as that of Self-love cou'd be so entirely extinguish'd in me,

as to make me reject so refin'd an Happiness, certainly such a Behaviour wou'd not only be an Instance of Folly or Madness, but of the greatest Impiety: For, (as the great Master of Poetry says in his universal Prayer)

“To enjoy is to obey.”

These (lovely Maid) are the Sentiments of him, who is impatient to give you stronger Assurance of them, and who may justly conclude this Testimony of his Passion with that of Cowley.

*Go bid the Needle his dear North forsake,
To which, with trembling Rev'rence, it does bend; B
Go bid the Stones a Journey upwards make;
Go bid th' ambitious Flame no more ascend!
And when these falls to their own Motions prove,
Then will I cease thee, thee alone, to love.*

MR URBAN,

THE Enquiry into the future State of dying Infants has all along proceeded upon the Supposition that their Baptism is a positive Institution of Religion; but S. W. in his last (Vol. X. Page 342. B.) endeavours to shift the State of the Enquiry, and not only roundly denies the Baptism of Infants to be an Institution of Religion, but does it in such Words as shew him to be a Gentleman of very transcendent Assurance. *In the Sacred Writings*, says he, *there is no Rule, Precept, nor Example to give countenance to the Baptism of Infants*—Nor is it to be wonder'd, that so divine a System of Morals should contain nothing of this Nature! when, HAD IT BEEN INSERTED, it would only have appeared the INVENTION AND IMPOSITION of MAN, and not, like the other Parts of it, to have proceeded from a divine Original.

The Gentleman, you see, Sir, is impregnably intrench'd within HIMSELF: His Aversion to the Baptism of Infants is so determin'd, that no Precept, nor Example from Scripture, could ever so plain ones be brought, should be able to convince him; no, he declares he would treat it as a Forgery and Imposture, and deny it to be from GOD. I should concern myself no farther with so extraordinary an Opponent, were it not that many of your Readers will, perhaps, desire to have this curious Subject farther consider'd.

The Enquiry then is—How far it is consistent with GOD's rectoral Wisdom to make a Difference in the State of Infants after Death, upon the Account of their having received, or wanted, Baptism?

Now here I take for granted, what has all along in this Debate been supposed, 1. That the Baptism of Infants is a Rite instituted by GOD, as their Circumcision

of old was. And, 2. That the mere Application of Water, with any Form of Words, is not the only, nor the principal Thing which constitutes Christian Baptism, but the Faith and Devotion with which it is perform'd: So that if a Child hath Water applied to it in the Name of the Father, &c. without any Faith or Devotion attending that Ceremony, such Child hath not received Christian Baptism; but if the Child be with true Faith and Devotion dedicated to GOD, tho' it hath not (thro' some Scruple of the Parent) the Ceremony of Water applied to it, it is nevertheless, in the Eye of the Christian Law, consider'd as baptized. Now the Child dying soon after this its Dedication to GOD, may, I presume, consistent with rectoral Wisdom, be placed in happier Circumstances in consequence of it. My Reasons are,

1. GOD makes, we see, vast Difference in the Circumstances of his intelligent Creatures, without any previous Act of Virtue at all, to merit or occasion it. For Instance, in the Circumstances of a Briton and a Japanese; or of Gabriel, who appeared the first Moment of his Existence in the heavenly Courts, and of a Tartar, born in some salvage Corner of this Earth. Now, if, without any Thing previous to occasion this Distinction, so vast a one is made betwixt intelligent Creatures, why may not the Faith and Piety of a Parent, dedicating his Child to GOD, be supposed available to procure some advantageous Circumstances in its State after Death. Especially, if we add,

2. That it is perfectly agreeable to the Scheme of GOD's moral Government, that the Virtue and Faith of one Person should procure great Benefits for another. The Messiah, when he began to erect his Kingdom upon Earth, dispens'd many of its chief Blessings according to this Plan. He rais'd some from the Dead, and wrought for others inestimable Cures, not upon Account of their own Virtue or Faith, but upon Account of the Virtue or Faith of their Parents or Friends. *Vid. Matt. viii. 13. Luke viii. 5. Mark ix. 22. Matt. ix. 2. Abraham's* Virtue and Obedience obtain'd a long Train of Blessings for his distant Posterity, *Gen. xvi. 4, 5. God gave to Phineas's* Offspring the Covenant of an everlasting Priesthood, upon Account of a particular Act of Piety which their Father perform'd, *Numb. xxv. 11. Job's* three Friends were forgiven, and accepted of God, not for the Sake of their own, but of his Righteousness and Prayers, *Job xlii. 7, 8. And Elijah's* Virtue and Supplications procured Rain,

Rain, and its innumerable consequent Blessings, upon a guilty and famish'd Land, *James v. 18.* Whether *S. W.* will call this a *Supererogation of Merit*, or a *Transferring it from one Agent to another*, and reject these Instances as the *Invention and Imposition of Man*, I cannot say: But this I will say, that the Almighty Rector, in all this acts in perfect Congruity to moral Fitness and Right; or to the grand Design of his *moral Government*, which is to ENCOURAGE VIRTUE: For when, in Consideration of the Virtue of one Man, he confers Benefits on others, he makes that virtuous Person a *Benefactor* to those others; he gives him a Power to *bless*, and to *do them good*, which is the noblest Reward of Virtue, and the highest Gratification to a benevolent and God-like Mind.

To object, therefore, in the Case before us, that *such Virtue could not make an Infant more REWARDABLE*—is quite beside the Purpose. No one pretends that the Infant is *rewardable*; no, 'tis the Virtue of the Parent which alone is rewarded; rewarded with the rational and noble Pleasure of seeing himself the Means of placing his Child in such happy Circumstances of Being.

Nor can it be justly replied—That all the above mention'd Benefits were but of *temporal* Duration; and therefore reach not the Case of Infants after Death, the Difference of whose State, if any there be, must be *ETERNAL*. So *S. W.* talks of my *Absurdity*, in supposing the Virtue of a Parent may make an Alteration in the *ETERNAL* Condition of their Infants. But this is an Absurdity entirely of his own making, owing to his Inattention to the Scheme he opposes.

All rational Creatures must, doubtless, some Time or other, be put in a State of *Trial*, else there could be no room for their Exercise of *Virtue*; but Infants being Part of the rational Creation, and not being put in a State of Trial in this World, will, no question, in the other; but a State of Trial must have an *End*, and be succeeded by one of *Recompence*; the State therefore into which Infants pass at Death, is by no means to be thought *unalterable* and *eternal*; but a State in which they shall be capable of exercising those *Virtues*, which, according to the Scheme of Divine Government, seem absolutely necessary to the enjoying *Glory* and *Dominion* in the everlasting Kingdom of God. And when they have spent a proper Time, and behaved well in this State of Trial, they are then, pro-

bably, like other intelligent Creatures, both Angels and Men, raised to a more establish'd and perfect State of Bliss. I add,

3. GOD has been pleased actually to oblige himself to confer great Benefits upon some dying Infants, which he has not upon others: For Instance, to the Infants of *Abraham*, and his Seed, (prior to, and independent of the Jewish Dispensation) he promises to be THEIR GOD; and gave them *Circumcision*, as a sacred Token or Pledge of it. But *Jehovah* having engaged himself to be a God to such Infants, 'tis evident, that if they die in Infancy, they are hereby entitled to a Resurrection from the Dead, and to an Happiness after Death. This our *Saviour* hath plainly taught us to conclude, *Matt. xxii. 32.* and the Apostle, *Heb. xi. 16.* Now *JEHOVAH* having lain himself under these Engagements to some Infants, whereas he has not to others, 'tis highly reasonable to suppose some Difference may be made in their Circumstances after Death.

I am, S I R, Yours,

Sept. 2. 1740.

EUGENIUS.

In defence of Infant Baptism, in answer to BEREAN. See p. 396.

S I R,

THE Words in *Matt. xxviii. 19, 20.* are Go ye—make Disciples, or Scholars, of all Nations by Baptizing them—Teaching them. By which it's plain, that the Subjects of Baptism were ordered to be taught after they were made Disciples by Baptism. *John iii. 5.* Our Lord assures *Nicodemus*, that except any one be born of Water, and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of God. To be born of Water, has always been understood to mean Baptism, which accordingly the ancient Christians called Regeneration. But our learned *John Erish* observed of the Anabaptists of his Time, that they did not understand what Baptism is. That it is a solemn Dedication of the Person baptised to the Service of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. That God's Promise gives a Right to Baptism; and the Children of the Faithful have a Right to the Promise. Ever since God's making a Covenant with *Noah*, and appointing an outward visible Sign of it to *Abraham*, their Seed, or little ones, were included in it. This was the Notion which even the Heathens had of it, either by Tradition from the Sons of *Noah*, or by their own Reason, since in the Representations which we have of their Sacrifices, which

which was their Right of Covenanting, we see not only Men and Women present, but Children and Infants at the Breasts of their Mothers. So that if the Infants of Christians are excluded, and not allowed to be Parties in the Covenant, or of the same Religion with their Parents, Christianity is the only Religion that ever was, which makes this Difference; for which Reason we might well expect, That *Christ* and his Apostles should have forbid Water, that Infants should not be baptized. But where have they done this? It's no where said, Except any one repent and believe, he shall not be baptized: Nor can I find any Precedent of a grown Person baptized, whose Parents were Christians when he or she were Infants.

As to *Antiquity*, according to the Anabaptists own Confession, Believers Infants were baptized long before the Year 300. The German Anabaptists ascrib'd its Original to the Pope and the Devil. Our English Anabaptists have named the following Popes as the *Inventors* of it, tho' living at above 1000 Years Distance. *Hyginus*, A. D. 154. *Eugenius*, *Nicholas*, *Innocent* I. 402. *Innocent* III. 1215. Of the first of these *Platina* tells us, that he ordered one Godfather and Godmother at least to be present at Baptism. For so, says *Platina*, they call those who hold Infants whilst they are baptized. This sure is a full Evidence, that Christian Infants were baptized before 154. Accordingly *Ld Brooke* very frankly own'd, that, for ought he could ever learn, it was the constant Custom of the purest and most primitive Church to baptize Infants—and, that he could never find the *Beginning* and *first Rise* of this Practice.

CHRISTIANUS.

Sept. 11, 1740.

P. S. *Berean* refers to *Danvers* on *Baptism*, a Writer of no Credit, tho' his Book be the Common Place of our English Anabaptists, as appears by his asserting, that the British Churches and our famous Dr *Wicliff* and his Followers were against Baptism of Infants. Notorious Falshoods.

Continuation of the LIFE of

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, from p. 396.

WHEN they had lain about an Hour in this Place, they began to hear the Bells of the Mules on each Hand, upon which Orders were given, that the Droves which came from *Venta Cruz*, should pass unmolested, because they carried nothing of great Value, and those only be intercepted which were travelling thither, and that none of the Men should

rise up till the Signal should be given. But one *Robert Pike*, heated with strong Liquor, left his Company, and prevailed upon one of the *Symerons* to creep with him to the Way Side, that they might signalize themselves by seizing the first Mule, and hearing the Trampling of a Horse, as he lay, could not be restrained by the *Symeron* from rising up to observe who was passing by. This he did so imprudently, that he was discovered by the Passenger, for by *Drake's* Order, the English had put their Shirts on over their Coats, that the Night and the Tumult might not hinder them from knowing one another.

The Gentleman was immediately observed by *Drake* to change his Trot into a Gallop, but the Reason of it not appearing, it was imputed to his Fear of the Robbers that usually infest that Road, and the English still continued to expect the Treasure.

In a short Time one of the *Recoes* that were passing towards *Venta Cruz*, came up, and was eagerly seized by the English, who expected nothing less than half the Revenue of the *Indies*, nor is it easy to imagine their Mortification and Perplexity when they found only two Mules laden with Silver, the rest having no other Burthen than Provisions.

The Driver was brought immediately to the Captain, and informed him that the Horseman whom he had observed pass by with so much Precipitation, had informed the Treasurer of what he had observed, and advised him to send back the Mules that carried his Gold and Jewels, and suffer only the rest to proceed, that he might by that cheap Experiment discover whether there was any Ambush on the Way.

That *Drake* was not less disgusted than his Followers at the Disappointment, cannot be doubted; but there was now no Time to be spent in Complaints. The whole Country was alarmed, and all the Force of the *Spaniards* was summoned to overwhelm him. He had no Fortresses to retire to, every Man was his Enemy, and every Retreat better known to the *Spaniards* than to himself.

This was an Occasion that demanded all the Qualities of an Hero, an Intrepidity never to be shaken, and a Judgment never to be perplexed. He immediately considered all the Circumstances of his present Situation, and found that it afforded him only the Choice of marching back by the same Way through which he came, or of forcing his Passage to *Venta Cruz*.

To

To march back was to confess the Superiority of his Enemies, and to animate them to the Pursuit; the Woods would afford Opportunities of Ambush, and his Followers must often disperse themselves in search of Provisions, who would become an easy Prey, dispirited by their Disappointment, and fatigued by their March. On the Way to *Venta Cruz* he should have nothing to fear but from open Attacks, and expected Enemies.

Determining therefore to pass forward to *Venta Cruz*, he asked *Pedro*, the Leader of the *Symerons*, whether he was resolv'd to follow him; and having received from him the strongest Assurances that nothing should separate them, commanded his Men to refresh themselves, and prepare to set forward.

When they came within a Mile of the Town, they dismissed the Mules which they had made use of for their more easy and speedy Passage, and continued their March along a Road cut through thick Woods, in which a Company of Soldiers, who were quartered in the Place to defend it against the *Symerons*, had posted themselves, together with a Convent of Friars headed by one of the Brethren, whose Zeal against the Northern Heresy had incited him to hazard his Person, and assume the Province of a General.

Drake, who was advertised by two *Symerons*, whom he sent before, of the Approach of the *Spaniards*, commanded his Followers to receive the first Volley without firing.

In a short Time he heard himself summoned by the *Spanish* Captain to yield, with a Promise of Protection and kind Treatment; to which he answered with Defiance, Contempt, and the Discharge of his Pistol.

Immediately the *Spaniards* poured in their Shot, by which only one Man was killed, and *Drake*, with some others, slightly wounded; upon which the Signal was given by *Drake's* Whistle to fall upon them. The *English*, after discharging their Arrows and Shot, pressed furiously forward, and drove the *Spaniards* before them, which the *Symerons*, whom the Terror of the Shot had driven to some Distance, observed, and recalling their Courage, animated each other with Songs in their own Language, and rushed forward with such Impetuosity, that they overtook them near the Town, and, supported by the *English*, dispersed them with the Loss of only one Man, who, after he had received his Wound, had Strength and Resolution left to kill his Assailant.

They pursued the Enemy into the

Town, in which they met with some Plunder, which was given to the *Symerons*, and treated the Inhabitants with great Clemency, *Drake* himself going to the *Spanish* Ladies, to assure them that no Injuries should be offered them; so inseparable is Humanity from true Courage.

Having thus broken the Spirits, and scattered the Forces of the *Spaniards*, he pursued his March to his Ship, without any Apprehension of Danger, yet with great Speed, being very solicitous about the State of the Crew; so that he allowed his Men, harrassed as they were, but little Time for Sleep or Refreshment, but by kind Exhortations, gentle Authority, and a chearful Participation of all their Hardships, prevailed upon them to bear, without Murmurs, not only the Toil of Travelling, but on some Days the Pain of Hunger.

In this March he owed much of his Expedition to the Assistance of the *Symerons*, who being accustomed to the Climate, and naturally robust, not only brought him Intelligence, and shewed the Way, but carried Necessaries, provided Victuals, and built Lodgings, and when any of the *English* fainted in the Way, two of them would carry him between them for two Miles together; nor was their Valour less than their Industry, after they had learned, from their *English* Companions, to despise the Fire-arms of the *Spaniards*.

When they were within five Leagues of the Ships, they found a Town built in their Absence by the *Symerons*, at which *Drake* consented to halt, sending a *Symeron* to the Ship with his Gold Tooth-pick as a Token, which, though the Master knew it, was not sufficient to gain the Messenger Credit, till upon Examination he found that the Captain, having ordered him to regard no Message without his Handwriting, had engraven his Name upon it with the Point of his Knife. He then sent the Pinnace up the River, which they met, and afterwards sent to the Town for those whose Weariness had made them unable to march farther. On Feb. 23, the whole Company was reunited, and *Drake*, whose good or ill Success never prevailed over his Piety, celebrated their Meeting with Thanks to God.

Drake, not yet discouraged, now turned his Thoughts to new Prospects, and without languishing in melancholy Reflections upon his past Miscarriages, employed himself in forming Schemes for repairing them. Eager of Action, and acquainted with Man's Nature, he never

suffered Idleness to infect his Followers with Cowardice, but kept them from sinking under any Disappointment by diverting their Attention to some new Enterprize.

Upon Consultation with his own Men and the *Symerons* he found them divided in their Opinions: Some declaring that before they engaged in any new Attempt it was necessary to increase their Stores of Provisions, and others urging, that the Ships in which the Treasure was conveyed should be immediately attack'd. The *Symerons* propos'd a third Plan, and advised him to undertake another March over Land to the House of one *Pezoro* near *Veragua*, whose Slaves brought him every Day more than two hundred Pounds Sterling from the Mines, which he heaped together in a strong Stone-house, which might by the help of the *English* be easily forced.

Drake, being unwilling to fatigue his Followers with another Journey, determin'd to comply with both the other Opinions, and manning his two Pinnaces the *Bear* and the *Minion*, he sent *John Oxenham* in the *Bear* towards *Tolon*, to seize upon Provisions, and went himself in the *Minion* to the *Cabezas*, to intercept the Treasure that was to be transported from *Veragua*, and that Coast to the Fleet at *Nombre de Dios*, first dismissing with Presents those *Symerons* that desired to return to their Wives, and ordering those that chose to remain to be entertained in the Ship.

Drake took at the *Cabezas* a Frigate of *Nicaragua*, the Pilot of which inform'd him that there was in the Harbour of *Veragua*, a Ship freighted with more than a Million of Gold, to which he offer'd to conduct him (being well acquainted with the Soundings) if he might be allowed his Share of the Prize; so much was his Avarice superiour to his Honesty.

Drake, after some Deliberation, complying with the Pilot's Importunities, sail'd towards the Harbour, but had no sooner enter'd the Mouth of it than he heard the Report of Artillery, which was answer'd by others at a greater Distance, upon which the Pilot told him that they were discovered, this being the Signal appointed by the Governor to alarm the Coast.

Drake now thought it convenient to return to the Ship, that he might enquire the Success of the other Pinnace, which he found with a Frigate, that she had taken with twenty-eight fat Hogs, two hundred Hens, and great Store of *Malt*,

or *Indian Corn*. The Vessel itself was so strong, and well built, that he fitted it out for War, determining to attack the Fleet at *Nombre de Dios*.

On March the 21st he set sail with the new Frigate and the *Bear* towards the *Cabezas*, at which he arriv'd in about two Days, and found there *Tetu*, a *Frenchman*, with a Ship of War, who after having received from him a Supply of Water, and other Necessaries, intreated that he might join with him in his Attempt, which *Drake* consenting to, admitted him to accompany him with 20 of his Men, stipulating to allow them an equal Share of whatever Booty they should gain. Yet were they not without some Suspensions of Danger from this new Ally, he having eighty Men, and they being now reduced to thirty-one.

Then manning the Frigate and two Pinnaces, they set sail for the *Cabezas*, where they left the Frigate, which was too large for the Shallows over which they were to pass, and proceeded to *Rio Francisco*. Here they landed, and having ordered the Pinnaces to return to the same Place on the 4th Day following, travelled through the Woods towards *Nombre de Dios*, with such Silence and Regularity, as surpris'd the *French*, who did not imagine the *Symerons* so discreet or obedient as they appear'd, and were therefore in perpetual Anxiety about the Fidelity of their Guides, and the Probability of their Return. Nor did the *Symerons* treat them with that Submission and Regard which they paid to the *English*, whose Bravery and Conduct they had already tried.

At length, after a laborious March of more than seven Leagues, they began to hear the Hammers of the Carpenters in the Bay, it being the Custom in that hot Season to work in the Night, and in a short time they perceived the Approach of the *Recoes*, or Drovers of Mules, from *Panama*. They now no longer doubted that their Labours would be rewarded, and every Man imagin'd himself secure from Poverty and Labour for the remaining Part of his Life. They, therefore, when the Mules came up, rush'd out and seiz'd them, with an Alacrity proportion'd to their Expectations. The three Drovers consist'd of one hundred and nine Mules, each of which carried three hundred Pounds Weight of Silver. It was to little purpose that the Soldiers, order'd to guard the Treasure, attempted Resistance. After a short Combat, in which the *French* Captain, and one of the *Symerons* were wounded,

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wounded, it appeared with how much greater Ardour Men are animated by Interest than Fidelity.

As it was possible for them to carry away but a small Part of this Treasure, after having wearied themselves with hiding it in Holes and shallow Waters, they determined to return by the same Way, and without being pursued entered the Woods, where the *French* Captain, being disabled by his Wound, was obliged to stay, two of his Company continuing with him.

When they had gone forward about two Leagues, the *Frenchmen* missed another of their Company, who upon Enquiry was known to be intoxicated with Wine, and supposed to have lost himself in the Woods, by neglecting to observe the Guides.

But common Prudence not allowing them to hazard the whole Company by too much Solitude for a single Life, they travelled on towards *Rio Francisco*, at which they arrived April the 3d; but looking out for their Pinnaces, were surprized with the Sight of seven *Spanish* Shallops, and immediately concluded that some Intelligence of their Motions had been carried to *Nombre de Dios*, and that these Vessels had been fitted out to pursue them, which might undoubtedly have overpowered the Pinnaces and their feeble Crew: Nor did their Suspicion stop here, but immediately it occurred to them, that their Men had been compelled by Torture to discover where their Frigate and Ship were stationed, which being weakly manned, and without the Presence of the chief Commanders, would fall into their Hands, almost without Resistance, and all Possibility of escaping be entirely cut off.

These Reflections sunk the whole Company into Despair, and every one, instead of endeavouring to break thro' the Difficulties & surrounded him, resigned up himself to his Ill-Fortune; when *Drake*, whose Intrepidity was never to be shaken, and whose Reason was never to be surprized, or embarrassed, represented to them that, though the *Spaniards* should have made themselves Masters of their Pinnaces, they might yet be hindered from discovering the Ships. He put them in mind that the Pinnaces could not be taken, the Men examined, their Examinations compared, the Resolutions formed, their Vessels sent out, and 5 Ships taken in an Instant. Some Time must necessarily be spent before the last Blow could be struck, and if that Time were not negligently lost, it might be possible for some of them to reach the Ships be-

fore the Enemy, and direct them to change their Station.

They were animated with this Discourse, by which they discovered that their Leader was not without Hope; but when they came to look more nearly into their Situation, they were unable to conceive upon what it was founded. To pass by Land was impossible, as the Way lay over high Mountains, thro' thick Woods, and deep Rivers, and they had not a single Boat in their Power, so that a Passage by Water seemed equally impracticable. But *Drake*, whose Penetration immediately discovered all the Circumstances and Inconveniencies of every Scheme, soon determined upon the only Means of Success which their Condition afforded them; and ordering his Men to make a Raft out of the Trees that were then floating on the River, offered himself to put off to Sea upon it, and cheerfully asked who would accompany him. *John Owen*, *John Smith* and two *Frenchmen*, who were willing to share his Fortune, embarked with him on the Raft, which was fitted out with a Sail made of a Birket-sack, and an Oar to direct its Course instead of a Rudder.

Then having comforted the rest with Assurances of his Regard for them, and Resolution to leave nothing unattempted for their Deliverance, he put off, and after having, with much Difficulty, sailed 3 Leagues, descried two Pinnaces, halting towards him, which, upon a nearer Approach, he discovered to be his own, and perceiving that they anchored behind a Point that jutted out into the Sea, he put to Shore, and crossing the Land on Foot, was received by his Company with that Satisfaction which is only known to those that have been acquainted with Dangers and Distresses.

The same Night they rowed to *Rio Francisco*, where they took in the rest, with what Treasure they had been able to carry with them thro' the Woods; then sailing back with the utmost Expedition, they returned to their Frigate, and soon after to their Ship, where *Drake* divided the Gold and Silver equally between the *French* and the *English*.

Here they spent about 14 Days in fitting out their Frigate more completely, and then dismissing the *Spaniards* with their Ship, lay a few Days among the *Cabezas*, while twelve *English* and sixteen *Synnerons* travelled once more into the Country, as well to recover the *French* Captain, whom they had left wounded, as to bring away the Treasure which they had hid in the Sands. *Drake*, whom his

his Company would not suffer to hazard his Person in another Land Expedition, went with them to *Rio Francisco*, where he found one of the *Frenchmen* who had stay'd to attend their Captain, and was informed by him, upon his Enquiries after his Fortune, that half an Hour after their Separation, the *Spaniards* came upon them, and easily seized upon the wounded Captain; but that his Companion might have escaped with him, had he not preferred Money to Life; for seeing him throw down a Box of Jewels that retarded him, he could not forbear taking it up, and with that, and the Gold which he had already, was so loaded that he could not escape. With regard to the Bars of Gold and Silver, which they had concealed in the Ground, he informed them that two thousand Men had been employed in digging for them.

The Men, however, either mistrusting the Informer's Veracity, or confident that what they had hidden could not be found, pursued their Journey; but upon their Arrival at the Place, found the Ground turned up for two Miles round, and were able to recover no more than thirteen Bars of Silver, and a small Quantity of Gold. They discovered afterwards that the *Frenchman* who was left in the Woods, falling afterwards into the Hands of the *Spaniards*, was tortured by them till he confessed where *Drake* had concealed his Plunder. So fatal to *Drake's* Expedition was the Drunkenness of his Followers.

Then dismissing the *French*, they passed by *Carthagena* with their Colours flying, and soon after took a Frigate laden with Provisions and Honey, which they valued, as a great Restorative, and then failed away to the *Cabezas*.

Here they stayed about a Week to clean their Vessels, and fit them for a long Voyage, determining to set sail for *England*. And that the faithful *Symerons* might not go away unrewarded, broke up their Pinnaces, and gave them the Iron, the most valuable Present in the World to a Nation whose only Employments were War and Hunting, and amongst whom Show and Luxury had no Place.

Pedro, their Captain, being desired by *Drake* to go through the Ship, and to choose what he most desired, fixed his Eye upon a Scymerer set with Diamonds, which the *French* Captain had presented to *Drake*; and being unwilling to ask for so valuable a Present, offered for it four large Quoits, or thick Plates of Gold, which he had hitherto concealed; but *Drake*, desirous to show him that Fidelity

seldom is without a Recompense, gave it him with the highest Professions of Satisfaction and Esteem, *Pedro* receiving it with the utmost Gratitude, informed him, that by bestowing it, he had conferred Greatness and Honour upon him; for by presenting it to his King, he doubted not of obtaining the highest Rank amongst the *Symerons*. He then persisted in his Resolution of leaving the Gold, which was generously thrown by *Drake* into the common Stock; for he said, that those at whose Expences he had been sent out, ought to share in all the Gain of the Expedition, whatever Pretence Caviel and Chicanery might supply for the Appropriation of any Part of it. Thus was *Drake's* Character consistent with itself; he was equally superior to Avarice and Fear, and through whatever Danger he might go in quest of Gold, he thought it not valuable enough to be obtain'd by Artifice or Dishonesty.

They now forsook the Coast of *America*, which for many Months they had kept in perpetual Alarms, having taken more than two hundred Ships of all Sizes between *Carthagena* and *Nombre de Dios*, of which they never destroyed any, unless they were fitted out against them, nor ever detained the Prisoners longer than was necessary for their own Security or Concealment, providing for them in the same Manner as for themselves, and protecting them from the Malice of the *Symerons*: A Behaviour, which Humanity dictates, and which, perhaps, even Policy cannot disapprove. He must certainly meet with obstinate Opposition, who makes it equally dangerous to yield as to resist, and who leaves his Enemies no Hopes but from Victory.

What Riches they acquired, is not particularly related; but it is not to be doubted, that the Plunder of so many Vessels, together with the Silver which they seized at *Nombre de Dios*, must amount to a very large Sum. tho' the Part that was allotted to *Drake* was not sufficient to lull him in Effeminacy, or to repress his natural Inclination to Adventures.

They arrived at *Plymouth* on the 9th of *August*, 1573, on *Sunday* in the Afternoon; and so much were the People delighted with the News of their Arrival, that they left the Preacher, and ran in Crowds to the Key with Shouts and Congratulations.

An Account of Sir FRANCIS DRAKE'S VOYAGE round the World will be in our next.

From the *Craftsman*, No. 738, 740.

To the FREEHOLDERS and FARMERS
of ENGLAND.

I Address this Letter to you, my *Fellow Countrymen*, as you are the People least corrupt in your Morals, most useful by your Calling, and are likewise so nearly concerned in the Business upon which I am going to write. If others are more wealthy than you; from whence do their Riches flow but from your Industry?—What would *Land* be worth, without the Cultivation of the *laborious Farmer*?—*Commerce*, *Rents*, *Pensions* and *Salaries* arise all from the *Sweat of your Brows*.—In short, your Good and the Good of the whole Kingdom are inseparably united.

He is a *bad Husbandman*, who suffers the Honey of the *industrious Bee* to be destroyed by *Drones*; and there may be a *Set of Men* as destructive to the *Farmer as Insects and Vermin* to the *Bee-hive*.—I will endeavour to shew you who *these* are, with the most proper Means to relieve your growing Distresses, and to prevent the like Dangers for the future.

I shall first desire you to consider how greatly the Expences of *Farming* have increased within these *fifty Years*. I don't mean in *Luxuries*, but in the *common Necessaries of Life*. I know it is said that *Farmers* live higher now than formerly. If, by such Management, more *Farmers* are ruin'd now than formerly, I am afraid it is, because *Farmers* are more easily ruin'd now than in former Times; for I am sure (those within the Influence of the *London Markets* excepted) they can't afford to live so well. You are the best Judges yourselves whether more of you don't suffer for want of *Necessaries*, than are ruin'd by the Use of *Superfluities*. I appeal to the Memory of the most antient amongst you, whether the many Articles in *House keeping*, (that is, *Cloathing, Workmanship, Labourers and Servants Wages*) are not within these *fifty Years* advanced a *third or fourth Part*. These Expences have increased by slow Degrees, as different *Taxes* and *Excises* have been laid on; and as they go away in *small Parcels*, and *various Shades*, they don't make so deep an Impression as if issuing out in *one Sum*, though the Sum is really the same, whether paid in *one or twelve Months*, or whether paid in *Guineas or Farthings*.

People, who are not used to think of *these Things*, are easily deceived in their Computations. If, for Example, a *Farmer* hath a Mind to cast up what Excise he pays upon *Leather* in a Year, he in-

forms himself at how much in the Pound *Leather* is tax'd; and he thinks the rest is easily done, by knowing the Quantity of *Leather* he uses in that Time. But he is very short in his Reckoning; since all *Excises* magnify through every Hand they pass, till they come to the *last Customer*, or *Consumer*; for a *Tradesman* must enlarge his *Profit*, in Proportion to the Money he lays out, and not only magnify the Price of the *Commodity*, upon which it is laid, but by Circulation must inlarge the Price of *all other Commodities*, which pass through the Hands of *Manufacturers*, or *Tradesmen*; for the dearer the *Necessaries of Life* are made to these People, the dearer must they sell their Goods. From hence we see that the *poorest Man* pays his Proportion to the *Excises* of each *Tradesman*, with whom he deals, over and above the real Excise upon the *Thing* itself; and though he and his Family live upon the coarsest Provisions, yet Nothing, eat or worn, is free from the Influence of *Excises*. This is the real Cause, which hath raised the Price of *Servants* and *Labourers Wages*, though the *poor People* themselves, perhaps, find it as difficult to maintain and cloath themselves now, as *fifty Years* ago, when their Wages were a *fourth less*.

Grain, Wool, and Cattle are not excused; for the *Miller, Maltster, Clothier and Butcher* pay *Excises*; so that the *Farmer* can have nothing back prepared for his own Use, without paying his Proportion to the *Excises* of the *respective Tradesmen*, with whom he deals.—To this, perhaps, may be greatly owing the *Dearness of Meat*, at a Time when *Cattle* were sold by the *Grazier* as cheap as hath been known within the Memory of Man.—To this very Cause is likewise owing the great Decay of our *Woollen Manufactury*; for if the *Manufacturer* can't support his Family by his Labour, he must fly to some cheaper Country, where *Wages* and *Provisions* are better proportion'd; by which Means we should lose our *Manufacturers*; and, on the other Hand, to raise their *Wages* must raise the Price of *Cloth*, in which the *French* undersel us at least 15 l. per Cent. at present. To *Excises* may be added the *Poor's Rate*, which doubtless hath been greatly augmented by the Weight of them. I am speaking of a Fact, which will easily appear to any Man, by examining the *Parish Books*; and as far as my Curiosity hath led me, I find this *Rate* doubled within these *fifty Years*. The *Farmer* not only pays his own *Poor's Rate*; but, as in *Excises*, he pays his Proportion of the *Poor's Rate*.

Rate of all the *Tradesmen* he deals with; but I don't see that, in Return, they pay any Thing towards his *Excises*, or extraordinary *Expences*. *Dealers* and *Artificers* proportion their Stocks according to the Demand of their *Customers*; but the *Farmer* must pay his Rent, and cultivate his Land at any Expence, without knowing to what Market he shall bring his Cattle, or Grain. A plentiful Harvest may ruin a *Farmer*, as well as missing of Crops; for but Few can afford to lay up a Year's Produce, the *Labourers Wages* being always dearest in plentiful Harvests, as the Demands for them are then always greatest; and let *Excises* be ever so numerous, he can't raise the Price of Grain, or Cattle, in Proportion to his *Expences*, which hath been evident by the Cheapness of Corn a few Years ago; for it is Plenty and Scarcity alone, which must regulate the Markets of the *Fruits and Productions of the Earth*. Another melancholy Reflection is; † the Money arising from these *Taxes* is swept away to London, and lavish'd there upon foreign-bought *Luxuries*.

Under these Difficulties doth the Land-
ed Interest of England labour; and tho'
it hath been so evidently the general In-
terest of the Nation to have these *Excises*
taken off; though for above twenty Years
running we have had such a Number of
gracious Recommendations from the
Throne to consider upon Means for lessening
the publick *Debts*, which have been
answer'd by suitable Addresses, as if the
Measure had been really intended; not-
withstanding the various Schemes, which
have been form'd for this Purpose by the
successive Ministers ever since the Peace
of *Utrecht*, yet none of our *Excises* have
been lessen'd. On the contrary, most of
them have been augmented; by being
put under more severe and penal Regula-
tions, some new Ones have been rais'd;
and the national *Debts* have been but lit-
tle diminish'd.—This, at first Sight, may
appear surprizing; but whether it will
not abate our Surprise, when we re-
member that there have been near two
hundred *Placemen* and *Officers* in most of
the Houses of *Commons*, during that Space
of Time, may be a Question worthy of
Consideration. Most of these *Excises* were
laid on for 32 Years, and would have ex-
pired about this Time, had they not been
continued from Time to Time, and at last
made perpetual, in order to increase the
sinking Fund—It may therefore be pro-
per in this Place, to inform you what is
meant by the *sinking Fund*.

During the Wars in King *William's*

and Queen *Anne's* Reigns, these *Taxes*
were rais'd to borrow Money upon; and
after the Peace of *Utrecht*, the Debt of
the Nation was stat'd; when it appear'd
that the Money arising from those *Taxes*
yearly overpaid the Interest of Money
borrow'd by the Publick.—This Overplus
was first call'd the aggregate Fund, and
afterwards the *sinking Fund*, meaning a
Fund to take off the *Excises* in Time, by
paying off and sinking the *Debts of the*
Nation; and had it been thus constantly
apply'd, instead of having our *Debts* but
little lessen'd, we should by this Time
have been freed from the greatest Part of
them. It would be too tedious to enu-
merate the many Applications, to which
this Fund hath been subjected, since it
was first form'd; but it is very evident,
in general, from the slow Operation of it,
that it hath been very much diverted
from the original Design. I shall there-
fore only give one Instance, which may
serve as a Specimen of the Sincerity of
those worthy Gentlemen, who are so fond
of serving their Country in the double
Capacity of *Placemen* and *Senators*.

To lessen the Debt of the Nation, and
to take off some of the most burthensome
Excises, was so notoriously the Interest
of the Kingdom, and had been so long in e-
very Body's Mouth, that the *Placemen*
thought proper to make a show of yield-
ing to the general Clamour of the Nati-
on; and as the Salt Duty fell so heavy up-
on the Consumer, and brought in so little
to the Publick, in Proportion to the Ex-
pence of Collection, it was agreed upon
that the said Tax should be taken off, and
a farther Promise was made, that more
Taxes should be redeemed as fast as the
sinking Fund should make Way.—I must
here observe, that the Salt Duty was, at
that Time, Part of the *sinking Fund*. It
was the firm Persuasion of many People
that this Tax ought not to have been laid
on again, unless some very great Exi-
gence of State should make it necessary.
But all this proved to be wrong Reason-
ing; for the Men in Power were of a dif-
ferent Opinion. This Tax therefore was
taken from the *sinking Fund* and dropt in
the Year 1730; and in 1732 it was re-
vived to save a Shilling in the Pound Land-
Tax for that Year only.

I shall now, my Countrymen, speak a
few Words to you concerning the Qua-
lification-Act; for I think Nothing can
be more absurd than to have the Repre-
sentatives of a People under no greater
Tye to the Interest of a Nation than bare-
ly being born in it.—To prevent there-
fore such a Defect, the Laws of England have

have wisely ordain'd that every Member of the *House of Commons* should be qualify'd by a *certain Proportion of Land*; and as the Intention of *this Law* is founded upon the Principles of Reason and Justice, I would have it carry'd into a more effectual Execution.

As *this Law* now stands, I apprehend that if a Man, who hath not One Shilling a Year in *Land*, is return'd, without having his *Qualification* demanded within fourteen Days after taking his Seat, he is safe from any farther Enquiry, during that Parliament. — I cannot take upon myself to say of any one Member of the *House of Commons*, that he is not duly qualify'd. — Besides, I profess to speak in general of Things past, or of Dangers, which may happen, and may be prevented. As to what hath been done, I appeal to yourselves, my worthy Friends, whether it hath not happen'd, within the Knowledge of most of you, that three or four younger Sons, or Brothers of great Families, have got into Boroughs, when in the Opinion of the World, if *Tradesmen's Debts*, and all *Incumbrances* were discharged, the *Family Estates* would not be worth redeeming. — Is it not proper for your Enquiry, if such Things have ever happen'd within the Knowledge of any of you, how such Gentlemen have been able to make themselves welcome to *Corporations*; when, perhaps, within two Hours Ride there have been twenty or thirty independent Country Gentlemen duly qualify'd who never thought of *Pensions*, *Places*, or *Commissions*? — I would not be understood to mean that it is any Hardship upon the Publick, to have the younger Branches of the Nobility provided for, in the Navy, Army, or civil Employments. On the contrary, where other Things are equal, I think Birth ought to give the Preference; and it is, my Friends, the same Thing to you, who are put into *Places*, provided approved Courage, Experience, and Oeconomy, are their sole Recommendations. — But never let us be persuaded to compliment away our Liberties, nor ever be prevailed upon to stuff our *House of Representatives* with such a Number of Placemen, as may render the *Independency* of Parliament precarious, or with Persons not duly qualify'd, be they Placemen or not.

A *Qualification* is a Pledge, which every Member is supposed to have in his Country, not only to shew his State of *Independency*, but likewise to be a Proof that he is interested in the Welfare of those People, whom he represents. A *Qualification* therefore is an essential Part of the

Constitution, and surely ought to be established under the severest Penalties; such as would execute themselves; and, upon Detection, the Person ought to be rendered incapable of any future Office. This ought to be try'd, by a Jury, in the County, where Return is made, and to be examined, not only during the Sitting of that Parliament, but even within a Year after the Expiration of it. — Besides the Security of having this valuable Law put into Execution, I should be glad to have the *Qualification* enlarged. A bare Annuity for some Lives may not be worth above 1500*l.* which is a very small Pledge for a Man's Integrity in so high a Charge. — A Member of Parliament is as much a Trustee for future Ages, as he is for the present People who chuse him. He therefore ought to have an Estate descendable to Posterity.

I shall here take Notice of an Argument often used against *Qualifications*, and against limiting the Number of Placemen in the *House of Commons*, as if they tended to take away the *Freedom of Elections*; for if a Corporation hath a Mind to chuse a Person, who hath not the good Fortune to have an Estate of Land, or hath the good Fortune to have a Place, it is called a Restraint upon the *Freedom of Elections* to prevent such a Choice.

If the Majority of that Corporation were the only Persons, that could suffer, I would not object to the Argument. But when we consider that the Fate of the Nation may depend upon a single Vote, and that many Votes are return'd by a very few Constituents, We shall find the Case greatly alter'd; for where the whole is concern'd, the whole ought to be under general Regulations. The Question therefore is, what Regulations are proper; and what is now contended for, is only to add more Scope and Force to some Laws, which it is apprehended are not effectual enough to answer the Ends design'd.

As the Views of all honest Men must center in the same Point, I have not proposed popular Schemes, with an Intent to serve private, or particular Purposes. I have spoken for and against Facts, not Persons, and don't desire to guard against one Set of Placemen more than another, but against such Placemen in general, who may be dangerous, and cannot possibly be useful. The Means I have proposed may not only prove a Security to the present Age, but may extend to Posterity.

I cannot too often recommend to you to behave with Steadiness and Unanimity, not only where you have Votes, but likewise where you have any Influence. — There

There is no Room to fear that the *large and trading Corporations* will readily concur in all justifiable Measures, which have an immediate Tendency to support *Liberty, secure Property, and enlarge Commerce*.—It is only from the *Jobbers in small Boroughs*, (which a learned Prelate B justly calls the *rotten Part of our Constitution*) from which Danger may be apprehended; but the more dangerous they are, the more vigorous ought you to be in exerting your Influence over them.—Consider your *own Interest*, and where *publick Spirit* slackens, let the Advantage and Welfare of *your Wives and Children* C become Advocates for the Public. Few Actions in your domestick Affairs can read so much to your private Advantage, as to have the *Taxes and publick Money* put under a strict and fruga Management. Were you once agreed in the Pursuit of Measures, which tended to the *publick Good*, and would decline *all Traffick* with those who would not concur with you, what *Bribe* would make any *Tradesman* D amends for your Scorn and Contempt?—Besides, you often have it in your Power even to alter *Markets*, and *many other Influences*; but Nothing can be done without Temper, Steadiness, and Concord.

I shall now, with a few Queries, and a brief Exhortation, take my Leave of E you.

1. Whether the *true Interest* of the Kingdom must not be the Interest of the *Farmer, Manufacturer and Merchant*?

2. Whether the Interest of the *Country Gentlemen, and Freeholders*, is not inse-

parable from the Interest of the Kingdom?

3. Whether *heavy Taxes and Excises* must not be very prejudicial to the *Farmers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Country Gentlemen, and Freeholders*?

4. Whether it may not be the Interest of *Placemen and Officers* to have *heavy Taxes, superfluous Places, and a great standing Army*?

5. Whether there is not at least required as much Integrity, Wisdom and Oeconomy to the Management of *publick Affairs*, in War as in Peace?

And now, *my honest Friends*, from what hath been said, and from what you feel, you are as good Judges of the Circumstances, which the Nation is in, as the wisest Men in it; and may judge as well from whence all your Good and Evil arise. You know the *Persons*, whose *Qualifications* must make your Interest inseparable from their own. You know the *Persons*, whose Interest may be separate from and destructive of yours. Don't be abused by *religious Pretences*.—Of what *Religion* do you think *Placemen* are?—*Religion* teaches us to love our Neighbours; but no *Religion* commands us to sacrifice *ourselves, our Wives, and our Children, to Luxury and Ambition*.

The whole will soon be in *your Power*; and that Resolution, Wisdom, and Unanimity, may conduct your Actions, is the earnest Prayer of,

Gentlemen,
Your most affectionate Fellow-Subject
and Well wisher,

AGRICOLA.

Mr. URBAN,

IF you think proper to insert the following Particulars, relating to the Phenomenon of divers Spectrums by a plain Mirrour, propos'd in Yours last *March* by G. S. perhaps it may be acceptable to some of your optical Readers; or at least be a further Illumination to what has been already done.

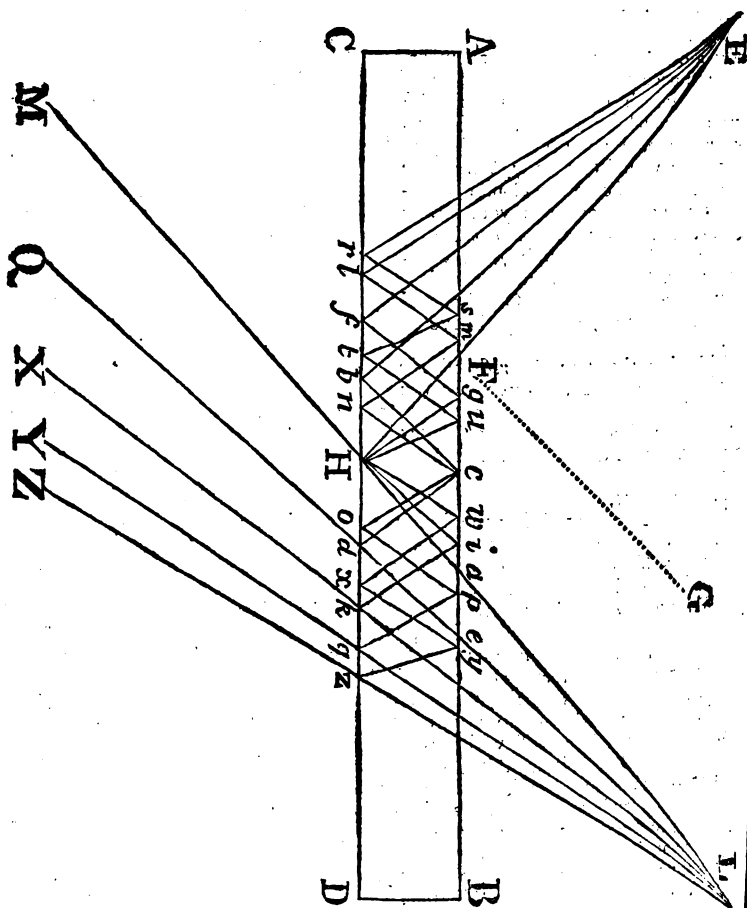
1. When a Ray of Light arrives at the second Surface of a transparent Substance, with as great or greater Degree of Obliquity, than that which was necessary to make a total Reflection, it will there be all returned back to the first; and if it proceeds towards that with as great a Degree of Obliquity as it did towards the other (which it will do if the Surfaces of the Medium be parallel to each other) it will there be reflected again, &c. and therefore will never get out, but pass from Side to Side; till it be wholly suffocated and lost within the Body.

2. When an Object is seen by Reflection from a plain Surface, the Image of it appears at the same Distance behind the Surface, that the Object is placed before it, of the same Magnitude therewith, and directly opposite to it, as has been already proved by Writers of Catoptrics; and consequently the five Spectrums seen in a Mirrour, will all be seen at the same Distance behind the Mirrour, that the Object is placed before it. This will perhaps appear more plain by the following Figure.

Let A B C D represent the Mirrour, and let E F be the Axis of a Pencil of Rays flowing from E, a Point which here is supposed to represent any luminous Body, the Rays of this Pencil will in part be reflected at F, in the Line F G (according to the Nature of Reflection of Light); what remains will, after Refraction at F, pass on to H, from whence (on account of the Quicksilver which is spread over the second Surface of the Glass, to prevent any of the Rays from being transmitted there) will be strongly reflected

reflected to *a*, where Part of them will emerge, and enter the Eye at L: By this Means one Representation of the said luminous Body will be framed in the Line L *a*, produced as at M. Secondly, another Pencil of Rays, whose Axis is E *b*, is first reflected at *b*, then at *c*, and afterwards at *d*, to *e*, where Part of it emerges and enters the Eye at L. by which Means a second Representation of the said luminous Body appears at Q. Thirdly, another Pencil of Rays, whose Axis is E *f*, after Reflection at the several Points, *g*, H, *i*, *k*, successively, will exhibit a third Representation, &c. at the Point X. Fourthly, another Pencil, whose Axis is E *l*, after Reflection at the several Points *l*; *m*, *n*, *c*, *o*, *p*, *q*, successively, will exhibit a fourth Representation, &c. at the Point Y. Lastly, another Pencil, whose Axis is E *r*, after Reflection at the several Points *r*, *s*, *t*, *u*, H, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z*, successively, will exhibit a fifth Representation of the said luminous Body at the Point Z, And so you may proceed *ad infinitum*.

Both according to all the Observations that I have made, and this Solution, the Spectrums will be faint, in Proportion to the Number of Reflections and Refractions the Rays suffer in the Glass, before they can enter the Eye, as is evident from the former Part of the Answer, and the Manner in which Light is reflected.



I am apt to think, with Mr Martin, that several Difficulties do attend the Nature of this Question, which must be accounted for otherwise; for I have endeavoured only to shew how any common Mirrour may exhibit a Plurality of Spectrums.

Cheshire, Aug. 1, 1740.

Yours, &c. P. Wood.

YOUR inserting in your *MAGAZINE* of *June* last, a Scheme of the Occultation of *Jupiter* by the *Moon* on the 27th of *October* next (or, according to vulgar Account, the 28th) in the Morning, encourages me to think this will find room.

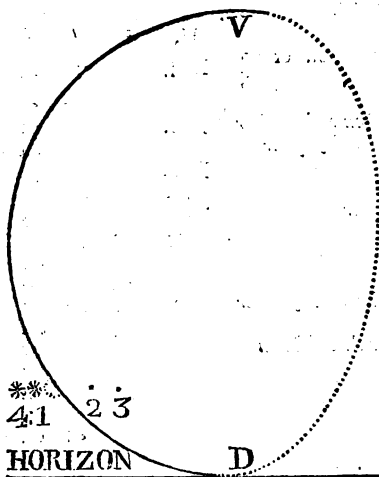
The Calculation of the *Moon's* Place is done very accurately, according to Sir *Isaac Newton's* Theory; that of *Jupiter's* Place, from *Leibniz's* Tables; and it agrees with *Parker's Ephemeris*. The Delineation of the Appearances is performed Trigonometrically.

L O N D O N, *October* 27, 1740.

	H.	°	'	"
Mean Time of the nearest Approach or Conjunction of the Centers of the <i>Moon</i> and <i>Jupiter</i>	XVI.	18	34	
Equation of Time		15	59	
Apparent Time, Conj. of the Centers of the <i>Moon</i> and <i>Jupiter</i>	XVI.	34	33	
Nearest Distances of the Centers of the <i>Moon</i> and <i>Jupiter</i>		37	04	
Right Ascension of the Sun	XIV.	54	33	
Right Ascension of <i>Jupiter</i>	VI.	47	10	
Diff. of Right Ascension of the Sun and <i>Jupiter</i>	VIII.	07	23	
<i>Jupiter's</i> Place	28	10	51	10
Geocentrick Lat.			10	01
Declination		22	52	20
Inclination of the Axis of the Earth and Ecliptic of <i>Jupiter</i>		4	20	15
Angle of the <i>Moon's</i> Way		5	5	22
Diff. Angle of Inclination of the Axis of the Earth and <i>Moon</i>			25	07
<i>Jupiter's</i> Semidiameter				25
Horizontal Parallax				2
Apparent				1
<i>Moon's</i> Horizontal Parallax		56	04	
Semidiameter		15	22	
<i>Moon's</i> Apparent { Sem. at the Time of <i>Jupiter's</i> Immersion		15	35	
{ Parallax		56	53	
<i>Jupiter's</i> Apparent Parallax			1	
Semid. Disc. at the Time of <i>Jupiter's</i> Immersion		56	52	
<i>Moon's</i> Horary Motion		31	58	
<i>Jupiter's</i> Retrograde Motion			5	
Horary Mot. <i>Moon</i> from <i>Jupiter</i>		32	3	
<i>Moon's</i> App. Sem. { at the Time of <i>Jupiter's</i> Emerision {		15	34	
{ Parallax		56	50	
<i>Jupiter's</i> Parallax			1	
Semid. Disc.		56	49	
Distance { Satellites from <i>Jupiter</i> at their { Occ.		5	49	
{ } Immersions { Occ.		3	23	
{ } { Ort.		2	57	
{ } { Ort.		1	40	
{ } { at their Emerisions { Occ.		5	36	
{ } { { Occ.		3	13	
{ } { { Ort.		2	47	
{ } { { Ort.		1	21	
Immersion { 3 { XVI.		3	53	
{ 2 { 10		45		
Beginning { 38		39		
Middle { 20		01		
End { 21		25		
Immersion { 24		38		
{ 28		11		
Emerision { XVII.		11	00	
{ 16		59		
Beginning { 23		33		
Middle { 24		55		
End { 26		14		
Emerision { 23		16		
{ 31		49		

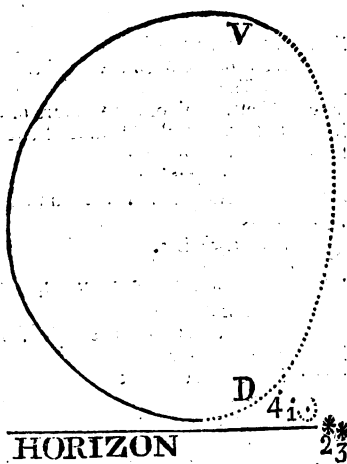
The Phasis and Position of the *Moon* at LONDON, at the Time of the Im-
mersion of *Jupiter's* Center,

Off. 27, 1740. H. XVI. 20 01
V D the *Moon's* Vertical Diameter.



The Phasis and Position of the *Moon* at LONDON, at the Time of the Emer-
sion of *Jupiter's* Center,

Off. 27, 1740. H. XVII. 24 55
V D the *Moon's* Vertical Diameter.



ANOTHER COMPUTATION.

October 28, 1740. in the Morning, Apparent Time	0 1 2
The <i>Moon's</i> subsequent Limb will transit the Meridian of London, at	3 52 12
The Center of <i>Jupiter</i> ,	3 52 29
<i>Jupiter's</i> Center cover'd by the <i>Moon's</i> Limb	4 13
The Center of <i>Jupiter's</i> Emerges from the Moon.	5 15

Mr URBAN,

IN your Magazine for June. I met with an Occultation of *Jupiter* by the Moon, October 28, 1740. calculated by Mr A. B. Smith, for Oxford. I had drawn a Sketch of the said Occultation the latter End of the Year 1737; in which Year I expected the same Planet would have been covered by the Moon, but happen'd to make several Mistakes in my Calculation, for which I was very rudely treated by the Writer of *Partridge's* Almanack for 3739, whom I suppose to be Mr Leadbetter. Resolving to give the ensuing Calculus a more strict Examination than I had done the other, I set upon the Work with the utmost Care, which done, on comparing it with the *Oxonian's*, I find a great Difference in the Accounts, and tho' this Person brags of his Abilities and large Orthographical Projections, yet I hope, that what I here offer to the Censures to the Public, will be found pretty nearly to answer the Phenomena, and shall think

myself highly oblig'd to such curious Observers, as shall be pleased to communicate their Observations to the Public.

Meridian of Birmingham Latitude 52° 36' North and 1° 14' West Longitude from London.

Apparent Time of the true Conjunction of the Moon and *Jupiter* at Birmingham, October 28, 1740, 28' 53" past 4 h. in the Morning, at which Time I find Part of the Calculation to stand as follows.

Sun's true Place is	Scorpio 16° 6' 45"
<i>Jupiter's</i> true Helio- centric Place is	Cancer 1 49 37
Angle of Commutation is	134 17 8
<i>Jupiter's</i> Elong. from Sun	125 15 48
<i>Jupiter's</i> Geocen- tric Place	Cancer 10 50 57 in Ant.
<i>Jupiter's</i> Heliocentric Lat.	0 8 42 S. dec.
<i>Jupiter's</i> Geocentric Latitude	0 9 55 1/2
<i>Moon's</i> true Place is	Cancer 10 50 57

True

True Place of Moon's	Apogeeum	Scorpio	18	37	35
	Ascending Node	Cancer	5	47	41
Moon past her ascending Node	—	—	5	3	16
Inclination of Moon's Orbit	—	—	5	11	4
Moon's true Latitude North	Ascending	—	0	27	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
— true Horizontal Parallax	—	—	0	58	14
Apparent Semidiameter of	the Moon	—	0	15	20
	Jupiter	—	0	0	15
True Hourly Motion of the Moon is	—	—	0	31	44
True Hourly Motion of Jupiter in Antecedentia	—	—	0	0	6
Moon's true Hourly Motion from Jupiter	—	—	0	31	50
Moon's visible Hourly Motion from Jupiter	—	—	0	22	26

APPARENT TIMES.

Peripheral Contact of the Moon and Jupiter	H.	1	42	Mane
Contact of Jupiter's Center and Moon's Periphery	4	2	37	
Jupiter entirely hid by the Moon	4	3	22	
Middle	4	35	49	
Visible Conjunction	4	37	58	
Emergence of Jupiter's Periphery	5	8	31	
Jupiter's Central Emergence	5	9	16	
Last Contact of Jupiter and Moon's Periphery, is at	5	10	13	

Note, Jupiter enters the enlightened, and appears from under the dark Horn of the Moon, and will be wholly hid from our Sight 1 H. 5' 9"

It is to be remarked, that the Moon at this Place is transiting the Nonagesime Degree at the Immersion of Jupiter, which is a very rare Case in such a Phenomenon, and renders the Drawing of a single Type very difficult and uncertain; but this may be noted, That as the Moon crosses the Nonagesime Degree, at the Beginning or Immersion, both the enlightened and dark Part of the Moon (as is always the Case in that Position) is erect, or upright, I shall only draw the following

Place of Nonagesime Degree at visible Conjunction, is, Cancer, $16^{\circ} 28' 24''$, and the Altitude of it is $60^{\circ} 58' 32''$. Moon's true Place, then Cancer $10^{\circ} 55' 52''$. Moon's visible Place, then Cancer $10^{\circ} 50' 56''$. Jupiter's Geocentric Place is then Retrograde Cancer $10^{\circ} 50' 56''$. Moon's true Lat. then is $27^{\circ} 51''$ N. Ascending. Moon's visible Lat. then $25''$, S. descending. Parts of Moon's Apparent Semidiameter obscured to the West $9' 35''$



Jupiter's Latitude from the Moon's visible Orbit at the Beginning is $7^{\circ} 52''$, at vis. Conj $9' 30''$ at the End $10' 40''$ S. descending.

DAN. SILK.

Birmingham, Aug. 9, 1740.

Common Sense, Sept. 6. N^o 187.

Against some Gazetteers concerning Cecil.

IT has been the Misfortune of these Gentlemen never to have been used to paint Beauties, and they have very unlucky Hands at hiding Deformities:—The Lineaments of Cecil are a little too delicate for their clumsy Pencils; however, to shew that I am in some Charity with them, I shall help them out a little upon this Occasion.

I conceive it to be a strong Presumption of Cecil's Integrity, that he did not besiege

his Sovereign in her Palace,—every Body had Access to her.

A particular Instance is mentioned by the Historians in the Case of one *Cacermardon*, a sensible ordinary Man, by whose Advice she improv'd that Branch of her Revenue which was under the Management of Sir *Thomas Smith*, double to what it had been before, without vexing the Subject in the Method of Collection. Some of the silly Fellows about the Court wonder'd that he would listen to such an obscure Man, in an Affair that seem'd to bear hard upon the Character of

of Sir Thomas Smith. To which the answer'd, That those that accuse the Councillors of Kings, without being able to prove any Thing against them, ought to be censured; but those that accused them justly ought to be encouraged and rewarded above all other Men.

Why did not these Writers think fit to take Notice of *Cecil's* Popularity, which was not owing to any Arts, but was the natural Consequence of that Happiness which the Nation enjoy'd by the publick Councils, in which he was known to have a Share; it was owing to his Oeconomy in the Management of the publick Treasury; and, lastly, his not pretending to usurp a Power of controuling his Fellow Servants of the Crown, must have contributed not a little towards it.

Look into *D' Eme's* Journal of Queen Elizabeth's Parliaments, there you will see the great Officers of the Crown, debating and dividing against one another in Parliament; where Opinions and Sentiments are free, it cannot be otherwise. But where Men are summoned to meet for no other purpose but to approve and applaud the Will and Pleasure of a Grand Vizier, the Case is alter'd; there can be no Opinion, there can be no Council,—the Prince is to be kept in Ignorance of his Affairs, and no good Advice can reach him.

A Man conscious of his own Incapacity may well be afraid of seeing his Opinions canvass'd;—*Cecil* was honest enough to wish that his Mistress should follow the best Counsel, let it come from what Quarter it will; and how can the best Counsel be known if all Opinions are not freely examined?

To conceive a just Idea of the Wisdom and Abilities of this Administration, the great Difficulties with which they were to struggle ought to be consider'd.—They were to reconcile the Nation to the Establishment of the Reform'd Religion, which; considering the strong Impressions made by Education must be no easy Work.—The changing the Religion of a Country must leave the Seeds of Disaffection behind it;—they were to reconcile them likewise to the Queen's Title, which those who were discontented upon the Account of Religion might make a Handle for raising Troubles, she having been render'd illegitimate by Act of Parliament.—*Scotland*, a constant Thorn in our Side, was not then united to *England*, and to be fear'd as an Enemy; add to this, a formidable Rebellion in *Ireland*:—Besides which, it was necessary to assist *Henry the Fourth* of

France against the League, in order to maintain the Balance against *Spain*, at that Time the most formidable Power in *Europe*, and for the same Reason to succour the *United Provinces*. So that our Historians have very good Authority for saying, that all the rest of *Europe* was astonish'd how Queen Elizabeth's Ministers could do so many great Things with so small a Revenue, and so few Taxes, considering, that in our own Quarrels they defended us without Foreign Assistance, left no Debts or Taxes upon Posterity, and extended Commerce in the midst of Wars and Troubles beyond what it had ever been before.

Whoever takes a View of those Times may easily account for *Cecil's* Popularity.

—But not only the Good he did, but the Evil he forbore deserves some Notice.

Cecil was called to publick Business by the deliberate Choice of his Mistress, upon the Reputation he had gained for Wisdom, and Integrity.—He did not purchase his Preferment at the Expence of his Honour, nor did he introduce himself by an infamous Bargain for screening a Gang of publick Robbers.—His Crimes did not drive him to a Necessity, nor did it suit his Inclination to support himself by the Destruction of all publick Spirit, and a Scheme of universal Corruption.—He opened no Shop for negotiating Bribes, nor were Jobs divided into Shares, like Lottery Tickets in our Days.

—The brave Men who had serv'd their Country, at the Hazard of their Lives, either by Land or Sea, were justly paid all that the Nation allow'd them;

He did not endeavour to perpetuate Debts upon the Nation to maintain a Swarm of Drones, call'd Placemen, in Luxury; the Nation saw what they gave, applied to their Defence, not in protecting a Criminal in Power against them.

We don't find that he ever treated the Citizens of *London* with Insolence, or even with Disrespect.

He did not advise his Mistress to place her Security either in a standing Army, or in an immense Revenue, he was for fixing it in its natural Situation, that is, in the Affections of the People.

He found the Nation poor and embarrassed with Difficulties; he left it rich and at Ease: And the Historian has closed his Character with these Words—He liv'd long enough for Nature, long enough for his own Glory, not long enough for his Country.

The other Papers of the Craftsman and Common Sense, are not very material.

MR URAAN,
THE Relation of Capt. Morgan's Expedition (afterwards Sir Henry Morgan, and Deputy Governor of Jamaica) which was sent yon last Month, passes over the Conquest of Chagre in too slight a Manner. As it held out longer against A Morgan than against Admiral VERNON, tho' the Fortifications were then Stone, which before were only Timber, it may be proper to give your Readers a particular Account of the Action, and the stout Resistance then made by the Spaniards.

As soon as we arrived within Sight of the Castle of Chagre, called San Lorenzo, the Spaniards gave us a continual Fire with their biggest Guns, but without doing us any Mischief. At Night we anchored in a small Port about a League from the Castle. This Fortrel stands on § Top of a high Rock, and on the East Side of the Mouth of the River Chagre. The Palisades that surround it were filled with Earth, and of great Thickness and Strength. There is only one Entrance to it, by a Drawbridge, over a Ditch thirty Foot deep, which divides the Top of the Hill into two Parts. It is fortified with 4 Batteries towards the Land-side, and two towards the Sea. The Steepness of the Hill on the South Side renders it wholly inaccessible, and the North Side is washed by the River, which is there very broad. At the Foot of the Hill stands a strong Fort mounted with 8 Cannons, and a little further two other Batteries of six Pieces of Cannon each, which defend the Entrance of the River. They have two great Storehouses at one End of the Castle, well supplied with Ammunition, and other warlike Necessaries, and near them a steep Range of Steps, hewn out of § Rock reaching to § Entrance of the Castle. On the West Side is a small Port affording good Anchorage for small Vessels, and at the Mouth of the River lies a great Rock, or rather Clusters of Rocks, which are only seen at low Water.

Early in the Morning, on December 27, a Party of us began to land, and with great Difficulty marched through the Woods by Two in the Afternoon, and being now without any Shelter exposed to the Enemy's Shot, lost many of our Men. These Circumstances added to the natural and artificial Strength of the Castle, and the Necessity of making the Attack on § Side, dispirited us extremely, and left us small Hopes of Success. We here debated whether we should pursue, or for sake our Enterprize, but the Thoughts of Disgrace, and of being reproached by our Friends on board, pre-

vailed over all Objections, and made us disregard even Life itself.

We therefore advanced to the Castle with our Swords in one Hand, and Fire-Balls in the other, while the Spaniards poured both their great and small Shot upon us, bidding us Defiance, and calling us *English Dogs, Enemies to God and their King*. Having in vain attempted to scale the Walls, we were forced to retreat. Night advancing, and we being a little rested after our Fatigues, we returned to the Attack, proposing § our Fireballs to burn the Palisades. But on this Occasion, an Accident happened which changed the Face of our Affairs, and was the chief Cause of our Success.

One of our Men being shot in the Back with an Arrow, which pierced his Body, instantly pulled it out at his Breast, and wrapping some Cotton about it, shot it back into the Fort, the Cotton kindling in the Discharge, and the Arrow falling upon a House thatched with Palm Leaves, set them on Fire, with meeting with a heap of Gunpowder before it was perceived, blew it up, to the no small Surprise of the Besieged. As they wanted D Water, they were the more busied and perplexed in extinguishing it, and we taking the Advantage, set Fire to the Palisades in several Places at once, so that the Spaniards now saw themselves surrounded by the Flames. As the Pales consumed, the Earth fell into the Ditch, and made several Breaches.

By Midnight the Palisades were entirely burnt down, and our Men creeping close to the Fire, shot at the Spaniards, whom they perceived thro' the Flames upon the Walls, and did great Execution.

When Day appeared, we found most of the Earth that lay between the Palisades, had fallen into the Ditch, by which Means the Spaniards became as much exposed as we were.

The Governor having increased the Guard where the Ditch was most filled with the Earth, and planted the Artillery on the Breaches, the Firing continued very hot on both Sides. The Spaniards kept their Ground, and annoyed us with Stink-Pots, filled with combustible Matter. At Noon, we made ourselves Masters of a Breach bravely defended by the Governor himself and 25 Soldiers, and at last, after an obstinate Resistance, entered the Castle; upon which many Spaniards H chose rather to cast themselves headlong from the Top of the Hill into the Sea, than to submit. The Governor still continued to defend himself, and retreated to the *Corps du Garde*, but being shot thro

thro' the Head, the rest surrendered, to the Number of 30 Men, all that remained out of 314, not ten of them unwounded, nor one Officer left alive.

Our Loss was very considerable, having above 100 Men killed, and 70 wounded. Upon Notice of our having Possession of the Castle, the Admiral came, Jan. the 2d, with all his Fleet; but the Sailors being elated with our Success, and neglecting their Course, five Ships (the Admiral's one) struck upon the Rocks above mentioned, but the Men and Goods were all saved.

They seized some small Vessels in the River, which are used in carrying Goods to *Porto Bello* and *Nicaragua*, and generally mounted with great Iron Guns, and four small brass ones; they likewise, took four small Ships, mounted with their Cannon.

P. S. The Account of the killed and wounded on both Sides, and some other Circumstances, differ here from what you gave us in your last. These I cannot pretend to reconcile. *Yours, &c. R. T.*

A genuine Letter sent to the Manager of a THEATRE.

S I R,

I AM a Person of no small Abilities in the Theatrical and Poetical Way, but my particular Province is Elocution. — I am Son to a *Holland* Trader. — My Mother was a *Jew*, and died in the Inquisition. — She was reckoned the tallest, and best proportioned in *Constantinople*, where she went and took Possession of a small Estate of 7 or 8 Pounds a Year, when my Father lay dying at *Amsterdam*.

That Fortune is now come to me, but as I have little Regard to what is generally known by the Name of *Money*, I would willingly sacrifice my Interests to my Inclination, which is of serving you.

You must know I have a double Voice, or rather a Manner of expressing a Noise two different Ways at one and the same Time. — I can sing two Tunes at once, and make a Noise like the clashing of Swords: So that in Case of Battles, you need not have ten or twelve People hacking their Swords, and frightening themselves behind the Scenes; since, if you have me, I shall answer the same Ends with my Voice. — I can dance several artificial Hornpipes, fantastical Jigs, and am, &c.

MR URBAN,

ON Thursday last I read the Case of M. S. in your Magazine for May, p. 245, which appearing to be genuine, I think deserves Consideration, and with-

out further Queries, I propose the following easy Method, which cannot occasion any ill Consequence.

Let two Ounces of Lenitive Electuary, and one Ounce of Cream of Tartar, be mixed together; the Quantity of a Walnut taken every Night, or every other Night, going to Bed: The Dose to be increased or lessened, so as to procure two Mictions a Day.

If the Lady be not habitually costive, fix or eight Ounces of Blood should be taken away in the first Place.

Let her Breakfast on Mint Tea, with a little Milk and Loaf Sugar, and a Toast of Bread dip'd in it. Dine on the mildest vegetable Food; use Red Wine and Water moderately, and Cyder for her common Drink: And sup on Whey and a Toast of Bread.

Let her use little Salt, and refrain from animal Food, Bieths, &c. Malt Liquor, and all spirituous Liquors.

'Tis proper to take the Air Mornings and Evenings, using a little Exercise at the same Time.

If upon this low Regimen her Spirits flag, let her take thirty or forty Drops of Tincture of *Peruvian* Bark with Oil of Sulphur, in a Glass of Water with a Piece of Loaf Sugar, about Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, and at Four in the Afternoon.

When the Symptoms abate, the Cold Bath is to be used; the River first, then the Springs, during which the Electuary is to be omitted.

After the Symptoms are gone off, let her return by Degrees to her usual Diet and Company.

The Practice of the great Dr Sydenham will support the Plainness of this Method against Contempt.

P. S. Amasius, whose Letter was inserted also, p. 245, is of Opinion that the Case is not so dangerous as it appears to this Gentleman.

TO PHILO.

YOUR Letter, Sir, cannot properly appear. The Resolution of your Bedfordshire Lady to revenge the Infidelity of her first Lover on his whole Sex, to which the dapper Londoner has already become a Victim, is but the natural Effect of a deep Impression on a tender Heart of Sixteen, and will probably remain till Time, or some more potent Charmers, shall efface it.

H N B. A Letter from a Gentleman of Oxford, rectifying some Mistakes in his Calculus of an Occultation of Jupiter, in June Magazine, should have been inserted last Month, but is mislaid.

WE are greatly obliged to our Correspondent who sent us the following beautiful Poem. Tho' he wrote not a Syllable in the Cover to it, we hope we did not misinterpret his Intentions, by immediately consigning it to our Magazine.

Mr LYTTLETON to Mr POYNTZ.

OH thou, whose friendship is my joy and pride,
Whose virtues warm me; and whose precepts
[guide;

Thou to whom greatness, rightly understood,
Is but a larger power of doing good ;
Say, Poyntz, amidst the toils of anxious state,
Does not thy secret soul desire retreat ?
Dost thou not wish the task of glory done ?
That busy life at length might be thy own,
That, to thy lov'd philosophy resign'd,
No care might ruffle thy unbended mind,
Just is the wish; for all that heaven can give,
Or favour'd man in recompence receive,
Is to reflect at ease on glorious pains,
And calmly to enjoy what virtue gains :
Not him I praise, who, from the world retir'd,
By no enlivening, generous passion fir'd,
On flow'ry couches slumbers life away,
And gently lets his active powers decay ;
Who fears bright glory's awful face to see,
And shuns renown as much as infamy.
But bless'd is he, who, exercis'd in cares,
To private leisure publick virtue bears ;
Who tranquil ends the race he nobly run,
And decks repose with trophies labour won.
Him Honour follows to the secret shade,
And crowns propitious his declining head ;
In his retreats their harps the Muses string,
And to the groves, by him frequented, sing ;
Friendship and Truth on all his moments wait,
Pleas'd with retirement better than with state ;
And round the bow'rs, where humbly great he lies,
Fair olives bloom, or verdant laurels rise :
So, when thy country shall no more demand
The needful aid of thy sustaining hand ;
When Peace restor'd shall all her rights secure,
And Faction's self shall own them fix'd and sure ;
Then to the shades of learned ease retir'd,
The world forgetting, by the world admir'd,
Among thy books and friends thou shalt possess
Contemplative and quiet happiness,
Pleas'd to review a life in honour spent,
And peaceful labours paid with rich content.
Yet tho' thy hours unclogg'd with sorrow rowl,
Tho' Wisdom calm, and Science feed thy soul,
One greater bliss remains to be possess'd,
Which only can improve, and crown the rest.
Permit thy friend this secret to reveal,
Which thy own heart, perhaps, wou'd better tell ;
All we can ask of guardian saints above,
Is to be truly lov'd, and fondly love ;
This is the charm that smooths the troubl'd breast,
Friend to our health, and author of our rest ;
Bids every gloomy, vexing passion fly,
And tunes each jarring string to harmony.
Dull is the privilege of living free,
Our hearts were never form'd for liberty.
Some beauteous image, well imprinted there,
Can best defend them from consuming care.
In vain to groves and gardens we retire,
And nature in her rural works admire ;
Tho' grateful these, yet they but faintly charm,
They may delight us, but they cannot warm,

Beauty alone can touch the heart with joy,
Wake every sense, and every power employ.
The lovely sex was made mankind to bless,
The bright dispensers of our happiness.
May some fair eyes, my friend, thy bosom fire
With pleasing pangs of every gay desire,
And teach thee that soft science, which, alone,
Still to thy searching mind rests faintly known.
Thy soul, tho' great, is tender and refin'd,
To friendship sensible, to love inclin'd ;
And therefore long thou canst not arm thy breast
Against the entrance of so sweet a guest :
Hear what th' inspiring Muses bid me tell,
(For heaven shall ratify what they reveal)
A chosen bride shall in thy arms be plac'd,
With all th' attractive charms of beauty, grac'd,
Whose wit and virtue shall thy own express,
Only distinguish'd by their softer dress ;
Thy greatness she, or thy retreat shall share,
Sweeten tranquillity, and soften care ;
Her charms the taste of every joy shall raise,
And add new pleasure to renown and praise ;
Till charm'd you own the truth my sense wou'd
That Happiness is near ally'd to Love. [prove,

The RAVISH'D LOVER.

Farewel the world, and mortal cares !
(The ravish'd Strephon cry'd,
As, full of joy and tender tears,
He lay by Phillis' side.)

Let others toil for wealth and fame ;
Wh' list not one thought of mine
At any other bliss shall aim,
But those dear arms of thine.
Still let me gaze on those bright eyes ;
And hear thy charming tongue.
I nothing ask to swell my joys,
But thus to feel 'em long.

HORACE'S ODE, *Donec gratus eram tibi, &c.*
To CELIA.

Str. **W**HILE I was to my Celia dear,
Nor other youth her heart possess'd ;
While I was all her wish and care,
No shepherd sure was half so bless'd.

Cel. While you admir'd no other charms,
Nor vows were to your Clio paid ;
While I with rapture fill'd your arms,
I thought myself the happiest maid.

Stre. Now Clio all my thoughts employs ;
To her I sing, for her I sigh.
'Tis she the sov'reign of my joys,
'Tis she for whom I'd gladly die.

Cel. Amintor now my heart has won,
Amintor, fairest, kindest swain !
Such fondness has the shepherd shown,
For him I'd die and die again.

Stre. What if I Clio should forsake,
And scorn the nymph with all her charms ?
What if again I Celia take,
And once more wanton in her arms ?

Cel. Tho' fairer be than rising day,
The joy of ev'ry virgin's eye ;
Tho' tickler thou than wind or sea,
With thee I'd live, with thee I'd die.

T. •

The Solution to J. O's Enigma to Telarius
required before it is inserted.

S I R,

I LOOK upon the Poetical Part of your Magazine, as a sort of *Hotel Dieu*, where your private Sinners in Rhiming may drop their accidental Brats, which they either don't chuse to own, or don't think worth a regular Care. If you'll be so charitable as to insert this Trifle, (the Offspring of a Morning's Ride) you'll have this to alledge for its Insignificance, that you have oblig'd a constant Reader, &c.

O N a favourite LITTLE CUR.

*Animula! vagula, blandula,**Hopjes, comesque*—**H**ENCE *Mopsy* then my muse employ,Since *Cloe* frowns, my only joy!*Mopsy*! my constant, pleasing care,

Companion when I take the air!

Now ranging wild o'er hill and dale,

Now frisking at my horse's tail:

Her harmless yelp, and prick'd-up ear,

Now greet the passing traveller:

Then, left behind in idle chase,

How pleas'd my winding steps to trace!—

But hark! what terrible alarm?

How fierce the cur from yonder farm!

Now low y couching at his feet,

See her th' outrageous tyrant meet;

He lordly struts, and spurns the grass,

But spares her sex, and lets us pass.

When *Robin* rings the dinner bell
(To hungry dogs a grateful knell)*Mopsy* prevents the chaplain there,

As constant as the bread and beer:

Now she begins her coaxing tricks,

And future bones in fancy picks:

She licks your hand, and thinks it hard,

She can solicit no regard;

With stretch'd-out paw, and look intent,

Impertinent, impertinent.

Then * *salient* on her nether feet,

Extorts your very fav'rite bit. —

But now the *flow'rd* desert appears,*Madam* the servants hall prefers.

If I retire from chat and friends,

Assiduous *Mopsy* still attends:

Then patient, watchful at my door,

Whilst I with *Pope* or *Milton* soar;

Or on a cushion dreaming lies

Of hunting mice and butterflies.

Oh! *Mopsy*, cou'd my numbers paint

Thy look inquisitive and quaint:

Perplex'd when I or read or write,

Or idle verse of thee indite:

Cou'd I but half thy virtues tell,

Or cou'd my art but half so well

Thy spots and curious shades express,

As they appear in nature's dress,

Cloe shou'd then thy captive be,

And love my dog, tho' frozen on me.

Sept. 6. 1740.

* Term of Heraldry.

A Lancashire Ballad.

NOW, aw me gud gentles, an yau won tarry,
Ile tel how *Gilbert Scott* foudn's mare *Berry*.
He foudn's mare *Berry* at *Warikin* fair;
When heel be pade, hee knows not, ere or nere.
Soon as hee coom whom, an toud his wife *Grace*,
Hon up wi th' kippo, an swat him ore th' face;

Hoo pickdt him oth' hilloc, wi fick a thwack,
That hoo had whel ni a brokken his back.
Thou hooer, quo hee, wo't be lemme rise,
Ile gi thee auth' leet, wench, that imme lies.
Thou udgit, quo hoo, but wher dus hee dwel?
Belakin, quo hee, but I connan tel.
I tucks him to be fum gud gresfmon's son;
He spent too pense on mee when hee had doon.
He gin mee a lurch'n n'o denty snig py,
An shaukt mee bith' haundt mee most lovingly.
Then *Grace*, hoo promptd hur, so neeat an so fine,
To *War'kin* hoo went, o *Wensday* betime.
An ther too, hoo stude ful five markit days,
Til th' mon, wi th' mare, wer coom to *Raunley*.
As *Grace* was restin won day in hur rown, [*Shaw's*]
Hoo spydt th' mon a ridin o th' mare down the town.
Bounce gas hur hart, an hoo wer so glopen
That outo th' windo hoo'd like fort lopen. [run,
Hoo stauptdt, an hoo star'dt, an down stairs hoo
Wi' th' hat under th' arm, an windt welli gon.
Hur hed-gear flew off, an so did hur snowd, wood.
Hoo stauptdt, an hoo star'dt, as an hoo'd been
To *Raunley's* hoo by'd, an hoo hove up th' latch,
Afore th' mon had teed th' mare welli too th' cratch.
Me gud mon, quo hoo, friend, hee greets yau merry,
An desires yau'd send him money for *Berry*.
Ay, money, quo hee, that I connan spare:
Belakin, quo hoo, but then Ile ha th' mare. [seen;
Hoo poody, an hoo thromperdt him, shaum't be
Thou hangmon. quo hoo, Ile poo out thin een:
Ile mak thee a sompan, haud thee a groat
Ile oth'r ha' th' money, or poo out the throat:
'Tween them they made fuch a wearifon din,
That for t' intreat them, *Raunly Shaw* coom in,
Coom, fy, fy, naunt *Grace*, coom, fy, an a doon;
What, deel, ar yau monkeen, or ar yau woon?
Belakin, quo hee, yau lane so hard on — [mon.
I think now that th' woman has quite spoildt th'
Coom, fy, fy, naunt *Grace*, coom, fy, an a doon;
Yauft ha' th' mare, or th' money, whether yau
won.

So *Grace* got th' money, an whom wardt hoo's gon,
Hoo keeps it aw, an gees *Gilbert Scott* non.

AN EPIGRAM upon a young gentleman's refusing
to walk with the Author in the Park, because he
was not dress'd well.

FRIEND *Col* and I, both full of whim,

To shun each other oft agree;

For I'm not beau enough for him,

And he's too much a beau for me.

Then let us from each other fly,

And arm in arm no more appear;

That I may ne'er offend your eye,

That you may may ne'er offend my ear.

G1

AN EPIGRAM.

WHILE *Corydon* with awkward grace,

And downcast modesty of face,

Accofts the pert *Lycoris*;

She, who before was never coy,

With pride insults the bashful boy,

Nor heeds his love-sick stories.

In vain his friends oppose his flame,

And tell him his disdainful dame

Is but a very woman.

He swears she is a goddess bright;

And she, to fit her lover right,

Imagines he is no man.

ZE.

Worcester, Sept. 19.

A FEW Schoolboys here letting off their Pop-guns, some Colliers were affronted, and used them very harshly. This other Boys of the School resenting made them ask Pardon on their Knees in the Dirt: On which Occasion one of them penn'd the following Lines; and I believe it will be no small Encouragement to the young Author to see them in your Magazine.

Yours, T. U.

Degeneres animos timor arguit.

WHY all those pale, imaginary fears?
Shall Phœbus' sons inglorious quit the field?

Parfu'd with oaken arms, and drown'd in tears,
Thus vanquish'd fly, and thus be forc'd to yield?

Shall we be thus abus'd by vilest tongues?
No; let those base, illiterate villains know,
We'll rouse at last, retaliate all our wrongs,
And shew the world what Malvern boys can do.

Shall we degenerate from Old Albion's race?
No; let us now proclaim inveterate war,
Our enemies with courage let us face:
Bleed'd be that head that first receives a scar.

Arm'd with our truncheons, let us boldly go,
To vindicate our wounded brothers blood;
To curb the pride of our insulting foe,
Full of revenge, we'll cause a crimson flood.

Methinks, e'en now, I see the blushing plain
Delug'd with blood, whilst, in confusion, stand
Erected trunks; e'en now the blood does stain
Each warlike son, each vindicating hand.

The blue-ey'd goddess, with refulgent shield,
Fresh as the spring, and as the morning gay,
Enters the list, and ranges o'er the field,
Minerva's favourites gain the glorious day.

The boys congratulate our safe return;
Boys thp' confin'd with strict scholastick laws,
Yet with impatience and resentment burn
To join their friends, maintain their injur'd cause.

Hark! what rejoicing shouts proclaim our praise!
Lo! hear, the suppliant cries of vanquish'd foes
Implore our mercy; conquest there displays
Her silver wings, and triumphs as she goes:

Now loud huzzas fill all the regions round,
Token of love, by joyful souls express'd;
Hark! Malvern hills return a grateful sound,
Justice! revenge! and injuries redress'd.

EPICLOGUE for the Mock Doctor.

HOW happy chance may alter one's condition,
Behold poor Gregory a rich physician!
My ax is chang'd, and dwindled to a pen,
To trees once fatal, fatal now to men.
No more shall woollen caps these looks disgrace,
Of scanty bobs, full bottores shall take place,
Bespread my ramp, and dignify my face.
Ladies, survey me well, behind, before,
I'm doctor now, plain Gregory no more:
Declare your thoughts, are any of our tribe
Better prepar'd to visit or prescribe?
I've got my dress, have taken my degrees,
Prepar'd, at once, to kill, and take my fees.
Ay, but say some, this doctor scarce can read;
Does he know when to blister, purge or bleed?
Learning, 'tis true, like many more, I want;
But then, like many more, I prate and cant;

For tho' my brethren may look wise and big,
Their knowledge lies not in the head, but wig.
If this is granted, all may plainly see,
That few in knowledge can compare with me.

(Strokes his wig.)

This night a female patient try'd my skill,
And tho' I gave her neither slop nor pill,
By other means I soon perform'd a cure.
Miss could not talk---no common case I'm sure;
Punch I prescrib'd, the best specifick potion,
To oil the tongue, and give that member motion;
But soon as e'er I knew the maid's condition,
I thought a pimp more proper than physician:
In short, I brought the lovers face to face,
The best prescription, in a ticklish case;
They married soon, and fell to bill and cooing,
Which op'd her lips, and set her tongue a going.
Now, ladies, if you stand my friends, you're sure,
If love's your case, to find a speedy cure.
I'm always yours, employ me as you please,
Pimp, or Physician, give me but my fees.

G.

A GENUINE ELEGY, wrote on the Death of
THADY MADDEN, Esq; Son to Col. MADDEN,
of the County of Limerick.

By THOMAS CONNOR, an Irish Schoolmaster.

County of Limerick! and all the Barony,
Do you know who of late was dye? (1)
It was gentle Cornelius Madden's son,
Who formerly to the wars of Flanders did run:
He was of great and hugeous fame,
And Thady Madden was his name. (3)
In troth he was both warlike and stout,
And would combat till his puddings came out:
There he had like to be slain with a thing like a sloe,
Which did almost thro' his body go;
It war a bullet sling from a gun, (4)
Had almost like to have kill'd Connor Madden's
But going to see his wife and child, [son:
Drown'd he was, by the waters wild,
At Carickenedy in the county of Cork,
Oroh! plague light upon the ugly rock! [in him?
Curse on you, Blackwater (5), what share had you
Could you not let poor Thady for his life for to [swim?

Could not you let him travel all the world o'er,
And then come home with his friends to vapour?
The youth that was so delicate and neat,
Is now translated to fishes meat:
But I do oath (6) the boly seven,
His soul's with Patrick now in heaven;
And now sweet Thady is made a faint (7),
And to St Thady I will make my complaint.
Oroh--oroh, St Thady!--St Thady! do you hear?
Poor Thomas Connor is drawing near!
It is I, who in the days of late,
Was making write your Epitaph (8).
Oroh, pray for the author's salvation,
That he may never enter into damnation.

(1) This is a natural and fine Exordium, Horace says, quem verum aut heroa? (2) Gentle signifies here noble, or well-born: Run is an admirable Epitaph to shew the Eagerness of Valour. (3) This is a true Instance of the Anti-Climax. (4) This Description of a Bullet is extremely poetical. (5) The Name of the River. (6) It is a great Oath amongst the Irish to swear by the Holy Seven; they mean the Seven Sacraments of their Mother Church. (7) This Canonization of his Hero is a fine Conclusion. (8) Epitaph.

To CHLOE.

IF fools admire, or whining coxcombs boast,
The vain coquets the trifling triumphs boast;
Proud to enslave, they roll their conqu'ring eyes,
Fond of the fame, tho' careles of the prize:
A nobler fame be gen'rous Chloë's care!
Empow'r'd to wound, how glorious 'tis to spare!

Answer'd by a Friend.

Alas! my friend, when nature form'd the fair,
She gave her pow'r to wound, but none to spare.
Can the bright orb, that rules and guides the day,
Contract at pleasure, or expand its ray?
When Chloë's eyes with careless glances rove,
In vain we arm against the pow'r of love:
Railers and wits no more her charms defy;
Warriours, averse to softness, learn to sigh:
While pitying the laments the conquests won,
Her breast has mercy, tho' her eyes have none.

MORPUS. An unfortunate Satirist on Womankind.
Written by a Lady. Aug. 17, 1740.

MORPUS, (a coward-swain) reflects
Without distinction on the sex,
Yet only knows the faulty part;
And swears that all are sub—s, or fools,
All break thro' truth's or virtue's rules,
While plays and dress debauch the heart.
So, if a goat from WALES you lead
To pasture in an English mead,
He thinks the lambs that round him play,
As wanton, vicious, rank a herd,
As all his brethern of the beard,
That on Mervinia's mountains stray.

An Answer to the last ENIGMA.

AS POVERTY is understood
To be to man a wholesome good,
And that great actions do proceed
From the extremity of need,
Why should we grumble at our fate,
Since ev'ry day we're growing fatter?
And all our enemies must own,
In this respect, they're quite outdone.

Graveyard, Sept. 18, 1740.

GAMBLE.

A HYMN of King David to the Deity. Pf. viii.

Lord, how illustrious is thy name,
Whole power both heaven and earth proclaim!
When I the heavens, thy fabrick, see,
The moon and stars dispos'd by thee;
O what is man, or his frail race,
That thou should'st it such a shadow grace,
Next to thy angels most renown'd,
With majesty and glory crown'd!
All that on dales and mountains feed,
All that the woods and deserts breed,
Whate'er thro' airy regions flies,
Or swims in deep and stormy seas,
Thou all beneath his feet hast laid,
King of thy whole creation made,
Lord, how illustrious is thy name,
Whole power both heaven and earth proclaim!

AMYRALDUS.

A RIDDLE.

Addressed to Mr J. G. (See p. 342.)

SAGACIOUS bard! whose piercing sight
Can thro' your eyelids see the light;
Lo, once again I tread the stage,
Once more your subtle wit engage;

Let this atone for former sins;
So, shut your eyes.—My tale begins.
In vain the searching wit of man
Would trace my being to its spring;
I was, ere time itself began,
Coeval with th' eternal king.

The lucid orbs that roll on high,
By me were built, on me depend;
I guide their courses thro' the sky,
And shall at last their courses end.

No monarch can command like me,
Or equal half my wond'rous pow'r;
I can controul the foaming sea,
And bid the tempest rage no more.

Not all the splendors of the great
Can make their haughty owners blest;
Still they need me to crown their state,
Nor ought can please 'till I'm possess'd.

Yet when the rich address my throne,
From all their vain pursuits I fly
Like empty dreams; but still am known
To bleis contented poverty.

For me the sailor tempts the seas,
And the rough warrior bears the sword;
For me the coward love his ease,
For me the Statesman breaks his word.

Mankind, in one united pray'r,
To heav'n for my assistance call;
Yet so mysteriously I fare,
I'm hated, scorn'd, and lov'd by all.

TELARIUS.

SIR,

I have transcribed from a Wall, at an Inn in Brick-hill, the following Verses, written Extempore with a Pencil, under an ordinary Print called Blind-man's Buff. They seem to be one of the travelling Amusements of the same ingenious Gentleman who left behind him, at the George in Creek, the Lines to the King in Vol. IX. p. 492. He is a Relation, as I am inform'd, of Sir W. W. Bagot. I shall send you more such, if I am so fortunate as to meet with them.

Your constant Reader and Admirer, J. S.

Adies, this pourtrait's riddle to explain,
Asks not an Oedipus, or Sphinx's brain;
Marriage and Love th' important subjects are.
But the sly painter says—Rash youth! forbear.
He deaf as blind, a slave to beauty's pow'r,
Seeks the gay phantom in a luckless hour,
Eager steps on with youthful fire and force,
But strikes the knotty tree of dire remorse;
Thence comes the tumid frost, the sprouting horn,
And all those ills which never cou'd be born.
Her panting breast he seeks than snow more white,
Alas! 'tis all delusion of the sight!
The honey'd dew that on her lips she brings,
Too late he finds the bee of Hybla's stings.

Perhaps some vixen, brooding o'er her spell,
Plots to transform his Paradise to hell.
The scheme succeeds, the jealous train takes fire,
Adieu to sweet repose, and fond desire!
Th' explosion fills the house, away Love flies,
And on scorched pinions seeks his native skies.
Now fair Pandora all her evils hatches,
The gallant has her love; dear spouse—her scratches.
The emblematic Cat above behold,
Nor part with real happiness for gold.

July 19, 1740.

To the Author of the *ÆNIGMA*, p. 410.

An extempore ANSWER.

"*WANT* is the scorn of ev'ry wealthy fool,
And wit in rags is turn'd to ridicule:"
Thus sings our famous bard, and hence we see,
With half an eye, thy riddle's *POVERTY*.

TELARIUS.

To a young Lady at H—— Church, Aug. 10, 1740.

IN pity, gentle *Cælia*, veil
The blooming glories of that face,
And those refistless Charms conceal,
Or enter not this sacred place.

In vain my tongue attempts to win,
With humble prayers, the deity;
To him the trembling sounds begin,
But, ah! fair idol, end to thee.

Then teach me some mysterious art,
No more to doat and gaze on you;
And tho' you rob me of my Heart,
Ah! rob me not of Heaven too.

DUNELMO.

Monfr.

*Tho' the Mato Wallop for your own Reasons
rejected, I'm persuaded the same cannot be given
for the Refusal of this, which is also left to your
Option. (See the N. B. p. 407).* AMICUS.

The Disappointed MILKMAID.

In medio tutissimus ibis.

HOW poorly your Projectors fare,
That build their castles in the air!

Still tow'ring on from scheme to scheme,
They top Olympus in a dream:

But waking, find (nineteen i'th score),
Themselves far lower than before.

Of these the instances are many,
And this will serve as well as any.

It happen'd on a Summer's day,
A country lass as fresh as May,

Deck'd in a wholesome russet gown,
Was going to next market town.

So blith her looks, so simply clean,
You'd take her for a May-day queen,

Save, 'tread of garland (says my tale)
Her head bore Brandy's loaded pail.

As on her way the pass'd along,
She bump'd the fragments of a song.

She did not hum for want of thought,
Quite pleas'd with what to sale she brought;

And reckon'd by her own account,
When all was sold, the whole amount.

Thus she---In time, this little ware
May turn to great account with care.

My milk being sold for — so and so,
I'll buy some eggs as markers go,

And sett them---At the time I fix
These eggs will bring as many chicks;

I'll spare no pains to feed 'em well,
They'll bring vast profit when they sell:

With this, I'll buy a little pig,
And when 'tis grown up fat and big,

I'll sell it, whether boar or sow,
And with the money buy a cow.

This cow will surely have a calf,
And there the profit's half in balf;

Besides there's butter, milk and cheese,
To keep the market when I please.

All which I'll sell, and buy a Farm,
Then shall of sweet-hearts have a swarm.
O! then for ribbands, gloves, and rings,
Ay! more than twenty pretty things:
One brings me this, another that;
And I shall have——the lord knows what!
Fir'd with the thoughts, the frantic lass,
Of what was thus to come to pass,
Her heart beat strong, she gave a bound,
And down came milkpail on the ground.
Eggs, fowls, pig, bog (ah! well-o'-day!)
Cow, calf, and farm,——all swam away.

J. A. H.

VERSES occasioned by the Translation of Chaucer
in your last Magazine.

ÆSON (says *Ovid* in his book)

Medea takes in hand to cook.

Him in a kettle first she fixes,
Then powerful charms and juices mixes,
Till warm'd all over up he sprung,
Danc'd with his daughter, and was young!
Such Chaucer seems---The *Muse* ordains,
This fate should mark his endless strains:
That future bards who read his page,
Shall spread his praise from age to age,
Not by their own inferior thought,
But by restoring what he wrote!

Thus in the hedge by *Autumn* thorn
Appears the bare unsightly thorn.
Its rugged stock, and prickly arms,
Afford no sign of former charms;
At spring's return yet mark it bloom,
With snowy flow'rs, and sweet perfume!
And smiling virgins pluck the spray,
To grace the wreaths of cheerful May. *Vario.*

CUPID'S Revenge. An ODE.

DEserter from the power of Love,
And bound by Hymen's pleasing chain,
Myrtillo careless trod the grove,
Or wander'd o'er the flow'ry plain.

Indifferent every nymph he saw,
Aminta sole his heart possess'd;

And with mild rule, and rightful law,
Reign'd gentle sov'reign of his breast!

But *Cupid* sure revenge had sworn,
And artful laid the treacherous snare:

As heedless, one inviting morn,
The shepherd breath'd the wholesome air.

The *Zephyrs* fan'd the skies serene,
While *Pheebus* shed his placid ray;

When bright *Camilla* cross'd the plain,
And met *Myrtillo's* devious way.

Sudden from her enchanting eyes
The traitor sent the destin'd dart;

And there, rebellious youth (he cries)
'Deliver up your stubborn heart!'

Surpris'd he saw the arrow vain
From the calm shepherd's breast rebound;

His baffled project gave him pain,
Myrtillo had no heart to wound!

His angry looks his rage disclose,
Thrice he invoc'd his mothers aid!

Camilla spoke:—'Yes, there it goes;
'We'll try the armour of your head!'

Victorious now, insulting Love
Cried, (pleas'd the shepherd's wound to find)

'My common darts the heart may prove,
'My noblest arrows pierce the mind.'

THE following Poem contains Reflections, at once so solemn and pleasing, so natural and new, that we insert it not only for the sake of obliging our Readers, but of vindicating the Distribution of our Prizes, which have fallen to this Author, from the Charge of having been influence'd by any other Motives than Regard to Merit.

MUSING by a RIVER.

To Mr LERPINIÈRE.

By Mr BROWN, copy'd from his Works.

BY Lea's dear banks, where join'd in play
Our youth's smooth hours stole pleas'd away,
Late wand'ring, by reflection prest,
Thus taught thy friend the mental guest.
Sweet stream! where most thy haunts delight,
Whose scenes to solemn thoughts invite;
May my calm Life resemble thee,
Such pleasure give, so useful be.

As passing straws, and buoyant leaves
Thy yielding surface, but, receives,
While pearls that lure the searching eye
Deep-treasur'd in thy bosom lie;
May trifles such reception find,
Float, merely transient, on my mind,
While weightier thoughts admission win,
Sink its whole depths, and rest within.

As the large face the beams expose
Thy pure reflecting mirror shows,
Yet scanty paints terrestrial scenes,
Some bord'ring flow'rs, or pendant greens,
So with resemblances divine
My copying life direct to shine;
While earth's faint forms grown distant—less—
Their fewer images impress.

Teach me thy constancy—to force
O'er bars, thro' freightings a stubborn course,
Not idly in suspension held—
My path not chang'd, tho' oft repell'd.
Thy patience teach my ruffled soul,
When like thy waves its motions roll;
Who vex'd to foam, while passions fray,
Gentle, in smiles soon pass a way.

Teach me thy rule of temperate bliss,
Pleas'd, just thy flow'ry banks to kiss.
Yet by no sweet allur'd aside
Till ocean stops thy restless tide.
O may'st thou pattern wise dispense,
Moderate to taste the charms of sense;
Still pressing to my wish'd abode,
Nor fix'd, till at my center—God.

Invitation to Miss B—t to walk in C—y Park.

Sweet nymph! if you would happy be,
And joys on earth would prove,
Come venture out along with me,
And taste the sweets of Love.

Away, to yonder verdant field,
To that delightful grove,
Planted by Venus' hand to yield
The charming sweets of Love!

See there the gentle rising hill,
And flow'ry mount above;
Where sweets of Paradise distil,
To aid the sweets of Love!

Delights unnumber'd wait us there,
And chide our slow remove;
Away, my lovely charming fair,
Let's haste to fields of Love.
The hours shall softly glide away,
The minutes sweetly move;
Our free, unguided feet shall stray
Thro' flow'ry paths of Love.

Wand'ring in mazes of delight,
From bliss to bliss we'll rove;
And vary'd scenes shall still invite
To taste new sweets of Love!

In silent shade, or close retreat,
On verdant sweet alcove,
Unfinish'd raptures we'll compleat,
And crown the feast of Love!

This fate decreed, this heaven design'd,
This all the world approve,
That we, and all things in their kind,
Should taste the sweets of Love.

The pretty warblers of the air,
The linnet, lark, and dove,
Each with his mate, a happy pair,
Enjoy the sweets of Love.

The bleating sheep, the grinning kine,
In sportive flock, or drove,
Conspire in Nature's soft design,
And taste the sweets of Love!

Cæsar would give dominion o'er,
Or all his acts approve,
If those which gave the sweets of pow'r
Deny'd the sweets of Love.

The awful pow'rs who rule on high,
Apollo, Mars, and Jove,
Have laid celestial glories by,
To taste the sweets of Love.

Thus slaves and kings, thus men and gods,
By strong impulse, are drove,
In humble cells, or bright abodes,
To seek the sweets of Love.

Why, dearest, then, should you delay
Life's blessing to improve?
Let this be call'd the happy day,
That brought you sweets of Love! Cuckoo.

To a young Lady embroidering.

A RACHNE once, ill-fated maid,
Daring Minerva to engage,
Her form was chang'd, her beauty fled,
She fell a victim to her rage.

Oh then, beware Arachne's fate,
Be prudent, fair one, and submit,
For you'll more justly feel her hate,
Who rival both her art and wit.

AN EPIGRAPH upon the celebrated CLAUDY PHILIPS, Musician, who died very poor.

PHILIPS, whose touch harmonious could remove
The pangs of guilty pow'r and hapless love,
Rest here, distress'd by poverty no more,
Here find that calm, thou gav'st so oft before.
Sleep, undisturb'd, within this peaceful shrine,
Till angels wake thee, with a note like thine. G.



Historical Chronicle, September, 1740.



N the 26 *Ult.* the Dean of the Guild of *Edinburgh*, and his Council attended the D. of *Argyle* with the Compliments of the whole Guildry in the following Address.

My Lords,

WE are deputed by the *Guildry* of the City of *Edinburgh*, to wait upon your Grace with the Compliments of that Body, and in their Name to return you their hearty Thanks for the many Favours which they owe to your Grace.—They think it doubly their Duty to give you this publick Mark of their Gratitude; as *Citizens* of *Edinburgh*, for the Protection which you gave in so generous and so successful a Manner to this City and Magistrates thereof, when her Privileges, and even her very Being, as a Corporate Body, were in the utmost Danger; as *Britons*, for your noble and disinterested Behaviour in Parliament.—They are very sensible how closely the real Interest of the *King* and *Country* in connected with the Independency of Parliament; that it is the Duty of every good Subject and true Lover of his Country, to have that in their View in all Elections, and so far as they have any Influence, it shall be employed for promoting so valuable a Purpose.

His Grace's Answer was as follows:

Gentlemen,

I F I had served my King, his Royal Family, and my Country, with as much Ability and Success, as I have done with Zeal and Honesty, I might have deserved some Share of the Applause you are generously pleased to bestow upon my good Intentions. I have undoubtedly meant to do my Duty, and to that End have ever steadily avoided all manner of Dependence upon any of my Fellow-Subjects in Power; and have never attempted, directly or indirectly, to bring any Man to the least Dependence upon me. I have strictly observed the Golden Rule, of doing by others as I desire they would do by me. But as careful as I have been by all my Actions to prove this Truth, there are, it seems, some Persons, who' pretending to be my Friends, who find it their

Interest, by injurious Insinuations, to dispute it. All Men must expect to have Enemies. I heartily forgive mine, and shall never endeavour to inflict any other Punishment upon them, than that of forcing them to esteem the Man, whom their dirty pecuniary Views oblige them to hate. Gentlemen, I thank God, he has given me Spirit enough, to detest and scorn all Views of Self-Interest in my publick Conduct; and, as one Evidence of my Sincerity, I heartily wish and pray, that every Man may do what his Conscience directs him to think will conduce to the Service of his King and Country, without the least Regard to his private Interest, or to any Subject whatever. For my own Part I hope I shall be able, by my future Conduct, to convince every Man, who is capable of Conviction, that I most sincerely look upon *Virtue* to be its own Reward.

WEDNESDAY, 3.

The Fleet and Transports under the Command of Admiral *Balchen*, which had sailed the Morning before from *St. Helen's*, were put back thither by contrary Winds.

THURSDAY, 4.

The Fleet sail'd again, but the same Evening the Wind coming about to the South-west, and blowing a hard Gale, was forced to tack, and return to *St. Helen's*; and some Ships received Damage.

A Report was made to the Lords Justices of 14 Malefactors condemned at *Witch* for a Riot (See p. 355), when two of them were ordered for Execution the *Saturday* following, and the rest to be transported for 14 Years.

SUNDAY, 7.

Blew a Storm at South-west, which did a great deal of Damage to the Ships and Boats on the Thames, a Tidewater was blown overboard and drowned, and some Trees were blown down in *St. James's Park*. The same raged with great Violence at *Newcastle*, sinking Keels, and driving Ships from their Moorings.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

His Majesty's Royal Charter passed the Great Seal to erect *Hart Hall* in *Oxford* into a College, by the Name of *Hartford College* in the University of *Oxford*, to consist of a Principal, four Senior and eight Junior Fellows; and to appoint *Richard Newton*, D.D. and Principal of the

N n n

Hall, to be Principal of the said College; to hold in Mortmain not exceeding 500 l. *per Annum*.

SATURDAY, 13.

The Duke of Cumberland arrived at St. James's from on board the *Boyne* in A Torbay. And Sir John Norris, at his House in Town about the same time. His intended Expedition, which as reported, was to attack the Spanish Fleet in Ferrol.

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, Sept. 15.

A Spirit of Patriotism prevails here, and never was greater Keenness shewn among all Ranks. The approaching Election of Magistrates engrosses all Conversation, and even the meanest engage themselves to promote the Interest of Men, whom they believe to be uninfluenced. — The Duke of Argyle has given 100 l. towards building the Royal Infirmary, and 50 l. for the Poor's Workhouse.

TUESDAY, 16.

Advice came of the safe Arrival of the Rochester and Chester Men of War, with 12 East-India Merchant Ships under their Convoy, richly laden.

THURSDAY, 18.

The Squadron under the Command of Commodore Ansons sailed from St. Helen's for the W. Indies; sailed at the same time the Lark and St. Albion, with the Merchant Ships under their Convoy for the Mediterranean.

Was held a General Court of the Bank of England, when a Dividend of 2 3 4th, due at Michaelmas next, for the Half-years Interest, was declared of the Company's Capital Stock, payable October the 16th next.

THURSDAY, 25.

The Parliament was further prorogued from the 30th Instant to the 18th of November, when it is to sit for the Dispatch of Business.

New York. Capt. Messuad, of the John, was chased by a Spanish Privateer till it was dark, when he set Fire to a Tar Barrel, and putting it into a Tub, sent it adrift, and left the Privateer to follow it.

As the Streights, Oporto, and Leghorn Fleets were homeward-bound, under Convoy of Capt. Lingen, in his Majesty's Ship the Argyle; the Kennington Man of War, Capt. Robinson, at that Time also in Company, off Carthagena they discovered a Spanish Privateer hovering about the Fleet, which the Kennington directly gave Chase to, but to no Purpose: The Spaniard was as much too nimble for her, as a Plate Horse for a Hackney Hobby. This Capt. Spaworth seeing, who was between the Privateer and the Shore in a Bermudas Sloop, bound to Gibraltar with Provi-

sions for the Garrison, and no ways belonging to the Fleet, he sail'd boldly out to him, clapp'd him on board, and in the Heat of the Engagement having kill'd the Spanish Captain, obliged her to strike, tho' she had 70 Men. This heroic Exploit was so justly admired by Capt. Lingen, that when the Prize was brought to him, he and his People generously and cheerfully, with one Voice, resign'd their Shares in her to Spaworth, and his little Company, for whose Use she was afterwards sold, and divided among them at Gibraltar.

At the Assizes at Waterford in Ireland the 16th past, nine were condemn'd, six of them Brothers; they have been all since hang'd. — In the County of Carlow, one Doran was taken out of his Bed, by a Gang of Robbers, and carried through Part of the Counties of Carlow and Kilkenny, and into Kellimount Wood, where they cut out his Tongue, cut off his Ears, and pull'd out one of his Eyes. — It seems Doran was the Occasion of the hanging of the Father and Brother of Darcy, the Head of these Robbers. — The Kellimount Gang had so infected the Country, that the Gentlemen, their Servants and Assistants, made a general Pursuit with Fire-Arms, &c. to their Holds in the Mountains, took some, and kill'd Brenan their Captain, after he had shot one Otway a Corporal. One of the Gang took Brenan's Wallet, Value 900 l. in Rings, Money, &c. and quitting his Horse, cut off his Boots, and trudged along bare-foot, suspected by the Pursuers. The Gentlemen of Queen's County have subscribed 400 l. for apprehending the rest.

Five Men of War, dispatch'd some time ago to reinforce Admiral Vernon, are arriv'd at Jamaica, which, with two others that went Convoy to Merchant-Ships, and were order'd to join him, will make up his Fleet 20 Sail; enough to deal with the Ferrol Squadron, which is suppos'd to be gone that Way.

The Jamaica Merchants are fitting out the Nesbit Galley, Capt. Macky, 300 Tons, 24 Six-Pounders, 16 Swivels, or Patterarrees, and 60 Men; the Lovely Betty, Capt. Waine, 180 Tons, 14 Carriage, and 8 Swivel Guns; the Robin Hood, Capt. Littlejohn, 400 Tons, 36 Carriage, and 4 Swivel Guns, 70 Men; and the Henry, Capt. Marshall, 200 Tons, 10 Six-Pounders, 6 Four-Pounders, and 40 Men; which Ships will soon sail for Jamaica with Letters of Marque.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Suffolk in Torbay, Sept. 5, 1740.

AFTER another ineffectual Attempt to get out of the Channel, we are a third Time driven back, and obliged to return to this Harbour. Our Departure from St. Helen's (after the Lyon and Victory had ran foul) was the 23d of July; we had a Wind tolerably fair, but it being that Afternoon and next Day Westerly, we got but a little West of this

Place, when the Wind blowing very hard in our Teeth, obliged us to put in here. We arrived the 26th, at 6 in the Afternoon. The Wind continuing W. and S. W. we remained till the 4th of August, when we weighed and sailed, Wind at N. E. as far as the Bolt Head, next Day within 6 Leagues of the *Lizard*, tho' the Wind had changed to the W. The 6th it blew so violently S. W. that there was no standing against it, so we returned again to *Torbay*. The Wind continuing between S. and W. we lay till the 22d, and then sailed with an easy Breeze from the East for two Days, but did not get up with the *Lizard* till the 25th at 8 in the Morning, when suddenly there blew for rank a Storm from the S. that we wondered the Admiral did not give the

Signal for returning; but at 8 next Day, the Storm increasing, he was obliged to give Way to Necessity, and we put in here a 3d Time on the 26th.

These Disappointments, which no human Prudence can foresee, or prevent, have hitherto retarded this mighty Fleet, which, with Merchant Ships, consists of 180 Sail; and when Admiral *Balchen's* and Lord *Cathcart's* Squadrons join us, we shall double that Number.

I send you below the Line of Battle, but it since was given out, 6 Ships more are ordered to join us with two Regiments of Foot. The Fleet was sickly some Time, but is now in good Condition, and we have in the Suffolk lost but one Man out of 480.

A LIST of the Line of Battle of Sir JOHN NORRIS's FLEET.

PRINCESS AMELIA, Starboard, to lead.
TORBAT, Larboard, Tack aboard.

Rates.	Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Commanders.	Admirals.
	3 <i>Prfs Amelia</i>	80	600	John Hemmington	Philip Cavendish, Esq; Admiral of the Blue.
	4 <i>Faulkland</i>	50	300	John Oliphant	
	3 <i>Lenox</i>	70	480	Covill Mayne	
* <i>Blaze, Fireship.</i>	3 <i>Prfs Caroline</i>	80	600	Thomas Griffin	
	3 <i>Cambridge</i>	80	600	Tho. Whorwood	Sir JOHN NORRIS, Admiral.
	4 <i>Lyon</i>	60	400	Cotterel	
	3 <i>Kent</i>	70	480	Thomas Durell	
	4 <i>Deptford</i>	60	400	Chr. Pocklington	
* <i>Fox</i>	3 <i>Orford</i>	70	480	Lord Aug. Fitzroy	Sir Chaloner OGLE, Rear-Admiral of the Blue.
* <i>Winchelsea</i> } 20 Guns.	4 <i>Superb</i>	60	400	Hon. Wm Hervey	
<i>Etna 45 M. } Fire- Firebrand 459 } ships</i>	3 <i>Norfolk</i>	80	600	Tho. Groves	
	3 <i>Boyne</i>	80	600	Samuel Faulkner	
<i>Princess Royal, Hospital, 92 Men:</i>	3 <i>Chichester</i>	80	600	R. Garlington	Sir JOHN NORRIS, Admiral.
	4 <i>Weymouth</i>	60	400	Knowles	
	4 <i>Dunkirk</i>	60	400	Edward Baker	
	4 <i>Jerley</i>	60	400	Edward Williams	
	3 <i>Pr. of Orange</i>	70	480	William Davis	Sir Chaloner OGLE, Rear-Admiral of the Blue.
	3 <i>Shrewsbury</i>	80	600	Rich. Townshend	
* <i>Phaeton, Fireship.</i>	3 <i>Elizabeth</i>	70	480	Edw. Faulkingham	
	4 <i>Augusta</i>	60	400	Tho. Lawrence	
	3 <i>Torbay</i>	80	600	Chrift. Parker	

N. B. The above Ships, except the 4 Sloops thus * marked, with the following added thereto, compose Sir Chaloner Ogle's Fleet for the West-Indies, and upon their Arrival there, the whole will be under the Command of Admiral VERNON.

Rates.	Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.	Rates.	Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
3	<i>Ruffel</i>	— Dennison	80	600	4	<i>Lichfield</i>	— Osborne	50	300
3	<i>Cumberland</i>	— Steward	80	600	4	<i>Newcastle</i>	— Fox	50	300
3	<i>Pr. Frederick</i>	Ld. Aubrey } Beauclerk }	70	480	4	<i>Assistance</i>	— Cleland	50	300
3	<i>Grafton</i>	— Ricot	70	480	6	<i>Seahorse</i>	—	20	130
3	<i>Buckingham</i>	— Galcoign	70	480	6	<i>Scarborough</i>	—	20	92
3	<i>Suffolk</i>	— Danvers	70	480		<i>Scipio</i>	} Fireships 45		
3	<i>Rippon</i>	— Jolly	70	480		<i>Strombulo</i>			
3	<i>York</i>	— Cates	70	480		<i>Vesuvius</i>			
3	<i>Montagu</i>	— Chambers	70	480		<i>Vulcan</i>			

MONDAY, 29.

Came on at a Court of Hustings at Guildhall, the Election of a Lord Mayor of London for the Year ensuing: All the Aldermen below the Chair, who had served Sheriff, were, as is usual, put in Nomination, and the Common Hall return'd two to the Court of Aldermen; viz. Sir Robert Godschall, Knt, Alderman and Ironmonger; and George Heathcote, Esq; Alderman and Salter. Then the Lord Mayor and Aldermen withdrew, to make Choice of one of them; and after staying a good while, came again to the Hustings, when, contrary to Custom, George Heathcote, Esq; the Junior of the two, was declared. Upon which he made a Speech to this Purpose; He thank'd the Liverymen for electing him the Year before, to the high Office of Sheriff, and for their further Favour of returning him now to the Court of Aldermen; He says that he esteem'd as great as could be conferr'd on any Man; but, that at present labouring under a Want of Health, and having been in an Office of great Trouble the preceding Year, he hoped it would not be disagreeable to them, if he desired to be excused, and for that Purpose he should apply to the Court of Aldermen: Not that he declin'd accepting the Office on Account of the Trouble; no, he was ready to hazard his Life in their Service: But as his Constitution was at present so weak, and as the Interest of the City could not suffer by the worthy Alderman, who had the Honour to be return'd with him, whose Integrity and Regard for the Liberties of his Fellow Citizens, entirely qualified him for that great Office, he declined it, and hoped to get himself excused.

Then the Liverymen cry'd out, *Excus'd, Excus'd, Excus'd*; and Mr Benn, a Common-Councilman, made a Motion, viz. "That the Thanks of the Common Hall be returned to Mr Alderman Heathcote, for his declining, in Support of the Liberties of the City, the Office of Lord Mayor," which being seconded and proclaim'd at the Lord Mayor's Command by the Crier, was answer'd with a loud Huzzza of Approbation. So that the Conclusion of this Affair is deferr'd to another Court.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Hector, in Hampton Road, Virginia, July 24, 1740.

WE sail'd from Cape Henry the 12th of April, touch'd at South Carolina, and proceeded to Augustine. June 1, the North America Station'd Ships, viz. the *Flamborough*, Capt. Pearse; the *Pfennix*, Capt. Fenshaw; the *Tartar*, Capt. Townshend; and the *Squirrel*,

Capt. Warren, of 20 Guns, and the *Spence* Sloop, Capt. Lewis, and the *Wolf*, Capt. Danbridge, join'd us. On the 2d, Col. *Vander Duffen*, with 300 Carolina Soldiers, appear'd to the North of the Town. On the 9th, General *Oglethorpe* came, with about 300 Soldiers, and about 300 Indians, by Sea, from the South Parts of Georgia. On the 10th all the Men of War's Boats, mann'd and arm'd, carried them ashore, under the Cover of the small Ships Guns. They landed on the Island *Eustatia*, without Opposition, and took the Look-out belonging to the *Spaniards*. On the 13th, Capt. Warren went in a Schooner taken by the *Shoreham* off Cuba, and other arm'd Sloops and Pettyaugers, into their Harbour, just out of Cannon-Reach, and there anchor'd till the 26th, when the Sailors were employ'd in landing Ordnance and other Stores, within Reach of the Enemy's Cannon, at Noon-Day. The Boldness which the British Seamen discover'd on that Occasion was surprizing. The same Night two Batteries were rais'd, one of four Eighteen-Pounders, and two small Mortars, the other of two Eighteen-Pounders, and one large Mortar, which play'd with twenty Cohorns; but in my Opinion (for I was then ashore) they were all too far distant to do any serviceable Execution. The 27th, the General summon'd the *Spanish* Governor to surrender, who sent him Word, he should be glad to shake Hands with him in his Castle. This haughty Answer was occasion'd from a dear-bought Victory, which 500 *Spaniards* had obtain'd against 80 Highlanders, who were surpriz'd in their Sleep, and as two Deserters inform'd us, 50 of these latter were slain, but died like Heroes, killing at least three times more than their Number, but were at last overpower'd. The Shipping lost but one Man, belonging to the *Wolf*, who was shot by a Cannon. On the 29th, the Weather proving bad, obliged the Men of War to cut and put to Sea. Two Days before, the General, with his Soldiers and Indians, pass'd a River, to be nearer the Town; but as we were obliged to make the best of our Way to our Station, I cannot relate his further Proceedings. The *Flamborough* arriv'd three Days after us at Virginia, who inform'd us, that the Day they sail'd the General was perceiv'd to cause the *Spaniards*, who made two great Sallies, to retreat both times with Precipitation. *St Augustine* is situated by Nature very strong, because of shallow Waters about it; in which they had Row-Galleys of Force, under the Command of the Castle Guns, and no Ship of Force can come within three Leagues of either Town or Castle.

LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1740.

- Sept. 6. N. S. Queen of the two Sicilies, deliver'd of a Princess.
 9. Lady of Colonel *Dives*,—of a son and heir.
 10. Wife of *Christopher Wyvil*, Esq; Auditor of Excise—of a Son and Heir.
 12. Princess *Anne*, Consort of Prince *Anthony Ulrick*, of *Wolffenbuttel*,—of a Son at the Court of *Russia*.
 15. Lady of Sir Roger *Burgoyne*, Bt.—a Son, Wife of *Lewis Way*, Esq; at *Richmond*,—of a Son and Heir.

PROMOTIONS for the Year 1740.

EARL of *Greyford*, } Created Knights of
E. of *Holderness*, } the Thistle.
E. of *Strafford*, }

■ *Samuel Kent*, Esq; Member for *Ipſwich*, made
Purveyor of *Chelſea* College, in the room of
Henry Parſons, Esq; deceased, a Place of 500*l.*
per Annum.

Dr *Hoadley*, Son of the Bp—Physician to
the ſaid College, in the room of Dr *Smart*, dec.
Wm *How*, Esq;—Land Surveyor in the
Port of *London*.

Mr *Harris*,—Register in the Stamp-Office.
Rev. Mr *Purnell*, Fellow of New College,
Oxford, elected Warden of the ſame, in the
room of Dr *Coxed*,—Warden of *Wincheſter*
College.

Rev. Mr *Daddo*,—Maſter of the Free-School
in *Tiverton*, in the room of Mr *Wefley*, deceaſ'd.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

LD *George Sackville*, made Lieut. Col. of
Bray's Regiment of Foot.
Thomas Elton, Esq;—Capt. of Invalids at
Sherneſs.

Capt. *Yorke*,---Capt. in Ld *Pembroke's* Horſe.
Philip Cavendiſh, Esq; Admiral of the Blue,
—Commander in chief of all his Majesty's
Ships and Veffels, in Abſence of Sir *John Nor-*
ris, Vice-Admiral of *England*.

Capt. *Thomas Osborn*,—Commander of the
Prince of *Orange*, 70 Guns.

Capt. *Martin*,—of the *Litchfield*.
Capt. *Ailen*,—of the *Rockeſter*.

Capt. *Peter Osbourne*,—of the *Salisbury*.
Capt. *Trevor*,—of the *Chicheſter*, 50 Guns each.

Capt. *Gaſcoigne*,—of the Princeſs *Caroline*.
Capt. *Griffin*,—of the *Buckingham*.

Capt. *Mitchell*,—of the *Torbay*.
Capt. *Gelding*,—of the *Panther*, of 60 Guns.

Capt. *Ambroſe*,—of the *Rupert*, ditto.
Ld *Forreſter*,—of the *Biddiford*, 220 Gun Ship.

Ld *Montague Bertie*,—of the *Lyme*, ditto.
Lieut. *Gregory*,—Capt. of a Bomb-Ketch.

Mr *Obrian*, (Son to the Admiral in the Cza-
rina's Service, Commander of a Sloop.

LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1740.

Sept. 2. *W Atkyn Wynne*, Esq; of *Voilas*, Den-
bighſhire, married to Miſs *Clayton*,
an Heireſs of 2000*l.* per Ann.

4. Mr *Neale*, Secretary to the Million Bank—
to Miſs *Mattheus*, 600*l.*

11. Hon. Mr *Verney*, eldeſt Son of the Ld
Viſcount *Fermanagh*—to the Daughter of
Henry Herring, Esq; of *Mincing-Lane*, with
40,000*l.*

David Richards, of *Groſvenor-ſtreet*, Esq; to
the Relict of *Charles Foſterby*, of *Taunton*, Esq;
15,000*l.*

15. *William Calvert*, Esq;—to the Relict
of *Peter Sampſon*, Esq; with 500*l.* per Ann.

16. Ld Viſcount *Barrington*, Member for
Berwick,—to the Widow of the eldeſt Son to
Ld Viſcount *Grimſtone*, with 5000*l.* per Ann.

18. *Henry Somerſet*, of *Harwich*, Esq;—to
Widow *Leavis*, with a great Fortune.

21. *Samuel Bell*, of *North Luſſingham*, Rut-
landſhire, Esq;—to the Relict of —*Villiers*,
Esq; nearly related to the E. of *Jerſey*.

25. Sir *Danvers Osborne*, Bart. of *Chickſands*,
Bedfordſhire, —to the Lady *Mary Montagu*,
Siſter to the E. of *Halifax*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. *Dutton* choſen Lecturer of St
Mary, *Iſlington*.

Mr *Rutter*, made Reſtor of *Upwell*, Nor-
folk, 500*l.* per Ann.

Dr *Wilks*,—Reſtor of *Grays*, *Oxfordſhire*,
300*l.* per Ann.

Mr *Lacy*—Prebendary of *Weſtmiſter*.

Liſt of DEATHS for the Year 1740.

Aug. 28. *JOHN Harris*, Esq; of *Gaywood*,
Norfolk.

Charles Knowles, called Earl of *Banbury*,
ſucceeded by his only ſurviving Son, the Rev.
Charles Knowles.

Capt. *Scott*, of Ld *Catbcart's* Horſe.
30. Capt. *Aldred*, formerly of the *Rockeſter*

Man of War, and in 1710, Commander of the
Forces in *Newfoundland*.

Thomas Beſt, Esq; of *Chatham*, *Kent*, Brewer
to the Navy, worth near 200,000*l.* leaving one
Son, and four or five Daughters, one of them
married to Admiral *Vernon*.

Arthur Pryſe, Esq; at *Brewſbury*.
31. Mr *Goſwell*, an eminent Builder.

Wm *Leeſon*, Esq; Juſtice of Peace at *Barnet*.
Sept. 1. Mr *Bravo*, a Jew Merchant.

2. Capt. *Higgs*, formerly in the Royal Navy.
Sir *John Chicheſter*, Member for *Barnſtable*.

4. *Hugh Smithſon*, Esq; ſeveral Times Mem-
ber for *Middleſex*. His large Eſtate comes to his
great Nephew, Sir *Hugh Smithſon*, Bart. preſent
Member for the ſaid County.

Capt. *Tomlinſon*, formerly of the Royal Navy.
5. Mr *Weſton*, Clerk in the Exchequer.

Dr *Henry Barker*, Prebendary of *Weſtmiſter*,
and Reſtor of *Grays*, *Oxfordſhire*, at which
Place he maintained 30 Charity Children.

Thomas Read, ſenior, Esq; aged 96, at *New-*
port in the *Iſle of Wight*.

Wheeler, Esq; at *Horſleydown*.
7. Mr *Alvaris*, a Jew Merchant.

8. Sir *Robert Baird*, Bart. of *Scotland*.
9. *Henry Grey*, Esq; Member for *Reading*, of

F a mortify'd Leg. He left no Iſſue, but a very
good Character behind him, being a common
Parent to his Relations, and juſt and generous to
all Men.

Serjeant *Cummins*, an eminent Lawyer.
10. *Elizabeth*, Widow of *Thomas Brewer*,

Esq; of *Poulton*, *Somerſet*, aged 87, a Lady of
extraordinary Underſtanding and Piety.

13. *Morgan*, of *Cecil-ſtreet*, Esq;
14. Capt. *Watſon*, at *Hampſtead*.

Rev. Mr *Kidman*, aged 77, at *Diſ*, *Norfolk*,
remarkable for his generous Principles, and Love
to Liberty. He introduc'd the reading of Mr
Locke into the University of *Cambridge*.

Sir *Robert Fagg*, Bart. Member for *Stey-*
ning. Dying without Iſſue, his Eſtate goes to
his four Siſters, Coheireſſes, and his Title to a
collateral Branch.

17. Wm *Mackworth*, Esq; once Sheriff for
Surry.

20. Capt. *Williams*, of Ld *Catbcart's* Horſe.
22. *Jacob Mer*, an eminent Jew Merchant.

25. *Richard Jackson*, Esq; a wealthy Brewer.

470 Prices of STOCKS, &c. SEPTEMBER, 1740.

STOCKS.

S. S. Stock 95 $\frac{1}{2}$
 — Annu. no Price
 New Annu. 108 $\frac{1}{2}$
 3 per C. Ann. 100
 Bank no Price
 — Circul. 6l. Pr.
 Mil. Bank Books *shuts*
 India no Price
 — Bonds 3l. 6s. Pr.
 African 10
 Royal Aff. 91
 Lon. ditto 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
 7 p. C. Em. Loan 108 $\frac{1}{2}$
 5 p. C. Ditto 90 $\frac{3}{8}$
 Eng. Cop. 3 l. 10s.
 Welsh ditto 15 s.
 Lot. Tick. 5l. 1s. 6d.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Aug. 26, to Sept. 23.

Christned						Buried.	
						Within the walls	144
Buried	Males	558	1082	1694		Without the walls	484
	Femal.	524				In Mid. and Surry	742
Died under 2 Years old	Males	844				City and Sub. West.	324
	Femal.	850					1694
Between 2 and 5							
Between 5 and 10							
Between 10 and 20							
Between 20 and 30							
Between 30 and 40							
Between 40 and 50							
Between 50 and 60							
Between 60 and 70							
Between 70 and 80							
Between 80 and 90							
Between 90 and 100							
Between 100 and 101							

Weekly Burial.

Sept. 2. — 422
 9. — 389
 16. — 427
 23. — 436
 1694

Peck Loaf, Wheat. — 2s. 8d.
 Wheat 27s. per Quarter.
 Hay per load 42s.
 Best Hops 3l. 15s.
 Coals 1l. 08 s. per Chaldron,
 in the Pool.

FOREIGN HISTORY.

Extract of a Letter from Hispahan, dated March 2.

LAST Month *Thomas Kouli Kan* arriv'd here from his Expedition against *Machmet Chach*, Emperor of the *Moguls*. In the Treaty concluded between them, the Great Mogul gives to *Kouli Kan* the Title of *Schach Nadir*, King of Kings, King of Time, the Refuge of the *Mahometans*, Pattern of Conquerors, Successor and Imitator of *Alexander*. The Preamble runs thus:—"The Great *Schach Nadir* having sent me an Ambassador to treat about some Affairs, I did all that lay in my Power to dispatch him as soon as possible. The *Schach* would not have been obliged to send to me *Mahomet Kamtour Kan*, had it not been for the Negligence of my Ministers, who always delay'd giving an Answer, and retarded the Ambassador, rather chusing to embroil us, and sow Discord between our two States, than do what I order'd them. This was the Cause that *Schach Nadir*, impatient at not seeing his Ambassador's return, resolv'd to come into my Dominions. We fought; Victory inclin'd to his Side, and Fortune favoured him so far as to make him Master of my Empire. He enter'd *Delly*, and took it; he secur'd my Person and seiz'd all my Jewels, and moreover oblig'd me to lay before him a List of my Revenues: But *Schach Nadir* having promised to set me again upon the Throne, I declare him lawful and sovereign Lord of all my Territories

lying to the West of the Country of *Noudbeck*, the Sea of *Snide*, the River *Sangoro*, *Chaur*, the District of *Caboul*, the Mountains of *Pattan* and *Jat*, the Fortresses of *Tazel*, *Condabat*, and all that depends on *Patta* and *Tatta*, reserving for myself the whole Empire of *Indostan*.—This Cession includes the whole Country lying between *Candahar* and the River *Indus*.—The following is an exact Inventory of the Booty *Kouli Kan* has brought home; viz. The Elephants, Camels, Artillery, Tents, and Ammunition, amount to the Value of three Courons; the Roupies of Gold and Silver taken out of the Royal Treasure, to 15 Courons; the Rings and Jewels of all Sorts, to eight Courons; the Emperor's Bed of State, adorn'd with Precious Stones, to seven Courons; an Imperial Throne, set with Diamonds, to nine Courons; the Basons and other the like Utensils, adorn'd also with Precious Stones, to 11 Courons; the ready Money and Jewels taken from the Emperor's Wives and Children to 3 Courons; the Plunder of the City of *Delly*, to 110 Courons; the Ransom imposed upon the Inhabitants, to 10 Courons; what was exacted from the *Onquils*, and other Persons in the Service of the *Omrachs*, the *Nabals*, and the *Rajats*, to 10 Courons; what *Camordi Kan* the Emperor's Favorite was oblig'd to give to 16 Courons; the whole, added to what arose from the Estates of 4 other Ministers and Favourites, who were put to Death

Death at the Desire of *Kouli-Kan*, amounts to 111 Courons. The Couron is valued at 10 Millions of Roupies, and every Roupie at 50 Sols or Pence; $\frac{1}{2}$ whole computed at 2775 Million of Livres; reckoning the Livre at 20*d.* amounts to 231,250,000 Pounds Sterling. This would hardly be credible, if the Wealth of *Indostan* was not sufficiently known, and that its Manufactures and Commodities did not yearly draw great Sums from *Asia* and *Europe*, which never go out of the Country. *Kouli-Kan* has moreover imposed an Annual Tribute upon the Great Mogul of 3 Courons, which is 6,250,000*l.* He has also fixed the Maintenance of that Prince's Court at about 9,160,000*l.* Sterl. The bad Government of the Mogul's Empire occasioned this sudden Revolution, which is scarcely to be parallel'd in History. The People groaned under the Oppression of the *Grandeess*. *Mahmet Chach*, a Prince little better than an Ideot, and wholly taken up with his Pleasures, left the Management of the Empire to *Camdorem* and *Camordi-Kan*, his two Favourite, who minded nothing but amassing Riches. The State was without Troops, because the Generals charged to maintain them, put the Sums destin'd for that Use into their own Pockets. Rebels from the Coast of *Malabar* and *Coromandel* used to advance in a Body even into *Indostan*, where the little Resistance they met with shew'd how easy it would be to invade that Empire. While *Kouli-Kan* was extending his Conquests, in it with an Army of 80,000 Horse and 20,000 Foot well disciplin'd, and inur'd to War, furnish'd with 250 Pieces of Cannon, *Mahmet Chach* was at *Delly*, where he thought himself very safe, after raising an Army of 200,000 Horse and 500,000 Foot, with 5000 Elephants equipp'd for Battle, and 8000 Pieces of Cannon; A very great Inequality! But the Mogul's Army was raised in haste, and wanted all sorts of Necessaries. The Battle of the 22*d* of February, 1739, in which 100,000 Men and Part of the Emperor's Family lost their Lives, decided the Fate of that Prince, and secured the Empire to *Kouli-Kan*, who restor'd it upon the Conditions above-mention'd. The Conqueror during his Stay at *Delly*, coined some Money in his Name, with this Inscription: *Schach Nadir born to be King of the World; the King of Kings.*—If the *Persian* should, in his Career of Conquest attack the *Turk* he must expect greater Opposition from the *Europeans* than from the *Asians*.

Sweden has been for some time, and still continues, divided into two Parties;

the Ministry, headed by Count *Gyllenborg*, are attached to the Interest of *France*; and the opposite Party to that of *Russia*. The latter have strongly solicited the Calling a general Diet of the States of the Kingdom, which the former opposed apprehending their Conduct would be enquired into. But the King seeming inclined for a Diet, and the Ministry being by this means greatly embarrassed, the Count de *St Severin*, the French Ambassador, advised them to be beforehand with the others, Count *Gyllenborg* delighted with the Expedient immediately talked in another Strain, and first proposed this Convocation of the Diet in the Senate. So sudden a Change occasioned a general Surprise; but the opposite Party, perceiving this to be the Effect of Necessity rather than Choice, think they have thereby gained a considerable Advantage. Mr *Bestuchef* the Russian Minister spares neither Pains nor Expences to advance the Interest of his Court. He hopes by an Alteration of the Ministry to have the Peace with *Russia* confirmed, the Troops in *Finland* recalled, the Conduct of the present Ministry examined into, and the famous Alliance with the *Turks* annulled. On the other hand the French Ambassador is equally assiduous, and Count *Gyllenborg* and his Partizans flatter themselves with getting their Conduct approved by the Diet, and obtaining the Consent of that Assembly to demand from *Russia* Restitution of part of the conquered Provinces. In short the Contention lies between the French Louisdors and the Russian Ducats, but, probably, the Interests of the Nation between the Extremes of both Parties.

France seems now to follow other Measures than her promised Neutrality. Mr *Amelot*, Secretary of State to the King, has partly told the Earl of *Waldegrave*, that the Detention of the Gallies in *America* being a very great Inconvenience to the French Merchants, the King his Master would be obliged to procure their Cargoes to be brought into *Europe*. The French Squadrons are accordingly put to Sea from *Brest* and *Toulon*. On which Occasion "it is declared, that his Majesty designed to content himself with employing his Mediation between *England* and *Spain*, without granting any Assistance to the latter, if the *English* had contented themselves with *affixing* only at Sea. But since they have threatened by their formidable naval Armaments to shake the Spanish Monarchy, he had sent Squadrons of Observation to *America*, not with a Design to attack the *English*, but, as Guarantee

Guarantee of the King of *Spain's* Dominions, to prevent them from making Conquests there, and monopolizing $\frac{1}{2}$ Trade." And as his Majesty must foresee such a Step will not be agreeable to the *British* Court, *Dunkirk* is actually going to be repair'd, and 3 Batteries of 50 Guns to be added, and 60,000 Troops are order'd to that Coast.

Affairs in *Turkey* seem to be yet unsettled. The Devastations made by the *Russian* Armies having left the *Crimæa* and the adjacent Provinces destitute of Corn and Cattle, Provisions rose to an extravagant Price in *Constantinople*, which used to be supplied from that Country. This Scarcity produced a general Discontent among the People; accordingly several Tumults happened, which were immediately suppressed. However the Men of the Law repaired to the Grand Signior, and told him that, to restore the publick Tranquillity, the Grand Visier must be deposed; whereupon he was arrested and sent to *Smyrna*, but the Grand Signior attended him to carry his Effects and Treasure along with him, and made him Governor of *Gedda*. A very mild Punishment in this Country, and perhaps would not have satisfy'd the People, had not the Surrender of *Belgrade* been proclaimed, and the Imperial Embassador's Entry been performed with great Pomp. However a new Oath was demanded of the *Janizaries*, and all the Strangers, who had resided in *Constantinople* 4 Years without marrying, were banished the City.

The K. of *Prussia* having sent a Commissary to *Herstal* and *Hermale*, to receive the Homage of the Inhabitants of those two Places, they would not admit him, refusing to take the Oath of Fidelity, under Pretence that they acknowledged no other Jurisdiction than that of the Prince Bishop of *Liege*: This occasioned a Letter from the King the 4th Instant to the said Bishop, complaining of the Injury done to his Rights in the Barony of *Herstal*, that the Seditious had been countenanced by him in their Disobedience, and demanding a categorical Explication in two Days. The Bp in three Days return'd an Answer, importing that the Right of Sovereignty in the said Barony was granted to his Church by the Emperor *Charles V.* under the Guaranty of *France* and *Spain*, and had been exercised above an Age; that he had supported his Rights and Possession without the least Design to prejudice those of *Prussia*; that to finish all Disputes he declares that the States of *Liege* having heretofore proposed to purchase his *Prussian* Majesty's Right in *Herstal* for 100,000 Crowns, and

to pay 4 per Cent. Interest till the Principal be discharged, he is ready to agree upon this Footing under a proper Guaranty, &c. This did not satisfy the King, who on the 10th publish'd a Manifesto, in which he charges the Bp with offering him Violence and Affront, using his Minister unworthily, and abusing his Moderation in an outrageous Manner, &c, which necessitated him against his Will to have recourse to Arms. Accordingly on the 13th 2000 *Prussian* Grenadiers and Dragons enter'd the Barony of *Herstal* where they live at Discretion.

A Correspondent in *Ireland* has acquainted us with some Proposals made in that Kingdom, neither unworthy the Notice of our Readers, nor the Imitation of Gentlemen of Fortune, and the flourishing Societies in this.

The first which we shall mention is made by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Madden, who, in order to encourage a Spirit of Invention and Improvement, among other Benefactions, hath given an annual Sum of 100l. to be distributed to the Inhabitants of *Ireland* only, by way of Premium, in the following Manner; viz. 50l. to the Author of the best Invention for improving any useful Art or Manufacture; 25l. to the Person who shall execute the best Statue, or Piece of Sculpture; and 25l. to the Person who shall finish the best Piece of Painting, either in History or Land-scape, and which shall be approved of as such by the *Dublin Society*, on or before the 20th of *January* next, and so every Year.

The second is by the said *Dublin Society*, who, in order to promote such useful Arts and Manufactures as have not hitherto been introduced, or are not yet brought to Perfection, in that Kingdom, intend to encourage by Premiums, Annual Contributions, or other Methods, any Persons who are well skilled in such Arts and Manufactures, and will carry them on in the most skilful Manner; and have invited Gentlemen or others conversant in Husbandry, Trade, or Manufactures, to favour them with their Advice, that they may be better enabled to judge what Improvements are to be encouraged, what Encouragements are convenient, and in what Manner they may be best applied for the Benefit of the Public.

Such therefore as are inclined to communicate Materials of this kind, may, if they please, send to E. Cave at St. John's Gate, who will forward them to the Society, and if he sees any thing suitable, may perhaps next Year propose another Premium or Premiums accordingly.

The Gentleman's Magazine:

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For OCTOBER 1740.

C O N T A I N I N G,

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- I. PROCEEDINGS in the Senate of Great Lilliput continued, viz.
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 2. SPEECH and Motion of the Urg *Welral* for laying Papers relating to the Convention before the House. Speeches of the Prime Minister, Hurgo *Palgarth*, Hurgolen *Yegon*, Hurgolet *Branard*, and Urg *Lettylino*.
 3. Motion of Urg *Gylaub* for a Call of the House. Speech of Urg *Thafmon*.
 4. Speech and Motion of Urg *Pulnub* for a Call of the House. Speeches of the Hurgolen *Yegon*, Urgs *Tryac*, *Thofmon*, *Lettylino*, Hurgolen *Wind Karnot*, the Prime Minister's Brother, and Hargo *Gega*, and the Call obtained.
- II. DISSERTATIONS, Letters, &c.

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of our becoming a Province to *France*,
unless an immediate Stop be put to the
Exportation of Wool. On Medicinal
Secrets, particularly *Mr. Ward's*.
III. TABLES of the Coins of *Asia*, *Afri-*
ca, and *America*, with Annotations.
IV. SELECT Essays from the Papers.
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tion of *Jupiter*, October 27.
VII. POETRY. Riddles censured. On
modern Taste in *Mulick*. The Ladies
Petition. *Horace* to a Gash of Wine,
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The CONTENTS.

D EBATES in the Senate of Great Britain <i>put continued from p. 439</i>	475	Speech of <i>Urg. Lettysno</i>	16
Speech of the Prime Minister concluded	16	Sceffion not to be debated upon	498
Escape of the <i>Affogee</i> Ships accounted for	16	Nation compared to a diseased Body, and the Clinabs to Physicians	16
No <i>inglorious Inactivity</i> in the Operations of the War	16	Speech of the <i>Hurgolen Whind Kotnot</i>	16
Why no Land Forces sent with Admiral <i>Vernon</i>	476	— of the Prime Minister's Brother	499
By agreeing to the Motion, Secrets may be discovered	477	— of the <i>Hurgo Gega</i>	16
Speech of <i>Gorgenti Woeshloc, Urg.</i>	478	Remarks on the Decay of the Woollen Trade	500
Agreeing to this Motion cannot obstruct our Plan of Operations	16	The Amour of a Husband, and the prudent Behaviour of his Wife	502
The Excuse for sending no Land Forces with Admiral <i>Vernon</i> insufficient	16	Tables of the Coins of <i>Asia, Africa, and America</i> , with Annotations	504—5
Speech of the <i>Hurgolet Branard</i>	479	Power where most safely placed	506
Our Trade neglected, or oppressed	16	Political Queries and Answers	507
Speech of Admiral <i>Werga</i>	16	Life of Sir <i>Francis Drake</i> continued	509
Speech of the <i>Urg. Welral</i>	480	He begins his Voyage round the World	16
Convention opposed as being dishonourable and disadvantageous	481	His Generosity to the <i>Moors</i> of <i>Cope Blanc</i>	510
The Conduct of the Ministry inconsistent with it	482	Danger in a Storm	511
Motion for having Papers relating to it laid before the House	16	Manners of the Natives of <i>Brasil</i>	52
Speech of the Prime Minister against it	483	<i>Drake</i> is attacked by some <i>Indians</i>	513
Conduct of the Ministry consistent both before and after the Convention	16	A Design against his Life	514
The Convention neither dishonourable nor disadvantageous	484	His Behaviour to the Criminal after Condemnation	515
The <i>Iberian</i> Declaration could not invalidate the Convention	485	Letter on Mr. <i>Ward's</i> making a Secret of his Medicines	516
Our Ambassador did not accept it, but receive it	486	On the Conduct of the War	517
Bad Consequences of agreeing to this Motion	16	Operation of <i>Jupiter's</i> Occultation by the Moon	16
Speech of the <i>Hurgo Polgarth</i>	487		
The <i>Urg. Kase</i> by receiving the <i>Iberian</i> Declaration did not only accept it, but acknowledge its validity	488		
Speech of the <i>Hurgolen Yegon</i>	489		
The <i>Urg. Kisee's</i> Conduct and Abilities	490		
Speech of the <i>Hurgolet Branard</i>	491		
Clandestine Dealings to be suspected, and therefore an Enquiry necessary	16		
Speech of <i>Urg. Lettysno</i>	492		
Weakness of the Arguments against the Motion	493		
Motion of the <i>Urg. Glynob</i> for a Call of the House	16		
Speech of <i>Urg. Thosmon</i>	16		
Motion of <i>Urg. Pulnab</i> for a Call of the House	494		
Advantages of a full House	16		
Speech of the <i>Hurgolen Yegon</i>	496		
Conduct of the Seceders	16		
Honesty of Placemen	16		
Speeches of <i>Urg. Tryat</i> and <i>Thosmon</i>	497		

P O E T R Y.

<i>Emma</i> to <i>Theander</i> . — To the Memory of Mrs <i>Brereton</i>	618
Welch Epitaph translated. — To <i>Telarius</i>	
Upon Riddles. — The Ladies Petition.	619
On our late Taste in Musick. — <i>Horace</i> to a Cask of Wine.	620
The Golden Kiss. — To the Author of the Verses marked G. — Upon Mr. <i>Povey</i> a Tooth-Drawer. — Prize Verses on Life, Death, &c. — To <i>Delin</i> .	621
<i>Horace</i> , Ode 1. Book 1.	
Proceedings on the Election of a Lord Mayor.	522—43
Addresses of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.	522
Substance of Lord <i>Cathcart's</i> Declaration.	526
Price of Stocks; Bill of Mortality	16
Reverend Mr. <i>Richardson's</i> Letter from <i>Jamaica</i> .	523
Lists of Births, Deaths, Promotions, &c.	524

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Emperor of <i>Germany's</i> Death	527
Register of Books for September and October.	528

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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine.

O C T O B E R, 1740.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the Senate of LILLIPUT.

The Prime Minister's Speech continued
from p. 439.



DON'T speak this, Sir, upon any certain Knowledge of our Circumstances; I only say that there is a great Probability that the present Resolution

on, if we agree to it, may discover to the public what is of greatest Consequence to the Nation to be kept Secret. Let us consider, Sir, how easily the Taking the *Carracca* Ships might have been prevented, had the Enemy received the least Intelligence of our Admiral's Rout. As to the Escape of the *Affogues* Ships, Sir, I am free enough to declare to the House, upon my own Knowledge, that there never was any Plan better laid down than that was concerted for taking them.

The Gentlemen who are for the Motion, I believe, will not deny that the Admiral sent upon that Service is every way qualified for such a Trust; but there are Accidents which no Penetration can foresee, no Vigilance prevent: And had it not been, that the Advice-Boat which was sent from *Iberia* met with the *Affogues* Ships, they had infallibly fallen into our Hands. But the whole Scheme was so well laid, that it was morally impossible

that both the *Affogues* and *Carracca* Ships should escape; and, as I said before, it was merely accidental that both were not intercepted. Therefore, Sir, the Clamour raised against the Administration on that Account is unjust, not only with regard to the Ministry, but to the Admirals who command our Fleets; if they did their Duty, I am sure the Ministry did theirs; for no Instructions could be more full and positive than what were sent upon that Occasion.

Having thus, I believe to the Satisfaction of the House, cleared the Conduct of the Ministry as to this Point, which the hon. Gentleman laboured so much, I hope I shall be forgiven if I attempt in a Word to answer what he has advanced about the *inglorious Inactivity*, as he terms it, of our Fleets. I believe, Sir, when we entered into the War with *Iberia*, no Gentleman, who wished well to his Country, ever desired that it should become general. Our View, if I am not very much mistaken, was, or ought to have been, to obtain Reparation for past, and Security against future Violations of our Commerce. But how were these to be obtained? By making Conquests in Old *Iberia*? It was, I think, never pretended we were to act offensively upon these Coasts. Then what was to be done? That our Trade should be protected, and *Grablira* preserved,

served, was absolutely necessary, and therefore a Fleet was sent to the *Middle Sea*. What was this Fleet to do besides? No doubt, it was to block up the *Iberian* Fleet in *Caxid*, and to obstruct their Navigation to the *Western Idries*? Was it to be expected, can Gentlemen affirm that it ought to have gone upon any other Service? And has not that Service been effectually performed? Has not your Trade been protected as much as it was possible, considering its Extent, and the Variety of its Branches? Has not every Plan of the *Iberians* for the Recovery of that important Place *Grablira* been defeated. And is not the *Iberian* Government to the last Degree embarrassed by cutting off the Return of their annual Treasure? Has not all this been done? Then what would Gentlemen have more? I hope they don't expect that we were to declare War against all the Allies of *Iberia*, against every Power in *Degulia* which should remain neuter? Can they point out, or has the hon. Gentleman in all he has said hinted at any one Service that has been neglected? But, it seems, a Victory without Blood is of little Value, with such martial Orators. If we don't fill the News-Papers with long Lists of Prisoners, and pompous Accounts of Slaughter, our Actions are not worth mentioning; and if the Ministry and our Admirals don't want only expose the Lives of his Majesty's Subjects, and their own Reputation, they are pusillanimous and corrupted.

It remains only, Sir, that I should take notice of another Thing touched upon by the hon. Gentleman, because I know it will be echo'd without Doors, however groundless and unjust the Charge is. He said that our Admiral who was sent to the *Western Idries* ought to have carried along with him a Body of Land Forces. Sir, I am very well apprized of the Service that both may be, and is, expected to be performed there. But many Reasons, Sir, concurred to determine the Government against sending any Number of Land Forces with that Admiral.

In the first Place, Sir, we had none to spare. The Marines, who are most proper for that Service, were not there raised; the Regiments from *Iernia* were not then come over; and all the Forces that were then in *Great Lilliput* did not amount to seventeen thousand Men. In the next Place, Sir, we were then but on the Brink of the War, which was every Day expected to be declared; and therefore it would have been highly imprudent, when we were entering into it, to have weakened ourselves by any Detachment of our Forces, before we knew what *Blesfusca* would determine.

Let me suppose now, Sir, that we had sent three or four thousand Men to the *Western Idries* with Mr *Venrus*; do Gentlemen think that these would have been sufficient to have effected any thing that would have been decisive in this War? Nothing but sanguine Ignorance can imagine it. For of these four thousand, which we might in their Opinion have spared, one thousand at least, perhaps fifteen hundred, must have either died, or been unfit for Service, before they had seen an Enemy, or touched Land. The sickly, dispirited Remmainder would have found themselves in the Heart of the Enemy's Dominions, in an unhealthy Climate, far from Relief, destitute of Provisions, and exposed to sudden Attacks, and perpetual Alarms, in a Country to which they and their Leaders were altogether Strangers. Might not this unfortunate Body of Men have been justly looked upon as sacrificed to Folly and Wantonness? And I may affirm that so small a Number of Forces would have had no other Effect than to encourage our Enemies.

But if we had sent a larger Number, Sir, eight, ten, or twelve thousand, I can't certainly say what the Consequence must have been, but I will tell you what I think it might have been. *Blesfusca*, whose Interests, undoubtedly, lead her to wish well to *Iberia* in this War, would very probably have departed from that Neutrality which the vigorous Preparations of *Great Lilliput*

but have hitherto obliged her to observe. *Iberia*, likewise, must have soon learned, Sir, that we had no more than eight or ten thousand regular Forces in the whole Island; she must have soon been informed of the turbulent Spirit that has been so industriously raised in the Common People; and who knows, Sir, how inviting these Considerations might have been to their attacking us, as the *Romenians* of old did the *Carthaginiensians*, in the Bowels of our own Country, while we were pushing useless Conquests in the Territories of our Enemy? What in such a Situation would the most dazzling Conquest we can make in the *Iberian Idnies* have availed, while at Home our Constitution, our Lives, and Liberties were at the Mercy of a powerful Enemy? But the prudent Measures which his Majesty and the Ministry pursued, defeated every Scheme of that kind, *Blisful* D was over-awed into a Neutrality, and *Iberia* trembled at her Danger.

But, Sir, there is another Consideration, which made it impracticable for the Government to send out any Number of Land Forces with Mr *Venron*. If Gentlemen remember, he failed at the Time when the *Affogue* Ships were expected to return to *Iberia*; and therefore it was thought proper he should try to intercept them. For that purpose, Sir, it was necessary that he should watch them off the *Carany* Islands, after having remained for some time, to receive Intelligence, off the Coast of *Iberia*. But notwithstanding this wise Precaution the *Iberians*, instead of failing, as they had ever used to do, by the *Carany* G and *Medaira* Islands, where our Fleet must have intercepted them, held to the Northward, where we never could expect to find them, and by this means eluded the Vigilance not only of Adm. *Venron* but of Adm. *Hockadd*, whose Ships were cruising off Capes *Fistinnerre* and *Vencint*. I believe Gentlemen are now fully convinced how impracticable it must have been for Admiral *Venron* to have carried out

any Number of Troops along with him, as he was sent upon this Service. Gentlemen know how long a Time Troops, even tho' we had had them to spare, require before they can be embark'd, and they may remember with what Expedition Mr *Venron's* Squadron was fitted out. Besides, Sir, how could it have been possible for him to have taken such a Number of Transports, as eight or ten thousand, or even two or three thousand, Men must have required, and, at the same time, to have made the proper Dispositions with his own Squadron for intercepting the *Affogue* Ships? There needs but little Skill in maritime Affairs to demonstrate, Sir, how absurd such a Conduct must have been, and I dare say that if Gentlemen will suffer themselves coolly to reflect, they will find that the Government has omitted nothing that could probably contribute to our Security, or the Annoyance of our Enemies.

In the mean time, Sir, I entirely agree with the honourable Gentleman that our first and most vigorous Efforts ought to be made in the *Western Idnies*; but I am of opinion they ought to be made with such a Number of Men, and in such a Manner, as not to leave the Success doubtful. His Majesty and the Ministry, Sir, aim at striking a Blow there which may be effectual and decisive, by the formidable Armament that is now preparing to be put under the Command of a General, to whose Character I believe there is no Objection. Should we agree to the present Motion, Sir, who knows that we shall not discover to the Public, Orders that may be proper to be executed by that General, and thereby render the whole Design abortive? No Man ought to be confident that this very Expedition is not designed to supply our want of Force in the *Western Idnies*, and execute a Design which is already form'd, and for which the proper Orders are actually sent before the Date included in this Motion.

Upon the whole, Sir, I think, that it will be a most unprecedented Thing

O o o

if we should agree to this Motion, that it hazards all that we can promise ourselves from the Success of this War, and that it is made with no other Intention than to embarrass the Government, and create a Division betwixt A his Majesty and the Senate. Therefore I declare that I am for rejecting it.

Gorgenti Whethtoc, Urg; spoke next to the following Purpose.

S I R,

THERE is a great Part of the hon. Gentleman's Speech who spoke last, which I don't think properly applicable to the present Question. What he has said tends rather to justify his own Administration, than to shew the Unreasonableness and Inexpediency of this Motion. The whole of his Speech, so far as it regards the Motion, may be reduced to this single Proposition; That the communicating to the House the Instructions that have been sent to our Admirals, may frustrate the Execution of our Plan of Operations in the *Western Idnies*. But, Sir, admitting that both the Urg; *Brewon* and Mr *Venron*'s Orders should be contain'd in the Papers which by the present Motion we are to address for, where lies the Danger, or how can it affect the present Question? Mr *Brewon*, Sir, has been for some *Moons* in these Seas and Admiral *Venron*, in all probability, has been there for several Weeks. If we agree to this Motion, the earliest F Intelligence that the Court of *Iberia* can have of the Contents of their Instructions, can't arrive there in less than 20 Days from this Day. They again can send off no Express to their Settlements in *Columbia*, that can arrive there in less than five Weeks after it is dispatch'd; so that no Discovery, that can be made out of the Papers now mov'd to be address'd for, can operate in less than two Months. Now, Sir, I imagine that if either the Urg; *Brewon*, or Admiral *Venron*, have had any Orders for acting offensively against the *Iberians* in *Columbia*, they have executed them before this time;

so that the Operations of our Admirals in the *Western Idnies* can be exposed to no Obstruction from this Motion, if we agree to it.

The hon. Gentleman who spoke last, has favoured us with a laboured Vindication of the Measures which were concerted for intercepting the *Assogue* Ships, and I am very well inclined to believe that the Dispositions made, were as he has represented them. But may it not be asked, without much military Skill, if it could be imagined that these Ships would sail homeward in the common Course? It was rational to suppose they would change their Track, since they could not, even without particular Information, forbear to suspect that the *Lilliputian* Squadrons were waiting to seize them. Tho' the Advice-Boat, Sir, which, the hon. Gentleman says, made them alter their Course, had not met with them; and tho' they had had no D Opportunities of knowing upon what Terms our Court stood with theirs, it is highly probable that the *Iberian* Court would have directed them not to observe the ordinary Course. For it was evident to every Man, I believe, both in *Iberia* and *Lilliput*, for some time before their Arrival, that a Rupture was unavoidable betwixt the two Crowns. I cannot, indeed, pretend to say what Assurances the *Iberian* Court might have received from *Lilliput* that Things should never be push'd to Extremities, but I am sure, that, by the Rules of Common Sense, we must have judged that they had directed these Ships not to keep their usual Course, especially as Mr *Hockadd*'s Squadron was blocking up the very Port which they commonly made to.

The hon. Gentleman has been no less eloquent and copious, in his Apology for sending the brave Admiral *Venron* out without any Land Forces: H And indeed, Sir, that Oversight requires a great deal of Eloquence to excuse it. As to the Pretence of sending that Gentleman to intercept the *Assogues*, I think it would have been

a much more proper Service for a Part of Mr *Hockadd's* Squadron, who lay useleſs and unemploy'd before *Cazid*. Beſides, I ſee no Neceſſity of our ſending ſo far as the *Caramies*, and thereby loſing a great Part of Mr *Venron's* Time, ſince we were equally ſure of meeting with them nearer home, upon the Suppoſition, that they were to obſerve their uſual Courſe. As to the Objection founded upon our not being in a Condition to ſpare ſo many Forces, it has been ſo often and ſo lately confuted, that I ſhall take no Notice of it.

I ſhall conclude with ſaying, that the Nation expects to be ſatisfied by what Means it has happened that, notwithstanding the numerous Fleets and Armies which ſhe now maintains, notwithstanding the Alacrity of the People, who are ready to ſupport the Government, and notwithstanding all the Opportunities which have preſented of diſtreſſing the Enemy, we have done ſo little. Therefore, Sir, I hope the Motion will be agreed to.

The Hurgolet Branard ſpoke next to the following Effect.

S I R,

I Did not at firſt think of ſpeaking on this Queſtion, nor did I, indeed, imagine that it would be debated. What I have now to trouble you with ſhall be very ſhort, and I do it in behalf of the great Community which I have the Honour to repreſent.

Gentleman, Sir, I believe will not diſpute that the firſt, if not the principal Care of the Gentlemen of the Navy in the Proſecution of this War, ought to be the Protection of our Trade. It is by Means of our Trade alone that we can be enabled to ſupport the Expences of a War; for however Gentlemen may flatter themſelves that they can be ſupplied by the landed Intereſt, they will find that if Trade were ruin'd, the landed Intereſt could not ſupport itſelf; therefore it is evident, that our Trade ought to be our principal View: But has it appeared, Sir, in the Proſecution of this War, that

due Care has been taken to appoint Convoys, and ſecure our Coaſts? Let Gentlemen caſt their Eyes upon any common News-Paper, and they will find, that it is ſo far from being one of the firſt Cares of the Miniſtry, that it does not appear to have had the leaſt Part of their Conſideration.

I have now in my Hand a Letter, Sir, which gives me Reaſon to fear, left the Fleets raiſed and ſupported at our Expence, are intended to make War upon this Nation inſtead of *Iberia*. A *Lilliputian* Merchant-Ship, Sir, coming from one of our Settlements in *Columbia*, was accoſted by one of his Maſteſty's Ships of War on our own Coaſt; the Merchant-Ship, as ſhe was not obliged to it, did not lie by ſo readily as the Commander of the Ship of War expected; upon which he firſt fired upon her with Shot, then boarding her, immediately took out all her Men, and having detained her for four Hours, ſent her adrift upon a dangerous Shore, where, in four Hours after, ſhe foundered, and with all her Cargo was irrecoverably loſt, and the Maſter, with two or three Boys left on board, had juſt Time to ſave themſelves with the utmoſt Difficulty. This Loſs was cauſed by the wilful Malice of the Commander who detained the Ship, and I am afraid there are too many Inſtances of the ſame Kind that have not come to our Knowledge.

I am therefore, Sir, entirely for agreeing to the Motion, that the Houſe may ſee what Inſtructions thoſe Men have received, who dare thus invade the Properties, and endanger the Lives of their Fellow Subjects, and whence they expect Protection, after having plundered a *Lilliputian*, and inſulted a Freeman.

He was answered by the Admiral Werga, as follows.

S I R,

IF the Story be as the hon. Gentleman has repreſented it, I muſt own that the Action deſerves the ſevereſt Cenſure; therefore I think the hon. Gentleman, or

or the Friends of the suffering Party, ought to apply to the proper Office, where they need not doubt of having Justice. But I have known, both before and since I have had the Honour to sit at the Board of Admiralty, many Complaints of that Kind make a Noise, and do very great Disservice to the Gentlemen of the Navy, which when they were enquired into, fell all to the Ground, and served rather to vindicate them. As the Hon. Gentleman has his Accounts only at second Hand, I must beg Leave to suspend my Belief of it till it comes before me in another Capacity.

The Question was then put, and carried in the Negative. No Division.

The Urg; Welral spoke next as follows.

S I R,

Nothing shall discourage or deter me from doing my Duty while I sit here, whatever may be my Prospect of Success. The last was a Question which I little thought to have seen rejected in a Lilliputian House of Clinabs, and therefore I shall be the less surprized, if the Motion I am now to make should meet with the same Fate.

I have, Sir, with all the Impartiality and Attention I am capable of, examined the Progress of our Differences with *Iberia* since their first Rise; but, after the strictest Enquiry, I find myself quite at a Loss to account for many Steps of the Conduct of our Ministers both Here and Abroad, but for none so much as the signing the Convention. Had that Treaty, Sir, if it deserves the Name, still existed, had not the Conduct of his Majesty, by entering into this just and necessary War, had not the Declaration of War itself condemned it as injurious and dishonourable to *Great Lilliput*, I should perhaps have been more reserved than I find myself at present disposed to be, when I mention a Step that once had an Appearance of Approbation from both Houses of the Senate.

Gentlemen, no doubt, remember

the Reasons upon which that Treaty was opposed when it was laid before the House. It was apparent, that it subjected, to the Discussion of Plenipotentiaries, the plain and undoubted Rights of this Nation, which we ought never to have suffered to be brought into Dispute. It gave up at once the Right which our Merchants had of Restitution for their Losses, and Reparation for their Injuries. It endangered a Possession annexed to the Crown of *Great Lilliput*, which the Honour of the Senate was engaged to maintain; and our Minister, in accepting it, consented, that one of the chief Advantages we received by a solemn Treaty, after a long and glorious War, should be set aside. These are Facts that were all of them then insisted upon, and every Argument against the Convention has been since verified by the Event. But, Sir, give me Leave to say, that tho' no Opposition had been made in this House, tho' no Endeavours had been made in any Place to have opened the Eyes of the Nation, the Conduct of the Ministry itself must have done it. The Convention, Sir, must have been broken, and a War must have been entered into, tho' every Member of the Senate had approved it, unless they had resolved to have surrendered tamely to the Court of *Iberia* the most valuable Rights of the Nation. But the Convention, Sir, for Reasons best known to the Majority, was at least not disapproved of, and the Negotiations, immediately after the Time appointed, went forward.

It is, Sir, upon our Conduct since these Conferences betwixt the Plenipotentiaries of the two Crowns were opened, that I have founded the Motion I have to make. We were told, Sir, I believe from pretty good Authority, that as soon as these Conferences opened, our Minister presented a Declaration to the *Iberian* Secretary, insisting, not only that the Engagements which the Court of *Iberia* had entered into by the Convention should be fulfilled, but requiring the immedi-

ate Payment of 95,000 Sprugs, a previous Renunciation of all the Claim which the Iberians pretend to have to search our Ships in the Columbian Seas, and an Acknowledgment of our Right to Gorgentia and Carolana. All this, Sir, I think was very worthy of a Minister from this Court.

Hereupon the Conferences were broke up, and an Order for Reprisals was published here, declaring *That his Majesty, having taken the injurious Proceedings of the Crown of Iberia, in not paying the 95,000 Sprugs, and in suffering its Subjects to commit Depredations, into his serious Consideration, he therefore permitted Letters of Reprisal to be granted to such Merchants as should require them.* Two or three Months after, a Declaration of War is published, in which, besides an Enumeration of the several Injuries we had sustained from Iberia, we are positively told, *that the Evils have been principally occasioned by an unwarrantable Claim and Pretension, set up on the Part of Iberia, that the Guarda Costas, and other Ships authorized by the King of Iberia, may stop, detain, and search the Ships and Vessels of our Subjects navigating in the Columbian Seas, contrary to the Liberty of Navigation, to which our Subjects have not only an equal Right with those of Iberia, by the Law of Nations, but which is moreover expressly acknowledged and declared to belong to them by the most solemn Treaties, and particularly by that concluded in the 23d Moon of Chorlo the Second; and whereas the said groundless Claim and Pretension, and the unjust Practice of stopping, detaining, and searching Ships and Vessels navigating the Columbian Seas, is not only of the most dangerous and destructive Consequence to the lawful Commerce of our Subjects, but also tends to interrupt and obstruct the free Intercourse and Correspondence between our Dominions in Degulia, and our Colonies and Plantations in Columbia, and by Means thereof to deprive us and our Subjects of the Benefit of those Colonies and Plantations; a Consideration of the highest Importance to*

us and our Kingdoms, and a Practice which must affect, in its Consequences, all other Princes and States in Degulia possessed of Settlements in Columbia, or whose Subjects carry on any Trade thither:

These Reasons are a Transcript of the Arguments which were made use of in this House against the Convention; and a very slight View of that Treaty will demonstrate how inconsistent the Stipulations contain'd in it are with the Words of the Declaration of War. The Declaration of War insists upon our Right to be exempted from Search, as founded both on the Law of Nations, and the most solemn Treaties. But is this, Sir, the Language of the Convention? No, the Convention says that these Rights shall be canvass'd by an equal Number of Plenipotentiaries on both Sides, that they shall examine the Treaties (no doubt to find whether such a Right is imply'd in them) that their Opinion shall be decisive, notwithstanding the Senate had determined the Point before, and that our Right of Possession, as to Gorgentia and Carolana, should be subjected likewise to the same Discussion.

From this View, Sir, slight as it is, we must draw one of these Conclusions, That either our Ministers, who had opened the Conferences with those of Iberia, were wrong when they broke them up so abruptly, and consequently our Declaration of War is founded upon false Facts; or that the Convention was, on our Part, dishonourable, and disadvantageous. But that our Ministers were justifiable in breaking off all Conference, upon their being denied the Renunciation they insisted on, I believe no Gentleman in this House will dispute; and I never heard, either within or without Doors, the least Exception taken at the Reasons advanced in the Declaration of War: Therefore, Sir, it unavoidably follows, that whoever advised his Majesty to ratify the Convention, advised him to a Measure highly inconsistent with the Honour of his Crown, and the Interest of his People.

This

This is not the only Light in which the late Conduct of our Ministers, and the Convention appear inconsistent. The Manner in which the Payment of A 95,000 Sprugs stipulated by the Convention was demanded, is another Instance. By a Paper, Sir, which was laid before this House, it is undeniable that our Minister, when the *Iberian* Minister sign'd the Convention, admitted of a Right vested in that Court, B to suspend the *Affiento Contract*. By the same Paper, which was accepted with *reciprocal Accord*, he admits that the *Pacific Company* was indebted in the Sum of 68,000 Sprugs to the *Iberian* Monarch; and stipulates that C the Money shall be paid. Now, Sir, I find in our Declaration of War, that the Non-payment of the 95,000 Sprugs made one of the Infractions on the Part of *Iberia*, tho' nothing is more certain than that the Declaration, accepted by our Minister, made the D Performance of that Article depend entirely upon the Payment of the 68,000 Sprugs by the *Pacific Company*; therefore, Sir, it was very rational and just, in the Court of *Iberia*, to tell our Minister, when he insisted upon the immediate Payment of the 95,000 Sprugs, *Sir, We made such an Agreement in the Convention; but when we made it, we told you, and you agreed, that not only that Agreement, but the Convention itself should be void, if your Pacific Company shall refuse to pay our Demands.* E

That this is no chimerical Conjecture, may be learned from the Manifestoes and Declarations which the Court of *Iberia* has so industriously dispersed throughout all *Dezulia*; nor can it be doubted that we have incurred either the Contempt or Indignation of every other Power, by agreeing one Day to a Treaty, next Day making War in positive Contradiction to that Agreement, and by passing in our Declaration of War an open Censure on the Conduct of our Minister. So unsettled are our Counsels, or so fallacious H our Promises!

The next Inconsistency I would ob-

serve, Sir, is betwixt the Stipulations of the Convention, and the Demand made by our Minister upon the opening of the Conferences, that his *Lilliputian* Majesty's Right to *Gorgentia* and *Carolana* should be previously acknowledged by *Iberia*. Now, Sir, I am humbly of Opinion, that this Demand would have been more properly, and more effectually made, at the Time of our entering into the Convention. We had just as good a Title to the Possession of these two Colonies then as we have now. Yet I find by the Convention, that the Limits were to be fixed by the Plenipotentiaries, and that all further Fortifications on either Side should cease, by Command of the respective Courts.

These, Sir, are a few of the Reasons I have for believing that the Convention was a dishonourable and disadvantageous Treaty to *Great Lilliput*, and that it were highly worthy the Care of this House to enquire into the Authority by which our Minister was empower'd to conclude it; since it appears, from what I have said, that the subsequent Conduct of his Majesty and the Council here has openly disavow'd it. Therefore, Sir, I take the Liberty to move,

That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give Directions that there be laid before the House Copies of all the Instructions and Letters sent to Urg; Knece by his Majesty's Ministers, authorizing him to conclude the Convention betwixt his Majesty and the King of *Iberia*.

He was answered by the Prime Minister to the following Effect.

S I R,

Nothing gives me greater Pleasure than when I see the Members of this Assembly doing their Duty, and I may truly affirm, that no Part of their Duty is more agreeable to me than that of calling for such Papers as may set the Conduct of the Ministry, and my own in particular, in

in its proper Light. Were this Motion, therefore, either regular or dutiful, Sir, I should, for my own Part, imagine it intended to do me Honour; but as it is inconsistent both with the Dignity of the Senate, and the Duty A that we owe to his Majesty, I cannot but oppose it, tho' I am willing, if the House should differ from me on this Subject, to have my Conduct examined with the utmost Severity.

The Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, and I, Sir, happen to see Things B in a very different Light. He says, that the Convention appears now to be a Treaty, dishonourable to his Majesty, and disadvantageous to the Empire; I think, Sir, on the contrary, that it was highly honourable and advantageous to both; an Opinion in which I am confirmed by the Sense and Approbation of this House. The hon. Gentleman has exhibited a very partial View of this Affair: He has set all the Objections against the Convention, and the Conduct of the Ministry, in the strongest Light, but has passed over every Argument that determined this House to approve it.

Were there no Arguments urged, for it in this House? Or were the Arguments, Sir, here urged of so little Moment as not to deserve to be mentioned? Then what were the Motives which could prevail with this Senate to give that Treaty, notwithstanding all the Opposition made to it, so full, so entire an Approbation? But, Sir, it is not my Intention at present to vindicate the Convention, but to set the House right, as to the Facts mentioned by the Hon. Gentleman, and to shew how entirely consistent the Conduct of the Ministry has been, both before and after that Treaty was signed.

Gentlemen, when they call to mind the Convention, ought likewise to consider the Situation of *Great Lilliput* at that Time. *Blefuscu* and *Iberia* had just run into one another's Arms; the *Allemannuan* Emperor was defeated and distressed; the *Belgians* incapable of giving any powerful Assistance, and

the Forces of *Great Lilliput*, both by Sea and Land, far less numerous than the Importance of a War, which was perhaps to decide the Fate not only of our Commerce, but of all *Degulia*, requir'd. On the other Hand, *Iberia*, if the Expression be allowable, relied upon her own Weakness; she knew that it was the Interest of *Blefuscu* not to suffer her to be overpowered; it was apparent that she must be overpowered if she stood alone and unsupported against *Lilliput*, and therefore she obstinately refused to agree to any definitive Treaty. What was the Ministry to do in such a Conjunction? Were they to declare to all *Degulia* their Intention of falling upon the *Iberians*, and attacking them in the most sensible Parts, before they had a Force sufficient to execute their Menaces? This, Sir, would have been evidently weak and ridiculous. But, say Gentlemen, were we to submit to the Insults and Injuries of *Iberia*? Were we to be intimidated by *Blefuscu*, and deterred from asserting our just and undoubted Rights? No certainly. But I think the Ministry had been highly to blame, I think they would have deserved all that has been threatened to them, and more, if they had provoked *Blefuscu*, or given *Iberia* a plausible Pretence for calling in her Allies; when we could, by a prudent Forbearance, by which we gave up none of our Rights, nor forfeited any of our Honour, gain so much Time as to force our Enemies to do us that Justice to which they could not be persuaded.

The next thing to be consider'd, Sir, is, Whether the Convention did not sacrifice some part of the Honour and Interest of the Nation. The Honour of a People, Sir, in my Opinion, can suffer only by a Breach of Faith, or a tame Resignation of those Rights to which they are entitled either by Treaties, or the Laws of Nations; their Interest is only injured by such Measures as weaken the Hands of their lawful Governours. But did the Convention, Sir, do either of these? No: The

The People of *Great Lilliput* had a Right to sail from one Part of his Majesty's Dominions to another; their Senate asserted that Right in positive Terms; and their Ministers were so far from giving this up, that they broke up the Conference about a Definitive Treaty, because the Acknowledgement of it on the part of *Iberia* was not made a Preliminary. This, Sir, is the true State of the Facts, which whether the hon. Gentleman who made the Motion has misrepresented, let the House judge. But, say Gentlemen, why did you in the Body of the Convention insert an Article that subjected, to the Discussion of Plenipotentiaries, Rights that the Senate had before judged to be clear and undoubted?

This may be answered, either by partly admitting, or by absolutely denying the Fact. If we admit that the Rights of our Navigation were not positively stipulated by the Convention, how can that affect the Ministry, as the Convention was not a definitive but a preliminary Treaty? Or rather, to what end should we have insisted upon an useless Renunciation, since it was still in our Power to preserve our Right, and gain Time till we should be in a Condition to vindicate it? Will Gentlemen say, Sir, that our Rights of Navigation were given up by the Convention? I think that has not yet been pretended; only that they were hazarded. And how hazarded? By limiting and instructing our Plenipotentiaries in such a Manner that they could not alienate them. The Opposition may indeed ask, Who knows that their Instructions were such? If Gentlemen have no Confidence in the Assertions of the Ministry, Sir, let them believe their own Senses. They saw by the Event, Sir, that our Plenipotentiaries were so instructed; since they durst not continue their Negotiations without obtaining this Acknowledgement as a Preliminary.

The other Answer that may be given to this Objection is, by abso-

lutely denying the Fact. I deny, Sir, that the Convention subjected any of our Rights of Navigation or Possession to be discuss'd by Plenipotentiaries; because these Plenipotentiaries were by that very Convention restrained to the Words of former Treaties, which are on all hands admitted to contain a full and absolute Assertion of these Rights. The Convention says, Sir, that the Whole of the Deliberations of the Plenipotentiaries shall be according to the Treaties in force; those Treaties are specify'd, and it lies upon Gentlemen to prove them dishonourable to the Nation, before they can attack the Convention with Success.

I believe it is now sufficiently apparent that the Convention was not *dishonourable*; and it requires, I think, but very few Words to prove that it was not *disadvantageous*. It could be disadvantageous only by giving up some Part of our Properties, or laying Obstructions upon some Part of our Trade. But what Part of our Property has been given up, or what Part of our Trade has been obstructed; let the Enemies of the Convention shew. I challenge Gentlemen to name, Sir, one Article whereby this Nation either did, or could, suffer by the Convention. So far were we from suffering, Sir, that we gained 2 or 3 Months Time for putting the trading Part of the Nation upon its Guard, and for bringing home those Ships that by a precipitate Rupture must have been thrown into the Enemy's Hands.

Having, I hope, Sir, made it appear that the Convention was neither dishonourable or disadvantageous, I believe Gentlemen will easily credit me when I say that, were we again in the same Circumstances, I should be for acting in the same Manner. I would to-morrow, Sir, give my Voice for making another Convention, and the Day after submit my Conduct to the Examination of this House.

The next Part of the hon. Gentleman's Speech, which I think myself oblig'd to answer, contains the great Mistake about our Admission of the famous

famous Declaration from the *Iberian* Monarch, relating to the Suspension of the *Assiento* Contract, and the Payment of the sixty eight thousand Sprugs by our *Pacific* Company. As this Part of our Conduct has been very much misrepresented, and the Reasons of it, I think, never yet understood, I hope an Attempt to set it in a proper Light will meet with Indulgence from the House.

The hon. Gentleman said, that the Declaration made the Convention liable to be set aside. This, Sir, I deny; for no unauthentic Act could cancel the Validity of an Engagement which had received all the Sanction that the contracting Parties could give it. The Convention, Sir, was the Act of two Princes, each particularly stipulating what he thought to be most for his own Interest; and therefore it was indefeasible by any Act which has not the same Authority. No partial Act, Sir, by one of the Powers could defeat it. If, for Instance, the *Iberian* Court, after having agreed to, and signed the Articles of the Convention, had ordered their Minister, (or if their Minister had done it without Orders,) to present to our Minister a Paper, requiring an instant Surrender of *Grablira*, or *Gorgentia*, or some other Settlement, I don't conceive such a Paper, tho' given to our Minister, could have either defeated the Convention, or obliged us to a Compliance. The Declaration, therefore, on the Part of the *Iberian* Minister, that not only the *Assiento* Trade, but the Convention itself, should be set aside, is no way obligatory on us, because it no where appears that we made it a Condition of the Convention, that the sixty eight thousand Sprugs was to be paid by our *Pacific* Company. But if Gentlemen would give themselves time to reflect, there are many Proofs to convince them, that *Iberia* herself did not imagine that we would look upon her Minister's Declaration as obligatory upon us, and that it was indeed no other than a mean Expedient to elude a Treaty that she thought too much in our Favour.

Had she really been in earnest about the sixty eight thousand Sprugs, Sir, or had our Minister been directed to purchase a Peace at any Rate, why might not the Demand contained in the Declaration have been inserted in the Treaty; at least, why might it not have been made a separate Article? Because, say the Objectors, the Public must then have opened its Eyes: The Nation, Sir, is just as well informed of that Transaction as if it had been inserted in the Body of the Treaty, or in a separate Article. The Truth is, evidently, that the *Iberians* knew we never should admit that Claim; and therefore took the irregular Method of inserting it in a Declaration made posterior to an Act more authentic.

There is, Sir, another Mark of the Nullity of their Declaration, which the Ministry here instantly discovered, and were therefore easy as to the Consequences; that is, the Suspension of the *Assiento* Contract, which is a public Treaty, not to be cancell'd by any Claim made on the part of the *Iberian* Court, or by any Infraction of the *Pacific* Company. If that Company are indebted to his *Iberian* Majesty, he may insist upon the *Lilliputian* Court's seeing him indemnified: But no Minister of *Iberia* can say to that Company, "Gentlemen, you are indebted to my Master, and if you delay Payment any longer the *Assiento* Contract shall be void." I say, no *Iberian* Minister can talk in this Strain, and expect to be regarded; because the Emperor of *Great Lilliput* in the *Assiento* Treaty is the contracting Power, and therefore the Treaty becomes national, and the Trade itself is under the Protection of the Crown, and is not to be interrupted or restrained on account of any private Differences. So that, Sir, the Declaration might as well have pretended to set aside a Treaty with *Belgia*, with *Blesufcu*, or any other indifferent Power, as to set aside the Validity either of the Convention or the *Assiento*.

But, it has been said, why did our Minister accept this Declaration?

Did

P p p

Did he not by that Act own the Right which the *Iberians* claimed? Sir, I deny that our Minister did *accept* it. No Minister is obliged not to *receive* A a Paper, whatever it be, that is communicated on the part of another contracting Power; but because he *receives*, it is not to be understood that he *accepts*. That was the Case with our Minister; he *received*, but did not *accept*. He was not to return that Paper before he looked into it, nor was he after perusing it to protest against the Validity of it; because he knew it was *of itself* null and void. Had our Court drawn up such a Paper as the famous Declaration, and insisted C that if we had not a free Liberty of navigating and trading in all the *Iberian* Ports in the *Western Indies*, the Convention should be null and void, can we imagine that the Court of *Iberia* would have thought herself under any Obligation to grant us such Liberty? D Any of her Ministers might perhaps receive such a Declaration, and transmit it to his Court. But by being barely transmitted it would receive no Ratification, nor would our Ministry conceive that they procured any Advantages, or obliged the *Iberians* to any E Concessions.

Having thus, I hope, cleared up this Point, I shall add very little more in answer to the hon. Gentleman who made the Motion. He can't understand, Sir, how our Ministers could, consistently with the Convention, upon opening the Conferences for a Definitive Treaty, insist upon a free Navigation, upon a Renunciation of the *Iberians* Claim to *Gorgentia*, and the Payment of the ninety five thousand Sprugs. I think, Sir, G there is nothing that can be more easily accounted for. The Government here, from the Beginning of the Negotiations, were fully determined not to give up one just Right which this Nation ever enjoy'd. At the same time we were under a kind of Necessity of not being too precipitant; we therefore made a preliminary Treaty, which, if it was not followed by a

definitive one, left us the same Liberty as we had before. The Definitive Treaty did not take Place; because as soon as the Conferences were open'd, we claim'd, by virtue of the former Treaties, which, according to the Convention, were to be the Basis of our Negotiation, a Right to free Navigation, a Renunciation of the *Iberian* Claim upon *Gorgentia*, and the Payment of the 95,000 Sprugs. Can Gentlemen pretend, Sir, that these Demands were inconsistent with the Convention? No, Sir, they were the proper Consequences of it. The Convention directed our Minister to make such Demands, and as they were refused, his Majesty took immediately the proper Means of doing himself and his Subjects Justice.

In examining this Procedure, it would be happy for the Ministry, for the Nation, and for themselves, if Gentlemen would not determine before they had enquired, if they would not receive Notions precipitately, without consulting any thing but their own Passions. In all I have said, Sir, I am justified by the Words of Treaties, or by Facts, and plain Inferences from the hon. Gentleman's own Concessions. I have taken no notice, Sir, of what he urg'd from our Declaration of War, because it contains no more than a bare Enumeration of the Provocations and Reasons which induc'd his Majesty to make War, and which, as I observed before, nothing contained in the Convention could invalidate, or did contradict.

As to the present Motion, Sir, I hope Gentlemen will without Hesitation reject it. It may have many bad Consequences, it can have no good one. The Convention has been already approved by the Senate, and by approving it, the Senate suppose, that all the Instructions which the Gentleman who signed it, received from his Court, were regular and proper. To presume that they were not proper, is an Arraignment of the Wisdom of the Senate as well as of the Ministry. This Motion, Sir, tends to arraign their Wisdom,

Wisdom, and therefore ought to be rejected.

But give me leave to say farther that even tho' the Convention had been a bad Measure, it is irregular in us to think of censuring it at present. Gentlemen opposed it, they harangued, they voted, and they wrote against it; And why? For no Reason, Sir, but because it prevented a War. But they see now, Sir, that it has not prevented a War; they see that the Government has been as jealous of the just Rights of the Empire as they themselves affect to be thought; therefore their great Argument against the Convention falls to the Ground. Besides, Sir, I should be extremely cautious how I gave my Voice for exposing the Instructions of any Minister who signs a Treaty, to the Inspection of so numerous an Assembly as this is. We all know that while Negotiations are depending, it has always in every wise Government been esteemed a necessary Policy to keep secret the Instructions sent their Minister, even after they are concluded. Unless the Minister had agreed to some very dishonourable, disadvantageous Stipulation, it was never thought prudent to expose them. That this was not the Case of the Gentleman who negotiated the Convention your own Votes and Resolutions are Proofs; at least, Sir, I think we ought by no means to agree to a Motion which has so great a Tendency to hurt our Reputation, and which is made with an Intent to censure a Conduct which you so lately approved of. I could easily produce many other Arguments against this Motion, but I forbear them, because I think these sufficient to justify me, and hope they will be sufficient likewise to convince others.

The Hurgo Polgarth answer'd him in the following Terms.

S I R,

IT is very little that a single Voice can add to the universal and unanimous Declaration of a whole People.

It is very unnecessary to attempt a Vindication of the Sentiments of every uninfluenced, every unprejudiced, independent Man in the Empire; Sentiments, which the general Reason of Mankind supports, and which are approved by the secret Sense even of those who speak and vote for the Convention. I shall therefore refer the hon. Gentleman to the Voice of the Public, for an Answer. The Nation, as with one Mouth, condemns the infamous Treaty he has taken so much pains to justify.

All the Eloquence he has exerted, and all the Art that he has shewn, discovers that the Convention was at least a Measure that requires great Abilities, and great Cunning, to call it no worse, to defend. A Measure that is for the Good of a People is easily recommended and vindicated; for its Effects are self-evident; and a free People are as capable to judge of their Happiness and Security, as they are ready to complain of the Danger of their Liberties, and Decay of their Trade. Therefore, Sir, a Stranger who was to hear that the People of *Great Lilliput* as one Man condemned the Convention, except only a few Persons whose private Interest evidently inclined them to an Appearance of Approbation; if he were farther told that the Arguments against it are in the Mouths of almost every body; but that only one Gentleman was Master of the Arguments in its favour, and that it required the utmost of his Skill and Address in speaking to make this House understand what he would be at; such a Stranger, I say, would presume that the Convention had a Tendency to distress the Nation, even before he heard any particular Argument against it.

The hon. Gentleman, I must own, has made the best Defence of that Measure that I ever yet heard; but as a great Part of what he said has been on different Occasions answered both in this, and another House, I shall take Notice only of one of his Arguments, which to me is the most extra-

extraordinary that ever yet was advanced in an Assembly of Men who knew what Reason is. The hon. Gentleman who made the Motion very justly observes, that the famous *Iberian* Declaration, which was communicated to our Minister, subjected the Convention to be set aside. The hon. Gentleman says it was *not*, because our Minister did not *accept*, he only *received* it. Sir, I have talked with the greatest, and most learned Civilians in *Great Lilliput* upon that very Question, and am to the last Degree confident, that the hon. Gentleman will not find a Man, who understands the Law of Nations, in *Degullia*, of Opinion that the *Urgi Knee*, by receiving that Declaration in the Manner in which he did, did not actually *accept* of it, and thereby, in the most express and ample Manner, own the Nullity of the Convention, if the Terms of the Declaration were not punctually comply'd with.

But to make this appear, Sir, there is no Occasion that we should have recourse to any Distinctions of Law, for every Man of common Understanding may be convinced of it by once reading over the Declaration itself. It is there said, Sir, 'twas by Order of the *Iberian* Monarch, and in Consequence of repeated Memorials and Conferences, that had passed between the *Urgi Knee* and the *Iberian* Minister; and that our Minister had actually agreed that such a Declaration should be made, and that he transmitted it to his Court, and to the *Pacific* Company, is uncontested. Now will any Gentleman say, Sir, that this was not a full Acceptance of it on the Part of *Great Lilliput*? Will any Man say that the Declaration was not an authentic Deed, when accepted or received by a Minister, who expressly mention his Master's Orders as the Warrant he acts by? If the hon. Gentleman had said, what perhaps will be found to be true, if we shall agree to this Motion, that on the Part of *Iberia* the Declaration was indeed authentic, but on the Part of *Lilliput* it is void, because her

Minister had no Authority, no Instructions for accepting it, he had then made a fair Defence of his own Administration; the Thing must then have rested where it ought to rest, upon the Blunders of a Negotiator who transgressed his Instructions.

The hon. Gentleman who spoke last, said, and indeed I think very rightly, that no Minister is obliged to refuse a Paper that is communicated to him by the Minister of another contracting Power; but it is also to be heedfully observed, that a Minister who receives a Paper where a positive Agreement, and *reciprocal Accord*, alledged to be made betwixt him and the Minister who delivers such Paper, or Instrument, is expressly mention'd, tho' not obliged to refuse it, is obliged to protest. If he does not protest, Sir, if he tacitly acquiesces, there is no Law either of Nature or Nations that can excuse him from being look'd upon as a contracting Party in the Instrument, and obliged to fulfil it. Therefore, Sir, when our Minister received that Instrument, he ought to have told the *Iberian* Court, that their Minister had imposed upon them, that he never had held any Conferences upon that Subject, that he knew of no *reciprocal Accord*, with which he acted; nay, Sir, he ought to have even gone so far as to enter a Complaint against a Minister who had offered so gross an Insult to his Character. Instead of that, Sir, our Minister acknowledged the Validity of the Declaration, and the Truth of what was asserted in it, by not only accepting it, but writing a Letter acknowledging the Receipt of it, and promising, in Consequence of what had passed betwixt him and the *Iberian* Minister, to transmit it to the Government, and the *Pacific* Company here.

This, Sir, leads me to the hon. Gentleman's Observation about inserting the Declaration as an Article in the Convention, or making it a separate Article. Had our Minister been directed, said he, to purchase a Peace

Peace upon any Terms, they would have inserted these Stipulations in the Body of the Convention. But that, Sir, would not have answered the End of the Ministry here; for tho', as the hon. Gentleman observed, the Transaction is now as well known as if it had been in plain Terms inserted in the Treaty, yet, if some Gentlemen had had Influence enough with the *Pacific Company* to persuade them silently, and submissively to pay the 68,000 Sprugs, the Affair had never become the Subject of public Debate, or senatorial Enquiry.

Here, Sir, I must beg Leave to take Notice that every Argument which the hon. Gentleman has advanced to prove the Nullity of the Declaration, tends equally to prove our Minister blameable in accepting it. If, as he contends, the *Affiento* is a public Treaty, and not to be cancelled by any private Transaction, why did our Minister accept of an Instrument which supposed it subject to be cancelled? If the Convention was a Treaty of the same Kind, why did he agree to the Terms upon which the *Iberians* subscribed it? And why did he admit, not only by his Silence, but his Compliance, that the *Iberians* had a Right to look upon it as void, if these Terms were not comply'd with?

Therefore, Sir, as the accepting that Declaration, admitting what no independent Man in *Lilliput* allows, that the Convention was not disgraceful and disadvantageous, is an inexcusable Blunder, I think, if the hon. Gentleman be quite innocent, he ought to be very well pleased to have this Opportunity of vindicating his own Conduct. If, thro' his Influence, Sir, this Question is over-ruled, however he may triumph in this House, the Nation, Sir, will know where to fix the Blame of every Misery that has been entailed upon us by that ignominious Treaty.

The Hurgolen Yegon spoke next as follows.

S I R,

IT is the Happiness of this House that every Member has a Right, without any Reserve, to declare his Sentiments. The noble Lord who spoke last, has declared his, and I now rise to make use of the same Privilege.

The hon. Gentleman who spoke against the Motion, said that there was a Difference betwixt a Minister accepting, and receiving an Instrument. The noble Lord asserted in very positive, and indeed in very warm Language, that no Civilian in *Lilliput* would be of Opinion that the *Urgi Knee* did not accept the Declaration, Sir, I have talk'd upon this Point with Civilians as well as the noble Lord; Civilians, who, I believe, are as well versed in these Questions as any are; and I found 'em of Opinion, that the *Urgi Knee* did not accept of that Declaration, or at least not in such a Manner as to lay his Court under any Obligation to fulfil it. But there is no End of Altercations, when a Subject comes to be canvassed by Men of diametrically opposite Opinions; therefore, this Affair must, I think, give way to others, and every Gentleman must judge for himself, and form his own Opinion upon his own Reason. For my own Part, Sir, I was fully of Opinion, before I talked with any body, that the *Urgi Knee* has not deviated from his Duty. Were he in the same Situation to receive Directions from me, he should again act the very same Part; and if I had signed his Instructions for that Part of his Conduct, I should own it without Scruple.

But, Sir, admitting that the *Urgi Knee* had temporized a little too much in that Step, I should be glad to know of Gentlemen how he could have acted with greater Prudence. There was an absolute Necessity that a little Time should be gained, and he gained it at a very cheap Rate. If the Terms of the Convention had been fulfilled; if a definitive Treaty, such as his Majesty expected and required, had been made; the Demands of the Nation had been fully

fully satisfied. On the other hand, he foresaw that if the *Iberians* should make either the Declaration, or the Omission of any trifling Formality, a Pretence for breaking their Stipulations, we should be in a Condition to oblige them to do us Justice. So that upon the Whole, neither our Minister could be over-reached, nor the national Interest be injured, even admitting, with the noble Lord, that he did accept that Declaration. For what does the Declaration assert, but *that it is the essential and precise Means to overcome the so much debated Disputes*? What does this imply, but that these Disputes must be renewed, unless the Terms contain'd in the Declaration are complied with? The Disputes, indeed, are renewed, but at a Time when we are able to command our Terms, when we can give Law to any Power who shall offer to support our Enemies in their Usurpation, or deny us the Possession of our just Rights.

I could say much more, Sir, in Vindication of this Step, unpopular and unprecedented as it is, did I not know that the Gentleman employ'd in that Negotiation can, and will, justify himself to the Satisfaction of the World. I believe, Sir, no Prince in *Degulia* can boast of a more faithful, or more able Minister, and I will venture to say, notwithstanding all the Clamour that has been raised, never any Negotiation was conducted with greater Address, or more to the Honour of his Master and the Nation, than that transacted by him in *Iberia*. His very Enemies have done him Justice, and owned, that no Minister ever discovered greater Integrity, or greater Capacity. I hope the House will pardon me for this short Digression in favour of a Gentleman who is not here to answer for himself, and who would not, if he were present, want an Apologist.

I shall only beg Leave to speak a few Words upon the present Question. I know this House has exercised a Right of calling for the Instructions of Ministers, whom they suspected of exceeding their Orders, or of betraying

their Country. But I shall be always unwilling to give my Voice for an Exercise of this Right, except when the Honour of his Majesty, and the Interest of the Nation, evidently demand it. For, in my Opinion, to canvass the Negotiations of a Minister after they are over, by examining his Instructions, is needless Severity; since it is well known that in all Negotiations much is left to the Discretion of the Minister commission'd to carry them on. Sometimes it has been found expedient for a Minister to exceed his Instructions, sometimes not to act up to them. I can produce from History Instances of many Ministers, who have saved their Country by making a happy Use of a discretionary Power; who, if they had inviolably adher'd to the Letter of their Instructions, might have lost many Opportunities, and given great Advantage to the People whom they were treating with. Gentlemen, who are acquainted with the present State of *Iberia*, will easily be convinced, that Address, Dexterity, seasonable Compliances, and sudden Expedients, are no where more necessary than there, where so much Pride is to be soothed, so many Interests to be flattered, and so few real Concessions to be made; and that, whatever Minister we had sent thither must have watched all Opportunities, and improved all Advantages; that it was impossible for the Court to give him Instructions so adapted to the various Circumstances of Affairs, as he might not sometimes find it expedient, nay necessary, to depart from them. Now, Sir, tho' perhaps he did very rightly in this, and had the Approbation of the Government, who understood the Situation of Affairs, yet it would be unjust at present to examine his Conduct by their Instructions, as we could not be proper Judges of his Motives for deviating from them. I don't affirm, Sir, that this is precisely the Case; I say only, there is a great Probability it may, and therefore, this Motion ought not to be comply'd with.

I am against the Motion, Sir, for another Reason; which is, because we ought to avoid any Measures that may give other Powers room to suspect the least Jealousy betwixt the Senate and his Majesty's Administration. Such an Suspicion, Sir, might be attended with very bad Consequences at this Juncture; it might encourage some of our Neighbours, who are now stand Newter, to act against us. It is by Confidence alone, between Prince and People, that a War can be carried on with Success: But, in my Opinion, the present Motion, Sir, has a very great Tendency, if not to break, yet to weaken that Confidence, and give great Encouragement to the open and secret Enemies of the Government. Therefore, I hope the Motion will be rejected.

The Hurgolet Branard spoke next to the following Effect.

S I R,

Gentlemen, in this Day's Debate, have asserted a Fact that I am very far from admitting. When the Measures of a Ministry, say they, are conceived by the Senate to be injurious to the Publick, then we ought to call for their Instructions; but the Convention, it seems, was approved of by the Senate, and therefore to proceed now to censure it, would be acting inconsistent with yourselves. But, Sir, I happen to be of Opinion, that the Senate did not approve of the Convention, so as to take away our Liberty to censure it, if not attended with those Consequences which the Nation expected from his Majesty's Justice and Love of his People. We approv'd of it only as a Preliminary to a decisive Treaty, which was to give us full Security for our future Navigation and Commerce; nor, indeed, can any Preliminary Measures be approv'd in any other Sense. This Security neyer was obtain'd; it appears that the *Iberians* understood the Convention in a Sense different from that of *Lilliput*. It appears that they claim the Performance of Promises on the

Part of our Ministry, which we never heard of before, and which must have effectually destroy'd our Trade. For Instance, Sir, I remember very well, that while the Convention was under Debate, there was a Report that Admiral *Hockadd*, upon signing that Preliminary, was to retire from the Coast of *Iberia* with his Squadron. But a Right Hon. Gentleman at that Time not only absolutely deny'd, but openly ridiculed this Report. Tho' it appears now that the *Iberians* have filled all *Degulia* with their Remonstrances and Manifestoes, charging Breach of Promise and Violation of Contracts upon our Minister, who, according to them, had engaged upon signing the Convention, that our Fleet should quit the *Middle Sea*, and leave the Coasts of *Iberia* unmolested. If our Minister, Sir, engaged for this, he has evidently injured either the Honour or Interest of his Country, since it was a Promise that could not be broken without Disgrace, nor kept without Danger.

I think, therefore, we have sufficient Reason, Sir, to suspect that there must have been some provisionary Stipulations (besides those contained in the famous Declaration) insisted upon by, if not granted to the *Iberians*, which have never yet been regularly communicated to this House. Whether this Suspicion be just, we can only discover by agreeing to the present Motion. We can by no other Means form a right Judgment of the Disinterestedness of the Ministry. The Publick, Sir, will still entertain Distrusts and Jealousies, which may occasion an Interruption of that Confidence betwixt his Majesty and his People, which the hon. Gentleman who spoke last so warmly and justly recommended. Foreign Powers, of whom the same Gentleman so strongly declared his Apprehensions, will, unless we agree to this Motion, entertain but a very low Opinion of the Faith and Honour of our Governours. The *Iberians* have charged them with Breach of Faith. Here is a fair Opportunity to vindicate them,

them, if their Conduct will admit of any Vindication. But if one Gentleman should influence the House to reject this Motion, what other Judgment can the Public form, than that the Ministry dare not submit their Conduct to a free and impartial Enquiry? I think such Enquiry, however, ought to be made; and therefore, Sir, I am for the Motion.

The Urg; Gorgenti Lettyltno, spoke next to the following Effect:

S I R,

THE Power of enquiring into the Conduct of Ministers has, ever since this House had a Being, been its distinguished Privilege; and if our Enquiries discover any wicked or treacherous Transactions, it is our Duty to impeach the Authors; a Duty, which the more we practise, will the more strengthen and secure us. To the Neglect of that Duty, now almost forgotten, and to the Knowledge that some Ministers have of their Influence in this House, are our late destructive and present unhappy Situations to be ascribed. Can Gentlemen say, Sir, that this is not a proper Time for our asserting every Privilege which the Constitution has vested in us for the Good of the Publick. Will Gentlemen say, that had we retain'd our ancient Influence in the Affairs of *Degulia*, we could have fallen so low, that, in order to procure a poor, precarious Peace, we should be forced to submit to all the Terms, which an insolent, though weak Enemy, was pleased to impose?

What has been said in Opposition to this Motion? Has it been deny'd that the *Iberian* Court *shuff'd* and *chican'd*. That they *trick'd*, and that they *bullied* us into a Compliance? Is it not plain, even by the Concessions of those whose Interest it is to grant nothing that can be denied, that the *Iberian* Declaration was the most arbitrary, the most unjust Demand, ever made by one Power upon another? Is it not plain that the *Iberians* imposed it upon us in an imperious, insolent Manner? And has it been shewn

that this Insolence, Contempt, and Injustice has ever once awakened us to Repentment? Gentlemen affected indeed to talk of the Spirit which our Ministers shew'd upon the opening of the Conference for a definitive Treaty; but whence did that Spirit proceed? Not from any previous Resolution concerted amongst our Ministers to support the just Rights of the Nation. These were given up by the Convention, and recovered only by the impolitic Insolence, that incited *Iberia* to treat us with fresh Contempt by breaking another Treaty. If our Ministers therefore acted with that Spirit, which the hon. Gentleman has supposed, it was, because they foresaw, from the Temper of this Nation, from the personal Concern with which his Majesty interested himself in an Affair of such Consequence to his Subjects, that it would be impossible for them, ever to force upon us a definitive Treaty equally prejudicial and equally dishonourable with the Convention. They likewise saw, from the Conduct of *Iberia*, from her Backwardness to fulfil one of these mean precarious Stipulations, which had an Appearance of Concessions, that they would be satisfied with nothing less than an absolute Surrender of all our Right to a free Navigation on the *Columbian* Seas; the Suspension of the *Assiento* Trade, and our Evacuation of *Gorgentia*. All these, Sir, they knew were Conditions that never could be born by the Nation, nor even by the Senate; and therefore, to make a Virtue of Necessity, they thought fit to do that at last, which they ought to have done previously to the Convention.

The Hon. Gentleman and his Friends call upon the Opposition to prove that they have been in the wrong, with all the Confidence of Security. How is it possible to prove it, when they stifle the only Evidence by which they can be try'd? If a Malefactor at the Bar, Sir, should put all the Evidence against him in his Pocket, or secrete it so that it can't be produced, and then boldly desire his Adversary to proceed

proceed to try him, is that a Proof that he is accused falsely? Let us not be imposed upon by Insolence and Defiance, nor confound the Effrontery of Corruption with the Intrepidity of Innocence.

Therefore, Sir, let the Hon. Gentleman, instead of saying, *the House, if it pleases, may try me*, and at the same Time giving his Voice against producing the Evidence by which only he can be tried, tell us, *I am desirous to have my Conduct inspected by this House; I will employ all my Interest, that the Papers which must either acquit or condemn me, shall be communicated to the Senate, and am ready to submit to their Censure.* Then, Sir, he may talk of his Innocence and Zeal for his Country; but any other Behaviour at a Juncture like this, deserves a Term that is too disrespectful to be used here. Not a Man in the Empire is ignorant of the hon. Gentleman's Influence in this House, which is so great, that it is vain to think of carrying a Question of that kind in Opposition to him. But, Sir, his Disapprobation of this Motion must have the same Effect upon the Mind of every wise and unprejudiced Man, that an actual Discovery of Guilt from the Papers moved for must be attended with.

I will say no more, Sir, only recommend it to the Consideration of Gentlemen, what End, what Purpose our Assemblies, can serve, if we are always to approve without examining, and to conclude without reasoning.

The Question being put, it was carried in the Negative without Division.

public Affairs carried on with the Concurrence of every Member of this House: I will be bold to say, Sir, that no Gentleman, who has the Honour to represent his Country, will object to one Motion that tends to strengthen his Majesty in the Prosecution of this War. I am sorry not to see that zealous Attendance paid by the Members of this House, that our present Situation deserves. What may be the Cause of this apparent Neglect, I shall not take upon me to determine. Perhaps some Gentlemen are afraid of neglecting their private Affairs by too intense a Concern for the Public, or despair of being able to do any Service to their Country by their Attendance; but whether the one or the other be the Plea, it is evidently insufficient to justify their Conduct.

Their Absence is the more dangerous, as, I believe, it is no Secret all over the Empire, that a Motion will be soon made in this House, for a Bill of the utmost Importance to the Dignity and Independency of the Legislature: A Motion on which our Liberties and those of our Posterity may depend. A Motion that will give every Gentleman an Opportunity of shewing how little any mean, partial Views mix with that Duty which he owes to his Prince and his Country. As I cannot but think the House ought to do its utmost to oblige Gentlemen to attend on that important Occasion, I therefore take the Liberty to move,

That a Call of the Members of this House be appointed on the 52d Day of the Session.

On the 33d Day of the Session, the Urg; Gybnob rose up, and spoke to the following Effect:

S I R,

AS the Necessity and Justice of this War require that his Majesty should be well supported, it is highly expedient that the Subjects should be encouraged in their Endeavours to serve his Majesty by seeing the

The Motion was opposed by Eddraw Tholmon, Urg; in the following Manner:

S I R,

I SEE no Reason for forcing those Gentlemen, who were so fond last Session to leave the House, out of their beloved Retirement. Nay, Sir, the Experience I had of the Calmness, Unanimity, and Dispatch with which

we proceeded in their Absence, makes me almost wish that none of them had ever returned. I have a very great Regard for the hon. Gentleman who made the Motion, as he has always done his Duty; but I believe the People in general were so sensible both of the *unfashionable* Step which the *Seceders* took last Session, and of the good Effects of the Laws in favour of Trade and Navigation, made during their Absence, that they will be very well pleased if the House is no fuller than it was when they left us. Therefore, I hope you will put the Question.

The Question being put, it was carried, after a Division, in the Negative; Yeas 82, Noes 113.

The Division being over, the Urges Pulnub stood up, and spoke as follows.

S I R,

I Cannot but confess my Surprise, to find Gentlemen in earnest rejecting the last Motion; I thought my Friend behind me wanted only to shew a little of his Wit, and display his Capacity to maintain a Paradox, when he oppos'd it; and I heard several Whispers round me, as if Gentlemen had a mind to divert the House with their Raillery, but little did I imagine that they would have pass'd a Negative by so great a Majority.

A Call of the House, Sir, never was yet refus'd to any Gentleman who mov'd for it; we have a Right, Sir, to require the Attendance of our own Members: We have a Right to insist upon this House being as numerous as it is possible, because the Members of this House are his Majesty's great Council, and their Absence deprives his Majesty of the Assistance and Advice of so many of his Counsellors; and when they are assembled in their full Number, without undue Influence, his Majesty, and the Nation, have ever found Honour and Safety attending their Advice. Therefore, Sir, what can we suspect, when we see Gentlemen afraid of a full House? What but that those who are paid for their

Attendance, and who therefore dare not be absent, are afraid of being outnumber'd by the Independent and the Uncorrupt? Can any Harm arise from it to the Nation? — That is not so much as pretended: Then why will you, by a wanton Exercise of Power, reject that Motion, which now seems to be the only Refuge that is left for the Liberties and Independency of our sinking Country.

His Majesty, in his Speech from the Throne at the opening of this Session, recommended *Unanimity* in our Proceedings; but what *Unanimity*, Sir, can be expected in this House, as we are now assembled, when but few of us represent our Country, and the Majority, themselves? *Unanimity*, Sir, must proceed from Men having the same Motives for acting: which, in this House, ought to be the *Love of our Country*; but if one, and perhaps the greatest Part of the House, have other Motives, other Views than to serve the Publick, there can be no *Unanimity* while half a dozen honest Men sit in the Assembly. I hope, Sir, that many more may be found here; but if we suffer our Members to be absent at a Juncture like this, when we are soon to determine whether this House is to consist of those put in by a Minister, or chosen by their Country, I think we may, without more Debate, surrender all our Privileges into that Minister's Hands. The Honourable Gentleman's chief Reason, Sir, for making this Motion, was, that the Nation might have, at least, once more a Struggle for having her Sense the Sense of this House; or, in other Words, might try whether there is a Possibility of being fairly represented. As the House is now met, there can be no Struggle of that Kind with any Hopes of Success, because there seems to be a determined Majority of those, whose Interest it is that no such Independency should exist: But, Sir, as soon as such an Independency is established, then Gentlemen will be united in the same Views; then may we expect to see *Unanimity* in our Proceedings,

ings, and then we may answer that Character which his Majesty has so earnestly recommended. Till this is done, what can we expect but an Opposition of the Nation, as one Man, against a Majority in the Senate, directed and influenc'd by a single Person?

This Day, Sir, an Honourable Gentleman mov'd for a Prohibition of Trade with *Iberia*; but what will be the Reflections of the Publick, if it shall be told that this Prohibition was moved for in a House of Climabs, where, instead of five hundred and fifty, not above two hundred Members were present? What Sentiments will be produced in *Blesfuso*? What Confidence will be rais'd in the *Belgians*, or other States, who might have been inclined to favour us in this War? Will they look upon the Nation as unanimous, as universally determined to support his Majesty, and to carry on the War with Vigour? It will be natural for them to conclude, that the War is directed by a Faction in the Senate, since so few of the Members chose to be present, when the necessary Resolutions were to be agreed to. If we design any thing against the common Enemy; if we wou'd make the other Powers of *Degulia* sensible that we are in earnest, and that we are, in all Events, determined to do ourselves Justice, our Number ought to be compleat, when Questions of Importance relating to the War are under our Deliberation. A full Senate adds to his Majesty's Measures the Sanction of his People; a Circumstance, which, while we have any Shadow of Liberty left, will be particularly regarded in Foreign Courts. *Degulia* has often experienc'd what a *Lilliputian* Senate, unanimously assembled in the Cause of Commerce and Liberty, cou'd effect; and there never was a Time when such Unanimity was more necessary.

To mention some Particulars, Sir; have we not laid a Land-Tax upon the People, which alone will amount to two Million of Money? Have we not done this at a Time when the Nation

is groaning under other Taxes, loaded with an immense Debt, and every Day losing some Part of her Commerce? Yet, Sir, how few Gentlemen were present in this House when that Supply was granted? I believe not quite two hundred, and of these two Thirds were *Placemen*; I was far from being against so great a Sum, but am of Opinion that it wou'd more have intimidated our Enemies, and been less repin'd at by the People, had it been granted (as I am sure it wou'd have been) with equal Unanimity in a fuller House. The Nation wou'd have paid it with more Chearfulness, because they wou'd have been sure that the independent Part of the Senate thought it necessary, and that it was not the Act of those who fatten upon Taxes, and are enrich'd by publick Calamities.

I am now looking all over the House, and I will venture to say, Sir, that two Thirds of the Gentlemen who voted against the last Motion possess Posts under the Crown. When it shall be told in publick, that the Motion for a Call of the House was rejected, is it not a natural Question, *How many were in the House?* When it is answer'd, that not above two Thirds of the Members of the whole House were present, and that of these a Majority were *Place-men*, what Conclusion must the Public draw, but that we are now no better than a *Rump of a Senate*? The *Rump Senate*, Sir, consist'd of those Members who remain'd sitting after the wisest and worthiest Part of their own Body had left them, and if two or three Gentlemen of Spirit and Character remain'd, they soon found all their Endeavours useless, and either were forc'd to retire, or retir'd of themselves. Therefore, Sir, unless we are fond of having that Name apply'd to us, I hope the House will not repeat this dishonourable Negative, on Occasion of the Motion I am to make, which is,

That there be a Call of the Members of this House appointed for this Day Month.

The Hurgolen Yegon spoke next to the following Purpose.

S I R,

I Voted against the last Motion, and I rise up to vote against this likewise. After the House had so fully shewn its Disapprobation of a Motion, I don't think it is very regular for the Hon. Gentleman to renew it in another Form: The regular Proceeding now is for the Order of the Day, but Gentlemen seem resolv'd to amuse the House with Motions, tho' they know very well before-hand, that they will be rejected, and rejected justly.

But, Sir, I wou'd give my Negative to this Motion from a Principle of Conscience, tho' I had no Reasons, as I have many, arising from the Tendency of it. We all know, Sir, under what Engagements the Honourable Gentleman, and his Friends, laid themselves last Session, to leave, and never more to enter this unpleasing Assembly; and why, Sir, shou'd we desire Gentlemen to violate their Resolutions, their private Engagements, perhaps their Consciences, by attending it again? This, Sir, would be barbarous, and utterly inconsistent with that Liberty of which Gentlemen are so fond and tenacious.

As for the Hon. Gentleman who made the Motion, and his Friends who have returned to the House, I think they are more inexcusable than the Clinabs still ab'sent. For these, Sir, act consistently with their Resolutions, but those who are returned without being invited, or at all expected, have acted contrary to their open Declarations: They now, desire, Sir, that the others should be obliged to attend likewise, in order to countenance their Conduct; but I hope, for once, they will be disappointed. Not, Sir, that I am against the Call of the House; I think a full House very desirable, but I am against gratifying the Humour of those Gentlemen who take *Pot*, and run away, who are here to-day, and away to-morrow; who come with a Call, and

are gone with a Whistle. Therefore, Sir, if we agree to a Motion of this Kind, I hope it will be made by some

A Member who has regularly attended his Duty here, and not by those who not only absented themselves, but were instrumental in persuading others to that scandalous, unparliamentary Step, the *Secession*. It is true, Sir, these Gentlemen now affect to discover some Shame, and I can easily perceive that the Hon. Clinab who spoke last, has an Alloy of it, notwithstanding his Wit: The very Motion itself, Sir, betrays them; but I am for their giving greater Proofs of their Repentance, before the House indulges them in Motions of this Kind.

It is not difficult to guess, Sir, what End is to be served by this Care of having a full House, this Solicitude for the Honour and Dignity of the Senate; but, I believe, I may venture to foretel that these Gentlemen will be disappointed in this View, as well as in the other Points they have been labouring for these twenty *Moons*; and if this should be the Case, Sir, who knows but they may take *Pot* again, and secede? Who can say, that upon the very first Negative, they will not fill the Empire with clamorous Addresses, and peevish Complaints against those who continue to do their Duty? But I think, Sir, we ought to prevent these Designs by rejecting this Motion.

F As to what the hon. Gentleman who spoke last advanced about Placemen, I am not assur'd, Sir, to own myself a Placeman, and in that Character to answer him. I have, Sir, since I had the Honour to be concern'd in public Affairs, observ'd that Placemen have behaved with warmer Zeal for the Interest of their Country, with more Duty to the Person of their Sovereign, and with greater Regard to the Dignity of the Senate, than those who affect to be thought Patriots; H but want to be Placemen. I never, Sir, find myself under any Restraint from my Place, that can hinder me from doing my Duty as a Member of this House. If a Question come before

fore it, that in my Opinion might affect the Liberties of my Country, or endanger any Part of the just Rights which *Lilliputians* enjoy, neither \S Fear of losing my Place, nor the Hopes of getting a better, should prevail with me not to oppose it. What I have said of myself, Sir, I believe may be said of all whom I know to possess Places under the Crown; and while I oppose this Motion, Sir, I am not afraid to own, I oppose it both as a **B** *Placeman*, and a Member of this House.

The Urg; Tryace spoke next to this Effect.

S I R,

I Would beg Leave to put the Gentlemen who seceded last Session, in mind of the Conduct of a Person, *whom, I believe, they would not wish to imitate in any thing.* The Person whom I mean, Sir, is the King of *Iberia*; who took a Pet once, and retired from the Government, which he called an *Abdication*; but soon repented, and resumed his Crown. The *Iberians*, Sir, were more complaisant to their Monarch than the *Lilliputians* were to *Jacomo* the Second, who, after he had abdicated, was not permitted to return. Now, Sir, I think we ought, after this, to act as *Lilliputians*, and not as *Iberians*; and if these Gentlemen shall take a Fancy to secede, fill up their Seats with others, and give them a total Exclusion. I think, Sir, that the House shewed great Lenity in suffering them to return, and that they ought rather, by a submissive, quiet Behaviour, to show their Gratitude for the Indulgence, than by impertinent Motions endeavour to throw all into Confusion again. I hope, therefore, that Gentlemen will now proceed to the regular Motion, which is the Order of the Day, without complying with a Motion that has but just now, in Effect, met with the Disapprobation of the House.

The Urg; Thomson spoke next to the following Effect.

S I R,

THE Hon. Gentleman who made the Motion knows that I have received many Chastisements from his superior Wit, and therefore I am surprised that he should imagine I would presume to play off any of mine against him. It is not Wit, but Reason, that I would employ on this Occasion. I have one Reason, besides those mentioned by the Hon. Gentlemen who have spoken against the Motion, for opposing it; which is, that it would at this Juncture alarm the Nation. We all know, Sir, when any favourite Schemes are set on foot by the Gentlemen who are pleased to denominate themselves *Patriots*, how many Tools are employ'd, in order to spirit up the People to insult the Senate and the Government, and alarm the Public Creditors, tho' perhaps the mighty Mountain may at last be delivered of a Mouse. Should we, Sir, in the Temper the People are in at present, agree to the Hon. Gentleman's Motion, they would imagine that some mighty Event was expected, and there would not be wanting many to buzz about, that all was endangered, and therefore the *Patriots* had moved for a **E** Call of the House. This could not fail, Sir, of producing Swarms of Instructions and Libels, and might perhaps revive those Animosities which the Care and Lenity of the Government have now laid asleep. **F** Therefore I hope you will treat this Motion just as you did the last.

The Urg; Lettyltno spoke next to the following Purpose.

S I R,

THIS Debate has proceeded as I expected. Gentlemen, when they have not a Shadow of Reason to oppose against the Motion (for to compliment the Arguments that have been brought against it, as having the Shadow of Reason, would be the last Degree of Weakness) have recourse to a Subject on which the full Freedom of Debate cannot be exerted. To say, Sir, all that can be said for the *Secession*,
on,

on, as it is called, may be dangerous; to say what we dare say, insufficient. It is improper to introduce that Subject into our Debates. But however some Men may affect to triumph, however they may gratify their Pride by Insults, and display their Imaginations by Ridicule; that the small Remains of our Commerce are yet preserved, and the most valuable Rights of *Lilliput* not yet tamely resigned to the *Iberians*, the Nation, I believe, owes to the *Secession*.

I hinted before, Sir, that I do not defend the *Secession* with all the Arguments it will admit of; but I will give the House a very plain Simile, which may serve faintly to represent the Opinion of the Public with regard to that Step. The Nation, Sir, may be compared to a diseased Body, and we very properly be called its Physicians. Some Gentlemen, after repeated, but fruitless, Endeavours to recover the Patient, finding the Symptoms growing daily worse, despaired of being able to conquer the Disease, and unwilling to disgrace themselves and their Profession, honestly withdrew; while others greedy of Fees waited on from Day to Day, from Hour to Hour, and had they still got their Fees, they would have still waited tho' upon a dead Carcase. In the mean time, the Goodness of the Patient's Constitution, not the Remedies prescribed by the mercenary Physicians who remained, overcame the Disease, more favourable Symptoms appeared, and there seem'd to be a Possibility of an entire Recovery. Upon which the Physicians who had retir'd, and who valued the Health of the Patient beyond their own, were encouraged to return and offer their Services. This proves that they acted from no Animosity, from no partial Pique, from no personal Disaffection, but upon just and rational Principles. When they found that they could not effect the Cure, they left Nature to do it; and a good Constitution, Sir, will recover sometimes miraculously.

I won't pretend to illustrate this

Comparison by any particular Deduction of Facts, but I believe the Propriety of it is pretty obvious to every body who reflects upon the Condition of this Nation at the Time of the *Secession*. Better Symptoms, Sir, appear now upon the Body Politic, and the hon. Gentleman's Motion tends to summon all the national Physicians, that their Consultations for her perfect Recovery may be as numerous, and their Resolutions as well weigh'd, as it is possible. Therefore, Sir, I hope the House will not destroy the Hope which the Patient may have of a Recovery by rejecting this Motion.

The Hurgolen Juan Whind Kotnot spoke next as follows.

S I R,

I Believe I oldest Member here does not remember a Debate of this kind. So strong an Opposition to so reasonable a Motion gives me but a melancholy Prospect of the Success of any Effort to be made this Session, for retrieving that Honour, and that Independency which have so long been neglected and sacrificed. The hon. Gentleman was very merry upon what he calls the *Secession*: He talked of Gentlemen's Resolutions, private Engagements, and perhaps conscientious scruples, & hindered them from attending their Duty here; as if, when they retired from serving the Publick, there were an Engagement amongst them not to return. Sir, I know of no such Engagement; I know only of a Resolution taken by some Gentlemen to give the Publick some Information that what was transacting here they could by no means approve of, and therefore retired to their Country Seats, where, I believe, they have since lived as quietly and as inoffensively as any Subjects his Majesty has. The Cause for which they retir'd is now removed, therefore the Effect of that Cause ought to cease. But, Sir, I believe this Motion will not affect those Gentlemen; most, if not all, of them are returned, and are ready to do their Country all the Service they can. This Motion, Sir, is made to bring up those Members of the House whom their Love of Retirement, their Indifference about public Business, or perhaps their Despair of being able to do any Good here, detain in the Country. Gentlemen by rejecting this Motion say nothing else in effect but this; *We are afraid of the Retirement* of

of the injured Nation, we are afraid of the Consequences of our Conduct, should we be outnumbered in a full House, and that Majority on which we depend, and in confidence of which we have acted for these twenty Moons past in defiance of the Nation, fall away. I hope, Sir, to see such Opposition as this entirely suppressed; to see this House filled with Men who both *can and dare* give honest Advice to their Royal Master. I hope, Sir, we shall be emancipated from that Influence which has so long directed every Vote, every Deliberation of this House, and made the Will of one Man the Determination of the Senate.

The Prime Minister's Brother spake next, in Effect as follows.

S I R,

I think it unreasonable that Gentlemen, who are always to merry upon every Man who differs from them, should be so much irritated when any one presumes to use the same Liberty with them. To roast a Minister, or a Placeman, is their common Diversion; but once smile at a Patriot, they are instantly in Arms; such a Breach of Decency and Good Breeding calls for the loudest Outcries, and severest Repentment.

I don't however rise up to be merry with the Gentlemen, for I would not insult the Miserable, or ridicule what deserves Pity. That, after all the Efforts and Harangues they have made, all the Papers and Pamphlets they have written, they have met with nothing but the Disapprobation of the Publick, and the Contempt and Neglect of this House, is, no doubt, a very sensible Mortification to Men who expected that the Nation would take a universal Alarm at seeing so many worthy, so many disinterested Patriots leave the House, and throw up all farther Concern with the Business of the Publick.

The hon. Gentleman, Sir, who spoke last but one, made a very doleful, tho', I think, a very proper Comparison. He said, this Nation was a Diseased Body, and his Party were the Physicians: That finding the Patient was past Recovery, they very prudently withdrew; but that after they were gone better Symptoms appeared, and therefore they returned: I cannot but mention on this Occasion a Scene of the *Bliescudian* Comic Poet: A Sick Man, who had been long under the Hands of the Physicians, growing every Day worse and worse, at last the Physicians were all turned off. In a Day or two a Friend comes to enquire after

him, expecting to find him, if not dead, at the last Extremity. How does your Master do? says he, to the Maid. Much better, answer'd she. Better, replies he, how can that be? Because, says the Maid, his Physicians have left him. Now, Sir, while our Physicians were with us last Session, we had indeed many ugly Symptoms; but as soon as our Physicians left us, we began to recover. No Gentleman in the House can, I believe, in the *Lilliputian* History, or in all his Reading, point out a Session where so many popular, so many salutary Laws were made, as we passed in the last Session, after our Physicians had left us. And indeed, Sir, if we begin to relapse into the same Symptoms, I shall wish them to leave us again.

The hon. Gentleman, Sir, who spoke last, mentioned the *Secession* as a quiet Retirement of our Members into the Country. If Members have a Right to throw up the Business of this House, and retire whenever they please into the Country, what Right have we to compel them to stay? And therefore, Sir, tho' we should agree to this Motion, 'tis a great Doubt, according to the hon. Gentleman's Principles, whether we could oblige them to attend; but 'tis certain that, tho' they should think fit to attend, we have no Right to compel them to stay. Before the late *Secession*, indeed, it was always thought that Members could not regularly retire from the Service of their Country without Leave from the Chair. But these Gentlemen have favoured us with new Light; we find, Sir, they may retire and stay in the Country, when, and in what manner they please. The same hon. Gentleman says, likewise, that he hoped to see Things otherwise. Sir, I hope never to hope for those Things the hon. Gentleman hopes for. I hope never to see what he hopes to see. I hope, Sir, to see the present Majority, instead of falling away, increase, and be able to despise and baffle every Attempt to throw us into Confusion.

The Hurgo Gega spoke next as follows,

S I R,

HOWEVER Gentlemen from a Consciousness of the Superiority of their Numbers may affect to triumph, I am confident that the *Secession* had all the Effects which either the *Seceders* or the Nation expected from it. Had it not been for the *Secession*, Sir, we might have been still entangled in the same Labyrinth of Negotiation, in which the Interest

Interest and Credit of this Empire have so long been lost. Had it not been for the Secession, *Iberia* had proceeded to add one Insult to another, and had prescribed Terms to us as to a petty Republick. That the Empire, Sir, was alarm'd by the Secession is plain, from the sudden Change of Measures which immediately succeeded it. Had it not been well known, Sir, that it put the Nation on its Guard, those Measures had never been pursued. An honourable Gentleman said that by agreeing to this Motion, we should alarm the Nation. A Call of this House is no new Thing, and therefore can give no Alarm; but to reject a Motion for it, is a new Thing, and therefore may justly alarm it.

The honourable Gentleman who spoke

last, affected to say that the Secession was condemned by the Nation. I have been in many Counties of *Lilliput*, I have seen great variety of Company where the Secession generally was the Subject of Discourse; and during all that Time, in all those Companies, never heard a Seceder blam'd, or a Conventioneer applauded: Nor indeed do I believe that any Gentleman can, without contradicting his own Knowledge, say, That the Secession was ever condemned but within these Doors.

The Question being put, the Motion was agreed to without Division.

This Account of PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES will be continued in our next.

A small Treatise entitled the Consequences of Trade, &c. is lately publish'd by a Draper of London, shewing the present State of the Woollen Trade in England and France, and the Danger which this Nation is in of becoming a Province to France, unless an IMMEDIATE STOP be put to the Exportation of our WOOL. We are desir'd to give an Extract of it, being a Subject of the greatest Concern to the Publick.

THE Consequences of the Woollen Trade are more beneficial than any other, even than all our other Branches of Trade. We value ourselves upon the Strength of our *Understanding and Judgment*, and we cannot give a better Instance of our *Good Sense*, than by judging rightly of our National Interest, and pursuing it by the best Means. No Nation in the World enjoys so many *natural Advantages* as God has blessed us with; and no Nation is so insensible of their true Interest. Our Situation, as an *Island*, is a Security from foreign Violence. Our Soil produces more of the *Necessaries* of Life; than any other Country, and which other Nations will have at any Price that we shall set upon them; And as this Nation will purchase abroad *Conveniences and Luxuries*, it is right to suffer them to be brought in cheap, instead of loading them with Duties, which impoverish not only the *Subject*, but the *King*. Our Trade thus conducted, our *Imports* would not be of much Prejudice, because we could export many of those Goods again, bring back profitable Returns, and be the *Carriers of Europe*. Farther, by enlarging our

Commerce, we increase our *Shipping*, and provide Supplies for our *Navy*: 'Tis true, Taxes must be rais'd to support the Government; but if we can make *Foreigners* pay them, we save so much Money, add so much to our own Strength, and take as much from them.

Our *Wool* is a *Necessary* of Life, and peculiarly the Growth of our own Country, because the middling sort of Cloths, for the Bulk of Mankind, cannot be made without it, (nor any Sorts manufactur'd to Perfection) therefore, if we manufacture our Wool at home, we must serve all the World with this kind of Woollen Goods.

How profitable this Branch of Trade would be, is easily prov'd.—I desire the Reader to remember that the WOOLLEN Trade formerly enrich'd *Flanders*, and now enriches *French Flaneers* and *France*; that the Woollen Trade enabled *Us* to support the late War, and at the End to be richer than when we began; and the Woollen Trade was, during Time, in so flourishing a Condition, because *France* could not then have any of our *manufactur'd Wool*.

The Nature of the Woollen Manufactures will shew us why the Advantages of them are so superior to those of any other Business.—The *Riches* of a Nation arise out of the *Labour* of the People exported to foreign Markets. If our People can be employ'd, and we can find Custom abroad for the Goods manufactur'd by them, then the more populous we are, the richer we are; but a Number of People unemployed are a *Burthen*. If our *Wool* were manufactur'd at home, all our People might be employ'd

ploy'd, and their Wages paid by *Foreigners* in the Purchase of the Goods. *Three* Packs of Wool, weighing 720 lb. manufactur'd into Broad-Cloths, Camblets, Serges, Hosiery, &c. on a Moderate Computation, one Sort with another, employ 450 Persons, (I might say 600,) who, one with another, will earn 55. a Week; the whole amounting to 112*l.* 10*s.* Now the Growth of *Great Britain* and *Ireland's* Wool being above a Million of Packs, If 3 Packs will employ 450 Hands, whose Labour produces 112*l.* 10*s.* a Week, how many a Million of Packs will employ, and how much they will earn in a Week, Month, or Year may be soon known.

The *silken* Business cannot employ so many. Besides, *Silk* not being of our own Growth, a Quantity necessary to employ an equal Number of Hands would carry more Money out of the Nation in the Importation of it, than the Wool which we sell to *Foreigners* will bring into it: So that the Difference of the Price of the Materials would be so much Loss to *Us*. We ought therefore to employ all the Hands in the *Woollen Manufacturies*, and purchase *Silken* Goods manufactur'd; for the Labour of the Hands employ'd in manufacturing Wool, would be more than we should give *Foreigners* for their Labour in manufacturing *Silk*. Besides, the *Silken* Goods, that we make at home, are only for our own Consumption, consequently no Profit can arise to us from the Labour employ'd in them.

To shew this Matter in another Light—The highest Price of Wool is 5*l.* a Pack, weighing 240 lb. The Product of 20 Packs, exported unmanufactur'd, will be only 100*l.* But 20 Packs, in *King William* and *Queen Anne's* Reigns, sold for 12 to 16*l.* a Pack. Taking it at 12*l.* a Pack, which Wool would yield in four Years (if the Exportation were stopped) the 20 Packs which now sell for 100*l.* would sell for 240*l.* which makes 140*l.* difference to the *Sheep-Master*.—The Labour in manufacturing 20 Packs, at 3*s.* each Pound (tho' it really comes to 5*s.*) amounts to 720*l.* so that the Loss to the Nation is 860*l.* in every 20 Packs exported unmanufactur'd.

But this is not all. The 100*l.* for 20 Packs of Wool is not paid in Specie, but in *Silks*, *Brandy*, &c. run into the Nation Duty-free. Now, if we give the *French*, in every 20 Packs of Wool exported unmanufactur'd, 860*l.* what must be the Consequence of giving 'em so many 100,000 Packs as we give 'em yearly? And what does the Government lose in the Duties upon the Goods, that would be

imported in return for some of our *Woollen Manufactures*? In the *Levant* Trade to *Turkey* and *Italy* (now almost lost to us, and in the Hands of the *French*) we us'd to bring in return for *Woollen Goods*, raw *Silks*, *Cotton*, &c. all paying Duty. These Goods would employ our Poor in manufacturing them. And are not such Imports, manufactur'd by ourselves, and applied to real Use, preferable to *French Brandy*? Besides, we enlarge our Commerce, employ our Shipping, and breed Sailors. But the Profits of the *Woollen Manufactures* will be set forth under the next Head, from a Calculation of Mr. *London*. Let us therefore attend to the Condition of these *Manufactures*, here and in *France*, the great Loss that we sustain, and the Profits which the *French* gain.

1. Mr. *Webber*, in his Letters concerning the Importance of the *Woollen Trade*, observes, that there can be no more Wool manufactur'd than what is comb'd, scribbled, and carded; and there is not a fourth Part of the *Combers*, *Scribblers*, and *Carders*, that us'd to be; from whence it is plain there is not a fourth Part of the *Woollen Goods* now made.

2. From the *Exports*, Mr. *London* computes that our Wool and Labour, that goes abroad, does not amount to above 14 Millions. How much larger they were in 1698, Mr. *Webber* has testified upon his own Knowledge, at p. 17. He tells us there, that at *Bristol Fair*, only, in eight Days the *Dutch* and *Spanish* Merchants bought 150000 Pounds worth of *Wollen Goods*; and observes that we have Reason to think that *Minehead*, *Barnstable*, *Bideford*, *Topsham*, or *Exon*; that along the *South Channel*, *London*, *Bocking*, and *Braintree*, *Norwich*, and *Yarmouth*, sold proportionable Quantities for Exportation.

3. We have no *Dutch* and *Spanish* Merchants and Factors going, as they us'd, to the *Manufacturers* in the Country, to buy in the Places where they manufactured; nor any Instances of the *Manufacturers* refusing ready Money from *Foreigners*, and keeping their Goods in their Warehouses for the Supply of their *Home* Customers. On the contrary, they are forced to send them to *Blackwell-Hall*, there to pay House-Rent, to give Discount Money to Factors, because they can't wait 'till the Goods are sold, and sometimes to take Wool in lieu of Money. These Facts undeniably prove a Decay of Trade.

4. The State of Foreign Coin is another

ther Proof: In the Time that Mr. *Webber* mentions, it was as current as our own; and now you see none, unless it be *Portugul* Money; because, by the Loss of our Woollen Trade in other Nations, the *Balance* is against us. In *France*, *English* Guineas are as common as *Portugul* Pieces here.

5. It is evident by the Scarcity of our own Coin. Many *London* Traders agree that they never knew any thing like the present Want of Money; for which Reason several of them leave off Business. In many Parts of the Kingdom I have had this melancholy Truth confirm'd by *Gentlemen* and *Farmers*. One assured me lately that he expects to have his Estate upon his Hands; and question'd whether, when the King was paid, there would be a *Shilling in the Parish*. In Town, there is the same Complaint of Deadness of Trade, and Scarcity of Money; owing to the Decay of the *Woollen* Manufactures, which used to give Circulation to all other Branches of Trade; by Importation of Foreign Money, and having the *Balance* of Trade on our Side, whereas now our Specie is exported for *Foreign* Goods.

6. The Increase of our Poor shews it. Mr. *Webber* tells us, upon the Authority of a *Poet*, who was at the Expence of an Estimate, that we had, four Years ago, above a *Million* upon the *Rates*, capable of working; and every Parish knows that they have increased ever since. But

7. Let any one examine those Towns where the Woollen Manufactures have been carried on, and he will see the most flourishing reduced to *Beggary*. In some few the Woollen Business may have been lower than it is at present, but it is not so high as it has been, even in those Places: Neither, would a particular Instance signify any thing to the General State of the Kingdom.

(The rest in our next).

The Universal Spectator, Oct. 4.

FLORIO is one of the most accomplish'd Noblemen of our Age. About one and twenty Proposals were made him, to espouse the Lady *Cordelia*, who possess'd; besides the invaluable Treasures of Wit and Good-Nature, a Fortune of an hundred thousand Pounds; but was born some Years before him. The Marriage was celebrated in the most sumptuous Manner by: *Cordelia* lov'd her *Florio* to Distraction, and was never easy without his Company, nor was *Florio* regardless of his *Cordelia's* Fondness and Virtues.

But how uncertain are all our Joys, and

how accidentally do they change when we least expect any Alteration! *Florio*, with his Lady, taking the Diversion one Evening at *Barn-Elms*, of a fine Concert and Supper, the charming *Sylvia* appeared in the Walks, with a Lady of her Acquaintance: Her Mien and Beauties soon made themselves conspicuous, and the Charms of her Voice were no less admired than the Accomplishments of her Person. My dear *Florio*, says *Cordelia*, observe that beautiful Person, she must surely captivate all that have the Pleasure of her Company: Let us try to engage her to our Entertainment. I'll do my Endeavour, answers *Florio*.

He soon found her, and gave her the Invitation to his Tent; and after a Turn or two in the Walks with *Sylvia* and her Companion, he learnt her Name and Place of abode, giving her the greatest Marks of his Affection till they joined the Company, who paid her their Compliments; but *Cordelia*, in a more particular Manner, express'd the great Esteem she had for her. They now reached the Tent, and the Night was spent in a most agreeable Manner, while *Sylvia* in her Turn, diverted the Company with the Charms of her Voice. In a Word, *Florio* lost his Heart; *Sylvia* fill'd all his Thoughts, he had no Rest but when he was in her Company. *Sylvia* was no less sensible of his Perfections, and Presents which he daily made her, to a great Value, at length overcame her Virtue. *Florio* now provided her a fine House with the richest Furniture, and settled five hundred Pounds a Year upon her, continuing still to show his Affections by rich Presents. In the mean Time *Cordelia* was sensible what she had done in recommending *Sylvia* to *Florio*, and did not want those of her Acquaintance to inform her of the Intrigue, who, without much seeming Uneasiness, would only answer, That if *Florio* lov'd *Sylvia* it was no Surprize to her, for that herself had an Esteem for *Sylvia*, and had been inadvertently the Occasion of her Husband's Acquaintance with her: And for *Sylvia's* Love for *Florio*, she freely excus'd her, for it was her Opinion, That no Woman who ever convers'd with him could resist his Charms: And then, continues *Cordelia*, I have that Affection for my Lord, that I am always pleas'd when he pleases himself: I have seen several of the Jewels he has ordered for his *Sylvia*, and have frequently observ'd his Chair at her Door; but I hear she is constant to him, and I am satisfied.

But now comes on a new Scene: *Florio*, by Means of some unforeseen Law-Suits

was

was reduc'd to the lowest Ebb of Fortune; his Lady *Cordelia*, indeed, had her Jointure untouched; but on his own Account, he found very little remaining; which gave him a dismal Retrospect. In this melancholy Disposition he went to amuse himself at the Chocolate-House, where. Col. *Trueman*, who saluted him with the Tenderness of an old Friend. Dear *Florio*, says the Colonel, what makes you so sad? Can I serve you? Have you any Duel upon your Hands? Or can you want any Money? If it is in my Power, let me in Part return the Obligations I owe to your Generosity; *Florio*, with open Frankness, told him his Story, and the Colonel as readily offered to furnish him with a thousand Pounds immediately if he would continue there while he slept to his Lodgings: The Colonel made all the Expedition imaginable, and by the Messenger begg'd his Excuse yet for Half an Hour, while he would endeavour to do him more Service. The Colonel knew the whole Intrigue between *Sylvia* and his Friend, and concluded that if *Sylvia* had the same Value for *Florio* that he used constantly to express, she would then demonstrate her Love for him; it was but bringing it to the Trial to be convinc'd, and he took the Resolution of visiting her upon the Occasion. He soon opened the Affair, when the good-natur'd *Sylvia* appear'd inconsolable; but soon recollecting herself, Good Colonel, says she, while I am in this Perplexity, I am not without the Pleasure of putting my dear *Florio* into the Possession of twenty thousand Pounds; here, take this Casket of Jewels, they are esteem'd worth ten thousand Pounds; and take this Box of Writings, containing his Settlement of five hundred Pounds a Year upon me, convey them to him as soon as possible, and tell him I am proud of having been a faithful Steward for him; I only wish that his Lady would excuse my inadvertency, and I would instantly retire to a Nunnery that I might never more offend her. The Colonel took his Leave, and with all Expedition waited on his Friend *Florio*. There, my Lord, says he, is the Value of twenty thousand Pounds from your *Sylvia*, she insists upon it, and you must take them without Dispute: A surprizing and unparallel'd Act of Generosity! As they took their way to *Florio's* House, says the Colonel, The next Happiness I shall enjoy will be the communicating this Scene of Generosity to your Lady, for I perceive my Friend *Florio* is at present a little compos'd in his Mind; In fine, the Lady *Cordelia* was soon

inform'd of the whole Matter, and was so touch'd with the Good-nature and honourable Act of *Sylvia*, that she determin'd the Jewels should be return'd to her, and that they should all dine together that Day, and solicited the Colonel to engage her if possible. The Colonel, and his Efforts, and at length, with great Reluctance, brought *Sylvia* to the Lady *Cordelia*; when after they had been a little Time together, conversing with the most Complaisance Lady *Cordelia* introduc'd *Sylvia* to *Florio*, who, without the Assistance of the Colonel, would have been confounded at the Sight; I am, says *Cordelia*, the Person that introduc'd you into *Sylvia's* Company, I forgive her all Offences committed against me; she has shewn her Regard for you in the Return of your Presents, which I cannot prevail upon her to accept of; and as she is resolv'd now to retire from the World, let us be as pleasant as we can, and thank the Colonel for his friendly Offices. But this Meeting fill'd all their Hearts too full to eat much, *Sylvia* took her Leave, the Colonel was happy in what he had perform'd, and *Florio*, with his *Cordelia*, liv'd in Pleasure all their Lives afterwards.

Mr CAVE,

IN your Magazine for March, 1740, you were pleas'd to insert the *Tables of the monies and coins of Europe*; which I sent you with a view of procuring (on a subject of universal use) something that might be readily consult'd, and safely depended on.

In prosecution of that design, I beg leave to trouble you with the following *tables of the monies and coins of the rest of the world*; and to repeat my request to the public, that those who are skilled in these matters would communicate (by your Magazine) such observations as may correct the errors, and supply the defects.

I am sensible how troublesome my pieces are both to compile and correct; and how void of entertainment to the Many: I cannot therefore but make my acknowledgements to you, in a particular manner, for the generosity and public-spiritedness, with which you have distinguish'd yourself in procuring *original pieces*, as well for the instruction, as the amusement of your readers.

Nor must I forget Mr *Smith* of *Goodman's Fields*, for whose kind observations (in your Magazine for April) I desire you will return him my thanks; and let him know I have made the proper use of them, for the advantage of my work, and the benefit of my countrymen.

BENONI HOPE

MONIES and COINS of ASIA and AFRICA.

I.

Accounts are kept

<i>in AFRICA by</i>		Laree	24	Fanam	12	Caveer	2,70
Macoute = N° 10		Ree	30	Cash	15	Carrett	51
Piece, or Bar † 1		CALICUT (a).		JAPAN:		PERSIA.	
ARABIA.		Rupee	108	Ouban	14400	Toman	3240
Zecchin = q 384		Fanam	18,76	Cockien	5400	Bovello	77,60
Dollar 268,80		Viz	1,17	Schuite	1325	Or	324
Aspre 3,84		CARWAR.		INDIA.		Abashee	64,80
BANTAM.		Pagoda	241,92	Pagoda	1890	Larin	40
Pettie 24		Tuttal	5,04	Paru	756	Mamoud	32,40
BENCOOLEN.		Pice	3,84	Tanga	189	Casbaghi	16,50
Rial 240		CHINA (b).		Vintin	4,50	Shahee	16,20
Socco 60		Pic	512000	Bafaruco	30	Bifti	6,40
Sateller 30		Picol	341760	Catti	6400	Gaaze	1,62
BENGAL.		Catti	5120	Fardo	128	Dinar	32
Rupce 120		Tael	320	Sapacou	16,60	SIAM.	
Ana 7,50		Maife	32	Santa	3,32	Tical	118
Pice 62		Canderine	3,20	INDOSTAN.		Mayon	29,50
BOMEAY.		Cash	32	Lacre = N° 100000		Foang	14,75
Rupce 120		CORMANDEL (c).		MOCHA.		Sompayc	7,37
Xeraphin 72		Pagoda	432	Camashee	3,60	Bia	2,40
Quarter 30							

† Viz. A quantity of goods equal in value to a bar of iron. V. Moor's trav. p. 45.

(a) And Anjengo. (b) And Sumatra. V. Annot. Japan. (c) And Fort St George.

II.

Coins their Value.

GOLD.		St Thomas	9	P. of Ogden	6	TIN.	
Coupant = s.	132,50	Ziam	5,17	P. of Peque.	18,45	Cheda	7
Fano	75	SILVER.		Tare	50	P. of Achem	5
Golchut	2025	Blanquille = d.	2,25	COPPER.		LEAD, &c.	
Median (a)	2,58	Coupant	54	Burba = q.	20	Caxa	0,12
Merigal	18	Double	54	Doudou	36	SHELLS.	
Metecal	4,42	Fano	1,25	Felour	1,12	Cacao	1,80
Piece of	Achem	Fardo	32,50	Fluce	11	Cauri	0,3
	Japan	Golchut	12150	Kabesqui	1,64	Zimbi	—
	Macassar	Nasara		Peffa	2	FRUITS.	
	Siam	Pagoda	54	P. of Japan	53	Almond	0,3
Rubie	1,75	Pardo	15	P. of Ogden	2	Pepper	—
Rupce	31,50	P. of Matoucha	50	Tael	32	V. (PAPER) Amer.	

(a) The Coins in Italic are African: The rest are those of Asia.

D I F F E R E N C E S.

A NA of Surat, 27q. **C** HEDA Round, 1,33q. **F** ANAM of Tellichery 21,60q. **F** ANO the Smallest, 10q. **M** AMOUDA of Mararate (great) 11 d. (small) 5,50 d. **P** AGODA of Ickarce 5,44 s. **P** ESSA the

B iggest, 8 q. the **M** iddling, 4q. **P** ICE of Surat, 1,69 q. **R** UPEE (new) of Maarat, 29,50d. of Siceas, 35 d. of Surat, 30,50d. (old) of Madras, 23d. of Siam, 28d. of Surat, 24. **T** ANGA of Bad-alhy, 38 d.

D I V I S I O N S.

$\frac{1}{2}$ COUPANT. $\frac{1}{2}$ FOANG. $\frac{1}{2}$ GOLCHUT. $\frac{1}{2}$ KABESQUI. $\frac{1}{50}$ TAEI.

S Y N O N Y M S.

A bassi, abashee. **A** cre, lacre. **B** aat, tical. **B** aruco, bafaruco. **B** lackmoor's reeth, cauris. **B** lankhill, blanquille. **B** udgerook, bafaruco. **C** ache, Cas, caxa. **C** ati, Caste, Catty, catti. **C** hape, shahee. **C** ori, Cauri. **C** rown, tael. **C** upang, coupant. **D** ian, ziam. **D** imar, dinar. **F** anan, fano. **F** iano, fano. **F** oad, foang. **G** ez, gaaze. **L** eam, tael.

L eeth, lacre. **M** ace, maife. **M** aiain, mayon. **M** ammed, Mam-odre-oud, mamoudi. **M** an, toman. **O** eban, ouban. **P** aradao, xeraphin. **P** echa, peffa. **P** ecul, picol. **P** escha, peffa. **P** itis, caxa. **R** oup-ia ie, rupee. **S** eling, mayon. **T** ail, Tael, tael. **T** ecul, tical. **T** ela, cheratis. **T** omond, Tumein, toman.

A N N O T A T I O N S.

AFRICA.—*Along the Mediterranean sea, several of the European coins are current—From cape Verd to the cape of Good hope, all exchanges and valuations of merchandise are made on the foot of the matoute, and piece. Thus*

(1) To estimate any purchase, exchange, &c. they fix on the one side the number of macoutes requir'd (e.g. for a negro); on the other, for how many macoutes they agree to receive each kind of merchandise requir'd for the negro: so that there are several bargains made for one. Suppose (for instance) the slave be fixt at 3500; this amounts to 350 macoutes. To make up this number of macoutes in merchandizes they fix the price of each in macoutes. Two Flemish knives (for example) are accounted one macoute: a copper-bafon 2 pound weight, three, &c.

(2) The *piece*, in like manner, serves to estimate the value of goods, duties, &c. on either side. Thus the natives require ten pieces for a slave : and the Europeans put (for instance) a fufee at one piece ; a piece of salampours blue, at four pieces, &c.—*In Guinea, Gambia*, &c. their chief dealing is by way of bartering. For payments, they commonly make them in small pieces of gold by weight ; or, where they have not the art of melting it down, in gold-dust.—*In the neighbourhood of Mina*, they pay in *kacorawans*, which are small pieces of gold wire.—*In some places*, in small pieces of iron, stamped with particular marks.

ALMONDS are chiefly used where *cauris* are not current. As the year proves more or less favorable to this fruit; the value of the money is higher, or lower. In a common year 40 almonds are set against a *peffa*.

IN AMERICA.—Accounts are kept as in the countries, whence the several colonies were planted *—Currency, or Paper-money, i. e. Notes of hand, or Bills of credit, are frequently given for so small a sum as 5s. and sometimes under that sum. But this being subject to many casualties, it causes a great undervalument of their currency; it being sometimes at 6 or 700, per cent. discount for sterling: nay, in Carolina and New-England, it has sometimes been known to be at above 8 or 900, per cent. discount. *V. Mag. vol. 10. p. 151.*

* For the Value, at which foreign coins are to pass in the British colonies and plantations in America, it was enacted, by 6 A. 3, that no Seville, Pillar, or Mexico pieces-of-eight (though of the full weight of 17 dw. 12. gr.) should be taken or paid (under penalty of 6 months imprisonment without bail, and forfeiture of 10l. for every offence) above the rate of 6s. per piece: the halves, quarters, and other less pieces of the

same coin in the same proportion. And all other foreign species of the same or baser alloy, were to stand regulated, according to their weight and fineness, in proportion to the rate set for pieces-of-eight. This currency was settled from a table of their real value made by the principal officers of the mint, according to their weight and assays, as follows:

	<i>dwt. gr.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
<i>Cruzado</i> of Portugal	11 4	2	10	1
<i>Dollar</i> , Crofs	18 0	4	4	3
<i>Ducaton</i> of Flanders	20 21	5	6	0
<i>Ecu</i> of France	17 12	4	6	0
3- <i>Guilder</i> -piece of Holland	20 7	2	1	1
Piece of 8	(old plate) Peru	17 12	4	5
	— Seville	17 12	4	6
	(new plate) Mexico	17 12	4	6
	— Pillar	17 12	4	6
	— Seville	14 0	3	7
<i>Rixdollar</i> of the Empire	18 10	4	6	0

Now, to know the current value of the rest, say: As 4s. 6d. (the real value of the dollar) to 6s. (the current value) so is the real value (e. g. of the cross-dollar, *viz.* 4s. 4.75d.) to the current value (of the same, *viz.* 5s. 10d. 1.339.)

BOUGES is the name given, on the coasts of Africa, to the *cauris*.

CAURIS are white shells, dug out of the ground by the Maldivians.

CAXAS are made of lead mixt with the scum of copper; and have holes in the middle, to string them on for the ease of numbering. The string (which usually holds 200) is called *santa*. They are so very brittle, that they never fall without breaking into a great number of pieces: and, if left all night in salt-water, stick so close together that they cannot be separated.

DOLLAR, in Arabia, is reckoned at 60 to 80 aspres.

In JAPAN—They have a small *silver-coin*, in form of round beans, of no determinate weight, usually weighed by maifes: the common payment being by 10 maifes, which make one tael.—They have also *inro's*, which they cut (like the Chinese) of different weights; chiefly 3: (1) the Largest, of the weight of 6 reals, *viz.* 48 taels, the tael equivalent to 75 Dutch stuivers (2) the Second, equal to 6.50 taels, (3) the Third, to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a real, or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tael.

LARINS are in form of a round wire, or cylinder, equal to the barrel of a pen; bent in two, and a little flattened at each end, to receive the impression of some Arabic, or Persian characters.

METECALS (a kind of *ducat*) are of different fineness, and consequently of different value; whence very considerable difficulties in commerce. The difference arises hence, that there is no mint fixt, or regular coiners at **Morocco**: but every Jew and Goldsmith strikes ducats, after his own manner, in open shop.

PORCELAINS are a sort of shells, found in the West-Indies; much like the cauris of the east, and nearly on the same footing.

SIAM. The *silver-coins* of this country are shap'd like nuts, a little flatt'd at the extremities; and are some of 'em cloven like horse-shoes. On two of the sides are some Siamese letters.

· ZIMBI. 2000 zimbis make what the negroes call a *macoute*.

Craftsman, Oct. 18. No. 745.

POWER where most safely plac'd.

A Principle of Politicks, which the pretended *Friends to Liberty* have imbib'd is, that *Power* ought not to be given to the *People*; nay, so dangerous may be the Effects of popular *Power*, that even the *Representatives of the People* ought to be attracted, by *Places* and *Gratuities*, into a State of Dependence upon the Crown.

The first Observation I shall make upon this *Salutary Maxim of State* is, that it was never utter'd by any Man, who was not more than suspected of being Himself corrupt. But as it is the chief Argument, that has been set up against Freedom and Independency in the *elect'd Senate*, I think it cannot be too often exposed; nor do I think an *Englishman* can spend his Time better, at this Juncture, than to enquire into the Nature of *Power*, and impartially consider in whose Hands it may prove most dangerous; and where, it may be most effectual for the Security of *Liberty*.

As to the first Point, I can name many States, where the governing and ministerial Part have by Force, or Fraud, at some Time or other, overturn'd the *Liberties of the People*, and set up absolute Dominion. But as to the second Point, I think it will be very difficult to shew where *Liberty*, and Plenitude of *Power in the People*, have encouraged Them to disturb the Peace of their Country.

This Charge cannot be good against the *United Provinces*; for it was Oppression which made them revolt. If We look at Home, I hope, without being thought to justify the grand Rebellion, I may say that, the Exaction of *Ship Money*, the Proceedings of the *Star Chamber*, and the Imprisonment of *Members*, are very evident Proofs, that it was not an Overflow of *Liberty*, or two great a *Power in the People*, that excited them to rebel.

Were we to look into the Governments of Antiquity, they will still afford more Proofs, in Favour of the *People*. I shall only mention *Rome*, which was the greatest State we read of; and I believe we shall find, upon the most exact Scrutiny, that every popular Commotion was preceded by some Act of Oppression from the *Senate*, and that the *Power of the People* was always obstructed by its legal Operation; before they appeal'd to *Arms*. It was therefore the Spirit of *Liberty* to regain their *Power*, not a Wantonness of *Power in the People*, that occasioned such Appeal.

This was likewise the Case of the late Revolution in *England*. King *James* u-

surp'd the *Power of the People*, and invaded their *Liberties*, which made it necessary for them to apply to foreign Assistance; and this Necessity proves that it was not the *Power of the People*, which brought about that happy Event; for had it been the *Power of the People*, it would have operated sooner, and prevented King *James* from carrying on his injurious Proceedings, which not having *Power* enough to do, rather than acquiesce under them, they chose to submit their Lives and Fortunes to the uncertain Chance of War. It was therefore a Want of *Power in the People*, which made the Revolution necessary, not a Fullness of their *Power*, which accomplish'd it. It was the Act of a distressed *People*, not a free *People*; for surely a State cannot be free, if the *People* have not the Means of making themselves so, without committing Hostilities. *Liberty*, therefore, cannot be establish'd by the Grace, and Promises of a Prince; since Assurances given from one Person to Another, can only give a Claim, which I presume no body will call Possession.

From hence it is very evident, that *Liberty* cannot be establish'd upon any *Power* lodg'd in the Crown. On the contrary, Experience, as well as Reason, shews that *Liberty* can never be secured without lodging a *Power in the People* sufficient, in Time of Need, to restrain, and limit the Acts of the Crown. This *Power* must be free, independent, and uncorrupt; not subject, by any Force, or Fraud, to be withdrawn from the Service and Protection of Those, for whom it was form'd. For this *Power* did our Ancestors fight; and for the Establishment of it, was the Revolution effected; not, a Right only to assert our *Liberty*, (for that the Law of Nature gives to all Mankind) but a Means to secure them, which the *People of England* are in Possession of; and this *Power*, by the Constitution, is lodg'd with their Delegates, by whom alone they can act. These Delegates have no Restraint upon their Debates, by any other *Power*, or upon their Determinations, form'd from those Debates. Till it is therefore shewn that Treachery may not prejudice as much as Violence, it must be concluded, that the *People of England* have as much Right to the Integrity of the Minds of their Representatives as to the Freedom of their Person.

To preserve this Right from Dangers, which seem to threaten it, the most considerable Part of the Nation have thought it expedient to instruct their Representatives how to behave upon this Occasion. And here I must observe that the Freeholders of Great Britain have been so cautious

cautious in their Conduct, that they have generally chosen to signify their Instructions, when summoned to assist at the most solemn Tribunal of Justice; and as their Proceedings have been form'd with so much Zeal, and conducted with so much Temper, I think, in a free State, they cannot fail of obtaining that additional Security to their Liberties, which they so ardently desire.

Political QUERIES to the Freeholders, from an Essay intitled, The Nation Plaintiff, and one Man Defendant, with Answers thereto extracted from the Gazetteers of the 17th and 18th.

1. *Whether those who have hitherto sold their Votes, find themselves the richer for that Price of their Iniquity? and whether they would not have been in much better Circumstances, if by an honest, and prudent Administration, during a Thirty Years Peace, Half the National Debt had been discharged, and at least Half the Taxes taken off? Which might well have been.*

The Malecontents themselves are solely accountable for the Load of Debts and Taxes. They hinder'd the Administration from finding an Opportunity of lessening them, by contriving at Home and Abroad new Disturbances. It is in vain to flatter ourselves with the Hopes of enjoying these good things under an Administration, till such Time as our Divisions are healed, and the Bulk of the Nation thoroughly united in the Pursuit of National Interests.

2. *Whether if they had not been corrupted, they would have given one single Vote as they have done? And whether in their Opinion and Consciences they were not inclined to have voted directly contrary?*

Surely such a Question as this could not be put to the Freeholders; but was design'd, as I said before, for Members of Parliament themselves.

3. *Whether they think the Measures of the Defendant can be good, when nothing but Corruption can support them?*

This is one of the most begging Questions I have ever met with, and it ought to go a begging for an Answer.

4. *Whether during the Twenty Years Administration of the Defendant, any one single Measure has been taken for the Advantage of the Publick? And whether, on the contrary, his Measures in general could have any other Tendency than to beggar and enslave us?*

This Opposition is not above Fifteen Years old. Before that Time those at the Head of the Malecontents were at the Head of the Ministry; advised some, promoted many, and defended all the Measures against which they have since de-

claimed. If therefore the Substance of this Query was true, then it would follow, that the principal Patriots were as faulty and as guilty as the Ministry. As to the Negative Question it falls of itself: We are neither Beggars nor Slaves; we have more apparent Signs both of Wealth and Freedom than we ever had, and it is equal Impudence and Ingratitude to insult an Administration which has procured both.

5. *With what Design the Excise Scheme was brought in?*

It was brought in with a View of easing the People in their Taxes, by laying them more equally; it was intended to prevent Frauds in the Revenue, which, in spite of all possible Care in those who have the Customs in their Charge, were, and still are too numerous; it was intended for the Ease, Benefit and Advantage of Fair-traders; and lastly, it was thought highly reasonable for the Sake of our Countrymen settled in the Plantations. The People have been taught to clamour against the most useful things; as the Recoinage in King William's Time; and to clamour for such Laws as were to oppress themselves, such as the Schism Act in Queen Anne's Time, and the famous Place-Bill at this Day. And do we not remember as great a Clamour against the 3 per Cent Scheme? Let us have a Care then of the Tendency of such Questions, which is no other than to subject us to Clamour instead of Law.

6. *With what Design the many Penal Laws have been made?*

To bridle the Vicious, to secure the Government, and to root out evil Practices. But the real Intent of this Question is to insinuate, that the Ministry have procured these Laws in Order to subject, impoverish, and oppress the People: Than which nothing can be more horribly or more notoriously false. For one may defy the keenest Enemies of this Administration to deny that there hath been more Mercy and Forbearance shewn, in Respect to the Execution of Penal Laws, in this than in any Reign since the Conquest.

7. *With what Design was the Ginn bill pass'd?*

This ought to be ask'd of those who brought in and promoted this Bill.

8. *With what Design such great Armies have been constantly kept up, when late Experience shews they are not to be employed abroad?*

To support the Government, daily threaten'd by a restless and malicious Faction;

tion; to protect us in case of any Invasion from abroad, and to answer any other legal Purposes. It is truly melancholy to consider the strange Proceedings of some Madmen amongst us, who have first A prompted the People to shew such a Contempt of Government, as made the keeping of Regular Forces on Foot, an indispensable Measure, and then turn'd this on the Administration as an Act of Tyranny. Yet to these Marks of Malice they have added another, *viz.* Suggesting, that these Troops were not, however pressing the Occasion, to be sent abroad. This too, after they had seen them embark'd, and their Transportation hinder'd only by contrary Winds.

9. *With what Design Places are split, and multiplied, and only given to those who have Seats in Parliament?*

This Question ought to have been accompanied with Proofs, there being a Law in Force to provide against both these Measures. From the Free Choice of the People of these Kingdoms one would be led to believe, that Members of Parliament were Persons in whom the People confided; and yet by such Questions as these one would take them for Public Enemies!

10. *With what Design all Abuses and Corruption in Offices and Companies are not only unpunish'd but protected and encourag'd by the Defendants?*

A Minister capable of such wretched Conduct, would not be able to support himself a Single Year. But Men who have neither Truth on their Side nor Honesty in their Hearts, must fly out into Stories, as groundless at the Bottom as black in Appearance.

11. *With what Design every Sea-faring or Water-man in the Kingdom was to have been made a Slave?*

Might not any Man start such a Question on any Scheme for manning the Navy? How does it become these Pretenders to Patriotism to call the Service of their Country, Slavery? Just so some Traders, who smiled at all the other Inconveniencies of War, thought it insupportable to lose a few Ships.

12. *Why the Merchants are denied Common Protection, embargoed, and insulted?*

Their Legal Silence on this Head is a sufficient Answer. As to Unreasonable Complaints, there is no guarding against them. In all the last War not a Year passed without Murmurs on this Head, and therefore present Grumbings ought not to amaze us.

13. *Why the City of LONDON is vilified, abused, and oppressed by the Defendant and his Agents?*

It would be truly an extraordinary Thing if any Single Person in the Kingdom, or his Agents, should vilify, abuse, or oppress the City of LONDON; it would be a Thing as difficult to excuse as to conceal. The MINISTER is the last Man in the World who would attempt it, if it could be, as it never can, his Interest. Indeed certain Persons, open Enemies of the Government, would assume to themselves the Name of the City, denying their Fellow-Citizens, who are true Friends to the Constitution, a Share therein.

14. *Why such immense Sums have, for these twenty Years, been raised upon the Nation on various Pretences, which have constantly proved to have been groundless?*

Thus a Gentleman objected to a Builder's Account, because there was a Charge in it for Scaffolding; and yet, says he, it was taken away before my Face. Some think themselves cheated by the Insurance-Offices, because, tho' they have paid 20 Years together, yet they were never burnt out. So some Politicians think they owe nothing to God or the Government for the Dangers they escape.

15. *Why the present War is carried on as it is?*

This Enquiry belongs to a Parliament, where a proper Answer will be given to this Question. But to suppose that a Point of this Importance ought to be explained in Publick Prints to every little Fellow that asks it, is supposing our Government dissolved, and the Mob ready to fit in Judgment on the Legislature, which seems to be the glorious End which some of our Modern Patriots have in View; but 'tis hoped by the wiser Part of the Nation they will never, either by Fraud or Force, be able to bring it about. Tore turn to the Question. The Ministry, it must be own'd, have conducted this War a little oddly. Our Malecontents are in pain for the English Glory, and our Enemies abroad, for the Spanish Monarchy.

16. *Whether all or any of these Things could have been done, if the Electors had not been corrupted, and Places and Pensions been given to the Elected by the Defendants?*

Here it is openly asserted, that the whole British Nation, Freeholders, Citizens, Burgesses and Gentry, are all corrupt. If this was a Truth, then all these Queries fall to the Ground, for such a Nation could be governed no other Way than by Influence, and what these People represent as Crimes, would be necessary Measures. Thus do the Patriots abuse all alike, Prince and Parliament, Peers and People, and for the same Cause,—they can't rule them.

Conti-

Continuation of the LIFE of

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, from p. 447.

DRAKE having, in his former Expedition, had a View of the *South-Sea*, and formed a Resolution to sail upon it, did not suffer himself to be diverted from his Design by the Prospect of any Difficulties that might obstruct the Attempt, nor any Dangers that might attend the Execution; Obstacles, which brave Men often find it much more easy to overcome, than secret Envy, and domestic Treachery.

Drake's Reputation was now sufficiently advanced to incite Detraction and Opposition; and it is easy to imagine that a Man by Nature superiour to mean Artifices, and bred, from his earliest Years, to the Labour and Hardships of a Sea-Life, was very little acquainted with Policy and Intrigue, very little versed in the Methods of Application to the Powerful and Great, and unable to obviate the Practices of those whom his Merit had made his Enemies.

Nor are such the only Opponents of great Enterprises: There are some Men of narrow Views, and grovelling Conceptions, who, without the Instigation of personal Malice, treat every new Attempt as wild and chimerical, and look upon every Endeavour to depart from the beaten Track, as the rash Effort of a warm Imagination, or the glittering Speculation of an exalted Mind, that may please and dazzle for a Time, but can produce no real or lasting Advantage.

These Men value themselves upon a perpetual Scepticism, upon believing nothing but their own Senses, upon calling for Demonstration where it cannot possibly be obtained, and sometimes upon holding out against it when it is laid before them; upon inventing Arguments against the Success of any new Undertaking, and, where Arguments cannot be found, upon treating it with Contempt and Ridicule.

Such have been the most formidable Enemies of the great Benefactors to Mankind, and to these we can hardly doubt but that much of the Opposition which **Drake** met with is to be attributed; for their Notions and Discourse are so agreeable to the Lazy, the Envious, and the Timorous, that they seldom fail of becoming popular, and directing the Opinions of Mankind.

Whatsoever were his Obstacles, and whatsoever the Motives that produced them, it was not till the Year 1577, that he was able to assemble a Force proportion'd to his Design, and to obtain a Commis-

sion from the Queen, by which he was constituted Captain General of a Fleet consisting of 5 Vessels, of which the *Pellican* Admiral, of an hundred Tuns, was commanded by himself; the *Elizabeth*, Vice-Admiral, of 80 Tuns, by *John Winter*; the *Marigold*, of 30 Tuns, by *John Thomas*; the *Swan*, 50 Tuns, by *John Chester*; the *Christopher* of 15 Tuns, by *Thomas Moche*, the same, as it seems, who was Carpenter in the former Voyage, and destroyed one of the Ships by **Drake's** Direction.

These Ships, equipped partly by himself, and partly by other private Adventurers, he mann'd with 164 ft-wt Sailors, and furnished with such Provisions as he judged, necessary for the long Voyage in which he was engaged. Nor did he confine his Concern to naval Stores, or military Preparations, but carried with him whatever he thought might contribute to raise in those Nations, with which he should have any Intercourse, the highest Ideas of the Politeness and Magnificence of his native Country. He therefore not only procured a compleat Service of Silver for his own Table, and furnished the Cook-room with many Vessels of the same Metal, but engaged several Musicians to accompany him; rightly judging that nothing would more excite the Admiration of any savage and uncivilised People.

Having been driven back by a Tempest in their first Attempt, and obliged to return to *Plymouth*, to repair the Damages which they had suffered, they set sail again from thence on the 13th of December, 1577, and on the 25th had sight of *Cape Cantire* in *Barbary*, from whence they coasted on Southward to the Island of *Mogadore*, which **Drake** had appointed for the first Place of Rendezvous, and on the 27th brought the whole Fleet to anchor in a Harbour on the main Land.

They were soon after their Arrival discovered by the *Moors* that inhabited those Coasts, who sent two of the principal Men amongst them on board **Drake's** Ship, receiving at the same time two of his Company as Hostages. These Men he not only treated in the most splendid Manner, but presented with such Things as they appeared most to admire; it being with him an established Maxim, to endeavour to secure in every Country a kind Reception to such *Englishmen* as might come after him, by treating the Inhabitants with Kindness and Generosity; a Conduct at once just and politic, to the Neglect of which may be attributed many of the Injuries suffered by our Sailors in distant Countries, which are generally ascribed, rather

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rather to the Effects of Wickedness and Folly of our own Commanders, than the Barbarity of the Natives, who seldom fall upon any unless they have been first plundered or insulted; and in revenging the Ravages of one Crew upon another of the same Nation, are guilty of nothing but what is countenanced by the Example of the *Europeans* themselves.

But this friendly Intercourse was in appearance soon broken, for on the next Day observing the *Moors* making Signals from the Land, they sent out their Boat, as before, to fetch them to the Ship, and one *John Fry* leaped ashore, intending to become an Hostage as on the former Day, when immediately he was seized by the *Moors*, and the Crew observing great Numbers to start up from behind the Rock with Weapons in their Hands, found it Madness to attempt his Rescue, and therefore provided for their own Security by returning to the Ship.

Fry was immediately carried to the King, who being then in continual Expectation of an Invasion from *Portugal*, suspected that these Ships were sent only to observe the Coast, and discover a proper Harbour for the main Fleet; but being informed who they were, and whither they were bound, not only dismissed his Captive, but made large Offers of Friendship and Assistance, which *Drake*, however, did not stay to receive, but being disgusted at this Breach of the Laws of Commerce, and afraid of farther Violence, after having spent some Days in searching for his Man, in which he met with no Resistance, left the Coast on Dec. 31, some time before *Fry's* Return, who being obliged by this Accident to somewhat a longer Residence among the *Moors*, was afterwards sent home in a Merchant's Ship.

On Jan. 16, they arrived at *Cape Blanc*, having in their Passage taken several *Spanish* Vessels. Here while *Drake* was employing his Men in catching Fish, of which this Coast affords great Plenty, and various Kinds, the Inhabitants came down to the Sea-side with their *Alforjes*, or Leather-Bottles, to traffick for Water, which they were willing to purchase with Ambergris, and other Gums. But *Drake* compassionating the Misery of their Condition, gave them Water whenever they asked for it, and left them their Commodities to traffick with, when they should be again reduced to the same Distress, without finding the same Generosity to relieve them.

Here having discharged some *Spanish* Ships, & they had taken, they set to-

wards the Isles of *Cape Verd*, and on Jan. 28, came to anchor before *Mayo*, hoping to furnish themselves with fresh Water; but having landed they found the Town by the Water's Side entirely deserted, and marching farther up the Country, saw the Vallies extremely fruitful, and abounding with ripe Figs, Coccoes and Plantains, but could by no means prevail upon the Inhabitants to converse or traffick with them: However they were suffered by them to range the Country without Molestation, but found no Water, except at such a Distance from the Sea that the Labour of conveying it to their Ships was greater than it was at that time necessary for them to undergo. Salt, had they wanted it, might have been obtained with less Trouble, being left by the Sea upon the Sand, and harden'd by the Sun, during the Ebb, in such Quantities, that the chief Traffick of their Island is carried on with it.

Jan. 31. they passed by *St. Jago*, an Island at that time divided between the Natives and the *Portuguese*, who first entering these Islands under the Show of Traffick, by degrees established themselves, claimed a Superiority over the original Inhabitants, and harassed them with such Cruelty, that they obliged them either to fly to the Woods and Mountains, and perish with Hunger, or to take Arms against their Oppressors, and under the insuperable Disadvantages with which they contended, to die almost without a Battle in defence of their natural Rights, and ancient Possessions.

Such Treatment had the Natives of *St. Jago* received, which had driven them into the rocky Pairs of the Island, from whence they made Incursions into the Plantations of the *Portuguese*, sometimes with Loss, but generally with that Success which Desperation naturally procures; so that the *Portuguese* were in continual Alarms, and lived with the natural Consequences of Guilt, Terror and Anxiety. They were wealthy, but not happy, and possessed the Island, but not enjoyed it.

They then sailed on within sight of *Fogo*, an Island so called from a Mountain, about the middle of it, continually burning, and like the rest inhabited by the *Portuguese*, two Leagues to the South of which lyes *Brava*, which has received its Name from its Fertility, abounding, though uninhabited, with all Kinds of Fruits, and watered with great Numbers of Springs and Brooks, which would easily invite the Possessors of the adjacent Islands to settle in it, but that it affords neither Harbour nor Anchorage. *Drake* after having

having sent out his Boats with Plumbers, was not able to find any Ground about it, and it is reported that many Experiments have been made with the same Success; however, he took in Water sufficient, and on the 2d of Feb. set sail for the Straits of Magellan.

On Feb. 17, they passed the Equator, and continued their Voyage, with sometimes Calms, and sometimes contrary Winds, but without any memorable Accident, to March 28, when one of their Vessels, with 28 Men, and the greatest Part of their fresh Water on board, was, to their great Discouragement, separated from them; but their Perplexity lasted not long, for on the next Day they discovered and rejoined their Associates.

In their long Course, which gave them Opportunities of observing several Animals, both in the Air and Water, at that Time very little known, nothing entertained, or surprized them more, than the *Flying Fish*, which is near of the same Size with a Herring, and has Fins of the Length of his whole Body, by the Help of which, when he is pursued by the *Bonito*, or Great Mackerel, as soon as he finds himself upon the Point of being taken, he springs up into the Air, and flies forward as long as his Wings continue wet; Moisture being, as it seems, necessary to make them pliant and moveable; and when they become dry and stiff, he falls down into the Water, unless some Bark or Ship intercept him, and dips them again for a second Flight. This unhappy Animal is not only pursued by Fishes in his natural Element, but attacked in the Air, where he hopes for Security, by the *Don*, or *Spar-kite*, a great Bird that preys upon Fish; and their Species must surely be destroy'd, were not their Increase so great, that the young Fry, in one Part of the Year, covers the Sea.

There is another Fish, named the *Cut-sil*, of which whole Shoals will sometimes rise at once out of the Water, and of which a great Multitude fell into their Ship.

At length, having sailed without Sight of Land for 63 Days, they arrived, April 5, at 3 Coasts of *Brazil*, where, on 7th, 3 *Christopher* was separated again from them by a Storm, after which they sailed near the Land to the Southward, and on the 14th anchored under a Cape, which they afterwards called *Cape Joy*, because in two Days the Vessel which they had lost, returned to them.

Having spent a Fortnight in the River of *Plate*, to refresh his Men after their

long Voyage, and then standing out to Sea, he was again surprized by a sudden Storm, in which they lost Sight of the *Swan*. This Accident determined *Drake* to contract the Number of his Fleet, that he might not only avoid the Inconvenience of such frequent Separations, but ease the Labour of his Men, by having more Hands in each Vessel.

For this Purpose he sailed along the Coast in quest of a commodious Harbour, and, on May 13, discovered a Bay, which seemed not improper for their Purpose, but which they durst not enter till it was examined; an Employment in which *Drake* never trusted any, whatever might be his Confidence in his Followers on other Occasions. He well knew how fatal one Moment's Inattention might be, and how easily almost every Man suffers himself to be surprized by Indolence and Security. He knew the same Credulity that might prevail upon him to trust another, might induce another to commit the same Office to a third; and it must be, at length, some of them would be deceived. He therefore, as at other Times, ordered the Boat to be hoisted out, and taking the Line into his Hand, went on sounding the Passage till he was three Leagues from his Ship; when, on a sudden, the Weather changed, the Skies blackened, the Winds whistled, and all the usual Forerunners of a Storm began to threaten them: Nothing was now desired but to return to the Ship, but the Thickness of the Fog intercepting it from their Sight, made the Attempt little other than desperate. By so many unforeseen Accidents is Prudence itself liable to be embarrassed! So difficult is it sometimes for the quickest Sagacity, and most enlightened Experience, to judge what Measures ought to be taken! To trust another to sound an unknown Coast, appeared to *Drake* Folly and Presumption; to be absent from his Fleet, tho' but for an Hour, proved nothing less than to hazard the Success of all their Labours, Hardships and Dangers.

In this Perplexity, which *Drake* was not more sensible of than those whom he had left in the Ships, nothing was to be omitted, however dangerous, that might contribute to extricate them from it. As they could venture nothing of equal Value with the Life of their General. Capt. *Thomas*, therefore, having the lightest Vessel, steered boldly into the Bay, and taking the General aboard, drop'd Anchor, and lay out of Danger, while the rest that were in the open Sea, suffered much from the Tempest, and the *Mary*, a Portuguese Prize, was driven away before

fore the Wind; the others, as soon as the Tempest was over, discovering by the Fires which were made on Shore, where *Drake* was, repaired to him.

Here going on shore they met with no Inhabitants, though there were several Houses or Huts standing, in which they found a good Quantity of dry'd Fowls, and among them a great Number of Ostriches, of which the Thighs were as large as those of a Sheep. These Birds are too heavy and unwieldy to rise from the Ground, but with the help of their Wings run so swiftly, that the *English* could never come near enough to shoot at them. The *Indians*, commonly, by holding a large Plume of Feathers before them, and walking gently forward, drive the Ostriches into some narrow Neck, or Point of Land, then spreading a strong Net from one Side to the other, to hinder them from returning back to the open Fields, set their Dogs upon them, thus confined between the Net and the Water, and when they are thrown on their Backs, rush in and take them.

Not finding this Harbour convenient, or well stored with Wood and Water, they left it on the 15th of May, and on the 18th entered another much safer, and more commodious, which they no sooner arrived at, than *Drake*, whose restless Application never remitted, sent *Winter* to the Southward, in quest of those Ships which were absent, and immediately after, sailed himself to the Northward, and happily meeting with the *Swan*, conducted it to the rest of the Fleet; after which, in Pursuance of his former Resolution, he ordered it to be broken up, reserving the Iron Work for a future Supply. The other Vessel which they lost in the late Storm could not be discovered.

While they were thus employed upon an Island about a Mile from the main Land, to which, at low Water, there was a Passage on Foot, they were discovered by the Natives, who appeared upon a Hill at a Distance, dancing, and holding up their Hands, as beckoning the *English* to them; which *Drake* observing, sent out a Boat with Knives, Bells, and Bugles, and such Things as, by their Usefulness or Novelty, he imagined would be agreeable. As soon as the *English* landed, they observed two Men running towards them, as deputed by the Company, who came within a little Distance, and then standing still, could not be prevailed upon to come nearer. The *English* therefore tied their Presents to a Pole, which they fixed in the Ground, and

then retiring, saw the *Indians* advance, who taking what they found upon the Pole, left, in Return, such Feathers as they wear upon their Heads, with a small Bone about six Inches in length, carved round the Top, and burnished.

Drake observing their Inclination to Friendship and Traffic, advanced with some of his Company towards the Hill, upon Sight of whom the *Indians* ranged themselves in a Line from East to West, and one of them running from one End of the Rank to the other, backwards and forwards, bowed himself towards the Rising and Setting of the Sun, holding his Hands over his Head, and frequently stopping in the Middle of the Rank, leaped up towards the Moon, which then shone directly over their Heads; thus calling the Sun and Moon, the Deities they worship, to witness the Sincerity of their Professions of Peace and Friendship. While this Ceremony was performed, *Drake* and his Company ascended the Hill, to the apparent Terror of the *Indians*, whose Apprehensions when the *English* perceived, they peaceably retired; which gave the Natives so much Encouragement, that they came forward immediately, and exchanged their Arrows, Feathers, and Bones, for such Trifles as were offered them.

Thus they traded for some Time, but by frequent Intercourse finding that no Violence was intended, they became familiar, and mingled with the *English* without the least Distrust.

They go quite naked, except a Skin of some Animal, which they throw over their Shoulders when they lie in the open Air. They knit up their Hair, which is very long, with a Roll of Ostrich Feathers, and usually carry their Arrows wrapp'd up in it, that they may not encumber them, they being made with Reeds, headed with Flint, and therefore not heavy. Their Bows are about an Ell long.

Their chief Ornament is Paint, which they use of several Kinds, delineating generally upon their Bodies the Figures of the Sun and Moon, in Honour of their Deities.

It is observable, that most Nations, amongst whom the Use of Cloaths is unknown, paint their Bodies. Such was the Practice of the first Inhabitants of our own Country. From this Custom did our earliest Enemies, the *Pisces*, owe their Denomination. As it is not probable that Caprice or Fancy should be uniform, there must be, doubtless, some Reason for a Practice so general and prevailing in distant

distant Parts of the World, which have no Communication with each other. The original End of painting their Bodies was, probably, to exclude the Cold; an End, which, if we believe some Relations, is so effectually produced by it, that the Men thus painted never shiver at the most piercing Blasts. But doubtless any People so hardened by continual Severities would, even without Paint, be less sensible of the Cold than the civilized Inhabitants of the same Climate. However this Practice may contribute, in some Degree, to defend them from the Injuries of Winter, and in those Climates where little evaporates by Pores, may be used with no great Inconvenience; but in hot Countries, where Perspiration in greater Degree is necessary, the Natives only use Uncion to preserve them from the other Extream of Weather: So well do either Reason or Experience supply the Place of Science in Savage Countries!

They had no Canoes like the other Indians, nor any Method of crossing the Water, which was probably the Reason why the Birds in the adjacent Islands were so tame, that they might be taken with the Hand, having never been before frightened or molested. The great Plenty of Fowls and Seals, which crowded the Shallows in such Numbers, that they killed at their first Arrival two Hundred of them in an Hour, contributed much to the Refreshment of the English, who named the Place *Seal Bay* from that Animal.

These Seals seem to be the chief Food of the Natives, for the English often found raw Pieces of their Flesh half-eaten, and left, as they supposed, after a full Meal by the Indians, whom they never knew to make use of Fire, or any Art, in dressing or preparing their Victuals.

Nor were their other Customs less wild or uncouth, than their Way of feeding; one of them having received a Cap off the General's Head, and being extremely pleased as well with the Honour as the Gift, to express his Gratitude, and confirm the Alliance between them, retired to a little Distance, and thrusting an Arrow into his Leg, let the Blood run upon the Ground, testifying, as it is probable, that he valued Drake's Friendship above Life.

Having staid fifteen Days among these friendly Savages in 47 Deg. 30 Min. S. Lat. on June 3, they set sail towards the South Sea, and six Days afterwards stopp'd at another little Bay to break up the *Christopher*. Then passing on, they cast An-

chor in another Bay, not more than 20 Leagues distant from the Straits of *Magellan*.

It was now time seriously to deliberate in what Manner they should act with regard to the *Portuguese* Prize, which having been separated from them by the Storm, had not yet rejoined them. To return in Search of it was sufficiently mortifying; to proceed without it, was not only to deprive themselves of a considerable Part of their Force, but to expose their Friends and Companions, whom common Hardships and Dangers had endeared to them, to certain Death or Captivity. This Consideration prevailed, and therefore on the 18th, after Prayers to God, with which Drake never forgot to begin an Enterprize, he put to Sea, and the next Day, near Port *Julian*, discovered their Associates, whose Ship was now grown leaky, having suffered much both in the first Storm by which they were dispersed, and afterwards in fruitless Attempts to regain the Fleet.

Drake therefore being desirous to relieve their Fatigues, entered Port *Julian*, and as it was his Custom always to attend in Person when any important Business was in hand, went ashore with some of the chief of his Company, to seek for Water, where he was immediately accosted by two Natives, of whom *Magellan* left a very terrible Account, having described them as a Nation of Giants and Monsters; nor is his Narrative entirely without Foundation, for they are of the largest Size, tho' not taller than some Englishmen; their Strength is proportioned to their Bulk, and their Voice loud, boisterous, and terrible. What were their Manners before the Arrival of the Spaniards; it is not possible to discover; but the Slaughter made of their Countrymen, perhaps without Provocation, by these cruel Intruders, and the general Massacre with which that Part of the World had been depopulated, might have raised in them a Suspicion of all Strangers, and by Consequence made them inhospitable, treacherous and bloody.

The two who associated themselves with the English, appeared much pleased with their new Guests, received willingly what was given them, and very exactly observed every thing that passed, seeming more particularly delighted with seeing *Oliver*, the Master Gunner, shoot an English Arrow. They shot themselves likewise in Emulation, but their Arrows always fell to the Ground far short of his.

Soon after this friendly Contest came another, who observing the Familiarity of his

his Countrymen with the Strangers, appeared much displeased, and, as the *Englishmen* perceived, endeavoured to dissuade them from such an Intercourse. What Effect his Arguments had, was soon after apparent, for another of *Drake's* Companions being desirous to show the third *Indian* a Specimen of the *English* Valour and Dexterity, attempted likewise to shoot an Arrow, but drawing it with his full Force, burst the Bow-string; upon which the *Indians*, who were unacquainted with their other Weapons, imagining him disabled, followed the Company, as they were walking negligently down towards their Boat, and let fly their Arrows, aiming particularly at *Winter*, who had the Bow in his Hand. He finding himself wounded in the Shoulder, endeavoured to rest his Bow, and turning about, was pierced with a second Arrow in the Breast; *Oliver*, the Gunner, immediately presented his Piece at the insidious Assassants, which failing to take fire, gave them time to level another Flight of Arrows, by which he was killed; nor, perhaps, had any of them escaped, surprized and perplexed as they were, had not *Drake*, with his usual Presence of Mind, animated their Courage, and directed their Motions, ordering them, by perpetually changing their Places, to elude, as much as they could, the Aim of their Enemies, and to defend their Bodies with their Targets; and instructing them, by his own Example, to pick up, and break the Arrows as they fell; which they did with so much Diligence, that the *Indians* were soon in Danger of being disabled. Then *Drake* himself taking the Gun, which *Oliver* had so unsuccessfully attempted to make use of, discharged it at the *Indian* that first began the Fray, and had killed the Gunner, aiming it so happily, that the Hail Shot, with which it was loaded, tore open his Belly, and forced him to such terrible Outcries, that the *Indians*, tho' their Numbers increased, and many of their Countrymen showed themselves from different Parts of the adjoining Wood, were too much terrified to renew the Assault, and suffered *Drake*, without Molestation, to withdraw his wounded Friend, who being hurt in his Lungs, languished two Days, and then dying, was interred with his Companion, with the usual Ceremony of a military Funeral.

They stayed here two Months afterwards, without receiving any other Injuries from the Natives, who finding the Danger to which they exposed themselves by open Hostilities, and not being able

any more to surprize the Vigilance of *Drake*, preferred their Safety to Revenge.

But *Drake* had other Enemies to conquer or escape, far more formidable than these *Barbarians*, and insidious Practices to obviate, more artful and dangerous than the Ambushes of the *Indians*; for in this Place was laid open a Design formed by one of the Gentlemen of the Fleet, not only to defeat the Voyage, but to murder the General.

This Transaction is related in so obscure and confused a Manner, that it is difficult to form any Judgment upon it. The Writer who gives the largest Account of it, has suppressed the Name of the Criminal, which we learn from a more succinct Narrative published in a Collection of Travels near that Time, to have been *Thomas Doughtie*. What were his Inducements to attempt the Destruction of his Leader, and the Ruin of the Expedition, or what were his Views if his Designs had succeeded, what Measures he had hitherto taken, whom he had endeavoured to corrupt, with what Arts, or what Success, we are no where told.

The Plot, as the Narrative assures us, was laid before their Departure from *England*, and discovered, in its whole Extent, to *Drake* himself in his Garden at *Phymouth*, who nevertheless not only entertained the Person so accused as one of his Company; but, this Writer very particularly relates, treated him with remarkable Kindness and Regard; setting him always at his own Table; and lodging him in the same Cabin with himself. Nor did he ever discover the least Suspicion of his Intentions, till they arrived at this Place, but appeared, by the Authority with which he invested him, to consider him as one to whom, in his Absence, he could most securely intrust the Direction of his Affairs. At length, in this remote Corner of the World, he found out a Design formed against his Life, called together all his Officers, laid before them the Evidence on which he grounded the

Accusation, and summoned the Criminal, who, full of all the Horrors of Guilt, and confounded at so clear a Detection of his whole Scheme, immediately confessed his Crimes, and acknowledged himself unworthy of longer Life: Upon which the whole Assembly, consisting of thirty Persons, after having considered the Affair with the Attention which it required, and heard all that could be urged in Extermination of his Offence, unanimously signed the Sentence by which he was condemned to suffer Death. *Drake*, however, unwilling, as it seemed, to proceed

to extreme Severities, offered him his Choice, either of being executed on the Island, or set ashore on the Main Land, or being sent to *England* to be tried before the Council; of which, after a Day's Consideration, he chose the first, alledging the Improbability of persuading any to leave the Expedition for the Sake of transporting a Criminal, to *England*, and the Danger of his future State among Savages and Infidels. His Choice, I believe, few will approve: To be set ashore on the Main Land, was indeed only to be executed in a different Manner, for what Mercy could be expected from the Natives to incenfel, but the most cruel and lingering Death? But why he should not rather have requested to be sent to *England* it is not so easy to conceive. In so long a Voyage he might have found a thousand Opportunities of escaping, perhaps with the Connivance of his Keepers, whose Resentment, must probably in Time have given way to Compassion, or at least by their Negligence, as it is easy to believe, they would, in Times of Ease and Refreshment, have remitted their Vigilance, at least he would have gained longer Life, and to make Death desirable seems not one of the Effects of Guilt. However, he was, as 'tis related, obstinately deaf to all Persuasions, and adhering to his first Choice, after having received the Communion, and dined cheerfully with the General, was executed in the Afternoon, with many Proofs of Remorse, but none of Fear.

How far it is probable that *Drake*, after having been acquainted with this Man's Designs, should admit him into his Fleet, and afterwards carefs, respect, and trust him; or that *Doughtie*, who is represented as a Man of eminent Abilities, should engage in so long and hazardous a Voyage with no other View than that of defeating it, is left to the Determination of the Reader. What Designs he could have formed with any Hope of Success, or to what Actions worthy of Death he could have proceeded without Accomplices, for none are mentioned, is equally difficult to imagine. Nor, on the other Hand, tho' the Obscurity of the Account, and the remote Place chosen for the Discovery of this wicked Project, seem to give some Reason for Suspicion, does there appear any Temptation, from either Hope, Fear, or Interest, that might induce *Drake*, or any Commander in his State, to put to death an innocent Man upon false Pretences.

(To be continued.)

MR URBAN,

I Chuse to address the following Thoughts on a momentous Affair to you, hoping they may by this means come to the Knowledge of the Public. The generous Spirit you have upon many occasions shewn, in so freely communicating whatever has fallen into your hands, that appeared to be calculated to promote the general Good, sufficiently encourages me to correspond with you, the Matters I generally treat being such as claim universal Regard and Attention.

Having said thus much by way of Introduction, I proceed to my Subject.

The *Art of Medicine*, Sir, is apparently so extremely useful to Mankind, that whoever has their Pleasure, Safety, and Advantage at heart, must be delighted to see it constantly improving, and earnestly desire to have all the Improvements made therein render'd as universally beneficial as may be. Now, in order to this, 'tis manifestly necessary, either that every Accession to the Art should be published from time to time by the Discoverer voluntarily and gratuitously, which many Persons of eminent Abilities and Candour do with great Readiness and Humanity, or he should be invited and encouraged to it by the Prospect of a suitable pecuniary, or honorary Reward, or compell'd to it, in case of refusal, by certain compulsive Methods, which the Legislature shall judge convenient to ordain.

I have been led into these Reflections occasionally by the Reputation which Mr W——d's Medicines have lately gain'd, and perhaps not undeservedly; for notwithstanding the Clamour that hath been raised against them, by such as appear to be utter Strangers, both to the Medicines themselves and their Effects, they certainly have their Merit, and in the Hands of Persons properly qualified might do infinite Service.

This being the Case, who would not wish to see them made Public, that so they might come into much more general Use, and be applied to cure several inveterate Diseases, which it seems the Methods and Medicines in common use are unable to eradicate?

I have heard that Mr W——d is not at all inclin'd to make the Discovery, notwithstanding the Example Mrs STEPHENS has lately given him; whether it be that he finds them too gainful Secrets to be parted with, or fears they will not abide the Test of so exact and rigorous an Enquiry, or that no Proposals have been yet made sufficiently advantageous to induce him to it. 'Tis probable he may be sway'd by

by the first Motive, and would look on it as an unexampled Hardship to be obliged to discover them, to the considerable Detriment of his private Fortune.

I do not say that this Gentleman has been applied to in a proper Manner for this purpose, and consequently cannot tell how he might act in the Affair. But I will venture to assert that whoever is possess'd of a valuable medicinal Secret, and refuses to publish it in consideration of such a Capital, as shall annually produce an Equivalent to the Profit arising from it in any one Year (which I should think is the justest Rule to be observed in the Præmium to be assigned to the Inventor, or Possessor) should be oblig'd to it by certain compulsive Methods to be provided by the Legislature in such Cases. Something parallel to this is frequently done in other Cases where the general Good is concerned, as, amongst numbers, may be instanc'd in a late Act of Parliament, relating to the building a Bridge at *Westminster*; in order to which several Houses belonging to different Persons are ordered to be pulled down, and the Proprietors are obliged to submit, and be content with the Money they are valued at, how convenient soever they might stand for their Service.

I am sensible, however, it will be urged in the present Case, that a Compliance with the Method I propose would be exercising an exorbitant Act of Power, and ought to be looked on as a flagrant and notorious Infringement of the Liberty and Privilege of the Subject; the Inventor having the strongest Right to his Discovery, which is as much his Property as his real or personal Estate.

To this I reply, that if in all well instituted Governments, the Compact entered into supposes that *the Interest of a Few is always to give way to that of the Bulk of the People*, as it certainly does, where is the Injury done to a single Person by extorting a Secret from him, which tends to the Safety of the present Age, and of all those which shall succeed, and consequently to the Preservation of the Lives of Millions? Has he any just Reason for Complaint, provided an Equivalent be allowed him for the Discovery? And have not the Public a natural and undoubted Right to such Discovery? There have been too many melancholy Instances where very valuable Secrets have died with the Inventors, and Posterity by this means sustained an inconceivable and irreparable Loss. Now what has happened may come to be the Case again, unless it be prevented by the Legislature's taking it into consideration;

and why the *Health* of the People should be less deserving their Attention, than many other Affairs of much inferior Moment, which they interest themselves daily in, and with reason, I cannot see.

A It was indeed too hastily said by some in the Case of Mrs STEPHENS's Medicines, that such a Concern was below the Dignity of Parliament: But whoever thoroughly considers the established Maxim, *that the Strength and Riches of a Nation principally depend upon the Number of its Inhabitants*, will readily perceive, that this must chiefly be meant of the healthy and vigorous Part of them, the sickly and weak being rather a Burden than a Support to their Country: Whence it follows, that too much Regard cannot be had to the Health of the People in general, and that all prudent and advisable Means should be used to preserve

C it, or to restore it, when lost.
But the Legislature, some will say, may well be excused from taking this additional Trouble to themselves, as there is a Number of Persons, erected into a Body, which is endowed with several considerable Privileges*, (as a Power to licence Persons to practise the Art, at least in this City, and to fine the Non-licentiates, tho' every way well qualified, and even dignified with a Degree, &c.) whose proper Province it is to superintend whatever relates to Medicine, and to whom therefore it belongs to enquire into the Merits of every Discovery in the medicinal way, in order to direct its Use and Improvement in the most effectual manner, or to suppress it entirely.

D All this indeed is true, but whether these laudable Ends be pursued by this Body in so vigorous a manner, as the Importance of them demands, should carefully be enquired into, and particularly with relation to all Cases of the same Nature with that under Consideration; and if it should be found defective in answering the Design of its Institution, either thro' the Negligence, Obstinacy, Partiality, Envy, or private lucrative Views of some of its Members, methinks it would be meritorious in the Legislature to contrive some other less exceptionable and surer Methods to answer these very valuable Purposes; which is humbly submitted to the deliberate and serious Consideration of those Persons who compose this illustrious Body.

H Sir, your frequent Correspondent,
and most humble Servant,
AMASIOB
July 23, 1740.

* The College of Physicians.

Common Sense OR. 251

On the Conduct of the War.

OBSERVATIONS of the Occulta-
tion of Jupiter by the Moon, taken in
Fleet-Street, London.

October the 27th, 1740.

A H 1 11

15 39 20 Sirius passed the Meridian.

51 02 The Moon's Centre passed the
Meridian.52 28 Jupiter's Centre passed the Me-
ridian.54 36 Jupiter's third Satellite eclipsed by
the Moon.16 00 31 Jupiter's second Satellite eclipsed
by the Moon.08 25 Jupiter's preceding Limb im-
merg'd.10 41 Jupiter's subsequent Limb im-
merg'd.14 51 Jupiter's first Satellite eclipsed
by the Moon.

31 08 Procyon passed the Meridian.

These Immersions were taken with an
excellent reflecting Telescope which magni-
fy'd 120 Times. Clouds intervening, none
of the Emergions could be seen. Whilst *Jupi-
ter* was immersing, the Sky was perfectly
serene; and at his nearest Approach to the
Moon, he did not appear to alter his Figure
in the least, nor to be ting'd with any pri-
smatic Colours, neither did he, as has
been sometimes observed thro' refracting
Telescopes, seem to enter at all upon the
Moon's Body.

Of all the Computations in your Ma-
gazine, the anonymous one in that of
September, pag. 454 agrees much the best
with the Observations as to the Moon's and
Jupiter's Longitude, the Moon's Transit
on the Meridian being exactly the same,
and *Jupiter's* but one Second too late, and
yet the same Computation makes *Jupiter's*
Central Ingress 3' 27" too soon; occa-
sioned most probably by assuming the Moon's
Latitude about 2' too much South. As to
the Computation said to be done from Sir
I. Newton's Theory and *Leadbetter's* Ta-
bles, it is 10' too late: There is an Error of
the Press in the Time of the Beginning of
Jupiter's Immersion, viz. XVI h. 38' 39",
instead of XVI h. 18' 39", which would
set it wrong above half an Hour. Mr.
Sike's Computation of the Time of the Im-
mersions of *Jupiter's* Limbs is only a Minute
or two too soon.

J. B.

N. B. We had designed to insert a
Letter from *J. B. Oxoniensis*, and several
others, but find that we are straiten'd.

E R R A T.

In our last, pag. 455. line for *Scorpio*
read *Pisces*.

THE Author remarks first, That the
whole Nation rejoiced at the Decla-
ration of War, though it was then said, if
it was to be conducted by the same wise
Heads that had negotiated our Treaties,
every Child might mortal the Success; and
their Expectations were answered: We, says
he, who have been long acquainted with their
Abilities, need not be surpris'd at the glori-
ous Figure we make in the present War; but
Strangers may perhaps wonder that with
so small a Force as 100 Men of War in Com-
mission, we should be able to do such great
Things, in little more than a Year,
against a Power that can't fit out above
20 Ships of the Line. After bestowing
some Paragraphs on their Prudence of
staying to raise Raw Fellows for Marines,
instead of raising some of our standing
Forces, who were ready disciplin'd, and
providing a Pay-master, and Deputy Pay-
master for the said Marines, perhaps lest
they should not serve without one to them-
selves; but really to make a new Place, and
a new Friend for a certain Gentleman who
can't live one without Wages; He goes
on as follows,

I should have taken Notice, that before
the Declaration of War, ten Regiments
were brought from Ireland into this
Kingdom, the World wonder'd to what
Purpose, and perhaps may have not fund
it out at this Hour; — so much the
better, it proves that the Projects of our
M — are out of the Reach of human
Wisdom; but since some of their Friends
have own'd it, I will venture to discover
what I have heard, That they were sent
for higher in order to attack the Spaniards
in America. Let it therefore be an In-
struction to Statesmen yet unborn, that
whenever this Nation is at Variance with
the Court of Spain, the most effectual
Method to bring that Nation to Reason
will be, to draw our Troops from Ireland
into this Kingdom, — let them be
quarter'd for some Time in the Country
in order to season them to the Climate,
then let them encamp in the Isle of
White, after this, if they are shipp'd off
on an Expedition to America, they may
in a few Weeks make Ireland again, in
their Way to that Part of the World,
unless they happen to be lock'd in the
Channel by South-West Winds, which
commonly blow in Autumn. I believe
I should have drawn this up by Way of
Recipe, but, as I am no Quack, I shall
be content to recommend it in an old
Proverb; — The longest Way about is
the nearest Way Home.

Kind Mr Urban, (Encore.)
 YOU are desired to print the following Verses in
 your next Magazine, being the only way an un-
 happy Woman can complain without being known by
 any but the Person concern'd, and you will much
 oblige your constant Reader and unknown

Humble servant, EMMA.

EMMA to THEANDER, Sept. 27, being the
 Day Twelvemonth after he parted from her.

IF e'er the force of love THEANDER knew,
 These lines he, surely, will with pity view.
 No study'd tale, but undisguis'd by art,
 The real product of an aching heart.

'Twas, my dear soldier! 'twas this fatal day,
 Bore you and all my happiness away;
 With grief unutterable I bade adieu,
 And thought it worse than death to part from you.
 Sure with less pain the soul cou'd take its flight,
 And close these eyes in everlasting night;
 What comfort to support me now remains!
 Each hour brings fresh variety of pains.
 My woes I cannot speak, nor can you guess;
 Your reason's stronger, and your passion's less.
 No worth of mine can tempt you to return,
 Or make you wretched EMMA's absence mourn.
 Now many charming nymphs your sight employ,
 And will not they, oh fatal thought! destroy
 All kind remembrance of a former love?
 My sighs and tears perhaps too weak may prove
 To raise a soft compassion in your breast,
 Tho' for your sake a faithful maid's distress.
 But if without a cause I now complain,
 And this is all imaginary pain,
 Forgive the fears of a distemper'd mind,
 To melancholy thoughts and doubts inclin'd.

As a sad traveller, that seeks his way
 In the dark night, impatient waits for day;
 Where-e'er he turns, new danger seems to rise,
 Each noise alarms and fills him with surprise;
 So when you're gone; then all my cares increase,
 No light appears to guide my steps to peace,
 Till like the sun benign you re-appear.
 The sorrows: of your drooping love to cheer,
 And kindly with a smile her fears subdue,
 Whose joys your presence can alone renew.

To the MEMORY of a MOTHER.

WHY sinks my heart beneath a weight of woe?
 Why throbs my breast? my tears incessant
 flow?

Why flies the slumber from my aching eyes?
 What prompts the sigh when morning gilds the
 skies?

'Day's cheerful orb, why hateful to my sight?
 Why seeks my soul the mournful gloom of night?
 Ask death the cause---too well the tyrant knows,
 From his relentless hand proceed my woes.

To thee, blest shade! I cheerless tune the lay
 All, for thy love, my bleed'g heart can pay;
 As now that love a sad remembrance brings
 The Muse must weep---yet while she weeps, she

How did her care, her tenderness engage [sings]
 The artless fondness of my infant age?

And when advancing in the years of youth
 Teach me the ways of wisdom and of truth?

The happy hours flew unperceiv'd along,
 While native wit flow'd, tuneful, from her tongue;

Her gentle numbers charm'd the list'ning ear,
 MELISSA'S name was to the Muses dear.

MELISSA'S name was to the Muses dear.

Nature, in her, with care unwonted join'd
 The beauteous frame and still more beauteous mind;
 Neither diminish'd by affected art,
 Nor guile deform'd, nor pride debas'd her heart;
 Above her sex's foibles was her aim,
 Too just, too good, to flatter or defame;
 To friendship ever true, in converse free,
 And dear to all---but oh! most dear to me.
 With every virtue was her bosom warm,
 And pure religion brighten'd every charm.
 But say, lamented shade, should I repine
 That thou has chang'd the mortal for divine?
 More than I've lost in thee, to thee is giv'n;
 I've lost a parent---thou has gain'd a heav'n---
 With spotless Rowe you tread th' ethereal plains,
 And wake the golden lyre to heav'nly strains;
 Harmonious join the blest angelic choir,
 God all the theme---while God the song inspires.
 Long as I wander thro' the maze of life,
 Amidst delusive joys, and care, and strife,
 Fix'd in my breast thy memory shall reside,
 Thy virtue fire me, and thy precept guide,
 Thus shall I fearless feel the hand of death,
 Like thee, in peace, resign my trembling breath,
 My soul exulting meet her pitying God,
 And join thy raptures in the blest abode.

CAROLINA.

To the Memory of Mrs BRERETON.

Inscribed to Mrs Charlotte Brereton.

TO noblest sentiments our sorrows rise,
 When bright distinguish'd merit seeks the
 To Virtue's self the generous tears refine [kiss]
 That flow, *Melissa!* o'er a fate like thine.
 O lost too early! as too late acquir'd!
 Yet, ev'n thus lately, honour'd and admir'd,
 Though by no forms of dull acquaintance prov'd,
 Superior worth at once is known and lov'd;
 At once with full convictive light appears,
 Nor waits the slow discovery of years.

Such worth was hers, nor dreads the vulgar lot
 To be at once lamented and forgot;
 While in her lines, with bright unfading bloom,
 She triumphs o'er th' oblivion of the tomb.
 Here ever new the fair ideas rise,
 Enchant with beauty, and with strength surprise;
 United here the rival graces meet,
 The force of judgment, and the fire of wit.
 While softer strokes of more affecting art
 Flow from the gentler dictates of the heart,
 (The whole, with each engaging charm design'd),
 Compleats the lasting picture of her mind.

To thee! her fondest care, her justest pride,
 Not less by genius, than by blood ally'd,
 Best guardian of thy lov'd *Melissa's* fame,
 The *Muse* inscribes this sad pathetic theme.
 'Tis thine, with happier knowledge, to express
 What these imperfect sketches faintly trace.
 O may her spirit all thy breast inspire,
 The same soft music harmonize thy lyre,
 And, while above, in yon ethereal plains;
 She tunes her voice to more exalted strains,
 On thee may heav'n her ev'ry gift bestow,
 To improve and charm the list'ning world below.

M. B. As we have never been favour'd with the Latin trans-
 lation of the remarkable *Epitaph* mentioned p. 409,
 and unhappily not knowing how to write to *Melissa*, we
 insert the following, which has been by us some time.

Translation

Translation of the *Wakh* Epitaph, p. 105.

*Nelytus hic barres magni requiescit Oeni,
Confessus tantum mente manq; patrem;
Serpitem tui cultum contempsit agelli,
Et patiti terras per frea longa novat.*

To TELARIUS.

An Answer to his Riddle. (See p. 462.)

A Witty-bard, whose piercing sight
Can thro' his eye-lids see the light,
Wou'd sell you in a minute,
"The greatest fool that e'er cou'd be,
"Might shut his eyes and Nothing see:
"Your tale has Nothing in it."

Mr. URBAN,

On'll act with great Impartiality if you insert the following *Verſes*; which you may look upon as the rough Intimation of a real Friend to your Collections.

Upon RIDDLES.

HAVE you not known a small machine

Which brazen riags environ,
In many a country chimney ſeen,
Y-clep'd a Tarring-iron?

Its puzzling nature to diſplay
Each idle clown may try, Sir,
Tho', when he has acquir'd the way,
He's not a jot the wifer.

'Tis thus with him, who fond of rhyme
In Wit's low ſpecies piddles;
And tires his thoughts, and waſtes his time
In explicating Riddles.

Shall idle bards, by fancy led,
(With wrathful zeal I ſpeak it)
Write with deſign to plague my head,
Who have no right to break it?

He writes the beſt, who, writing, can
Both pleaſe and teach together;
But 'tis the devil of a plan,
That can accompliſh neither.

Ye readers, hear! ye writers too!
O ſpare your darling labours!
For, tho' they pleaſe, nor profit, you,
They plague and hurt your neighbours.

Go learn of *Pope*; then judge aright,
Which way to Fame's the ſurer;
To put the truth in faireſt light,
Or render it obſcurer.

S. S.

Mr S. S. has our thanks for attacking theſe trifling amuſements with ſo much ſpirit, elegance and judgment. It was not in our power either to ſuppreſs or cenſure this kind of writing without giving offence to many of our readers and contributors. To ſay the truth, a moderate uſe of enigmas was not only approved, but recommended by ſome of our learned friends, as not wholly improper for a kind of general acquaintance. We have not however interſerted one in twenty for which admittance was deſired. And indeed if we had not proceeded ſo far as to give room for the above general reprehension, the publick might have loſt an excellent leſſon.

To TELARIUS, occaſioned by ſeveral Riddles of his.

TOO modeſt Bard! with enigmatic veil
No longer let thy Muſe her charms conceal:
Tho' oft the ſun with clouds his face diſguiſe,
Still he looks nobler when he gilds the ſkies!
Do thou, like him, avow thy native flame,
Buriſt thro' the gloom:—and brighten into Fame!

[M]

The LADIES PETITION.

From the *Muſick-Speech*, ſpoke at the publick Commencement at Cambridge, July 6, 1714. by R. L.

THE humble petition of the ladies, who are all ready to be eaten up with the ſpleen, To think they are to be lock'd up in the chancel, where they can neither ſee nor be ſeen. But muſt fit i'th' dumps by themſelves, all ſlew'd and pent up,
And can only peep thro' the lattice, like ſo many chickens in a coop:
Whereas laſt commencement the ladies had a gallery provided, near enough
To ſee the heads ſleep, and the fellow-commoners take ſnuff.

'Tis true, Sir, ev'ry particular how 'twas order'd then we can't ſo certainly know,
Be cauſe none of us can remember ſo long as ſixteen years ago:

Yet we believe they were more civil to the ladies then, and good reaſon why,
For if we all ſtay'd at home, your commencement would not be worth a fly. [fact,
For at Oxford laſt year this is certainly matter of That the fight of the ladies and the muſic made the beſt of the act.

Now you ſhould conſider, ſome of us have been at very great expence [commence.

To rig ourſelves out, in order to ſee the doctors We have been forc'd with our mantua-makers to hold many a conſultation,
To know whether mourning or colours would be moſt like to be in faſhion.

We've ſent to town to know what kind of heads and ruffles the ladies wore,
And have raiſed the price of whale-bone higher than 'twas before.

We've got intelligence from church, the park, the front box and the ring;
And to grace *St Mary's* now wou'dn't make our cloaths up in the ſpring.

In flowers and furbelows many experiments have been try'd, [and dy'd.

And many an old gown and petticoat new ſcour'd Some of us, for this three months, have ſcarce been able to reſt [as beſt;

For ſtudyng what fort of complexion would become And ſeveral of us have almoſt pinch'd ourſelves to death with going ſtrait-lac'd,
That we might look more fall in the cheſt and more ſlender in the waift.

And is n't it now intolerable, after all theſe pains and coſt, [loſt]

To be coop'd up out of ſight, and have all our finery Such croſs, ill matur'd doings as theſe are, even a ſaint would vex, [own ſex.

To ſee a vice-chancellor ſo barbarous to thoſe of his We've endeavour'd to know the reaſon of this, to the utmoſt of our power,

What has made the doctors contrive to take us all down a peg lower:

And we find 'tis only becauſe laſt time their wigs were diſoblig'd by a warm ſhower:

As for that miſfortune, the ladies may ev'n thank the prevaricator,

Who was ſo extremely arch, they were ready to buſt their ſides with laughter,

But now we've got all well-shoop'd, and can very eaſily hold water.

On our late TASTE in MUSICK.

By a Gentleman of OXFORD.

*Quid vocis modulament inane juvenis
Verbosum sensusque vana numerique loquaci?*

MILTON.

BRitons! away with the degenerate pack!
Wast, western winds! the foreign spoils back!
Enough has been in wild amusements spent,
Let *British* verse and harmony content!
No music once could charm you like your own,
Then tuneful *Robinson**, and *Tostis* were known;
Then *Purcell* touch'd the strings, while numbers
hung

Attentive to the sounds—and blest the song!
Even gentle *Meldon* taught us manly notes,
Beyond th' enervate thrills of *Roman* throats! 10
Notes, foreign luxury could ne'er inspire,
That animate the soul, and swell the lyre!
That mend, and not emasculate our hearts,
And teach the love of freedom and of arts.

Nor yet, while guardian *Phœbus* gilds our isle,
Does heav'n averse await the *Muses* toil;
Cherish but once our worth of native race,
The sister-arts shall soon display their face!
Even half discourag'd thro' the gloom they strive,
Smile at neglect, and o'er oblivion live. 20

See *Handel*, careless of a foreign fame,
Fix on our shore, and boast a *Briton*'s name:
While, plac'd marmoric in the vocal grove †,
He guides the measures listening throngs approve.
Mark silence at the voice of *Arne* confess'd,
Soft as the sweet enchantress rules the breast;
As when transported *Venice* lent an ear,
Camilla's charms to view, and accents hear! §
So while she varies the impassion'd song,
Alternate motions on the bosom throng!
As heavenly *Milton* || guides her magic voice,
And virtue thus convey'd allures the choice.

Discard soft nonsense in a slavish tongue,
The strain insipid, and the thought unknown:
From truth and nature form th' unerring test;
Be what is manly, chaste, and good the best!
'Tis not to ape the fongsters of the groves,
Thro' all the quiverings of their wanton loves,
'Tis not th' insensible thrill, or warbled shake, 40
The heart can strengthen, or the soul awake!
But where the force of energy is found,
When the sense rises on the wings of sound;
When reason, with the charms of music twin'd,
Thro' the enraptur'd ear informs the mind;
Aids generous love or soft compassion glow,
And forms a tuneful paradise below!

Oh *Britons*! if the honour fill you boast,
No longer purchase follies at such cost!
No longer let unmeaning sounds invite
To visionary scenes of false delight:
When, shame to sense! we see the hero's rage
Lisp'd on the tongue, and danc'd along the stage!
Or hear in eunuch sounds a *Hero* squeak,
While kingdoms rise or fall upon a shake!
Let them at home to slavery's painted train
With *Syren*-art repeat the pleasing strain:
While we, like wise *Ulysses*, close our ear
To songs which Liberty forbids to hear!

Keep, guardian gales, th' infectious guests away,
To charm where priests direct, and slaves obey. 60
Madrid, or wanton *Rome*, be their delight;
There they may warble as their Poets write.

The temper of our life, tho' cold, is clear;
And such our genius, noble tho' severe.
Our *Shakespeare*! scorn'd the trifling rules of art,
But knew to conquer and surprize the heart!
In magic chains the captive thought to bind,
And fathom all the depths of human-kind!
Too long, our shame, the prostituted bard
Our sense have bubbled, and our wealth have marr'd, 70
Too long the favourites of our vulgar great
Have bask'd in luxury, and liv'd in state!
In *Tuscan* wilds now let them villas rear ††
Enobled by the charity we spare.

There let them warble in the tainted breeze,
Or sing like widow'd *Orpheus* to the trees:
There let them chant their incoherent dreams,
Where howls *Charybdis*, and where *Scylla* screams!
Or where *Aëneas* from his darksome mound,
May echo to the winds the blasted sound! 80
As fair *Alcyon*†, with anguish prest'd,
Broods o'er the *British* main, with tuneful breast,
Beneath the white-brow'd cliff protected sing,
Or skins the azure plain with painted wing,
Grateful like her, to nature, and as just,
In our domestic blessings let us trust:
Keep for our sons fair learning's honour'd prize,
Till the world own the worth they now despise.

* *Now Countess Dowager of Peterborough.*

† *Vaux-hall.* †† *See the Spectator's letter from Camilla, Vol. VI.* || *Milton's Comus lately revised.* ††† *Senesino has built a palace near Sienna on an island which carries the title of a Marquisate, but purchased with English gold. ††† The King-fisher.*

HORACE to a Cask of Wine, *revers'd*; or an answer to the 21st Ode of the 3d Book.

DULL author o' wars,
And impertinent jars,
Wild parent o' madness and folly;
Who blind to discerning,
Art always o'er-turning,
The calmness of sweet melancholy!

O rest in thy vault,
Neglected, forgot,
Tho' twenty *Tom D'Ussys* oppose;
Nor swell the dull post,
(When unable to know it)
With jargon, and jingling low prose.

Old *Cato*, 'tis known,
That rigid, grave *Don*,
Was never but by thee mis-guided:
As the sparkling deceit
Flew up in his pate,
Good sense and sound reason subsided.

Good nature (we see)
When impos'd on by thee,
Grows humourous, awkward and sullen;
Even wit runs astray,
Flings her problems away,
And sickens like young, meulating pullets.

By thee the poor slave,
With impudent brave,
Treats danger with dull ridicule;
Runs naked on arms,
Despising all harms,
And dies like a madman, or fool.

To a Gentleman, who was saluted by a Lady, with
a Guinea in her Mouth.

While love-sick Strephon longs, and pants and sighs,

And for the sport of his proud conqueror lies,
Before one penfive with thy bosom knows,
What Strephon wants; on you the fair bestows;
Nor grants alone what ardent Love desires,
But even confers what avarice admires!
Let other swains be charm'd with balmy bliss,
'Tis yours, alone, to boast the golden kiss. J. G.

To the Author of the *Verses mark'd [G]* upon his An-
swer, to the *Verses* to CHLOE in p. 462.

While artful you excuse the dang'rous fair,
Avoid, too generous youth, the fatal snare!
In vain, when Love's disastrous arrows rove,
In vain we arm against the shafts of Love!
Wend'st were thy heart with adamant ne shield,
Reckless Love can teach it how to yield!
One only way can'st thou avoid the yoke,
Submit the Muses guardianship invoke!
Once when their sacred fire thy bosom warms,
Secure shalt thou behold even *Chloe's* charms.
And, borne upon the golden wings of Fame,
Despise the raptures of a meaner flame!
Then shalt thou know---that *Beauty's* rapid blaze
Which burns the world---is taught to spare the
Bays! [Y.]

Upon MR POPEY, a Tooth-drawer.

POPEY expert can draw your teeth, 'tis true,
But by his skill he draws your money too.
Thus if you like his art, it may be said
In time he'll empty both your purse and head.
Then, my dear friend, be rul'd by Nature's laws,
Keep close at once your pockets, and your jaws.
Losing your grinders awkwardly you'll eat,
And vacant pockets cannot purchase meat.
Then will the doctor even his trade disown,
Keep you your teeth, he may pluck out his own. E.

PRIOR-VERSES of Life, Death, Judgment,
Heaven and Hell. By a Youth of 17.

What's LIFE? A rough and dang'rous sea,
Scarce ever calm, and seldom free
From sudden gusts, or stormy gales,
Which sink our hopes, and split our sails.
What's DEATH?---The gulf we must shoot
through,

Ere we can reach the port in view.
What's JUDGMENT?---'Tis a just account
Of our effects, and their amount.

What's HEAVEN?---The market of our gains,
The end of all our toil and pains.

What's HELL?---A des'p'rate losing voyage:
Expect no more from one of my age.

Lemuel Gulliver.

To DELIA.

Wou'd you, DELIA, wou'd you know
What lends your charms their heighten'd
glow?

'Tis not that form which Gods might win;
'Tis not that snowy teint of skin;
'Tis not that pulpy pout of lips,
Whence Love his balmy odours sighs;

'Tis not that with more graceful ease
You swim along th' harmonious maze;
'Tis not those eyes, which sparkling sweet
Shoot forth the very soul of wit;
'Tis not; that, warbled from your throat,
The notes in softer musick float;
But that these charms, and thousands more,
By Poet never sung before,
To Nature or to Art you owe,
Nor seem the dangerous truth to know.

HORACE, ODE I. BOOK I.

Inscribed to James Douglas, M. D. F. R. S.

MÆCENAS! sprung of royal blood,
My first defence, my dearest good!
What various cares our life employ!
How different are our tastes for joy!
The rapid car, that gains the prize,
Whirls the vain racer to the skies.
The statesman who, by artful ways,
Aspires to pow'r from vulgar praise;
The sordid wretch, whose greedy store
Amasses corn to cheat the poor:
The farmer, whose industrious hand
Tills his paternal spot of land;
All these would Asia's wealth disdain,
To quit their state, or tempt the main.
The merchant, with affrighted eyes
Who sees the gathering tempest rise,
Sighs to regain his native ease,
And swears no more to trust the seas.
Yet, when escap'd he finds the shore,
So much he dreads the name of poor,
His shatter'd bark he fond repairs,
And o'er the faithless ocean steers.
Reclin'd beneath the spreading shade,
Near some clear fountain's bubbling head,
Elate with wine, with garlands gay,
The friend of Bacchus wastes the day!
Others, impatient for the fight,
In camps and martial scenes delight.
Their breasts the sprightly trumpet warms,
That fills the mother with alarms.
To freeze beneath the midnight air
The huntsman leaves the signing fair,
Pleas'd if his hounds the deer pursue,
Or hold th' intangled boar in view.
'Tis thus that happiness is sought
A thousand ways,---and never caught.
For you, my Lord*, the ivy crown
(The critic's prize! and just renown!),
Does round your honour'd temples twine,
And ranks you with the Gods divine!
While I beneath the gelid grove,
Whose haunt the Nymphs and Satyrs love,
Enjoy the sweets by verse bestow'd,
And learn to scorn the senseless crowd:
Here, if the sacred Nine conspire
To warm my breast, and tune my lyre!
If the fair Sisters not disdain
To bless the thought, and guide the strain!
If taught by them the lyric lays
Attract your ear, and win your praise,
Near you exalted shall I rise,
And gain a seat amidst the skies.

* I follow the late Bp of Chichester's judicious
emendation, (which is undoubtedly right) of reading
Te Doctarum, &c. for ME.



Historical Chronicle, October, 1740.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1.

THE Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for Exposed Children held their quarterly general Meeting, at which they received the Report of their Committee for setting the Plan for taking in 60 Children, and opened a Book to receive Subscriptions for purchasing Land, on which to build the Hospital.

TUESDAY, 7.

Several Persons were convicted in the Penalty of 100*l*. for retailing spirituous Liquors contrary to Law.

FRIDAY, 10.

Was held a Court of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council at Guild Hall, when the Affair of Lord Mayor for the ensuing Year was debated, and after several Arguments, the Question was put, That Mr. Alderman *Hearhcote* be compelled to serve the Office of Lord Mayor for the Year ensuing. This was strongly opposed, and another Question proposed, "That he should be excused from serving that Office" which latter Question, upon Debate, was rejected, and the former was almost unanimously put, and carry'd almost unanimously in the Negative. Then another Question was put, That he be excus'd without any Fine, &c. which was carry'd likewise almost unanimously. — The negative Question was put to prevent a Negative in the Court of Aldermen.

Commodore *Brown* arrived in Town from the *West-Indies*, and had a long Conference with the Lords of the Admiralty.

MONDAY, 13.

The King, who arrived the Night before in *Margate Road*, came on Shore this Morning at 7 o' Clock, and set out for *St. James's*, where he arrived this Night at 9 o' Clock in good Health.

Application having been made to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen that the Port of *London* might be opened for the Importation of Oats, the same was ordered accordingly.

TUESDAY, 14.

Came on at *Guild Hall* the Election of Lord Mayor of *London* for next Year, in the Room of *George Hearhcote*, Esq; discharged of serving the said Office.

Sir *Robert Godschall*, and *Humphry Parsons*, Esq; were almost unanimously returned by the Common Hall to the Court of Aldermen. Who after a Debate of near 3 Hours, put by Sir *Robert Godschall* again, and return'd *Humphry Parsons*, Esq; being senior Alderman above the Chair, except Sir *John Eyles*, and Sir *Robert Baylis*. The Lord Mayor being indisposed, Sir *John Eyles*, the senior Alderman, took the Chair. The following Aldermen were present,

Sir *John Eyles*, Bart.
Sir *Robert Baylis*
Sir *William Billers*
Sir *John Williams*
Sir *John Thompson*
* Sir *Edward Bellamy*
Sir *Harcourt Masters*
Sir *George Champion*
Sir *William Rous*
C Sir *Joseph Hankey*
William Baker, Esq;
George Arnold, Esq;
* *Humphry Parsons*, Esq;
John Barber, Esq;
Sir *John Barnard*
Sir *Robert Godschall*
George Hearhcote, Esq;
Sir *John Lequeine*
* *Robert Willmot*, Esq;
Daniel Lambert, Esq;
* *Robert Wesley*, Esq;
Henry Marshall, Esq;
Richard Hoare, Esq;

Of these, 12 were for *Humphry Parsons*, Esq; and 11 for Sir *Robert Godschall*.

Those marked * were not present on *Michaelmas Day*.

THURSDAY, 18.

D The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen presented the following congratulatory Address to his Majesty on his safe Return,

May it please your Majesty,

THE Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London* most humbly acknowledge the great Honour they receive in being admitted into your Royal Presence, with their sincere Congratulations upon your safe Return to Great Britain: They are sensible of your Majesty's Goodness in making your Absence as short as the Necessity of your Affairs abroad would permit; and their now seeing your Majesty thus in perfect Health, is a Circumstance for which (among many other Blessings) they have the strongest Reason to be thankful to that Divine Providence which watches over you.

As your Majesty is now engag'd in a War enter'd into for preserving the Trade of these Kingdoms, these your Majesty's Subjects, so much interested in the Event of it, most cheerfully bear their Part of so necessary a Burthen, and firmly rely upon your Majesty's so conducting this great Affair, as may best accomplish those princely Views to the Prosperity of your People and to the Security

curity of their Trade and Commerce, which your Majesty has always most graciously express'd and pursu'd.

They cannot retire from your Royal Presence without expressing their ardent Wishes that your Majesty may long continue to be this great Blessing to your People, nor without giving your Majesty the strongest Assurances of their Loyalty and Gratitude, and of their inviolable Attachment to your Person and Government.

His Majesty's Answer.

I Take very kindly this Mark of your Affection to me and my Government: The Zeal which you express for the Support of this just and necessary War, is very acceptable to me. My Endeavours shall never be wanting to carry it on with Vigour; and I doubt not, but by Blessing of God, and the Support of my People, they will be attended with Success. They all had Honour to kiss his Hand.

WEDNESDAY, 22.

Was held a Court of Common-Council at Guildhall, when Humphry Parsons, Esq; Lord Mayor Elect, acquainted the Court, that if it was their Desire, he was willing to accept that Office for the ensuing Year; which Declaration was receiv'd by the Court with unanimous Applause; and thereupon the following Motion was made: "That the Thanks of this Court be given to the Right Hon. Humphry Parsons, Esq; Lord Mayor Elect, for accepting a second Time the laborious and expensive Office of the Mayoralty, And thereby in some measure restoring the Peace and Tranquillity of this City; which has been greatly disturb'd by a late, extraordinary and unusual Proceeding." F
which Question, after long Debates, was agreed to by a very great Majority: But an Amendment being proposed by some of the Aldermen present, and Sir John Eyles and Sir Robert Baylis insisting that the Opinion of the Aldermen should be separately taken thereon, the Lord Mayor Elect and the rest of the Worthy Aldermen who voted for Sir Robert Godschall, as also a very great Majority of the Common-Council, withdrew from Court, protesting that the Aldermen had no Right to vote separately in the forming of a Question. After which the Aldermen, and about Twenty of the Common Council Men that remained in Court return'd Thanks to the Right Hon. Sir John Salter Knt. Lord Mayor, for his Wife and Impartial Conduct in his Mayoralty.

This Article is copy'd from the Englishman's Journal, but the Gazeteeer says this Proceeding being misrepresented in all the

Papers, he has obtained an exact and true Account thereof as follows.

Humphry Parsons, Esq; Lord Mayor Elect, having acquainted the Court with his Readiness to take upon him the said Office, a Motion was made by one of the Commoners, (as above).

The Words printed in Italicks were objected to, as no ways necessary, and tending rather to keep up the present Disturbances, as the same contain'd Matter of B ambiguous Reflection, that would, by some Citizens, be apply'd against those who, in a most extraordinary Manner, influenced the Common Hall, last Year, to depart from the Usual Course of Electing the Lord Mayor; and by other Citizens, against the Aldermen who had, this Year, rejected Alderman Godschall; the Proceedings of that Year and this, however legal, being equally extraordinary and unusual. It was therefore proposed, That the Words objected to might be left out of the Question: But those of that Community who court a false Popularity, and whose Credit among the Ignorant arises from a Disregard to the Decorums of Government, and a Conduct *ad Captum vulgi*, would not consent thereto, and while the Sentence of the Aldermen, whether those Words should stand Part of the Question, was separately taking, the Minority of their Body foreseeing they should be outvoted, raised a Dispute thereupon; and, after a long Debate, all of them, except one, left the Court, and withdrew in a very extraordinary and unusual Manner; and by their Example many of the Commoners also left the Court, before the Question of Thanks to the Lord Mayor Elect was put. However these Measures, whatever was designed thereby, had no Effect; the Court proceeded, and the Opinion of the Aldermen, whether the Words objected to should stand in the Question, was taken; Twelve of whom were in the Negative, and One only in the Affirmative. Then the Lord Mayor Elect receiv'd the unanimous Thanks of the Court, for accepting the said Office; as did also the Present Lord Mayor, for his good Service during his Mayoralty. And then the Court broke up.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Mr Richardson, Chaplain to Adm. Vernon, dated at Port Royal, Jamaica, July 22.

I Mentioned in my last an Express being arriv'd from Lord Tyrrawley to the Admiral, with Advice of the Gale's Squadron being sail'd for Carthagena, as suppos'd: In Consequence hereof, the Admiral, in order to cut them short before their Arriv

val, sail'd for *Santa Martha* the 6th of June, where the Wind blowing very hard, and doing great Damage to the Rigging of our Ships, and hearing no Account of any Spanish Vessels upon that Coast, they returned. When the Admiral left the Spanish Main, he order'd the Brig-Tender to bear away for *Cartagena*, to look in. The Brig. found all Things in *statu quo*, the Galleons and Men of War moor'd and unrigg'd. In their Passage thither they met with a French Vessel, in which were our South-Sea Factors, who at last obtained Leave to come off in this French Bottom, upon a Promise of paying 300 Pistoles for their Passage to *Rio de la Hache*; but by Accident they were fired from their expensive Voyage, and brought hither in the Brig. They mention that Admiral Don *Blas* had a narrow Escape from being kill'd by one of the Bomb Shells thrown close by him as he was at Dinner, and the vast Concern he is under for the Loss of *Porto Bello* and *Chagre*, expecting in a short time to have the same Fate at *Cartagena*. Our small Ships are all out upon cruize, but the Admiral's, with the principal Men of War here, will not put to Sea till we are reinforc'd from Home, and have a Supply of Stores and Ammunition sent us. There has been a smart Engagement between two of our principal Privateers, and two Sloops fitted out by Don *Blas*, with 300 of his chosen Men, and commanded by two of his first Lieutenants, one of whom is Don *Apolanko*, the humane Gentleman who cut off *Jenkins's* Ear. The Names of the Privateers are *Bennett* and *Stewart*. The first having frequently nabbd a Vessel going into *Cartagena*, provok'd Don *Blas* so highly, that he order'd out two Sloops completely mann'd. Whilst they were in quest of *Bennett*, they met with *Stewart* in a Snow of 10 Guns and 60 Men, who engaged the first that came up, and in a short Time killed the Commander and all his Officers, with above 100 Men, and before the other got up, took and boarded her, not having above 17 Men alive, whereof 12 were much wounded, and himself shot thro' the Thigh and Shoulder. Don *Apolanko* soon bearing down upon him, without firing one Shot, run his Ship's Head full in the Hull of *Stewart's* Snow, and boarded him with 180 Men instantly, and used his poor Remainder very barbarously, killing several in cold Blood, begging for Quarter. A Frenchman who accidentally saw the Engagement, met with *Bennett* upon the same Coast, and inform'd him of *Stewart's* Fate, which so enrag'd him that he hoisted all the Sail he could make

after them, vowing Revenge against the *Spaniards*. Being so lucky as to come up with 'em the next Morning, * he burnt one and took the other with Don *Apolanko*. The Admiral at *Porto-Bello*, upbraiding him for his Cruelty, assured him, that if he had known he had been among those that were taken, he would have excepted him out of the Capitulation; and at the same time bid him take Care how he ever fell into his Hands again, for then he was not to expect the least Shew of Mercy. He was formerly Commander of the *Guarda-Costa* Snow which was sent over with the News of taking *Porto-Bello*; but I hope in a short Time will be sent to England (so the Admiral said Yesterday). The *Shoreham* Man of War return'd lately from her five Months Cruize, having taken a large Privateer belonging to the *Havannah*; as did also the *Spy* Sloop, having retaken a Vessel belonging to *Philadelphia*, from the *Spaniards*. It is doubtless a sensible Concern to the Admiral, as it is indeed to all here who wish well to the King and the glorious Cause we are now defending, that the Stores of Cordage, &c. so long expected and so much wanted, are not yet arriv'd. — The *Falmouth* has brought in a large Dutch Vessel of 28 Guns, which was hired to bring over the new Vice-Roy of *Mexico*. The *Worcester* and *Falmouth* took her to Westward of *Cuba*; but the Vice-Roy escaped in a Sloop, who thro' Hurry and Mistake left behind him his Crown, and Scepter, and other Regalia, together with his Jewels and Money in Specie, to the Value in all of 100,000 l.

* By an Affidavit made July 26 at *Jamaica*, it appears that Capt. *Bennet* was assisted by Capt. *Threlker* in another Sloop.

FRIDAY, 31.

Several more Addresses and Instructions to Members of Parliament against Placemen, Corruption, &c. were this Month presented. (See p. 349.) And the same Spirit exerting itself at the Election of the Magistrates of *Dingwall*, in *Scotland*, which went against a certain Colonel, his Soldiers treated the Townsmen very barbarously; and firing upon an innocent Multitude, killed a Woman and wounded others.

Provisions being extremely scarce in *France* and *Spain*, 12 French Ships came to Cork in *Ireland*, and contracted for no less than 60,000 Barrels of Beef, but an Embargo being laid on the very Day before they were ready to sail, prevented their Departure.

Commodore *Anson* was seen Sept. 29 off Cape *Mark*, with 6 Men of War, in Latt. 44. 10, sailing for *America*.

Sir *Chaloner Ogle's* Fleet (27 Men of War and Transports) sailed from *Portsmouth* the 26th, and pursued their Voyage with a fair Wind.

LIST OF BIRTHS in the Year 1740.

- Sept. **W**IFE of John Owen, Esq; Member
29. for *Wexford*, delivered of a Son.
Wife of Henry Weller, Esq; Member for
Great Marlow, — of a Son.
Oct. 4. Wife of John Pollen, Esq; Member
for *Andover*, — of a Son and Heir.
7. The Countess of *Dylart* — of a Son.
11. Hon. Col. *Byng's* Lady — of a Son.
13. Wife of Henry Barker, of *Chiswick*, Esq;
— of a Daughter.

LIST OF MARRIAGES in the Year 1740.

- Sept. **W**m Marwood, of *Arundell, Sussex*, Esq; B
30. — to Miss *Hutton*, 13,000 l.
Berkeley, Esq; of *Bedfordshire*, —
to Miss *Spencer*, with 15,000 l.
Oct. 4. David Mitchell, Esq; — to Widow
Morris, of *Chatham, Kent*, with 20,000 l.
William Matthew Green, Esq; — to Widow
Gumley, at *Aston*, with 10,000 l.
15. William Forster, of *Haverford, W. S.*,
Esq; — to Widow *Bingham*, 14,000 l.
18. Richard Cheek, jun. of *Chelsea*, Esq; —
to Miss *Ellery*, 10,000 l.
21. Mr *Taverner*, Scrivener, — to Miss
Gregory, of *Beckford Lane*, 5000 l.

A LIST OF DEATHS in the Year 1740.

- Oct. 1. **C**OL. *Russel*, formerly Governor
of *Bermudas*.
3. Sir Robert Corbet, Bart. a Commissioner
of the Customs, near 80, succeeded in Honour
and Estate by his Son, William Corbet, Esq;
Member for *Montgomery*.
Rev. Mr *Ezary*, a Nonjuror, and Author
of several political Writings.
Pryce Devereux Lord Viscount *Hareford* (the
first Viscount of the Kingdom) aged 66. Suc-
ceeded in Title and Estate by his only Son, *Pryce*
Devereux, Knight of the Shire for *Montgomery*.
4. The Earl of *Kincardin*, a Scot, in *France*.
John Lloyd, Esq; of *Aston*, near *Stratfordbury*.
6. Mr *Mead*, a wealthy Guinea Merchant.
7. Lady of Sir *W. Stenhouse*, Memb. for *Bucks*.
Mr *Harding*, a wealthy Brewer.
Mr *Jas. Moore*, an eminent Quaker, Mer-
chant, at *Greenwich*, worth 30,000 l.
Wm Richard Evans, Esq; formerly Gentle-
man Usher to the Princess of *Orange*.
9. George Lyddel, Esq; Member for *Berwick*,
and a Commissioner for *Greenwich Hospital*.
Dutchess of *Saxe-Gotha*, Mother to the
Princess of *Wales*, aged 59.
10. Tho. *Ayncombe*, Esq; Governor of the
several Hospitals in *London*, to which he has
left handsome Legacies.
Capt. *Seymour*, of *Legation's* Horse.
George Best, Esq; at *Hampstead*, aged 96.
11. Rev. Mr *Sturges*, Preb. of *Winchester*.
12. Mr *Evans*, Master of *Cuper's* Gardens.
13. Samuel Robinson, Esq; formerly High
Sheriff of *Bucks*.
19. John Perry, Esq; in *Soutgate*.
20. Sir Wm Williams, of the County of *Salop*,
Bart. Succeeded by his eldest Son, *Watkin Wil-*
liams Wynne, Member for *Denbighshire*.

21. Charles Dubois, Esq; Treasurer to the
East-India Company.
Richard, Viscount *Coote*, Son of the Earl of
Bellmont, and Captain in the Foot-guards.
John Effington, Esq; Clerk to the *Mercers*
Company, suddenly, after eating Grapes. His
Fortune, which is considerable, goes to his only
Daughter, Lady of the Earl of *Kinsale*.
24. Mr *Clutterbuck*, an eminent Confectioner
in *St Paul's Church-yard*.
The youngest Son of Admiral *Vernon*, aged
11, of the Small Pox.

LIST OF PROMOTIONS in 1740.

- George Treby, Esq; appointed a Commissioner
of the Treasury, in room of George Bubb
Doddington, Esq;
John Naylor, Esq; Fellow of King's College,
Cambridge, — Clerk Assistant to the House
of Commons, in room of Mr *Ayscough*, who
resigned, a Place of 500 l. per Annum.
Mess. *Harvey*, *Harrison*, *Garnham*, and *Til-*
son, Senior Bachelors of Arts of *Trinity College*,
Cambridge, elected Fellows of that College.
C Dr *Plumtree*, President of the College of
Physicians, in room of Dr *Pellet*, who resigned.
Drs *Bourcier*, *Cunningham*, *Horwood*, and
Dawson, — Censors; Dr *Chauncy*, admit-
ted Fellow; Dr *Adams*, Candidate; Dr *Hody*,
and Dr *Lobb*, Licentiates.
Mr *Ranky*, — King's Serjeant Surgeon,
in room of Mr *Anyard*, deceased.
Ralph Barnes, Esq; — Filazer for *Surrey*.
D Mr *Arnold*, Tide-Surveyor in the Port of
London, in room of Mr *Vincent*, deceased.
Ensign *Forbes*, appointed a Captain in the first
Regiment of Footguards.
Thomas William Gardener, Esq; — Captain
in the *Blue Horseguards*.
Wm Gould, Esq; — Capt. in *Cravensford's* Foot.
E Capt. *Downs*, — Exempt in Lord *Albe-*
marle's Life Guards, in room of
Capt. *Orway*, — second Major of the same.
Capt. *Rutter*, — Sub-Brigadier in the
D. of *Marlborough's* Life-Guards in room of
Capt. *Dumont*, — Brigadier in the same.
Capt. *Southwell*, — Capt. of the *Assistance*,
of 50 Guns.
Capt. *Norris*, Son to the Vice-Admiral, —
F Capt. of the *Russel*, of 80 Guns, in room of
Capt. *Dennison*, — Captain of the *Nassau*.
Capt. *A Court*, — Capt. of the *Lightning*, and
Lieut. *Pilotot*, — Capt. of the *Furnace*,
Bomb-Ketches.
Mr *Norris*, youngest Son of Sir John *Norris*,
— Captain of a 20 Gun Ship.
Capt. *Bruce* and *Gage*, — Commanders
G of Sloops.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

- REV. Dr *Niccoll*, Head-Master of *Westmin-*
ster School, installed Prebendary of *West-*
minster, in room of Dr *Barker*, deceased.
Mr John Barker, presented Rector of *Church-*
over, *Warwickshire*, 200 l. per Annum.
H Bishop *Marcusson*, translated from the See of
Landaff to that of *Chichester*.
Mr *Reynell*, made Precentor of the Cathedral
of *Connor, Ireland*, 700 l. per Annum.

STO CKS

526 Prices of STOCKS, &c. OCTOBER, 1740.

STOCKS.
 S. S. Stock 95 $\frac{1}{2}$
 --- Annu. 108 $\frac{1}{4}$
 New Annu. 108 $\frac{1}{8}$
 3 per C. Ann. 99 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Bank no Price
 --- Circul. 1 l. 12s. 6d.
 Mil. Bank 113 $\frac{1}{4}$
 India 153.
 --- Bonds 3 l. 6s. Pr.
 African 10
 Royal Aff. 89 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Lon. ditto 11.
 7 p. C. Em. Loan 98.
 5 p. C. Ditto 80.
 Eng. Cop. 3 l. 12s.
 Webb ditto 15 s.
 Lot. Tick. 5 l.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Sept. 23, to Oct. 28.			
Christned	Males	698	1352
	Femal.	564	
Buried	Males	1086	2297
	Femal.	1211	
Died under 2 Years old ---			823
Between 2 and 5 ---			195
Between 5 and 10 ---			94
Between 10 and 20 ---			77
Between 20 and 30 ---			157
Between 30 and 40 ---			203
Between 40 and 50 ---			228
Between 50 and 60 ---			196
Between 60 and 70 ---			153
Between 70 and 80 ---			135
Between 80 and 90 ---			30
Between 90 and 100 ---			6
Between 100 and 110 ---			0
			2297
Buried.			
Within the walls			198
Without the walls			588
In Mid. and Surry			1097
City and Sub. Weat.			414
			2297
Weekly Burial.			
Sept. 30. ---			415
Oct. 7. ---			465
14. ---			506
21. ---			447
28. ---			464
			2297
Peck Loaf, Wheat. --- 2s. 6d.			
Wheat 32s. per Quarter.			
Hay per load 66s.			
Best Hops 6l. 15s.			
Coals 11. 08 s. per Chaldron,			
			in the Pool.

The following is said to be the Declaration which Lord Cathcart is to publish in America.

THE King of Great Britain, my Master, having been obliged to declare War against the King of Spain, and being determin'd, with the Help of Almighty God, to take Vengeance for the Insults and barbarous Depredations committed on his Subjects, by which their lawful Trade and Navigation were unjustly interrupted; has order'd me to invade, attack and bring under his Dominion such Colonies, Castles, Places, and Kingdoms or Provinces belonging to the said King of Spain as I shall think most convenient: But his Majesty being at the same time perswaded, that the said Injuries and Depredations are much more owing to the Malice and Counsels of some particular Persons in Spain and the Indies, than to the general Inclination and Will of the Spanish Nation, between whom and his Subjects there has subsisted (except within these few Years) a Conformity of Interests and Counsels, a continual Commerce and friendly Correspondence cultivated and maintained to their mutual Benefit and Satisfaction; has, out of his Goodness, vouchsafed on this Occasion to temper the Character with Mercy, and afford the Innocent an Opportunity to distinguish themselves from the Guilty; For which Purpose I have Orders from the King, my Master, to declare, as by these Presents, in his Royal Name, and by Virtue of the Authority his Majesty has delegated to me, I do declare, offer and promise all Persons, Spaniards, Mulattoes, Negroes, Freemen, Indians, or any other Persons whatsoever, both

Clergy and Laity, that those who, within a moderate Term after the Publication of this Declaration, and before any Hostility respectively committed by them against the Armies or Sea Forces of the King my Master, shall freely and peaceably submit to his Protection, and his mild Administration and Government, shall be receiv'd, protect'd and maintain'd in their Lands, Houses, Possessions, and any other Effects whatever, in the same Manner as if they were his own natural Subjects; they shall also have the free Exercise of their Religion in the same Manner as they now enjoy it.

They shall be freed from Imposts, Alcabalas, Duties, Prohibitions, and all the other Oppressions they actually groan under from the Nature and Form of the Government established in the Spanish Indies. The Indians, in particular, shall be exempted from the Royal Tributes and Services which they are subjected to; they shall have the Privilege and Right of Trading directly with Great Britain and all the British Colonies in America; and, in fine, upon all Occasions, and in all Respects, they shall be consider'd, assist'd, favour'd and treated as the Natives of Great Britain.

But on the contrary, such Persons as shall refuse, resist, or shall obstinately delay accepting these clement Offers, must rank themselves in the Number of the Guilty, and expect nothing but the Severities exercised in a just War, undertaken by a magnanimous Prince, and an incensed Nation, to revenge those unprovoked Injuries and Depredations they bore with so many Years.

Paris,

Paris, Oct. 20.

THE Earl of Waldegrave having in a Memorial presented to this Court remonstrated that several thousand Men were employed in repairing the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* in manifest Violation of the Treaty of Utrecht received the following Answer from M. Amelot.

"His Majesty was much surpriz'd, Sir, to see the Complaints that his Britannick Majesty makes of the Orders that are supposed to have been actually given, for re-establishing the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*. Nothing can be at a greater Distance from Truth, than the Reports which some People affect to spread upon this Subject. I assure your Excellency, that whatever is inserted in the *English News-Papers*, in order to give Uneasiness about the Projects of *France*, is without any Foundation. The Port and Sluices of *Dunkirk*, the Town-Wall, and the Forts, which have been demolish'd pursuant to the Peace of *Utrecht*, and of the Treaty of Triple Alliance, are now in the same Condition they were in immediately after the Demolition. It is true, the King has caus'd four Batteries of Guns to be rais'd, in order to oblige the Corsairs and Privateers which infest these Seas, to keep at a due Distance from the Coast, and to secure the Inhabitants from the Insults which they were liable to from the smallest Ships: But I leave your Excellency to judge, whether this indispensable and temporary Precaution, which will cease the Moment that publick Tranquillity shall be re-establish'd, deserves to be called a Contravention of Treaties; and whether his Majesty has not rather Reason to complain of being, from such slender Grounds, tax'd with failing in his Engagements. If after so formal an Assurance as this, which I have the Honour of making you, any Doubt should still remain with his Britannick Majesty, concerning the Works which have been reported to be carrying on at *Dunkirk*, it will be very easy to come at a Certainty therein by only sending, if he thinks fit, some Body upon the Spot. This is the Answer that the King has order'd me to make to the Letter with which your Excellency honour'd me.

Sign'd, A M E L O T."

It is plain, notwithstanding the above Letter, that the D. of Boufflers and the Marquis de Gevy with a great Number of Workmen are very busy at *Dunkirk*, and the English there are order'd to retire.—

But, if it be true, that they cannot restore the Harbour, and Fortifications under 60 Years, as some Engineers declare, they will not proceed far before their real Designs will be discover'd, and we hope, obstru'd.

From VIENNA.

Oct. 9. O.S. died CHARLES VI. Emperor of Germany, aged 55 Years, 18 Days. His distemper proceeded from an Indigestion occasioned by a Cold, which he neglected, and continued his usual Diversion of Hunting, notwithstanding the Severity of the weather, which was so sharp as to kill the Vines about *Vienna*. The Disorder increased till it threw him into a violent Colic, followed with a continual Vomiting and Fever, which ended in an Inflammation of the Bowels, that carry'd him off the 11th Day of his Illness. He marry'd Elizabeth Daughter of Lewis late Duke of Brunswick Blankenburg, who before her Marriage abjur'd the Lutheran for the Roman Catholic Religion. By her he left Issue two Daughters, the eldest married to the Great Duke of Tuscany, late Duke of Lorrain. On the Emperor's Decease, this Lady was proclaimed Queen of the Romans, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Princess of Transylvania, Archduchess of Austria, and Successor to all the hereditary Dominions of the House of Austria, according to the Disposition made by the Emperor in 1713, by the Name of the Pragmatic Sanction, which was approved by the Majority of the States of the Empire in 1732, and is guaranty'd by G. Britain, the States General, and Denmark, but was opposed by the Electors of Saxony, Bavaria; and some of the Sovereign Bishops of the Empire.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY of Polite Literature, Sciences, and Arts at Bourdeaux, propose to all the Learned a Prize, appropriated in Perpetuity by the late Duke de la Force; being a Gold Medal of 300 Livres Value. The Subject for the Year, 1741. is the Physical Cause of the Blackness of the Skin of Negroes; the Nature, Kind, or Quality of their Hair, with Cause of their Change or Degeneration.—For the Year 1742, the like Prize to him who shall give the most Probable Account or Explication of the Cause and Effects of Electricity.—The Pieces to be given into the Academy before the First Day of May. N.S. each Year, either in French or Latin.—Some Sentence or Device, such as the Author thinks fit, should be written at the Bottom of his Dissertation; and the same Sentence or Device should be sealed up in a Paper apart, with the Author's Name, Quality, and Address, that the Academy may know how to direct for him without Mistake. The Postage must be paid by the Author, and the Pacquet directed to Monsieur Le President BARBOT, Secrétaire de l'Académie, sur les Fossés de Chapeaux Rouge.

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1. **THE** Imposture of Methodism display'd. By *Wm. Borzoman*, M. A. Sold by *J. Roberts*. Price 1 s.
2. Synopsis Medicinæ. Translated from the last *Latin* Edition. By *Dr Allen* himself. The 2d Edit. corrected. Printed for *W. Lums*, &c. In 2 Vols. 8vo. Price 10 s.
3. The Archdeacon's Examination of Holy Orders. By *Arthur St George*, D. D. Sold by *R. Manby*, price 4 s. 6 d.
4. Oratio Anniversaria in Theatro Collegii Medicorum Lond. Nov. 1739. *A. F. Nichols*, M. D. Impensis *T. Woodward*. Price 1 s.
5. Horti Medici Cheltenham Index. Ab *Isaac Rand*, R.S.S. Prostant apud *J. Whiston*. Price 3 s. 6 d.
6. A Charge delivered to the Grand Jury at the Quarter Sessions held at *Durham*. By *Edward*, Lord Bishop of *Durham*. Printed for *Mess. Knapp*. Price 2 d.
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The C O N T E N T S.

D EBATES in the Senate of <i>Great Lilliput</i> continued from page 500	531	Heads of a Bill for registering Seamen	<i>ib.</i>
Motion of Urg; <i>Palmub</i> for the Encouragement of Seamen	<i>ib.</i>	A Proposal to the Senate of <i>G. Lilliput</i>	547
Speech of Urg; <i>Plemham</i>	<i>ib.</i>	Irony a mischievous Figure	<i>ib.</i>
The Motion too precipitate	<i>ib.</i>	Sir <i>Robert Goffschall's</i> Letter to the Liverymen of <i>London</i>	548
It infers a Disrespect to his Majesty, and ought to be postponed till a Message from the Crown	532	Remarks on the Woollen Trade	549
Suffering Merchants claim a Share of Prizes	533	A Calculation of the <i>French</i> Gain and our Loss by exporting Wool	<i>ib.</i>
Speech of Urg; <i>Snadfy</i>	<i>ib.</i>	Dangerous Situation of Affairs at Home and Abroad	550
Necessity of the Bill proposed	534	Why <i>France</i> can undersell us in Woollen Manufactures	551
It is no Disrespect to his Majesty and should not be postponed	<i>ib.</i>	Price of Labour not to be lower'd	<i>ib.</i>
Why the Captors ought to have the whole Prize	535	Of Mr <i>Webber's</i> Scheme, and its ill Success	552
—To check the Enemy's Privateers	536	Arts and Sciences discourag'd amongst us	<i>ib.</i>
Speech of Admiral <i>Werga</i>	537	Remarks on the <i>Gazetteer</i>	553
Unnecessary Laws a Grievance	<i>ib.</i>	Extract from the <i>Case of Dunkirk</i>	<i>ib.</i>
Oppression of the Prize Office	<i>ib.</i>	The <i>French</i> labour to save that Port	554
The Motion unnecessary	<i>ib.</i>	9th Article of the Treaty of <i>Utrecht</i> relating thereto	<i>ib.</i>
Speech of <i>Hugo Blatirome</i>	538	Success of their Schemes for that End	555
His Majesty's Speech equal to a Message	<i>ib.</i>	The State of the Press, and Handships of Printers	556
Good Effects of rewarding Seamen by an Act of the Senate in the last War	<i>ib.</i>	Printers of the <i>Craftsman</i> miserably Harass'd	557
Why that Act not made perpetual	539	<i>Halfpenny</i> and <i>Farthing</i> Posts Defraud the Revenue	<i>ib.</i>
Discretionary Power the Darling of Ministers	<i>ib.</i>	Shetiffs, how to be appointed	558
Speech of Urg; <i>Hewo</i>	<i>ib.</i>	Statute relating thereto	<i>ib.</i>
The Speech as much a Prayer as a Message	540	Infraction thereof by <i>Hen. VI.</i>	559
Disadvantages of giving the Prizes wholly to the Captors	<i>ib.</i>	History of Oppositions in Governments	560
Wife Nations increased, never lessened, the Power of the supreme Magistrate in time of War	<i>ib.</i>	Mischief of Oppositions under <i>K. Wm</i> and <i>Q. Anne</i>	561
Why the Bill should not be hastened	<i>ib.</i>	King's Speech to both Houses of Parl.	562
Speech of the Urg; <i>Horeop</i>	541	The Lords and Commons Address	563
Bad Consequences of rejecting or postponing the Motion	<i>ib.</i>	P O E T R Y.	
Advantages of agreeing to it	<i>ib.</i>	On the intended Transportation of 6000 <i>Danians</i> to <i>Lilliput</i> .— <i>Martini Aylmerthi</i>	564
Speech of the Hurgeler <i>Bravard</i>	<i>ib.</i>	Epitaphium.—On 5 Drought in 1740	564
Discretionary Powers often abused	542	Ode on the Principles of <i>Waler's</i> Birth-Day.	
Grievances removed by the Bill	<i>ib.</i>	—To Sir <i>John Norris</i> .— <i>Emilia to Themis</i> .	565
Speech of the Prime Minister	<i>ib.</i>	—Ode on the Creation	566
Why such a Bill pass'd in the Emperess <i>Nana's</i> Reign	<i>ib.</i>	<i>Moses's</i> Song paraphras'd. —On hearing <i>Mila Lynch</i> sing.	566
Circumstances now differ	<i>ib.</i>	Song on taking of <i>Porto Bello</i> sung at the Sailors Benefit.—To <i>Galia's</i> Busk.— <i>Latin</i> Verses paraphras'd by <i>Richard Savage</i> , Esq.—Verses written on Windows in <i>Scotland</i> , by <i>Aaron Hill</i> , Esq.	567
Services to which Prizes may be applied	543	The Retreat. —On the Stanzas signed <i>Cuckow</i> . —The Modern Hero. —Two Common Characters	568
Why the disposal should remain in his Majesty	544	A great Storm.—Adm. <i>Vernon</i> honour'd	569
Speech of the Urg; <i>Gybnob</i>	<i>ib.</i>	List of Sir <i>Chaloner Ogle's</i> Fleet	570
This Discretionary power a Grievance in the last War	<i>ib.</i>	List of Marriages and Births	<i>ib.</i>
Prerogatives of the Crown under Cognizance of the Senate	545	—Of Deaths and Promotions	571
Speech of the Urg; <i>Palmub</i> in support of his Motion	<i>ib.</i>	Declaration on the Part of <i>France</i>	572
Means for preventing a Scarcity of Corn	546	Death of the <i>Czarina</i>	573
Reflections on the Difficulties of managing the Fleet	<i>ib.</i>	Capt. <i>Paddie's</i> Engagement	574
		Gen. <i>O</i> —e Vindicated	<i>ib.</i>
		Prices of Stocks List of Books	576

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THE
Gentleman's Magazine.
NOVEMBER, 1740.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the Senate of LILLIPUT.

On the 2d Day of the Session Wimgul Pulnub, Urgi spoke to the following Effect:

S I R,



A War is at last declared against Iberia, it will be very proper to pass a Bill for encouraging our Seamen. I had the honour to present one

for that purpose two Sessions ago, but it had not the good Fortune to meet with the Concurrence of this House. It was then objected, that by passing such a Bill we might interrupt the Course of our Negotiations at the Court of Iberia: This I presume, was the chief Reason for which it was rejected. But as Negotiations with that Court are now at an end, I hope the Proposal I now rise up to make, will meet with no Opposition. The best Method, Sir, for making the War successful, is to carry it on with Vigour: if therefore any Laws or Regulations, have formerly been thought necessary, they ought to be revived. For this Reason, I take the Liberty to move, that the 6th and 8th Sections of an Act made in the 6th of the Empress Nana, intituled, *An Act for the better securing the Trade of this Kingdom by Cruizers and Convoys*; and also the 2d Section of an Act made in the same Year, in-

tituled, *An Act for the Encouragement of Trade to Columbia*, may be read.— Which being accordingly done, the said Urgi, desired that Leave might be given to bring in a Bill For the more effectual securing and encouraging the Trade of the Lilliputian Subjects to Columbia, and for the Encouragement of Seamen to enter into the Emperor's Service.

The Urgi, Plemahm then rose up and spoke to this Effect:

S I R,

OUR Seamen are so necessary for asserting the Rights, and vindicating the Honour of this Nation, that I declare with the utmost sincerity, I shall always be for giving them all the Encouragement in our Power, and therefore shall never oppose any reasonable Proposal for that purpose. What the hon. Gentleman intends to offer in this new Bill, I do not know; but, if it is to the same Effect as the Bill which he has mentioned, I think his Motion a little too precipitate.

The Emperor, Sir, has the sole and absolute Property in every Ship and Cargo taken from an Enemy by any of his Majesty's Ships of War: so that, if any Share of a Prize is given, or promised to the Captors, it should be considered as a gracious Condescension in the Crown, for their Encouragement. This, Sir, is the present Method

thod of encouraging or rewarding the Officers and Seamen in his Majesty's Service; and as all Acts of Grace and Favour ought to come originally from the Throne, I think, if any Regulation be necessary for Distributing of the Prizes that may be taken from the Enemy, or for giving the Whole or any Share of them to the Captors, we ought to wait till we have a Message from the Crown. If a Bill to this Purpose be brought into the House before we have such Message, it will, I think, infer a sort of Disrespect to his Majesty, which, I am convinced, is very far from being the Intention of the hon. Gentleman who has made you this Motion. It may be said, in some degree, to forestall the Favours of the Crown, and transfer from his Majesty, to some of the Members of this House, the Honour of bestowing Rewards, and so intercept the Gratitude which will be due from our Seamen for the Encouragement that shall be given them. I cannot say that the hon. Gentleman has any Design to deprive his Majesty of this part of his Prerogative, but, I believe, those who shall be for passing such a Bill, are not insensible of the Popularity which will result from a Motion, that has the Appearance of so much Kindness and Generosity. Admit, Sir, that it may be proper to give to the Officers and Seamen, in the public Service, the Whole of every Prize which they shall take, his Majesty can do it without the Authority of a new Law; and if any farther Powers are wanting for the Encouragement of our Seamen, I am convinced, that his Majesty will not omit to send a Message to us for that End. If we had indeed spent a considerable part of the Session, and no such Message had been sent to us, there might have been room for any Gentleman, who has the Honour to sit in this House, to propose what he thought necessary on such Occasion, and if we should find his Proposal reasonable, it would be incumbent on us to agree to it: But however reasonable the Proposal, now made to us, may be,

however necessary for the public Service, as it is yet but the *second* Day of the Session, I am sure, it is neither necessary, nor decent, for us to enter on the Consideration of it; on the contrary, I think, as it is a Proposal, which, in its own Nature, ought first to proceed from the Crown, that we ought to wait a few Days to give his Majesty time to communicate, by Message or otherwise, what he thinks may be necessary for encouraging, not only our Seamen, but every one of his Subjects, to concur and assist in a vigorous Prosecution of the War.

For these Reasons, Sir, I must think the Motion now made, not only precipitate, but that we should, in some sort, take Advantage of the Crown, by ordering such a Bill to be brought in, before we have paid our Duty to his Majesty, by an Address, in Answer to his most gracious Speech from the Throne. I hope, therefore, the hon. Gentleman will agree to postpone his Motion for a few Days; after which, if it is not recommended to us by his Majesty, we may resume the Consideration of it with a better Grace. During the late War against *Blesfuscu*, I remember that a Bill was brought in, and passed, for giving all Prizes taken from the Enemy to the Captors. I cannot positively affirm, but I believe, that it proceeded from some Message or Intimation from the Crown, that such a Law was become necessary for the public Service; and tho' there should be now the same Reason for a Law of that kind, yet I cannot see any immediate Necessity, or pressing Occasion. The public Service cannot suffer by postponing this Affair for a short Space, and by so doing we shall avoid the very Appearance of Disrespect to our Sovereign.

I shall not at present, Sir, enter into the Merits of the Question, but as the Post, which I have the Honour to enjoy, enables me to speak on this Subject from my own Knowledge, I think myself obliged to inform ^{the} House, that with regard to the Prizes already taken, Applications have been made

cannot properly be made in the Bill comes regularly before us, and therefore I shall not insist on them. For as I entirely approve the Ends proposed by the hon. Gentleman's Motion; if the Bill be calculated effectually to answer the Ends, and much better than the Emperor's, I do not wonder that many of them have not only declined enrolling, but with the Peril of their Lives avoided being impressed.

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AVIEW of S^TAUGUSTINE,
and the *EA* 20.1740. by *THO^S SILVER.*

should and his Proposal reasonable, I subject from my own Knowledge, I think myself obliged to inform ^{the} House, that with regard to the Prizes already taken, Applications have been made

made to his Majesty, not only by the Captors, but the suffering Merchants. The former think themselves, from Custom, entitled to a very large Share of the Ships and Cargoes they have taken: The latter have suffered greatly by the Enemy, and as Reparation is one of the Ends proposed by this War, think they have a Claim to have part of their Losses repaired by the Appropriation of some Share of those very Prizes to that Use. As both these Pretensions are founded on Justice, his Majesty has graciously answered, that when a Value is put upon the said Ships and Cargoes, both shall be considered. With regard therefore to the Prizes already taken, we cannot, consistently with his Majesty's Promise, give the Whole to the Captors; and, with regard to any future Prizes, I am in great doubt whether we ought to give them up by an established Law. His Majesty will certainly bestow on his Seamen all the Encouragement which he shall think they deserve, as far as the Treaties between us and our Allies, and the Justice due to our injured Merchants, will admit. There is therefore no need of new Laws. I am sure, his Majesty will never desire the least Advantage to himself, from any Prize. If a discretionary Power remains in the Crown, the Captors may depend on Rewards according to their Merit, and the Residue will be either applied to the public Service, or given to our Merchants. Whereas if, by an established and unalterable Law, we give the Whole to the Captors, it may sometimes be more than ought, either in Justice or Prudence, to be allotted them; the Losses of our Merchants will be unredressed, and we may perhaps give some neutral Powers, who shall have Effects in the Ships taken, a Pretence for joining with *Iberia*.

These are indeed Objections, which cannot properly be made till the Bill comes regularly before us, and therefore I shall not insist on them. For as I entirely approve the Ends proposed by the hon. Gentleman's Motion; if the Bill be calculated effectually to an-

swer those Ends, I shall be ready to agree, not only to bring it in, but to pass it into a Law, as soon as it is consistent with the Respect that we owe to the Crown, and with the usual Methods of proceeding. On the whole, as I think, Sir, the Motion is now premature, and as, I believe, there are many Gentlemen present of the same Opinion, I hope the honourable Gentleman will not, by insisting upon it, lay us under a necessity of rejecting a Motion, which we should otherwise readily agree to, and which, should it be postponed but for a few Days, will, I doubt not, meet with the entire Approbation of this House.

Salvem Snadly, Urg; spoke next to this Purpose.

S I R,

WHEN I heard the Motion made by my hon. Friend, I did not apprehend that the least Reason could be urged in Opposition to it; on the contrary, I thought every Gentleman, in this House, would have been so glad to hear proper Expedients proposed for encouraging our Seamen, and effectually securing our Trade to *Columbia*, which are Points of the utmost Consequence to this Nation, that they would have immediately ordered such a Bill to be brought in. Gentlemen may make Declarations of their great Regard for our Seamen, and for the Trade of his Majesty's Subjects, and I question not with great Sincerity; but as this Trade has neither been secure, nor the Seamen encouraged for these 20 *Moons* past, they will not by new Delays gain any Credit to their Professions. Nothing in time of War, Sir, can be of more Importance, than to have our Seamen both ready and willing to enter into his Majesty's Service; but as they have been frequently impressed into it, and discharged again without the Advantages they might expect, and as the Merchant's Pay is much better than the Emperor's, I do not wonder that many of them have not only declined enrolling, but with the Peril of their Lives avoided being

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impressed.

impress'd. I believe, Sir, there is not a Man in the Empire but knows this to be our present unhappy Situation: Was it not then reasonable to imagine that every Gentleman in this House would concur in some Expedient to relieve us? And can any Step be taken towards it, till the Bill now propos'd, or some other, be brought in for this End? I am sure, Sir, if the Bill mentioned by my hon. Friend had pass'd two Sessions ago, there would have been now no want of Seamen. When they heard that a Bill for their Encouragement was reject'd by this House, might they not reasonably conclude, they should have little Share of the Captures they might make? And would not such Conclusion increase their Unwillingness to serve in the Fleet? The Necessity therefore of applying a Remedy to this Inconvenience, as soon as possible, is so apparent, that, instead of inferring a want of Respect to his Majesty, should we endeavour to provide one unask'd, it can only shew that our Zeal for his Service wants no Incitement. The best way of shewing Respect for his Majesty, is to take the first Opportunity of doing our Duty, tho' it may be interpreted a Disrespect to the Minister. But, Sir, give me Leave to say, that if the Senate should be so full of Respect for some Persons, as not to enter on any Business until directed by them, it would soon lose all Respect from the People: In which Case I do not see how they could be governed, unless by a Standing Army.

I must own, Sir, that some Acts of Grace and Favour, such as Indemnities, are usually mov'd in the Senate upon a Message from the Crown; but that nothing of a popular Nature ought to be brought in without such a Message, is a Doctrine new and surprising. And if it should become a Rule of Procedure, no Bill of public Utility, no Law for Redress of Grievances, could be propos'd, till Leave is obtained from the Crown. As every good Law is attended with Popularity, the Proposal of any such may be called Fore-

stalling the Favour of the Crown, with as much Propriety as in the present Case. I hope, therefore, this Doctrine will not prevail within these Walls. I do not deny, Sir, that the hon. Gentleman has mov'd for bringing in a popular Bill: But will not his Majesty have a proper Share of the Popularity, by readily giving the Royal Assent? Even the Ministry may, and I hope they will, partake of the Popularity, by their cheerful Concurrence in carrying this Bill thro' both Houses of the Senate. If a wicked Minister raises an Opposition to any good Bill, he must bear the Consequence of his Conduct, should it expose him to the Hatred and Resentment of the People.

I grant, Sir, his Majesty may, by a Proclamation, without being authoris'd by Parliament, give the whole of every Prize to the Captors; and I believe, his Majesty himself, would readily do so. But where is the Disrespect to his Majesty, where the Diminution to his Honour, if he does by Law what it is suggested he will do of his own Accord? To do it by an Act of Senate is a more solemn Way, and as it will add to the Confidence and Courage of our Seamen, I think ought not to be delay'd, especially since no Encouragement was promis'd to them, either in the Proclamation for Reprisals, or in the Declaration of War.

We all know that before the Act of the 6th of the Empress *Nanu* for the *Encouragement of Trade* to Columbia, an Office was establish'd for the Disposal of such Prizes as were taken by his Majesty's Ships of War; but the Sums arising from their Sale, being notoriously embezzled by Clerks and Agents in that Office, loud Complaints were occasioned, & had so much weight, both by their Justice and Importunity, that at last they produced that Law. Now as this Office must be revived, unless some other Expedient be found, I hope the Bill propos'd will meet no further Opposition, because by it the Grievances, which the Officers and Sailors then labour'd under, will be effectually removed.

As it does not appear on our Journals, that either the Law for abolishing the Prize-Office, or any of the Regulations now proposed to be revived, proceeded from any Message from the Crown; I doubt if this Law was sincerely approv'd of, much less advised, by the Ministers of that Time. Long Experience has taught us, Sir, that Ministers in every Reign have been so far from abolishing any Office where they had the Authority of appointing the Officers, that on the contrary they have always tortured their Inventions to devise new ones, and snatched the first Opportunity of reviving such Offices, if at any time they found themselves under the Necessity of consenting to the Abolition of them as useless or corrupt. I think, therefore, when a Law for abolishing or preventing the Establishment of an Office becomes necessary, if we expect a Message from the Crown for that purpose, we may wait till the Nation is become a Prey to Vultures, and Corruption unresisted has eaten out our Bowels.

Having thus, I hope, fully answered the only Argument for postponing this Motion, I shall next beg Leave to attempt an Answer to the Objections against giving the whole Prizes to the Captors; and shall proceed, without Apprehension of being thought an Enemy to the Interests of our Merchants, whose Losses are mentioned as the great Objection to this Bill. That they now begin to find some Regard, I, with every other honest Man, rejoice; had some other Gentlemen shown the same early Zeal for their Protection with me, their Losses would not have required so much Consideration. No Man can have a stronger Sense of their Misfortunes than myself, and for this Reason I would give the Whole of every Prize to the Captors, because, I think, it is one of the best Methods for procuring them full Reparation, and perpetual Security.

It is from a vigorous Prosecution of this War, that our Merchants are to expect a full Reparation of their Losses, and not from a Share in the Prizes

taken by his Majesty's Ships of War, which then, I fear, would be but few: And as nothing can more contribute to a vigorous Prosecution, and consequently to a happy Issue, of a naval War, than the same Encouragement that was given to our Seamen in the last, I am convinced every wise Man, amongst our Merchants, will freely sacrifice the little Advantage he may expect by sharing in such Prizes, to the nobler Prospect of Honour, Triumph, and Superiority, of a full Reparation for past Insults, and an absolute Security against future; a Security, which no foreign Nation shall dare to violate, and which even domestic Corruption shall not easily interrupt.

I am convinced that what the honest Gentleman, who spoke last, mentioned in favour of our Merchants, proceeded entirely from his Compassion for their Sufferings; but, Compassion, as it influences our Actions, is virtuous or weak; so such Compassion as must set them and our Seamen at variance, can be of no Use either to them or their Country. It is strange we should begin to feel so much Compassion for our Merchants now, when some few of them, perhaps, may, by a Petition, have set themselves in opposition to our Seamen; and that we were so slow in relieving them, when the only Opposition was between them, and those who plundered them, or who tamely suffered them to be plundered.

Before War was declared, we gave no Proof of Compassion, but by making fruitless Representations to the Court of Iberia; and though we are now engaged in War, and seem indeed to be compassionate, we are, I fear, far from redressing them: For, certainly, the most effectual Way of removing all the Grievances complained of, is to take every Step that may conduce towards bringing the War to a happy and speedy Issue. But at the same time that we shew Compassion for them that have suffered, we should think of those that may suffer; otherwise, our future Sufferings may far exceed those that are past.

For

For this Purpose, Sir, the Bill now proposed is absolutely necessary. In the present War, if proper Care be not taken, our Merchants may suffer more by the Enemy's Privateers, than they have hitherto by their Guarda Costa's. This we ought to prevent, by encouraging our Ships of War to attack, take, or destroy those of the Enemy. Every one knows that the Capture of a Privateer is an empty Triumph, and, therefore, we can hardly suppose that any of our Privateers, who are fitted out only to plunder, will attack them, unless they are incited to it by the Prospect of Gain. I know that his Majesty's Ships of War are obliged to attack Privateers, without any other View than that of destroying them: But I fear some of our Commanders will not be very diligent in looking out for them, or cruising where such only can be met with, unless we give them something more than they can expect from the Capture. This we soon became sensible of in the late War, and, therefore, by the Act above mentioned of the 6th of the Empress *Nana*, a Reward of 5 Sprugs for each Man taken on board any Ship of War, or Privateer of the Enemy, was given to the Captors, over and above what they could gain by the Sale of the Prize. This Encouragement was found no less effectual than necessary in the late War; and as the same is intended by the Bill mov'd for, I am surprized to find a Delay proposed by a Gentleman, who professes, and I doubt not with Truth, a sincere Regard for his Majesty's Trading Subjects. A Delay of a few Days, under pretence of Respect to the Crown, may occasion the Ruin of several honest Merchants, to whom Delays and Refusal may be equally prejudicial. One Session has been already lost in Delays; let us not delay to exert our Force till Vigour itself may become ineffectual. Our Ministers certainly knew that the War was unavoidable, and, therefore, it was their Duty to have brought in that Bill themselves, before the last Session was ended, which they were so

active and resolute to throw out in that which preceded it. There was Time enough after the Breach of the Convention to have brought it in, and had it passed into a Law before the Conclusion of the Session, those who brought it in the Session before, would have been so far from envying others the Glory or Popularity of it, that they would have readily joined them. Nor by passing it, could we have alarmed *Iberia* so much as by the Vote of Credit, which was granted towards the Conclusion of our last Session. If such a Bill had been passed instead of the Vote of Credit, our Merchants would have suffered far less, nor would the Enemy's Privateers, with such Boldness and Impunity, have infested the Seas of *Degulia*, and seized our Ships at the Mouths of our Harbours.

The Reward, Sir, so necessary for encouraging our Ships of War to cruise upon and take the Enemy's Privateers, his Majesty cannot give without the Authority of Parliament; at least he cannot appropriate to that Purpose the Sums allotted for the public Service. He may, 'tis true, give it out of the Civil List Revenue, and accordingly promise it by Proclamation. And I wonder that Gentlemen, who seem so jealous of depriving the Emperor of the Popularity to be acquired by Acts of Grace and Favour, did not advise him to do so. I own, that it might, by this Time, have amounted to a large Sum, considering the Number of Privateers fitted out against us, if our Ships of War had been properly stationed for intercepting them; but, the more it had amounted to, the more Popularity would have been acquired, not only by his Majesty, but by those Counsellors who had given such faithful Advice. The utmost it could have amounted to, might, I believe, have been saved, by abolishing or curtailing some of those useless Pensions and Salaries, which are now so profusely paid out of the same Fund; a Profusion, which may add to the Number of his Majesty's Servants, and the Minister's Flatterers, but never can benefit;

benefit, tho' it may contribute to enslave the Nation.

Such Reward, Sir, I say, his Majesty might have offer'd without the Senate; but as it has not been offer'd, and I do not expect it will, we ought, as soon as possible, to provide it out of the publick Revenue, by the Bill moved for, which containing several other Regulations, that can be made no other way, and should not be delay'd, we shall, by only bringing in such a Bill, give new Spirits to those Seamen that have entered, or been impressed, into his Majesty's Service, and induce those who now abscond, to appear and enroll themselves. Will Gentlemen then complain of the Difficulties in manning the Fleet, yet, out of a pretended Punctilio of Respect to the Crown, delay the most proper Method we can take for removing them? But, suppose we should humour those Gentlemen, by postponing this Motion for a few Days, are we sure any Message will come from the Crown? Will not the Argument for putting off the Motion, on the Foundation of Disrespect, be much stronger? For if we should allow that Pretence to be just, and afterwards order in such a Bill without a Message from the Crown, I think it would shew not only a Disrespect but a Contempt; therefore, I hope, my hon. Friend will insist upon his Motion.

Admiral Werga spoke next to this Effect.

SIR,

I Readily agree with the hon. Gentleman who spoke last, that it is the Duty of this House to contrive and pass such Laws, as we think necessary for the public Service. When a Grievance cannot be removed or prevented by the Laws in being, it is incumbent upon us to make others; But as unnecessary Laws are themselves a Grievance to Society, if an Evil can be remedied by the Laws in being, to introduce an unnecessary Law would be but changing one Evil for another. Thus, Sir, tho' I am for encouraging our Officers and

Sailors to do their Duty, yet I doubt whether the Assistance of the Senate is necessary on this Occasion; and therefore I am against bringing in any new Bill. There is no Complaint yet made of any Grievance, and I believe all the Evils, that have been suggested, may be prevented by a due Exercise of that Power with which the Crown is already invested.

In the Reign of the Empress Nana, indeed, after the War had been carried on several Months, the Prize-Office was found to be an intolerable Grievance, both upon the Officers and private Men in the Sea Service. I had the Honour to command one of her Majesty's Ships of War, and having the Fortune to take a Prize, was so far from having any Advantage, that the Ship was brought in Debt to the Prize-Office.* This was not the only Evil which called for Redress; it was found, by Experience, that our Commanders were not diligent in seeking out, and attacking the Enemy's Ships of Force; and this made both the Senate and Government think it necessary to give a Reward of 5 *Sprugs* for every Enemy taken, as mentioned by the hon. Gentleman. But as the Act for this Purpose, Sir, was to continue in Force only during that War, I presume that the Senate thought it unnecessary to provide against Evils which might not happen in another. As to the present War, his Majesty has already resolved to give such Encouragement, as will induce Seamen to enter on board the Fleet. When any rich Prizes are taken, as there will probably be some he will, after a proper Share for our suffering Merchants, give the Remainder, without further Deduction, to the Captors. If his Majesty shall find any further Powers necessary for

* This Kind of Villainy is not confined to Lilliput. We have seen with Sorrow, and heard with Indignation, the same Complaint in the British Senate by a brave Commander on the like Occasion; and, indeed, it has been too often the Fate of their Country's Champions abroad to be malign'd, cheated, and traduced, by Cowards, Knaves, and Traytors at home.

for these Purposes, he will, I am sure, take the first Opportunity to acquaint the House; and till that is done, we should suppose no further Powers are wanting. If we bring in a Bill of A this Sort, without Intimation from the Crown, it may, on one hand, provide for what is unnecessary, and, on the other, appear to be defective, and may thereby occasion two Bills to be brought in instead of one; which, B were it attended with no sort of Disrespect to the Crown, ought always to be avoided. I say, Sir, a sort of Disrespect, because as his Majesty has, by the Laws now in being, the Property of every Prize, to dispose of that Property without the Consent of C his Majesty, previously communicated, can scarcely admit a better Construction.

To conclude, Sir, if this Motion be postponed for a few Days, no Time will be lost; for we all know, that Bills well considered before they are brought in, sooner pass thro' the necessary Forms D of both Houses; and therefore I hope the hon. Gentleman will agree, for the present, to withdraw his Motion.

*The Hurgo Blatiromé spoke next in Sub-
stance as follows.*

S I R,

THO' Gentlemen have insisted so much on the Expediency of a Message, or some other previous Intimation from the Crown, I beg Leave to observe, that it does not seem requisite on this Occasion, and consequently the Charge of Disrespect might have been spared. Does not his Majesty, Sir, in the very Beginning of his Speech, graciously tell us, that he has called us together for our immediate Advice and Assistance at this critical and important Conjunction? And that he makes no doubt but he shall meet with a ready and vigorous Support in this just and necessary War? The present Question, therefore, is not, whether we shall wait for a Message from his Majesty relating to the Bill proposed, but whether the Regulations intended to be made by

it, will contribute to a vigorous Prosecution of the War. No Gentleman, Sir, can pretend that it is not calculated for that End; it's declared Design is to secure our Trade, and encourage our Seamen. As, therefore, his Majesty's Speech is an Intimation of his Pleasure, equally authentic with any Message whatever, Gentlemen must think that neither our Trade wants Protection, nor our Seamen Encouragement, if they continue to oppose this Motion. But as the Backwardness of our Seamen to enter on Board the Fleet, must be own'd to be as great as in the last War, no doubt the Remembrance of the cruel Oppressors of the Prize-Office at that time must contribute to this Backwardness. For unless the Bill mov'd for passes into a Law, tho' his Majesty should give the Whole of every Prize to the Captors, a Prize-Office must be set up. And will the Clerks under the like Temptations be more honest than their Predecessors? There are more Proofs of Degeneracy than Improvement; and therefore I am afraid the Harpies of a Prize-Office will be as much dreaded as ever, if this Motion should be rejected. As to the Encouragement of our Sea-Officers, Sir, if an Act for that Purpose was thought necessary, in a Reign distinguished for martial Enterprises, I am afraid it will not be less necessary after an Interval of Indolence and Inactivity. Can our present Ministers work greater Miracles with Rewards and Honours, than the Ministers who humbled *Blesusfu*, and raised the Glory of the *Lilliputian* Arms by Sea and Land? If these took the Aid of an Act of the Senate for encouraging by Rewards the Commanders of the Navy, why should the present Ministers scrupulously avoid so successful an Example? But granting, the Gentlemen of the Navy want no extraordinary Incitement to their Duty, it would not be unnecessary, while the Enemy sends out such a Swarm of Privateers, to tempt also private Adventurers, on our Part, to arm in Defence of themselves and their Fellow Subjects.

I apprehend, Sir, that the Regulations, now proposed to be revived, were not made perpetual, for any other Reason, than because they could be no longer of Use than the War continued. The Occasion ceased, but the Precedent remains; and as it was set us by a prudent and successful Government, we cannot do better than follow it. Besides, Sir, to make a Law perpetual before the good Effects of it have been experienced, would have been contrary to the general Maxims and Custom of the Senate. Some Laws, indeed, I grant, never would have been revived, if they had at first received only a temporary Sanction. But as the Laws, for the Revival of which my hon. Friend has moved the House, are of great Benefit to the Empire, and not the least Inconvenience has been made appear during their Continuance, why should we attempt to be wiser than our Predecessors? Gentlemen insinuate, that if his Majesty finds the Bill necessary, we shall have a Message. I wish they would leave that Name out of all Questions; we know it is not his Majesty, but the Ministry, that interferes, who are too apt to be partial in Cases relating to the Imperial Prerogative. This the Ministers always think it their Duty to exalt; but how great soever that Power is, it is plain from the Sections of the two Acts which have been read to us, that there are several Regulations in the Bill proposed, which the Authority of the Crown cannot direct, and yet they must be allowed to be necessary at a Juncture when we are called upon sooner than ordinary to give it our vigorous Assistance.

I grant, Sir, that it is in the Power of the Crown to assign the Whole of every Prize to the Captors; but it seems they are not to have the Whole: The Merchants are to be allowed some Part by way of Reparation. I am truly concerned, Sir, for their great Sufferings, but I shall never agree to hazard the Discouragement of our Seamen, and consequently the Success of the War, on the Account of so small

a Pittance as may come to the Merchants from a Division of the Prizes. However, Sir, if it be right to give a Share of the Prizes to the injured Merchants, it is wrong not to publish the Method of Partition. Instead of being left in Uncertainty, the Seamen ought to have known what Share they are to expect in reward of their Courage and Conduct. And since no Declaration has been made of their Share by other Authority, we ought to retrieve this Neglect, and without Hesitation declare it by Authority of the Senate. The discretionary Caution, hitherto observed, must fill the Sailors with Uneasiness, and dispirit their Officers. We find, indeed, that discretionary Power is the Darling of Ministers; but ought such fordid Views ever to stand in competition with the Safety of Trade, the Honour of our Flag, and their own Reputation? As to the Captures already made, there is no Occasion to alter what his Majesty has ordered, but for all future Prizes, let the whole be generously given to the Captors. If their Vigilance is encouraged, and their Valour rewarded, the War will be sooner at an end, and the Merchants obtain the speedier Reparation. This is the Method which was taken in the last War, the Necessity of it has been experienced, and the Advantage of it approved. Had not the Bill, Sir, now proposed, been considered two Sessions ago, a Delay might have been seriously insisted on: Or, if Gentlemen have observed any Defects in the former Bill, they may offer their Amendments, which will easily be settled. But to postpone, in order to make Dispatch in passing a Bill, is a Method which in this Case I cannot understand the Propriety of; and therefore I hope my hon. Friend will not depart from his Motion, which shall have my hearty Affirmative.

The Urg; Hewo spoke next to this Purpose.

S I R,

I HAVE carefully considered his Majesty's Speech, and, so far as I am

am able to judge, there is not one Word in it that has the least Relation to the Bill now proposed to be brought in. The Speech, indeed, may be considered as a sort of a Message from the Crown, in relation to the necessary Supplies for the current Service; but in any other Respect it may as well be called a Prayer as a Message. 'Tis true, his Majesty has told us, that he has called us together sooner than usual, in order to have our Advice at this important Juncture; but this seems to be a new and unprecedented Method, to offer our Advice by bringing in a Bill which makes a direct Encroachment on the Prerogative of the Crown, as the Disposal of every thing taken from the Enemy certainly is. I must observe, Sir, as the Law now stands, his Majesty may proportion the Share of Prizes to the Merit of the Persons concerned in the Capture, which is a great Encouragement both to the Officers and Sailors to distinguish themselves by their Bravery; whereas, if the Bill now proposed shall pass, and the Whole be given at once to the Captors, it will be out of the Power of his Majesty, or the Publick, to encourage Men according to their Behaviour, since what is to be bestowed will depend upon the Chance of War, which is very precarious and uncertain. A rich Ship may escape the most vigilant Commander, while a mere Accident may throw her in the Way of a negligent one. In this Case, as it would be hard that the Diligent should be deprived of all Reward, and the Slothful enjoy it, I am afraid it would have a very bad Effect on our Officers and Seamen.

It has been the Custom among all wise Nations, however jealous of their Liberties, when engaged in a War, to invest in the supreme Magistrate a more extensive Power than what in Times of Peace was thought consistent with the Nature of their Constitution; and the more dangerous the War, the more unlimited was that Power. Indeed while we have only *Iberia* to contend with, I grant, we

need not much fear the Consequences; but lest other States should take Part with her, I am for laying no Restraint upon the Power of our Sovereign, which the Circumstances we are in cannot justify, and of which the little Experience we had of the Precedent in the Empress *Nana's* Reign, afforded us no Opportunity to form a Judgment; for after that Regulation, she carried on rather a Land than a Naval War. But, Sir, were the Bill moved for liable to no Objection, there is no Occasion for such Haste: It cannot take Place till some time hence, because we are by Treaty obliged to restore the Goods or Effects of our Allies, if taken on board the Ships of an Enemy, in a fixed Time after the Declaration of War. Now, as War is but just declared with *Iberia*, should the Bill proposed be passed into a Law, we cannot take upon us to give the whole of every Prize to the Captors till that Time is expired; and therefore I can see no Reason for hurrying in a Bill which may carry the least Appearance of Disrespect to his Majesty. We cannot make it take Effect till fifty Days hence, before which Time it may be thought convenient to pass such a Bill, even by those who now oppose it. This Bill, Sir, is certainly a Bill of Grace and Favour, and I could heartily have wished that some Message from the Crown had been intimated to this House before it was moved for. The Seamen will, without Doubt, think themselves highly obliged by it, and surely every Gentleman must agree that his Majesty ought, on that Account, to have been allowed the Merit of proposing it. The making of this Motion will, in some Degree, lessen that Merit; but as I am convinced that no Gentleman has a greater Regard for the Honour and Interest of his Majesty than the honest Gentleman who made the Motion, I hope he will endeavour to atone for his Inadvertency by not insisting upon the Question, which will prevent the Motion from appearing in our Votes.

The Urg; Horrop spoke next, to the Effect following.

S I R,

AS I zealously promoted the Bill now moved for two Sessions ago, it cannot be expected that I should be against it, in our present Situation, which, I think, makes it more necessary: Yet, I own, if the Motion had not been made, I should, for the Reasons that regard his Majesty, have been against making it so early. But since the Motion is made, I hope no Gentleman will think of putting a Negative on it; for tho' it should not appear in our printed Votes, it will be known without Doors; and as the Seamen in particular, will be informed of it, let us consider the Consequences of their hearing that a Bill to encourage them is rejected. The War, which we are engaged in, must require great Numbers of Seamen, and we find, whatever be the Cause, that they enter with unwillingness into the Service, and shall we by postponing this Motion increase that Unwillingness? They will not understand the Reasons for postponing it, or the Difference between postponing and rejecting; which may greatly retard if not disappoint our Efforts against the Enemy. As I am convinced the Law now proposed, will not only increase the Alacrity of our People, but intimidate our Enemies, I am sorry to find no Intimation in his Majesty's Speech relating to its being revived. Had such a Law been recommended to our Consideration from the Throne, it would have convinced the World, of what I do not doubt, his Majesty's Intentions to carry on the War with the utmost Vigour.

I must beg Leave, Sir, to differ from the hon. Gentleman who advanced, that the Bill can have no Effect till the time at which it ought, pursuant to Treaties, to take Place. I think, that by merely agreeing to the Motion we shall show our Seamen that they are to have the Whole of every Prize which they shall take, distributed among them by Agents chosen by themselves. This will give them a Pro-

spect of enriching themselves and their Families by serving the Public, and remove the Occasion of that Complaint of Want of Sailors, so frequently made even by the Gentlemen who argue for postponing the Motion. Let us not then do a real Injury to his Majesty's Service for the Sake of shewing an unreasonable, perhaps an imaginary Respect to him.

As to the hon. Gentleman's other Argument concerning the Effects of our Allies, I cannot see how it can be made a Pretence for postponing the present Motion. Our Seamen, Sir, are not, by the Bill proposed, to have any Ship, or any of the Effects which they shall take, except they are first condemned in our Court of Admiralty as lawful Prizes. What then should hinder the Bill from taking Effect as soon as it shall receive the Imperial Assent? When Gentlemen have considered these Consequences of postponing it, they will not, I hope, insist on so slender a Panctilio of Respect to the Crown, but allow the Motion to have, the unanimous Approbation of this House.

The Hurgolet Branard spoke next to this Effect.

S I R,

THO' Gentlemen alledge Respect for the Crown as the Cause of their opposing this Motion, I must observe most of them have thrown out several Objections against the Bill itself intended to be brought in; and as some of them are of his Majesty's Council, I am afraid if we postpone the Motion till we have a Message from the Crown, we may postpone it for ever. For the Point in Dispute being about lessening the discretionary Power of the Crown, I do not wonder to hear its Usefulness insisted on, by those who are to share in the Exercise of it, or by their Friends. I grant, Sir, discretionary Powers would be of great Advantage to the Public, if they were always to be exercised according to Justice; but as Justice alone seldom influences Ministers of State, I shall al-

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ways be for trusting them with as few of these arbitrary Powers as it is possible. The Crown has, I own, the sole Property in all Prizes taken from the Enemy, but I must add, that 'tis in trust for the Public, and if improperly applied, to be accounted for to the Senate; so that the Power of disposing of the Prizes being not altogether discretionary, I would not divest the Ministry of it, if I thought it would be impartially exercised for the Public Service. I admit this, because it may certainly be just to grant a larger Share to some of the Captors than to others, and sometimes to give a Share even to those who were not immediately concerned in the Capture; since it will frequently happen, that several who have by Law a Claim on a Prize, may deserve to be punished rather than rewarded. But since we find that discretionary Powers are too often abused to bad Purposes, I am for vesting the whole of every Prize in the Captors, and shall assign one very good Reason, because it would be more acceptable to the Officers and Seamen, especially to those of the greatest Merit.

Now though his Imperial Majesty should, Sir, grant the Whole of all Prizes to the Captors by Proclamation, yet without an Act of the Senate the Persons concerned cannot chuse their own Agents, as the Minority are not obliged to be determined by the Majority. The Grievance of the Prize-Office will for this Reason be revived, the Sailors will again suffer from the Extortion of Clerks, and find their Shares either diminished by exorbitant Fees, or quite eat up with Perquisites. Thus it was in the Empress Nana's War, and thus it has been in the present Reign; for we find by a Public Advertisement, that a Prize was taken 13 Moons ago, and the Distribution is not yet made. But besides a Remedy in this Case, several other Regulations are intended by the Bill proposed, which cannot be made without an Act of the Senate. The Reward of 5 Sprugs per Man cannot be given any other Way,

and without such Reward it is not to be expected that one Privateer will attack another. Once, indeed, two Privateers, a *Blesfucudian* and an *Iberian*, then Enemies, sail'd out of a neutral Port on Purpose to engage; but it being a singular Instance, was easily accounted for by a personal Quarrel between the Captains. Another Thing which can be done only by an Act of the Senate, is encouraging private Adventurers to attack the *Iberian* Dominions. His Majesty may, Sir, grant them a Charter, but that will not authorize them to sail within the Limits of the *Pacific* Company, because an Act of the Senate declares, that all who frequent the *South Seas*, except such as are employ'd by the Company, shall forfeit Ship and Cargo, besides double the Value; and I fear it will include our Privateers, notwithstanding his Majesty's Commission. Since we cannot therefore propose to make any great Advantage of the War, without an Act of the Senate to provide against all these Inconveniences, I hope the Motion will not only be insisted upon, but agreed to.

The Prime Minister spoke next to the following Purpose.

S I R,

As his Majesty has never made an imprudent or improper Use of his Discretionary Power, I cannot discover any Reason why this Power should create more Jealousy now than formerly. Excepting a short Space of the Empress Nana's Reign, the Property of all Conquests made, and Prizes taken, have remained in the Crown ever since we had a Constitution. We had then such powerful Enemies, that the Government judg'd it necessary to encourage, by a public Act of the Senate, all private Adventurers to carry on Hostilities, by giving them the sole Property in every thing that they should take; but I do not think our Enemy now is so potent, as to make the same Measures necessary for us. Besides, Sir, the Circumstances differ: The War had then been continued several Moons

Moons; the present War is but just declared. So that (what could not be the Case in the last War) our Merchants, as well as our Allies, may now have Effects in the *Iberian* Ships which were put on board before War was declared, or they may have granted Policies of Insurance for large Sums; in either of which Cases it would not be just to put them beyond Recovery, if such Ships should be taken by our Adventurers, or Ships of War.

I grant, Sir, that the Court of Admiralty could not declare the Goods of our Friends to be lawful Prizes, if ship'd either before the War was proclaimed, or before the Time limited by Treaties shall require; but if that Court should stand peremptorily on the Letter of the Law in all Cases, they might occasion just Cause of Complaint, without having any Power to give Relief. The Insurers, in particular, may find themselves obliged to pay, even to the Subjects of *Iberia*, the Sums here insured for them. So that to revive the Laws proposed, so soon after the Declaration of War, may be attended with many Inconveniencies which they were not subject to at their first Establishment. Besides, Sir, the absolute Necessity of making such an Alteration in our Constitution in the present War does not yet appear. I hope it will be a constant Maxim not to be departed from without Necessity, that the Property of every thing taken from a Nation with which we are at War, is in the Crown, and the Disposal of that Property in the Emperor. I grant, Sir, that the Whole ought to be disposed of for the public Service, and that the Senate may call to account, and ought to punish any Minister, who shall apply it otherwise. Yet as there are several Services, occasionally more pressing than others, the Appropriation of the Whole to any particular Use, by an Act of the Senate, may not be for the Service of the Public; and I must beg Leave to say that those who are intrusted by our Sovereign with the Management of our public Affairs, may without Breach of Modesty

pretend to be the properest Judges what are the most pressing Services; because they must know, better than others, not only the general State of the Nation, but all the particular Circumstances of it. However, Sir, if the Senate has any Distrust of their Capacities, they ought to attempt a Change in the Administration, rather than to encroach on the Prerogative of the Crown. I will mention some public Services to which the Produce of Captures may be apply'd.

First, to the Captors, to encourage the People to take as many Prizes as they can. Secondly, to the Merchants, in order to make them Reparation for their Losses. Thirdly, to defray part of the Expence of the War, and thereby prevent any new Taxes on the People. And lastly, it may be apply'd towards Payment of the public Debts. So that if we are so fortunate as to seize any very valuable Prizes, it is my Opinion, that the Produce of them should be apply'd in proper Proportions to these Purposes, especially to the first three. After all, Sir, I am, as far as Reason and Prudence direct, heartily inclin'd to encourage our Seamen; and therefore, when the Prize is not very considerable, I shall readily be for giving the Whole to the Captors. When the Value indeed shall be extraordinary, if you give the Whole to the Seamen concern'd, I fear they will no longer be Seamen. Should a Ship, which now is expected from the *South Sea*, and is reputed worth a Million Sterling, be taken only by one of his Majesty's Ships, if any Minister should give, or advise to be given, the Whole of it to the Officers and Seamen, he would certainly be impeached for it by the Senate. Can it be proper, then, for the Senate of *Lilliput* to do the same by an established Law? Such an extravagant Reward to one Ship's Company would be an Act of Injustice to the Nation, because Part of it ought to be appropriated to our injur'd Merchants, and Part to ease the Tax on our Landholders; both which Bodies

of

People have as good a Title to our Regard as that of the Seamen. The Landholders contribute largely to the Support of the War, and therefore, ought to share in the Success of it, and the suffering Merchants should in Honour and Justice have Reparation; at least the 95,000 Sprugs, which they were to have had from the *Iberians*, if Hostilities had not taken Place, should be paid them as soon as it is possible. The Emperor, Sir, has given his Sacred Word, that they shall be considered, when the Prizes already taken shall be disposed of; but of which they could not have expected a Share, if the Bill brought in two Sessions ago had passed into a Law: Nor can they expect a Share of any future Prize, if we pass the Bill now moved for. They must then, Sir, be made to wait to the End of the War, and depend on the uncertain Event of it for further Reparation. This being the Case, to neglect our Merchants, and enrich our Seamen, is a Proceeding I cannot call prudent or equitable. For if the former be discouraged, we shall soon have but few of the latter.

I wish, Sir, we had met with greater Success in this War, but if Gentlemen consider the Extent of the Sea between Old and New *Iberia*, they will not wonder that our Squadrons have not met with more of our Enemy's Ships. But had not they sent out their Advice Boats, to discover the Situation of our Squadrons, and direct the Course of their *Affogate Ships*, and had not Admiral *Venon* been detained by contrary Winds on our Coast, they would, it is very probable, have fallen in with his Squadron as well as the *Caracca* Ships into Admiral *Hockadd's*. This Incident, Sir, will shew that we cannot depend on taking many of their rich Ships, and therefore those which do fall into our Hands, should be disposed of in the best Method for the public Service. I dare undertake, that this will be particularly attended to, if the Disposal be suffered to remain in his Majesty: But if new Regulations shall be thought necessary, I

must think it will require some Time to consider them; and for that end I hope the Motion will be withdrawn.

The Ury; Gybnob spoke next in Substance as follows.

S I R,

THE Objection at first made to the Motion was that such a Bill ought always to proceed from the Crown. Now the Bill itself is condemned. I even suspected that postponing would be the same as rejecting the Motion. For in such Case I shall not expect any Message from the Crown to renew it.

Do we find Ministers disposed to promote Acts of the Senate, which will abolish a number of lucrative Posts to which they have the Appointment? I do not think even the present Ministers would advise their Master to apply for such an Act. That there is no Danger in continuing any Power in his present Majesty's Hands, is an Argument which their Deference to his Majesty should restrain them from advancing. A Sovereign of *Liliput* cannot by the Constitution make an illegal Use of his Prerogative, but his Ministers may, and this House may censure them.

The discretionary Power, Sir, intended to be limited by the Bill proposed, was found a Grievance in the last War, and the Nature of Things being the same, will undoubtedly be such in the present. Clerks in Public Offices will always extort Fees and detain, if not embezzle, the Money that comes to their Hands, therefore no Office should be unnecessarily established or continued. As the late War, Sir, was very Expensive, those who conducted it, had a good Plea, (which cannot be admitted now) for keeping great Part of the Prizes to ease the Burthen of the Land-holders and the People in general; but they affected no Arts of that Kind, they determined to animate their Seamen effectually to prosecute the War, in order to bring it to a speedy Conclusion. They could not see any Advantage in

continuing a languid War, and therefore were not so fond of discretionary Powers to oppose a Bill for inspiring our Seamen with Ardour and Activity, by assuring to them the whole of all they shall take, and freeing them from the Vexation of a Prize-Office.

All that has been urged against such a Bill at this juncture, has been so fully answered, that I am astonish'd to hear it still opposed; but I am still more astonish'd to hear it insisted on B that the Bill ought not to be brought in without a previous Message from the Crown. What a dangerous Doctrine is this! The Bill, I grant, is designed to suspend or abolish one of the Prerogatives of the Crown; but, shall it be admitted in this House that we can make no Alteration with regard to Prerogative, unless we have Leave to do so from the Crown? I hope, on the contrary, it will be unanimously declared, that all the Prerogatives of the Crown are under Cognizance of the Senate, and that any of them may be altered, suspended, or abolished, by an Act of the Senate, if the public Service or the Safety of the Constitution requires. If I did not approve the Bill, Sir, I should support the Motion, only because such a pernicious Doctrine has been urged against it; a Doctrine, which, I hope, will never, from any the least seeming Approbation, be drawn into a Precedent. Granting, Sir, that Difficulties may arise in framing the Bill, will they be increased by ordering it to be brought in? On the contrary, the Attention of the Public being raised, Expedients will be proposed for lessening those Difficulties. I cannot, indeed, see any of the Difficulties which the hon. Gentleman suggested. The Bill passed in the late War is a Rule to us, and that brought in two Sessions ago will direct our Progress. Had it then passed into a Law, perhaps we should not now have had a War. Sure I am, Sir, there would have been one Difficulty less to encounter; our Sailors, instead of flying from an Impress, would have crowded themselves into the Service.

I am surprized, Sir, to hear the hon. Gentleman say, that if the Bill had then passed, our suffering Merchants could not have expected any Share of the Prizes already taken; can he forget that the Bill was not to take Effect till several Weeks after the Declaration of War? But surely, a Share in those Prizes would have been of small Account in Comparison of the Advantage which the Nation would have gained by our passing that Bill, or the Advantage which the Merchants themselves might have made, by associating to fit out Privateers, or make Conquests; and therefore, Sir, neither the hon. Gentleman nor his Friends have any Pretence to exult in having thrown out that Bill; and if they should hinder the present Motion from taking Effect, I believe they will receive no Thanks from the suffering Merchants, or any Set of Men in the Nation, except their own Dependents.

The Urg; Pulnub spoke next to the following Effect:

S I R,

AS I did not expect the least Opposition to my Motion, I chafe not to spend your time with offering Arguments to introduce it, which might be unnecessary; but since it has been opposed, and opposed by Gentlemen of no little Consequence, I now beg Leave to add some Reasons to those which my Friends have been pleased to urge in its Favour.

I freely own, Sir, that if I had not made you this Motion, I should have willingly delayed it for a few Days, if for no other Reason, to oblige these Gentlemen near me, who have always affected Delays in every Deliberation that tended to War. But when I found they had so resolutely declared War, I presumed that they would have promoted every Measure that might contribute to the vigorous Prosecution of it, without scrupulously adhering to Forms of proceeding, or hazarding any public Advantage for an imaginary Punctilio of Respect to the Crown. *The Issue of this Debate, and another about the Navy in our next.*

Mr URBAN,

HIS Majesty having in his most gracious Speech earnestly recommended to the Parliament to consider the Difficulties which have been found in manning the Fleet, and the ill Consequences of suffering our Enemies to be supplied with any Provisions from hence, during the present Scarcity of Corn in some Parts of the Kingdom, it seems not improper for a private Person to offer his Thoughts on this Occasion.

As to the Scarcity of Corn, it will be easily in our Power to prevent this Nation suffering in that Respect, if public Granaries be established, as in other Countries, and none exported in any plentiful Year till they shall be filled. It has been shewn by several Authors how these Granaries might be established, how advantageous they would be to our Manufacturers, as also to the Farmers, who, in the common Way, of preserving Corn in Ricks and Barns, (it is computed) lose a third Part in four Years by Rats and Mice, and in the mean Time want the Benefit of their Straw, Chaff, and light Corn, for the Use of their Horses, Pigs and Poultry.

I shall not at present hint any Method for removing the Difficulties in manning the Fleet, which his Majesty has found necessary to mention, notwithstanding the Act for encouraging Seamen to enter into his Majesty's Service, passed last Session, to give them the Whole of every Prize that they shall take. It was expected by the Gentlemen who proposed the Bill, that so great an Encouragement would effectually answer the End designed, and the Gentlemen who were against giving them this Encouragement by Act of Parliament, were not apprehensive it would fail, but that it might be too great. I doubt then there must be some considerable Discouragement, not provided against, to hinder so bountiful an Act from having Effect. I cannot take upon me at present to propose any Scheme that may remove these Difficulties, but shall content myself with hinting at the Cause, and leave it to better Heads to propose, and to the Parliament to establish, a more effectual Remedy. I am afraid, Sir, there must be something disheartning in the Treatment which this useful Body of People meet with on board his Majesty's Ships, and have heard Complaints on this Head, but am not sufficiently acquainted with the Facts, to state them to the Legislature. For this Reason it is my Opinion, that those who can give an Account of any undue Severities practised,

illegal Punishments inflicted, or other Hardships imposed upon Mariners in his Majesty's Ships, will do their Country a Service by transmitting them to the Members of either House, or to the Public by Means of the Press. In the mean Time, that the Seamen, and those who may bend their Thoughts to this Subject, may know what has been proposed, it will not be amiss to publish the Heads of what has been already under Deliberation of the Parliament.

One Remedy proposed for these Difficulties was called the Register-Bill, and was entitled, *A Bill for registering all Seamen, Watermen, Fishermen, Lightermen, Keelmen, Bargemen, and Seafaring Men, capable of Service at Sea, throughout his Majesty's Dominions*; which was fully considered and rejected. See Lord G—e's Speech, p. 290.

This Bill being disapproved, another for the better Encouragement of Seamen to enter voluntarily was brought in, and several Resolutions agreed to, but no great Progress was made in it. However, as I could wish that the Seamen might know every Article proposed for their Benefit or Regulation, in order to their Approbation or Dislike, if again proposed, I have transcribed the Resolutions agreed to when the Affair was under Consideration in the last Session.

1st, That a voluntary Register of Seamen will be of great Utility to this Kingdom.

2d, That it shall extend to all the Dominions of the Crown of Great Britain.

3d, That the Fraternity of Trinity House of Deptford Strond be intrusted with the Management of the said Register, with Power of appointing inferior Officers and Servants, necessary for the Execution of the said Trust.

4th, That a certain Sum of Money be paid to every Man who is willing to Register.

5th, That every Registered Man shall be obliged to give an Account of the Place of his Abode to the Register Office.

6th, That the Registered Men shall be divided into Classes.

7th, That a yearly Pension be allowed to every Registered Man, who shall be disabled in Fight, over and above such Allowances as are now given, and a yearly Pension to every Widow of a Registered Man, slain in Fight, over and above the present Allowances made to such Widow, and if the Party leaves any Children, that each of them have a yearly Pension, until they arrive at the Age of fourteen.

8th, That every Registered Man be exempted

empted from paying the King's or Parish Taxes, or serving in any Parish Offices, or serving in or contributing towards the Militia.

9th, That none be preferred to be petty Officers in any of his Majesty's Ships but Registered Men.

10th, That all petty Officers in Merchants Ships, as Boatswains, Gunners, &c. be chosen out of Registered Men.

11th, That all Men who shall Register themselves, do remain on the Register no longer than to a certain Age.

12th, That all Men who shall have continued on the Register to a certain Age, do enjoy all the Advantages of Registered Men during Life.

13th, That all Registered Men shall have the Preference of being admitted into Greenwich Hospital.

14th, That all Captains and Commanders of his Majesty's Ships of War, who shall be applied to in Foreign Parts, shall take on Board any Registered Men, and the Men so taken on Board, shall from that Time be deemed Part of the Ships Company, and receive Wages accordingly.

15th, That Registered Men be allowed to go into the Merchants Service, when the Service of his Majesty shall not require them; and that the proper Officers do give them Certificates for the same.

16th, That Registered Men be entitled to receive their Wages in certain Proportions.

17th, That all Seamen now absconding in Foreign Parts, or at home on Account of running of Goods, who shall enter on Board any of his Majesty's Ships, and claim the Benefit of this Register, shall be intitled to their Pardon, except Persons who have been concerned in actual Murder.

18th, That all Registered Men, who shall be summoned to appear on Board any of his Majesty's Ships, and shall neglect or refuse to do the same, shall be subject to be punished as Deserters.

19th, That all Foreign Seamen, who shall claim the Benefit of this Register, shall be entitled to all the Rights and Privileges of natural born Subjects.

20th, That the Trustees of Charity Schools, for the Education of Boys, shall be obliged to put forth Apprentice to the Sea-Service such as shall find Masters willing to take them.

21st, That the Registered Men shall wear some honorary Mark of Distinction.

22d, That the Register-Office be obliged to give an Account to the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the Office of the Lord High Admiral for the Time being, of all the Men that shall be Registered.

23d, That the Register-Office shall on the Receipt of an Order from the Lord High-Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Admiral for the Time being, for any number of Men contained on the Register, issue out their Order for the said Number of Men to appear according to the Order directed to them, as aforesaid.

A Proposal humbly offered to the Senate of Great Lilliput.

AS the Proposer, from a profound Deference to the Dignity of so August an Assembly, would avoid offering any thing to the Consideration of either House that may be disagreeable to them, or unworthy of their Regard: So he presumes not to propose to them to consider of Methods how to raise the Price of Wool, or to settle that of Corn, or any such impertinent and trifling Affairs which only concern the vulgar Part of Mankind, who are infinitely below the Notice of Persons in so elevated a Station, and utterly undeserving of any senatorial Regard.

What the Proposer has to offer is quite of another kind; it nearly concerns their own Interest, and therefore will probably meet with a favourable Attention. It is nothing less than the entire Demolition (not of *Dancram*.) but of what has been, and continues still to be, a greater Thorn in their Sides, that ill-contriv'd Figure of Rhetorick, called *Irony* (in plain English *Sneer*) a mischievous Figure, that has done more Damage to the honourable M——y and Senate, than the Enemies of our Nation have sustain'd by 100 Men of War and 40000 Land Forces. What a Shame is it that this Figure should be suffered to make such terrible Havock, or the Use of it should be any longer tolerated in this Kingdom! 'Tis by the Means of this Figure (ill beside the first Inventer and the Propagators of it!) that the Views of Ministers are exposed to the inconsiderate Multitude. If a few honest Members of the House of Clinab for their unfulfill'd Fidelity and Attachment to the M——ry, instead of promoting the Good of those that sent them thither, are rewarded with a small Pension, or accept of a Place from him of some Emolument to themselves, thy of no Manner of Use to the Publick: Why presently these Ironists let all the World know it by extolling their Integrity, Disinterestedness, and Independency. If the Administration squanders away the publick Money, and increases their own, these

these Sneerers take Occasion to expose them, by magnifying their Frugality and good Oeconomy. If great Fleets are mann'd at Sea, which (for strange Reasons of State) have done nothing; and if a large Body of Land Forces have been kept up at a vast Expence, whose utmost Exploits have been the Robbing of a Hen-roost, or stealing of a Sheep, or some such Feats of War, this they ridicule by calling it a vigorous Prosecution of the War. If a Legate be bamboozled and outwitted, effecting nothing for Years together, they will blast him with their Sneering Commendations of his Sagacity, Penetration, and Address. And so, in short, all their Misconduct, Foibles, and Vices, are laid open to the publick View by these Mens Encomiums. — 'Tis true, the M——r himself does sometimes make Use of this same Figure, when he talks of the Plenty of all Things arising from the Lenity of his Administration, and likewise when he speaks of the flourishing Condition of Trade, and his consulting nothing but the Ease and Interest of his Country, and that his Conduct has been so irreproachable, that it wants no Apology. These indeed are evident Ironies: But I dare say the M——r will readily compound the Matter with his Opponents, and lay down that Weapon, provided they will engage to do the same. — Wherefore considering the manifold and great Inconveniences arising to the Administration, and, if not to the better, at least to the greater part of the Senate, from the Toleration of that insupportable Figure of Rhetorick, called Irony (Sneer) let there be a *Senatus-consultum* for the total Suppression of it for the future throughout all his M——y's Dominions. And to that End and Purpose be it enacted by the Authority of this short-lived Senate, whilst the Power is yet in their own Hands, That in all future Editions of Books of Rhetorick, of what Denomination soever, the mischievous Figure of Irony (*Anglice* Sneer) be totally left out, upon such a Penalty as the House shall think proper for the Contravention thereof.

T. B. G

In the 9th VOL. of our Magazines, p. 594. we inserted a Letter from Sir George Champion to the Livermen of London. We think it very consistent with our Impartiality to present our Readers with one from Sir Robert Godschall to the same Gentlemen, on a no less remarkable Occasion.

Gentlemen,

I Beg Leave to return my most humble and hearty Thanks, for the remarkable Affection with which you did me the Honour to support your Nomination of me to be your chief Magistrate for the Year ensuing.

As this distinguishing Mark of your Regard to me most justly commands, so I assure you it shall most certainly meet the sincerest Returns of Gratitude on my Part, whensoever I can be so happy as to have any Opportunity of testifying the high Sense I have of your Goodness to me.

I have been, 'tis true, deprived of the great Office for which you designed me, by a Majority of *one* Vote amongst my Brethren, the Aldermen; but the repeated Honour of so unanimous a Choice of my Fellow-Citizens, conferred on me in two very numerous common Halls, sufficiently recompenses me for that Slight; and as the Honour you have done me cannot be taken from me by any Persons whatever, I shall always prize it infinitely beyond the Splendor of any Post, how eminent soever it may be.

It must be, I think, no small Satisfaction to your worthy Body, to perceive that this (I hope unmerited) Severity, with which I have been so remarkably distinguish'd, has induced several of those worthy Gentlemen, who have already fill'd the Chair of this City with the greatest Dignity and Applause, generously to resolve to go thro' that high but expensive and laborious Office again, when they shall be call'd upon by you, rather than not shew their Disapprobation of this unusual Opposition to your repeated Choice.

I hope that nothing which has happen'd in this Affair will in any manner disunite the City, and thereby lessen the Weight it receives from Unanimity; and I sincerely wish that no Citizen of London may henceforwards be distinguish'd by any thing, but his unalterable Zeal and steady Attachment to the Welfare of his Country, and the Preservation of the Rights and Liberties of this great Capital.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obliged and devoted humble Servant,

ROBERT GODSCHALL,

College-Hill, Oct. 22, 1740.

Note. The Reader is desired to correct a very material Error, occasioned by the negligence of an unfaithful Transcriber, which passed in part of the Impression of our last p. 500 col. 2. l. 15. instead of the Motion was agreed to, read the Motion was rejected.

Extract of a Pamphlet, shewing the State of our WOOLLEN TRADE, begun, pag. 500, concluded.

IF we have lost our *Woollen Trade*, into what Hands is it fallen? That *France* has the Bulk of it, appears by Mr. *Mun's Journal of the State of their Manufactures in the Year 32*, which must be improved since; and therefore to shew our *Loss*, and their *Gain*, I shall transcribe a Calculation out of Mr. *London's Pamphlet*.—According to a modest Computation the *French* have 500,000 Packs of our Wool yearly, unmanufactur'd; with which they can work up twice as much of their own. The Detriment arising from hence to us, and the still larger Profit accruing to them, he sets forth in the following Manner.

A Million Packs of Wool (for so much is computed to grow here) as sold, when confined to our own Manufactures, at 16*l.* per Pack, is 16,000,000*l.* As now sold, to go abroad, 4,000,000*l.* The Disadvantage 12,000,000*l.* The Labour and Profit in working it at such Times at 40*l.* per Pack 40,000,000*l.* The Labour and Profit of 500,000 Packs manufactur'd here, under the Disadvantages mention'd, at half Wages, 20*l.* per Pack, 10,000,000 The Disadvantage 30,000,000*l.* By these Computations it appears that the Nation loses no less than 42 Millions Sterling yearly, besides what the landed Interest suffers by the Poor, and Rates, which, by the Decay of our Manufactures, will become so numerous, that the Revenues of all the Lands will not be sufficient to maintain them. On the other hand *France*, by getting 500,000 Packs of our Wool, can work up a Million and Half, it being agreed, that one Pack of ours is sufficient to work up two of theirs, and reckoning but 35*l.* per Pack for their Labour, the Labour of 1,500,000 of Packs, at 35*l.* per Pack, amounts to 52,500,000 Sterling. And that they do work up so much may be supposed, for they certainly will import no more of our Wool than is necessary.

It appears by the Toll-Books, that there are brought into *Smithfield Market* to serve *London* 36,000 Sheep and Lambs, weekly. Now allow 6000 to be Lambs, and 30,000 Sheep slaughter'd one Week with the other, the rest of *England* is computed to contain seven Times as many Inhabitants as *London* within the Bills. But supposing six Times as many, and 210,000 Sheep slaughter'd in *England* weekly; and that 4 Years Sheep are kept for Stock, or that there are always in Being four Times more than are

slaughter'd, as Sheep-Masters' compute, and allowing every Sheep, with another, to bear four Pounds of Wool, and every Pack to weigh 240 lb. the yearly Wool of *England*, according to this Computation only, amounts to 728,000 Packs.

In the Country, People feed as much on Flesh as in Town, and drinking less, generally eat more.

As *Scotland* is of less Extent, and less fruitful than *England*, admit but one Quarter Part of the Sheep in it, the Wool will amount to 182,000 Packs.

As *Ireland* is not one Fourth less than *England*, but is as fertile, and taken up chiefly with Feeding, it hath been judged to have near as many Sheep as *England*; but suppose Half, viz. 364,000 Packs, the whole is 274,000.

In this Calculation is not included the Wool of the Sheep slaughter'd, call'd *Vel Wool*, nor of Lambs.

I shall here subjoin a Calculation of the Share that *Foreigners* would pay of this Profit.—250,000 Packs, the fourth Part of the Growth of *Great Britain and Ireland*; will cloath thirteen or fourteen Millions of People, which is more than our Inhabitants amount to; so that three Parts in four of our Manufactures would be exported, and bring home Money to the amount of thirty Millions, for the bare Labour in manufacturing those 750,000 Packs, besides the Value of the Wool, unmanufactur'd, reckoned at twelve Millions more, in all amounting to 42 Millions, arising from one Branch of our Trade, and exceeding the Value of all the Branches of Trade, belonging to This, or any other Nation.

Some time ago our Poor amounted to 1,400,000; the Decay of our Trade since, and the Severity of last Year may have increased them to two Millions.

The Disposition of *France*, after such Attempts for *Universal Monarchy*, can hardly be denied. They are making Preparations for open Enmity, and then the Mask will be taken off. The only Thing to be considered is, their Capacity to put their Designs in Execution: And what should prevent the Execution of their Designs, if instead of taking proper Measures for our Safety, we furnish them with Means of accomplishing it? We have seen what Riches arise from Trade, and how inseparable Riches and Strength are from one another; and yet we suffer the *French* to enrich themselves by a Trade, which they cannot carry on without our Leave, while we grow weak by the Loss of it. We are sensible of Publick Debts, and yet load ourselves with

with *Taxes*, when we might make *others* pay them; while their *Finances* are not only disincumbered, but their King, as they are fond to boast, is continually putting Money into our Funds, and, by the Help of our *Wool*, will soon ingross so large a Share of them, that by drawing out he will be able to leave us defenceless. Between *their* and our Forces, what Comparison is there to be made? For *Number*, there is none; for *Condition* very little. Our only Security consists in our *Naval Force*, but Experience has taught us, that the *Winds* can render it useless.——However, for fear the Elements should be on our Side, we are weakening our own Fleet, and strengthening that of the *French*. We are giving up our *Trade*, which is its proper Nursery; we are giving up our *Wealth*, which only can maintain it. The *French* are increasing their *Trade* and *Riches*, and will soon be able to build, or buy and maintain, as large a Fleet as they please; nay they are both *buying* and *building* Men of War. Last Year they built 19, and bought others. Last Year, they began to exercise their Seamen, by sending out a Fleet; as they are preparing to do again.——They have, as yet, no *Harbours* on our Channel, but they have been hard at work in making some, particularly at *Gravelines*, which is as well situated as *Dunkirk*. They are making another at *Cherbourg*, near *La Hogue*.

In *England* we are unhappily divided into *Parties*, so imbitter'd against one another, that *common Danger* would scarce be able to unite them against the *common Enemy*. The Marks of Infamy set upon Part of the Kingdom, for opposing some of the publick Measures, have occasion'd *Repentments*, and a general Discontent is the Natural Consequence of a general Decay of *Trade*. If we were united, such is the Disposition of the Nation, that we have not those *Principles of Activity and Bravery*, which have heretofore animated our *Hearts*, and strengthened our *Hands*. The Love of *Liberty*, and a Sense of *Religion*, in many, are quite lost, in most greatly weakened.——But this is not all. The *French* seem to have a considerable Party here. Mr. *Webber* assures me that an Officer belonging to the *Customs* has own'd with great Concern, that he was oblig'd to see *Wool* shipped, which he knew to be bound for *France*. How, and why, *JOSIAS THOMPSON* was rendered incapable of serving his Majesty, and afterwards run thro' in *Gormain-Street*, the same Person inform'd me, and is ready to prove. I have been inform'd, that a certain Lord,

the Son of a certain Great Man, with another Nobleman, gave an Order for 50 Suits of Clothes, at one Time, to be sent for from *France*.——*Wales and Scotland* I know less of, but neither, I doubt, are so well satisfied with their Condition, and therefore less averse to a Change of Government. But, while I say this, I hope that God's good Providence will overrule their Passions, and make Use of them for our Safety. This is not a Time for Discord, but for Affection among ourselves, Duty to his Majesty, and Zeal for our Country. In *Ireland* there are three, if not four *Papists* to one *Protestant*; not divided, and headed by the Chiefs of different Parties, fighting against one another: The *Heads* are no more, those Parties are united by being reduced; and in such a State, that they think any Change desirable. They are indeed without Arms, or Military Knowledge; but *France* and *Spain* have 15000 of their Countrymen in Pay, who may both carry them Arms, and reach them the Use of 'em. The miserable Condition of that Nation, which may make it so easy for *France* to gain them over, has been owing to *English Policy*, dictated by *Avarice* and *Jealousy*.

The Situation of Affairs *Aboard* carries an Aspect as unpromising as that at *Home*. Tho' *France* is the *Grand* and *Designing* Power, of which *Europe* ought to be jealous, she has persuaded Nations to be directed by her Counsels, and carry on her Scheme for Universal Monarchy.

The *Cardinal* has found out Means to dissolve the *Alliance*, which was a Curb to their Ambition, and to weaken the Parties. By his Intrigues the *Emperor* has been stripp'd of *Naples* and *Sicily*, involv'd in a War with the *Turks*, abus'd in the Conduct of it, reduced to the Necessity of purchasing a Peace, and giving up *Lorraine* to a Power too formidable before, deluded and betrayed by his treacherous Ally, and at last obliged to throw himself into the Arms of the *French*, the Hereditary Enemy of his Family, after having given up to the *Turk* the Bulwark of *Christendom*, and thereby left himself exposed.

To sooth the Vanity of the *Spanish* Queen, the *French* have made a petty King of her Son, and complimented *England* with the Expense of conducting him to his Dominions. She has set *Spain* and *England* at Variance, whose mutual Interest is to be Friends; that when they shall have weaken'd each other, she may make a Prey of them both. *France* is to *Spain*, what *Spain* is to *Portugal*. *Spain* can

can hinder *Portugal* from having a Communication with any other Country by *Land*, and would have over-run her, had she not been protected by the *British Fleet*. In the same Manner that *Spain* surrounds *Portugal*, *France* surrounds *Spain*, can stop up her Communication by *Land*, and have her at her Mercy, unless she has an Ally superior to the French by *Sea*. But if *England* be destroyed, what Power can protect her?

Holland has been as wise as her Neighbours, so long under the Influence of *French Counsels*, that she is, in a Manner, subject to *French Government*. Her *Trade* is decay'd, the Government poor, the Nation torn with Factions, their Navy reduced to Nothing. Their Weakness is apparent enough from the late Language of the *French*, and the Silence of the *Dutch*. Their present *Neutrality* is not the Result of their Wisdom, or Compliance, but of their Fears. *France* has menac'd, and *Holland* trembles. Their *Barrier Towns*, which cost them so much to keep in repair and to garrison, wou'd stand 'em in little Stead; for, as the *French* can pour 100,000 Men into the *Austrian Netherlands*, they can over-run the whole Country; and, by getting Possession of *that*, they can starve those Garrisons, by hindering any Supplies from being sent them. They can with ease do this, by reason of the Disaffection of the Inhabitants. These are weary of their Subjection to the *Emperor*, who drains them of their Money, but is unable to protect their *Trade*, while their Neighbours in *French Flanders*, by the Encouragement given to *Theirs*, are in a flourishing Condition. This has occasion'd an Inclination in those People to change their Master; they would open their Gates to the *French*, should they come with a Force sufficient to protect them. Within these four Years, they form'd a Design to revolt, if the *Cardinal* had thought it a proper Time to receive them; but the *Emperor*, *England*, and *Holland* were not sufficiently reduced. An *unactive*, or an *unsuccessful* War, and another Year's Crop of our Wool, may ripen their Projects, and put them upon Action. In *Poland*, *Denmark*, and *Sweden*, these crafty People have insinuated themselves, influenced their Councils, and created Disturbances, to favour their own Schemes. Only *Russia* has acted independently, and upon wise and steady Principles. Yet this is the People we serve with so much Zeal, and imitate with so much Servility. — It will better become us to check their Greatness, and to recover our own Trade; which

cannot be done without putting a Stop to the Exportation of our *unmanufactur'd* Wool. The only sensible Question is, not whether it be necessary to do it *immediately*, but *how* it can be done. Some Gentlemen were of Opinion, that we might recover our Woollen Trade by going to Market as cheap as the *French*, tho' they get our Wool. — But 1st. How can we work as cheap as the *French*, unless our Poor could live as low as theirs? — 2dly. If we could work as cheap, we could not go to Market as cheap, because being oblig'd to carry our Goods abroad in large Vessels, we must pay Duties; whereas *France*, by being on the Continent, can run their Goods into the Neighbouring Nations *Duty free*, and save 10 or 12 per Cent. Besides, the Wool of *France* being not of half the Value of *British* or *Irish* Wool, one Pack of which works up two of theirs, what Wool our Manufacturers buy is paid for in Specie, while what they draw from us is paid for in wrought Silk, Teas, Wines, Brandy, &c. by the Profits on which it comes cheaper to them than even to ourselves; the Advantages all together amount, at least, to 30 per Cent. in their Favour. — 3dly. If you lower the Price of Labour, you lower the Value of *Land*, and obstruct the Circulation of Commerce, since the lower their Wages, the less Money the Labourers have to purchase their Products of *Earth*; so *Earth* either they cannot buy so many of them, or cannot give so much for what they buy. — 4thly. Why should we contrive Means of going to Market as cheap as the *French*, and have the Price of our Goods bear down, when we can hinder them from going to Market at all, and, by having the Market to ourselves, fix our own Price? Is it not better to have *all* the Trade, than only *some* of it? To employ *all* our Poor, than only *some* of them? To have a *high* Price for Goods, than a *low* or *middling* one? — But how is all this to be effected? A Scheme to prevent the Exportation of Wool has been form'd by Mr. *Webber*, and approv'd not only by *Merchants* and *Traders* of the greatest Knowledge, not only by several in both Houses of Parliament, but also by the Ministry; and whenever it shall be put in Execution, it will not only ease *Parish-Rates*, prevent *Parish-Lawsuits*, and suppress *Vagrants* and *Thieves*, but will employ them, and open Ways to Commerce, by exporting their Labour.

In the Year 31, Mr. *Webber* applied to his Majesty, recommended by above 600000

60000 Woollen Traders, (whose Petitions lie now in the Duke of Newcastle's Office) for a Charter to himself and Company, to prevent the Exportation of unmanuatur'd Wool by an *Universal Registry*. His Majesty was pleas'd, with the Advice of his Council, to grant his Request, and gave Instructions to the then Attorney-General to report, or form a Charter for that Purpose: But he being of Opinion, that, tho' it was the Prerogative of the Crown to grant Charters, and by Virtue of his Majesty's Grant Mr. *Webber* and Company might have put the Scheme in Execution, it was expedient to have an *Act of Parliament* to vest the Patentess with further Powers, than the Charter could convey to them, Mr. *Webber* was thereupon advis'd to apply to *Parliament*, which he did Year after Year without Effect, notwithstanding several of the most able Men in the House of C. declared their good Opinion of it, and their Persuasion that we must be undone unless Wool be stop'd.

After several Remarks on Mr. *Webber's* Zeal and Disappointments, this Writer concludes thus:

Can the Parliament meet upon a Business of more Moment to his Majesty and the Kingdom? Are 28 Millions, lost by us every Year, and above twice as much gained by our Enemies, such a Trifle, that we can let Session after Session slip without putting a Stop to this fatal Evil? Did our Fore-fathers place *Wool-packs* in the House of Lords, to remind them of the great Importance of Wool? And is it now below our Notice? Is it indifferent to the Nobility and Gentry, whether the Value of their Estates rises, or falls? Whether the Taxes and *Poors Rates* be light, or heavy? Whether the Streets or Roads be pepper'd with Beggars, Thieves, and Robbers; or whether we travel and live safe and unmolested? Whether Industry and Virtue, or Idleness and Vice prevail? Is it indifferent to the Merchants and Traders of all Sorts, whether they have a good or a bad Trade? Whether there be little or much Money? Is it indifferent to the Bishops and Clergy, whether they be oblig'd to part with their Preferments, and give up their Religion? Whether the Protestant Religion be preserv'd, or destroy'd over all Europe? Am I warm? The Cause deserves it. Our *All* is at Stake; and, if lost, can never be retrieved.

We hope the above Extract will not be unentertaining nor uninstrusive to our Readers, and as they may be pleas'd

to see a further Instance of the Author's publick Spirit, who writes himself a *Draper of London*, we shall add an Advertisement at the End of his Pamphlet, which is printed for T. Cooper, pr. 6d.

That this Pamphlet may not be unknown, I am determin'd to circulate, at my own Expence, a Thousand of them; and if any one be dispos'd to give away any in proper Places, he shall have a Dozen at half Price.

Common Sense, Nov. 8. No. 16.

NEXT to enriching the Nation at Home, by Manufactures and Commerce, and asserting its Honour and Interest Abroad, it should be the Care of every Administration, to adorn it, by the Encouragement and Improvement of Liberal Arts and Sciences, which have constantly been the second Care of every Government, that made the Honour and Interest of the Nation its first.

Augustus Caesar left nothing to be added, either to the Roman Empire, or to Arts and Sciences; and even counted the beautifying of Rome among the Glories of his long Reign; and that great Monarch, Lewis the XIVth, acquired more Honour to himself, and Advantage to his Kingdom, by his generous Protection of Arts and Sciences, than by his Conquests; what tho' Vanity might have been his principal Motive, it was a useful Vanity, and a Pride unknown to little Minds, who conscious of their mean inglorious Conduct, shun the Approach of superior Genius's, dread the Records of Letters, and recommend their Ignominy to Oblivion.

There never was a Time, in which the Generality of a Nation was more inclin'd to encourage Arts and Sciences, as appears by the numerous Subscriptions to whatever wears their Name. But I must with Concern and Surprise, acknowledge that not one single Instance of this Kind has appeared in our Rulers; Arts and Sciences, as well as Trade and Manufactures, having been neglected or rebuked; in which Particular only, I think, they have kept up the original Spirit of our excellent Gothic Government.

I can therefore only suppose, that their great Avocations to Politicks, Treaty-making, Hunting, War, Gin, Stockjobbing, Armies, Excises, Conventions, Elections, Preliminaries and Pot-Aests, have engrossed all their Time.

I know the Creatures of one particular Person of the Administration boast his Patronage

Patronage and Protection of Letters: But this I can only admit in the literal Sense, and not in the metaphorical and common Acceptation; the Works of his Authors, in Truth, consisting only of the four and twenty *Letters* fortuitously placed, so that it may more properly be called an Encouragement of the Type-makers, than of Learning.

Another Instance in which I am assured that this great Person manifests his Love of Letters, is, the considerable Salaries, and Rewards, which he gives to certain curious and skilful Persons, to examine, collate and transcribe, the several Manuscripts of that invaluable public Library, the *Post-Office*: But this Mark of his Attention, far from proving an Encouragement, has, as I am informed, been a great Check to *Letters*, and discouraged the very best Writers.

As for a certain Junto of *Persons of Honour*, who have of late obliged the Publick with their Poetical Labours, such as incomparable obscene Disfigurations of *Horace*, Ballads seasoned with Bawdry, and other casual Performances of equal Emolument, I cannot look upon the Share they enjoy of his Favour, as the Reward of their Poetical, but of their Political Abilities.

They recommend themselves to his Favour, by the *Monosyllabical Performances*, he being the generous and avowed Patron of the Monosyllables, or (as some Critics write) the MONEY-SYLLABLES, and they peculiarly happy in the right Use and Application of them.

I don't know whether the hon. Gentleman does, but I really do, lament that he will not have fair Play with Posterity for his Reputation: His *Gazetteers* are either *stilborn*, or die before they have attained to *Reason*, or *English*. So that Posterity will not receive one Scrap of Paper in his Favour; whereas, on the other Hand, many of those Writings in which he is not very advantageously delineated, will be preserved and read, while Wit and Learning are tolerated or tasted in this Kingdom.

But suppose that by some Piece of good Fortune, one single Paper should fall into the Hands of a future Historian two or three Centuries hence, for instance, that *Gazetteer* containing the *Champion's Queries* (See p. 507). which *Freeman*, under Pretence of answering, was so wise to publish a second Time.—What can any body imagine the Historian would say of it?—I think he would speak to this Effect:

'There is a little Tract extant which contains Articles of Accusation against

this M——, drawn up in the Form of Queries, with an Answer to each; as it will serve to give the present Age an Idea of those Crimes which render'd this Man so unpopular, I shall give it at Length.' After he had given the Queries, and their Answer, it would be natural for him to make some Observations upon it, which I fancy would be thus: 'The Answers to these Articles appear so weak, so low, and so trifling, that probably the whole Paper might be the Artifice of some Enemy of this Man, who, by appearing in the Character of a Friend, might hope to make it believed that this was the best Justification that could be made for his Conduct; and so he might ruin his Reputation with the World.—If it was really design'd as a serious Thing, and if the Person who wrote it was hired for that Purpose, (as is asserted by some Authors of those Times) there needs no stronger Proof of that Ignorance, and want of Judgment with which this M—— is charg'd by all the Writers of that Age.'

When the same Historians come to speak of a War in which this Nation was engaged, at a certain Time, what will they say? Perhaps they may make such Reflections as these.

'By comparing the Strength of both Nations, at this Distance of Time, it appears that great Advantages might have accrued to us by the War, had it been well conducted: The despicable Figure which our Ancestors made in it, is imputed by some to the vindictive and malicious Temper of one Man, who being forced by the Voice of the Nation (contrary to his own Inclination) into the War, was resolved to distress the People by it. Others attribute it to his total Incapacity for the Business of the State.

'However it is certain, that we suffer at this Day for the Mistakes and Corruptions of those Times.

Craftsman, Nov. 15. No. 750.

Extract from a Pamphlet, intituled, *The Case of Dunkirk faithfully stated and impartially considerd.*

WHETHER the Demolition of Dunkirk does, in a great Measure, secure exactly Seven-ninths of the Trade of England from the Power of France at Sea, as it has been asserted, I shall not trouble myself to calculate, neither shall I examine nicely how far this Port may justly be deem'd our Rival in Time of Peace

Peace, by supporting some considerable Branches of the French Manufactures, and by carrying on a Trade to the *West-Indies*, which has been insisted upon likewise. In general it will not be denied, that the French have annoy'd our Trade, and promoted their own extremely, by the convenient Situation, and other Advantages of the Port of *Dunkirk*.

The Foundation of a true Judgment in this Case, is contained in these Propositions. — 1. The declared Sense of the *British Nation*, at the Time of making the last Treaty of Peace with France, was that *Dunkirk* should be no more either a fortified City, a fortified Port, or even an unfortified Harbour. — 2. France consented to the Demolition of *Dunkirk* in this Sense, and engaged never to restore it again in any one of these Respects.

These Propositions are fully proved by the 9th Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*; by which Great Britain required, and France consented, that all the Fortifications of the City of *Dunkirk* should be razed; those towards the Sea in two Months, those towards the Land in three Months. Thus far the Article stipulates the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, as a fortified City and as a fortified Port, and it no more had been intended, no more would have been said; but the Article says a great deal more; it says expressly that the Harbour shall be filled up, and that the Sluces or Moles, which serve to cleanse the Harbour shall be levelled. The naked Harbour itself was therefore to be destroyed as well as the Fortifications towards the Land, and towards the Sea. After all these Stipulations follow this express Condition. That the said Fortifications, Harbours, Moles, or Sluces be never repaired again. So that France has never had, since the Treaty of *Utrecht*, nor can have, while that Treaty subsists, any more Right to open the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, than she has to rebuild the Fortifications of that City, and to render it in every respect what it was before the Demolition.

The late Queen Anne was so solicitous to have this principal Part of the Article, for such it was then esteem'd, effectually perform'd, that when she sent her Commissioners to see the Demolition of that Place executed, she gave them the most particular Instructions imaginable on this Head. They were not only to see the Moles, and Jettees, and Keys, and Sluces demolished, but they were to see the Stones belonging to them,

even the Stones of the Keys for Shipping and unshipping Goods, thrown into the Canal or Harbour, the more effectually to spoil the same and render it impracticable for the future. They were to see the Channel of each Sluce filled up with Earth from the next Rampart, till it was made level with the Streets. Nay they were to see the Road, which lyes before the Entrance of the Harbour, spoil'd as much as possible, and the Reason for this particular Instruction is there given, to prevent as much as possible any Ships coming in for the future.

The late King of France had tried, by his Ministers at *Utrecht*, and even by a direct and strong Application from himself to the late Queen, while the Treaty was in Negotiation, to have the Rigour of the Ninth Article, in some Degree, softened. He did not desire that any Thing, which had been erected to fortify the Town, or make and preserve the Harbour, should be spared, but hoped and pressed that the Queen would allow one Sluce to be left, which had been erected, as it was then pretended, by the People of the adjacent Country, before he fortified the Place, to carry off the Waters, and save the Low Lands from Inundations. Even this Application proved fruitless. The Article was insisted upon, and was accordingly passed without any Exception.

Not discouraged by this, the Inhabitants of *Dunkirk* sent over a Deputy, who was warmly supported by the Ambassador of France. Several fresh Instances were made, and all Endeavours were used to move the Queen's Compassion, by desiring, as a Grace, what they pretended no Right to by Treaty, that the Sluce of Furnes at least might be preserved, to carry the Waters off from the Country, and to preserve the Town from Filth, Stench, and the Consequence thereof, Infection.

But the Queen, who was resolv'd that *Dunkirk* should have neither a fortified Port, nor even a naked Harbour, knew by the Reports of the Commissioners, that Mr. *Armstrong*, one of their Number, absolutely denied the Necessity of preserving those Sluces, in order to discharge the Waters of the Country. She was informed likewise by the Report of the same Commissioners, that if any of the Sluces remained, it would be impossible to prevent the Harbour from being kept open; whereas if they were all destroyed, a small Space of Time would effectually fill up the Harbour. She continued therefore inflexible, and besides several other An-

swers to the same Effect given to the French Ambassador, and to the Deputy of Dunkirk, upon these Occasions, a Secretary of State was ordered, upon one of them, to write to the British Minister at Paris, to acquaint that Court, that the Queen will insist that, by the Treaty, all Things are to be destroyed, quæ eluendo Portui inserviant, which serve to cleanse the Harbour. — That no Distinction is therein made of what contributes accidentally and what directly to this Purpose. — That the French Ministers had insisted at Utrecht to have such an Exception inserted in the Treaty; that it was positively refused, and that they submitted. — That under a charitable Pretence of saving the Country, the French would save the Harbour. — In short, that he must let Monsieur de Torcy feel, and by him the King, that the Queen sees plainly the Correspondence between the Officers and the People of the Town, who are unwilling to lose their Harbour.

Such was the Issue of the first Disputes about Dunkirk, a little before the Death of the late Queen. The French were obliged to proceed to a total Destruction of it, after having in vain employed a Multitude of Artifices, and a Multitude of Pretences to avoid the strict and full Execution of the Treaty of Utrecht in this Point. They turned themselves therefore to another Method, and began to cleanse and widen the Canal of Mardyke. The Pretences of doing it were the same as had been urged in order to save the Port of Dunkirk, under Colour of saving the Country from Inundations. But the plain Design of this Work was to open a new Harbour at Dunkirk, and a new Communication with the Sea. As the Work proceeded, this Design became every Day more evident, by the Breadth and Depth which were given to the Canal of Mardyke, and by the enormous Size of the new Sluice, larger than that at Dunkirk, and vastly beyond any Proportion that could be pretended necessary for carrying off the Waters, or even for receiving Fishing Vessels, and other small Craft. As the Design became more evident, the Representations against it became more frequent and strong. But the French drew the Affair into length, by the common Arts of Negotiation, and in the mean time pursued their Enterprize with all the Vigour and Dispatch imaginable, till the late King, resolving not to suffer so manifest a Violation of the Treaty of Utrecht, sent the Earl of Stair to the Court of

France, soon after his Accession to the Crown.

This Minister proceeded on the Principle establish'd at first, and hitherto not once departed from. *The true Sense of the Treaty of Utrecht*, says he, in one of his Memorials, and the Intention of Great Britain is, That Dunkirk shall never have a Port again. From whence he argues, that since the Port of Mardyke is in its Use a Port to the City of Dunkirk, as much as the old one was, the King of Great Britain would have liked as well to have had this subsist, and only the Name of it changed, as to see another Port, larger and more convenient, open'd at a League to the Westward.

The Answers which the Court of France made to all these Representations, were very far from giving Satisfaction; but the Firmness which the Earl of Stair shew'd, and perhaps the declining State of Lewis the 14th, prevailed on the French Councils to stop the carrying on these Works, probably with the same Views as they have acted since, to quiet the present Clamour, and to begin again upon the first Occasion.

Such was the Issue of the second Disputes about Dunkirk, when the late King of France died. The French neither departed from their Pretensions, groundless as they were, nor ruined the Works they had made at Mardyke. They kept one alive, and only suspended the other.

The late King therefore, instead of dropping this Affair, continued to push it, and to shew that he was determin'd, at any Rate, to have another Sort of Satisfaction than he had yet received. This Satisfaction he obtain'd soon after, by a provisional Agreement made with the Minister of France at Hampton-Court, in the Month of September, 1716, and inserted in the Triple Defensive Alliance concluded at the Hague between Great Britain, France, and the States General in January, 1717.

The Duke of Orleans was now Regent of France. His political Interest led him to desire the Friendship of the late King. This Disposition was cultivated and improved on our Parts, and the Union between the two Courts grew to be extremely intimate. But as Great Britain and France acted in concert like Friends, so they acted together like Equals. If we used their Help, we lent them ours. The Dependence was at last mutual, and when our separate Interests came into Competition with theirs, far from fearing to assert our Right, lest we should disoblige our Friends, we treated

treated with them like an *independens Nation*, who knew that it is, or may be always made the Interest of *France* to keep Measures with *Great Britain*, as much as it can become, at any time, the Interest of *Great Britain* to keep Measures with *France*.

This appeared very remarkably on the Occasion we were mentioning. The Regent was not, I suppose, more scrupulous than the late King of *France*, nor less desirous of regaining any Advantage which had been lost, or given up; and yet he was forced to yield to all that we insisted upon, for the effectual Execution of the *Ninth Article* of the *Treaty of Utrecht*.

His late Majesty did indeed at this Time consent, that the Canal, open'd at *Mardyke*, should subsist, for carrying off the Waters, and for the little Commerce necessary to supply that Part of the Country with Provisions. This was a Concession which had not been made before, and which the *French* had not strictly any Right to expect. But surely it was wise to make it in the Manner, and on the Conditions on which it was made.

As long as a King of *France* had the plausible Pretence of saving his Subjects from drowning, or starving, to cover his Designs, it was obvious enough, by all that had passed, that the Design of restoring *Dunkirk*, under this Pretence, would never be laid aside. The late King, therefore, in order to defeat the Design once for all, resolved to take the Pretence entirely away.

By the Fourth Article of the *Triple Alliance*, the great new Sluce made at *Mardyke*, and all the *Jetties* erected along the Strand, are to be destroy'd, and not to be made use of for any Port, Haven, or Sluce at *Dunkirk*, or at *Mardyke*, or at any other Place within two Leagues Distance of either of these; the Intention of the contracting Parties, and the End which they propose to themselves by this Treaty being, that no Port, Harbour, Fortification, Sluce or Basin, shall be made or built at *Dunkirk*, at the Sluce of *Mardyke*, or at any other Place whatsoever upon the Coast, within the Distance before mentioned.

By the same Article it was stipulated likewise that the *Digues* or *Jetties*, on both Sides of the old Canal or Port of *Dunkirk*, should be entirely demolish'd down to the Strand, and that some other Things should be further done, which might be necessary to the more compleat Destruction of the Harbour.

This being consented to on the Part of *France*, his Majesty consented that the little Sluce on the Canal of *Mardyke*, should remain, provided the Breadth of it was reduced to sixteen Foot.

All these Stipulations were made with the greatest Clearness possible, and the most exact Specifications of every thing necessary to render them effectual, are contain'd in the Treaty.

Such was the Issue of the Disputes about *Dunkirk*, in the Time of the late King; and surely there was good Reason to hope, after the Settlement then made, that we should hear of them no more. The *French* were gratify'd in two Points, for which alone they contended, at least avowedly; and *Dunkirk* was reduced to be no more a fortified Town, a fortified Port, or even an unfortified Harbour.

But to the great Detriment and Misfortune of our Nation, so it is, that we have greater Reason than ever to renew these Disputes. What the *French* were not suffered to attempt by that Administration, which Sir Richard Steele called the *French Administration*, they have been lately suffer'd to do. Instead of not executing one Treaty fully, they have publicly violated Two. They actually enjoy the Benefit of the Canal of *Mardyke*, which was indulged to them, that there might remain no Colour for ever opening that of *Dunkirk*; and in the midst of this Enjoyment, they have open'd, they have repair'd that of *Dunkirk*, and continued their Work so, that whenever they shall think proper to finish it, *Dunkirk* will be at once a better Harbour than it was, when it stood the Glory of *France*, and the Terror of *Britain*.

The Craftsman, Nov. 22. N^o 751.

The State of the Press, and Hardships of Printers.

Nec Temere nec Timide.

THE great and extensive Usefulness of the Art of Printing is allow'd by all civilized Nations; and without the Liberty of the Press, under very moderate Limitations, the Art of Printing itself would be of little or no Use to Mankind, in Matters either of Religion or Government.

To this we entirely owe the Reformation of Religion, not only in Protestant, but even in Popish Countries. Nay, our own Church hath been additionally reform'd, even since the first, great Reformation, in the just and prudent Explication

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tians, the Reparation of Dunkirk, and
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 ing to their Way of Reasoning, was de-
 sign'd only to tie up our Hands and even
 close up our Mouths for ever, or at least
 as long as their Patron continues in his
 present Grandeur and Monopoly of Power.

Nothing gives these modest Gentlemen
 more Disturbance than the Liberty of the

another Sort of them, who seem to have
 a Toleration for defrauding it; I mean
 the Printers and Publishers of those learn-
 ed and useful Lucubrations, intitled the
 Half-penny and Farthing-Posts, which are
 publicly vendd about the Streets, in
 Defiance of Law and the Penalty annex-
 ed to it. I am inform'd that Application
 hath been made at a certain Office for put-
 ting a Stop to this daring Practice, and
 bringing the Offenders to Justice; but
 have not yet heard what Satisfaction the
 Complainants received. It is said, indeed,

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In the Article it was stipulated
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mation, in the just and prudent Explicati-

on of her *Doctrines*, the moderate Exercise of her *Power* and *Discipline*, and an extensive *Charity* to all our *dissenting Protestant Fellow-Subjects*.—This hath been principally, if not entirely, owing to the *Light*, which the *Press* hath diffused amongst all Ranks of People.

Civil Government hath received the same Benefits and Advantages from the *Press* in all Nations, where the *Liberty* of it hath been allow'd in any Degree; for though all People are naturally free, yet by the Ambition of some Men, and the Corruption of others, most of them soon lost their *original Liberty*. I need go no higher for Instance of this, than to the ancient *Greeks and Romans*; who from the most free and flourishing States, at last became the most abject and miserable Slaves, whilst their Oppressors wanton'd in all the Excesses of Vice and Luxury.

All the Governments of *Europe*, except our own, have long ago lost the great Privileges of their *ancient Constitution*; and if we may give Credit to the *ministerial Hacks*, we have no Right to it Ourselves; for they are eternally representing all Opposition to the Measures of a Court, and all Struggles to support our Liberties, as so many Instances of a seditious Spirit, and unwarrantable Invasions of the Prerogative. If we put them in Mind of the glorious Opposition, which brought about the *late Revolution*, and gave us a new Charter of our Liberties, their constant Answer is, that *K. James* indeed was justly oppos'd, because he pursu'd arbitrary Measures, and endeavour'd to destroy our Constitution both in Church and State; but that all Opposition since, except during the *four last Years of Queen Anne*, hath been unjustifiable, and owing only to private Pique, Resentment, and Ambition, since our Liberties have been inviolably preserved in the strictest and most religious Manner. If we speak to them about *septennial Parliaments*, crowded with *Placemen, Excise-Schemes, standing Armies* in Times of Peace, *pacifick Fleets, inglorious Conventions*, the Reparation of *Dunkirk*, and other Points of the same Nature, these *worthy Sages* are ready to prove them perfectly agreeable to *right Policy*, and absolutely necessary to secure our Liberties. In short, the *Revolution*, according to their Way of Reasoning, was design'd only to tie up our Hands and even close up our Mouths for ever, or at least as long as their *Patron* continues in his present Grandeur and Monopoly of Power.

Nothing gives these modest Gentlemen more Disturbance than the *Liberty* of the

Press, though they exercise it themselves to a Degree of Licentiousness never practised before, and directly contrary to Law; whilst all Advantages are taken against those, who write on the *other Side*. The least Mistake in Matters of Fact, or the least Inaccuracy of Language, is sufficient to involve us in a vexatious and expensive Prosecution, though the common Forms of Decency and good Manners are ever so carefully observed. Of this I could give a Multitude of Instances; but I shall content myself at present with observing that by frequent Warrants against several People at a Time, (even to low as the poor Devil of the *Press*) Commitments, finding Bail, Seizures of Papers, Trials by Information, special Juries, Convictions, Imprisonments, and Fines, the Proprietors of this Paper only have been put to at least two thousand Pounds Expence, besides other personal Hardships and Inconveniencies; whilst the ministerial Hirelings are not only protected in the grossest Abuse, but rewarded for it, at the publick Expence, in a most extravagant and scandalous Manner.

I therefore think our modern *Sydneys, Exports, and Freemans* have no Reason to complain of a little Liberty, on our Side, since they cannot have the Vanity to imagine that any Minister would think it worth his while to employ such a Parcel of Reptiles in his Service, with any other View than to throw Dirt, and bespatter those, whom he cannot answer. Whenever the Liberty of the Press is intirely destroy'd, they will be immediately laid aside, like useless Scaffolding, and the poor Post-Horses would be discharged from the heavy Burthen of distributing their Rubbish through the Nation. I have often given them this candid Hint, and once more earnestly beseech them to consider who would be at the Expence of buying their Works, when so very few People will now vouchsafe them a Reading, though they are sent to them gratis.

But as these Men are known to be supported by the publick Revenue, so there is another Sort of them, who seem to have a Toleration for defrauding it; I mean the Printers and Publishers of those learned and useful Lucubrations, intitled the *Half-penny and Farthing-Posts*, which are publickly vended about the Streets, in Defiance of Law and the Penalty annexed to it. I am inform'd that Application hath been made at a certain Office for putting a Stop to this daring Practice, and bringing the Offenders to Justice; but have not yet heard what Satisfaction the Complainants received. It is said, indeed,

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that as the Persons concern'd in these Papers are *poor low Wretches*, who either live within the Rules of the Fleet and other Prisons, or conceal themselves in the most obscure Corners of the Town, it would be a very difficult Matter to discover them. But if the *worthy Justices of Middlesex*, and their *Under-Agents*, would be pleased to make Use of the same Vigilance and Assiduity to detect these People as they have lately done against the *Retailers of Spirituous Liquors*, they might soon ferret them out of their lurking Holes, as well as they did the Others; for it is in their Power to take up the *Hawkers of these Papers*, who are equally culpable, and oblige them to discover where they had them, or send them to *Bridewell*. Why this hath not been done, I will not take upon me to say; but if *Common-Sense* and the *Craftsman*, or any other Papers, not in his Honour's Service, were to be printed and publish'd in the same fraudulent and audacious Manner, I am very sure that the *Commissioners of the Stamp-Duties*, and other *Officers of the Crown*, would be soon upon our Backs, with all the Weight and Authority of the Law.

Upon the whole, I have some Reasons to suspect these *illustrious petty Wretches* are incorporated amongst their Brethren, the *Gazetteers*; and that instead of being spread about the Kingdom *gratis* by the *Post Office*, they have obtained a Promise of Indemnification, from *Somebody or Other*, to propagate their learned Works themselves *Duty-free*; in which Case, they are put upon the same Footing with the *Printers of the King's Speeches*, the *Votes of the House of Commons*, and the *London Gazette*.

One of my Reasons for this Suspicion is, that a certain *eminent Court-Agent* hath lately dropt a broad Intimation that these *little Transgressors of the Law* will not be prosecuted, in Hopes that they do some Hurt to the Property of *several other Persons*, who punctually comply with the Law, but happen not to be in the good Graces of his *Patron*.

In this Case what a formidable Alliance and Confederacy is there form'd against us *poor Writers*, who have Nothing to withstand them but *Truth*, and a *little Popularity*, which must soon be swallowed up in their Torrent of *Wit, Humour, and Argument*!

Common Sense, Nov. 22. No 198.

Sheriffs, how to be appointed.

THE Custody of the County is committed to the Sheriff; the Execu-

tion and Return of all Writs belong to him; by Virtue of which he is not only Returning Officer in the Election of Knights of the Shire, but in some Measure in the Election of every Citizen and Burgeiss in the whole County. He can hasten or delay sending the Writ to the proper Officer of each particular City or Borough; and if there is any Dispute who that Person is, he can determine it by directing the Writ to which he pleases. So that there is no Officer in whom greater Trust is reposed, than in the Sheriff, especially in an Election Year. But at another Time, when there is no particular Job to serve, notwithstanding it is an Office of great Trust, yet as it is likewise attended with Hazard and Expence, it is generally consider'd as a Burthen. Therefore it will not be improper to give some Account of the Manner in which these Officers were anciently appointed; and the Manner in which they ought to be at present.

Sheriffs by the common Law were chosen by the Freeholders, as were all other Officers and Ministers, who were instituted either for the Preservation of the Peace of the Counties, or for Execution of Justice. For such formerly was the Happiness of English Subjects, that as no Law could bind them but by the Consent of their Representatives in Parliament, so no Law could be put in Execution against them but by Persons of their own choosing. But upon Pretence that insufficient Persons were sometimes chosen to be Sheriffs, this Power of Nomination was by 9 E. c. 2. taken from the People, and placed in the Chancellor, Treasurer, Barons of the Exchequer, and the rest of the Justices. But this Statute was far from remedying the pretended Evil, for no sooner was the Power taken from the Freeholders, but the Kings usurped it to themselves, from which there arose a real Inconvenience: For the Kings were frequently perswaded to make Grants to Sheriffs of their Bailiwicks for Term of Years, "by which," as is recited in the 14 E. 3. c. 7. "they were encouraged to do many Oppressions to the People, and evil Service to the King and his People." It is therefore by that Statute establish'd, that "no Sheriff shall tarry in his Bailiwick over one Year, and then another convenient shall be ordained in his Place, that hath Land sufficient in his Bailiwick, by the Chancellor, Treasurer, and Chief Baron of the Exchequer, taking to them the Chief Justices of the one Bench and of the other, if they be present;

present; and that shall be done Yearly on the Morrow of All Souls at the *Exchequer*. And by 12 Ri. c. 2. The Chancellor, &c. are to be firmly sworn that they shall not ordain, name, or make Justices of Peace, *Sheriffs*, &c. for any Gift of Brocage, Favour or Affection; nor that none that pursueth by him or by other, privily or openly to be in any Manner of Office shall be put in the same Office, or any other.

Thus stands the Law at present in Regard to the Nomination of *Sheriffs*, but the Practice is different. The several Great Officers, who have the assigning of *Sheriffs* (and others, who perhaps have not that Power) meet at the Day and Place appointed by the Statute, and there, being sworn, make a List of three Persons for every Shire, out of which they leave it to the King to choose one for each County.

This is not exactly conformable to the Statute, yet as it is done out of Defence to the Crown, and as the Election made by the King out of such Lists may in Law be considered as an Assignment by those great Officers, it is not liable to much Objection. But there is another Practice crept in, which of late Years has greatly increased, with Regard to the Nomination of *Sheriffs*, that has not the least Colour of Law to protect it, and that is, appointing another to be Sheriff than one of the three Persons assign'd by the great Officers. This in the Court Stile is called, *making a Pocket Sheriff*; and is either done as a Mark of Resentment, or to serve a particular Turn.

The Great Officers are bound by solemn Oath to make *Sheriffs* 'of the best and most lawful Men, and sufficient to their Estimation and Knowledge,' but those who advise his Majesty to neglect their List, and nominate other Persons to be *Sheriffs*, are under no such Obligation; they may do it out of Favour or Affection, they may do it out of Rancour or Malice, and not be guilty of Perjury.

Before the Great Officers were under the Obligation of an Oath, they too frequently mis-used the Power placed in them by Parliament, by nominating such Persons to be *Sheriffs*, as would be subservient to the Minister in Elections. But this was too gross an Abuse to be longer suffered in those Times.

In the 11th Year of R. II. Articles of Appeal for High Treason were exhibited in Parliament against Sir Robert Tresilian

and his Accomplices, the 11th of which is. 'That the said Robert Tresilian, and other the Appelles, Traytors to the King and Kingdom, had caused the King to direct his Council to make certain Persons that were named to him by the said Malefactors and Traytors to be *Sheriffs* throughout England, to the Intent that they might procure such *Knights of Shires* to come to Parliament as they liked of.'

Sir Robert was solemnly called to appear and answer to the said Articles, but he making Default, was convicted and hang'd as a Traytor and Enemy to the King and Kingdom. — Such a Precedent alone, one would have thought, would be a sufficient Caution to all succeeding Ministers; but the Parliament did not rest there, for in the very next Year they passed that Act, which I have already taken Notice of, to oblige the Great Officers to take an Oath to make *Sheriffs* of the best, and most lawful Men, and that without Favour or Affection: But the Security given by that Statute is entirely evaded, if this Practice of making *Pocket Sheriffs* is to prevail.

When this open Infraction of the Statute Law of the Kingdom was first introduced, I cannot rake upon me to say; however, this I find. It is a Practice which has been long since solemnly condemn'd. King Henry the Sixth, in the 34th Year of his Reign, had been persuaded to appoint a Person to be Sheriff for the County of Lincoln, who was not one of the three assign'd by the Great Officers in the *Exchequer*. The Person thus illegally appointed refused to act in an Office of so much Trouble and Expence, in direct Contradiction to a positive Act of Parliament. Upon which the Lord Chancellor demanded of the Judges, 'What them seemed should be done in this behalf.' And (according to the Record in the Council Book) 'the two Chief Justices the same Day came unto my Lords of the King's Council in the sterred Chamber, and upon the abovesaid Demand sayde, that them seemed, and so it seemed unto the Remnant of the Judges, That the King did an Error, when that he made another Person Sherief of Lincolnshire then was chosen and presented unto his Highness after the Felt of the Statute in such behalfe made.' And they further add that he could not be punish'd or fin'd for his Disobedience, as if he had been one of the three Persons chosen after the Tenor of the Statute. Here we behold

all the Judges of *England* unanimously declaring, *That the King had erred in what he had done.*

After this solemn Determination it might have been imagined no one would ever presume to advise his Royal Master to commit the like Error. Yet that this Method of making Sheriffs should have been sometimes made use of long before the Revolution, when our Kings pretended a Right of setting aside Acts of Parliament by their Prerogative, and to *non obstante* their Subjects out of their Liberties, is not much to be wondered at : But that the like iniquitous Practice should prevail after that Doctrine of Slavery was exploded, appears very extraordinary ; nevertheless Custom can never be pleaded, in direct Opposition to a positive Statute, and tho' some Persons heretofore may with Impunity have advised their Royal Masters to commit this Error ; yet, doubtless, who ever presumes to give such Advice is guilty of an high Crime and Misdemeanour, and liable to an Impeachment, whenever a Parliament thinks it worthy their Enquiry.

I am far from presuming to say what deserves the Consideration of that supreme Court of Justice, yet certainly we can never be too vigilant against Incroachments, which may affect the Liberty of the Subject.

Daily Gazetteer, Nov. 18. No. 2690

A short History of Oppositions.

THERE is, perhaps, no Maxim, either in divine or human Wisdom, better supported by Arguments, or more strongly enforced by Examples, than this, *That Unity begets Strength*. Yet so it is, that in Compliance to a new Set of State Philosophers, it is of late expected that the whole People of *Great Britain* will take it for granted that the Essence of Liberty lies in disputing, and that the greatest Blessing in the World is, never to be quiet.

The same learned Persons assure us, that what they are pleased to stile an Opposition, is absolutely necessary to the Well-being of the Nation ; because, but for this Cloud, the Beams of the Administration would be too bright ; so that henceforward, like Sun and Shadow, they are constantly to go together ; and—whatever King, whatever Minister we have, we are never to want an Opposition. The Authorities necessary to prove this Doctrine, are too many and too numerous to be cited. It is one of the Ar-

ticles of the Patriots Creed, and he would be treated as an Infidel amongst them who should seem to doubt it : And yet, to a Man who would exercise his Reason, this must certainly be either received as a Mystery, or rejected as an Absurdity.

It is indeed true, that Oppositions are of an old Standing in *England*, and that their Chiefs, generally speaking, talked high ; but none of them ever ventured upon this bold Assertion, that give them what you would, they would never be contented ; if they had, I persuade myself that they would have got very little. No, their Manner was to set down the Causes of their Opposition ; to express a great deal of Concern for being obliged to differ with their Prince ; and to promise many good Things, in case their Desires were granted, and what they called Grievances were redressed. With such Men it was easy to deal.

But then, not to dissemble, we have Instances of Oppositions of another Sort, where the Chiefs have consulted privately together for the Good of the Kingdom, as they said ; but however, always with a reasonable Respect at the same time to themselves ; and these silent Oppositions have sometimes had very shrewd Consequences. Thus when King *Henry V.* was on the Point of embarking for *France*, in consequence of a Title to that Crown, espoused by Parliament, an Opposition was set on foot in his own Camp, which the Writers of those Days stile bluntly *Conjuratio*, a Conspiracy ; but that brave, fighting Prince, tho' he was extremely merciful, took this so ill, that he scorned his Cousin, the Earl of *Cambridge*, by the Head for it. And thus the Opposition being quashed, the War went on prosperously.

In the Reign of *Q. Mary*, Daughter of *K. Henry* the VIII. there was a continual Opposition, not so much on Account of Religion, as from State Jealousies : For Sir *Thomas Wyatt* died a Papist, tho' he made some Pretences to Liberty of Conscience, in order to draw in the People. We had a Foreign War also in that Reign, and a very bad Issue it had ; we lost *Calais*, and that broke the Queen's Heart. Thus of old, Oppositions however conducted, whether with or without the Bounds of the Law, when they continued long, and were carried to Excess, did the People little Good.

In the next glorious Reign, Oppositions were frequently attempted. The great *Q. Elizabeth* knew well the Consequences

sequences of suffering the fundamental Laws of the Kingdom to come every Day under Debate; she therefore made Use of that Authority vested in her by the Confidence of all her People, to stop Motions of this Sort at the very Beginning: And to this Conduct it was chiefly owing that she govern'd so steadily at home, and maintained the Reputation of her Crown so effectually abroad. Had she acted otherwise, in all human Probability, she had fared no better than her Predecessors; especially considering the mighty Difficulties she had to deal with, the formidable Power of the King of Spain, and the Intrigues of a Popish Pretender to the Crown.

One need not wonder that the Lovers of Opposition were well enough pleased with the Death of this Queen; in Consequence of which we find them telling her Successor, that they bore with her Humours, in consideration of her Age and her Sex. This was pleasing to that ill-judging Monarch, who by a Series of strange Measures nursed an Opposition, that grew to Man's Estate in the Days of his Son, and triumphed over all those Laws and Liberties it pretended to preserve. In those two Reigns therefore we made an indifferent Figure abroad, because we were distressed and divided at home.

But when the *Rump* Parliament was firmly fix'd in the Saddle, they ventur'd on a War with the States, which they carried on successfully for a Time; at length *Cromwell* and his Party form'd an Opposition, turn'd the Parliament out of Doors; and clapp'd up an indifferent Peace. After this Man became Protector, he would bear with no Opposition, but took most unjustifiable Methods to suppress them; however we have been over and over told he made a mighty Figure abroad, which was entirely owing to the bold Steps he took to secure himself from being disturb'd at home.

In the *Dutch* Wars after the Restoration, particularly the last, there was always a considerable Opposition, and in consequence of this, they went on heavily, and ended but indifferently; which, considering our Force at Sea, and the many great Officers we then had, is no otherwise to be accounted for, than by imputing more to domestic Distractions than to the Force of foreign Foes. The Reader will perceive, that I do not consider the Justice or Injustice of the Wars I speak of; but barely their Success, and the Causes thereof, and so I desire to be understood.

During the Reign of King *William* we had the modern Blessing of a constant Opposition, which, in spite of all the Care that could be taken by a wise, vigilant and active Prince, derived to us constant Disappointments, and did more for the *French* than all their political Arts and their prodigious military Force could do without. This is a notorious Truth, witnessed by the King's Speeches, all our Histories, and by a Variety of Pamphlets written by the Patriots themselves, so that there is no Room to doubt of the Truth of the Fact, or of the Benefits which naturally result from such Oppositions. In those Days the People understood this Matter so well, that they could not help expressing their Concern on every Occasion; but the pretended Patriots cared alike for King and People.

In the first Years of Queen *Anne* the Minds of the People were pretty well united. A War King *William* had projected, because he found it necessary, was carried on with the utmost Vigour, and with unexampled Success. But by degrees an Opposition was form'd, and, as it gathered Strength, our Credit sunk abroad, our Lawrels withered, our General deserted the Allies, and acted in Concert with our late Enemies. Thus the Administration, unopposed, had the Honour of making a glorious War, and those who headed the Opposition, having crept into Power, shew'd themselves in their Colours, by making a scandalous and precarious Peace. This may be called a short History of Oppositions, and from hence let any Man judge how expedient they are while we are engaged in a Foreign War of the utmost Importance.

We are told by some of the wisest Men among these new-fangled Politicians, that it is an undeniable Mark of Corruption, when Numbers concur with whatever an Administration proposes. I would be glad to know what Sign it is, according to this System, when Numbers combine to oppose whatever comes from an Administration. If they say it proves nothing, then they plainly unfay what they said before, and then we are just where we were; but if they are silent, we must conclude it the effect of Conviction, and a Self-consciousness that this, as well as former Oppositions, is founded in the Opinion some busy, brisk Men, have of their own Abilities, and an eager Desire flowing therefrom to signalize these Abilities in Places; neither is it any Proof to the contrary, that they absolutely

lutely deny this, since Naturalists are long ago agreed, that Women and Statesmen obligately refuse those things which they most vehemently wish.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Acquainted you at the Close of the last Session of Parliament, that I was making Preparations for carrying on the just and necessary War, in which I am engaged, in the most proper Places, and in the most vigorous and effectual Manner. For this Purpose, strong Squadrons were got ready, and order'd to sail upon important Services, both in the *West Indies* and *Europe*, with as much Expedition as the Nature of those Services, and the Manning of the Ships, would admit: A very considerable Body of Land Forces was embarked, which is to be joined by a great Number of my Subjects, raised in *America*; and all Things necessary for transporting the Troops from hence, and carrying on the designed Expedition, were a long Time in Readiness, and waited only for an Opportunity to pursue the intended Voyage.

The several Incidents which have happened in the mean time have had no Effect upon me, but to confirm me in my Resolutions, and to determine me to add Strength to my Armaments, rather than to divert or deter me from those just and vigorous Measures, which I am pursuing, for maintaining the Honour of my Crown, and the undoubted Rights of my People.

The Court of *Spain*, having already felt some Effects of our Relentment, began to be sensible that they should be no longer able, alone, to defend themselves against the Efforts of the *British* Nation; and, if any other Power, agreeably to some late extraordinary Proceedings, should interpose, and attempt to prescribe or limit the Operations of the War against my declared Enemies, the Honour and Interest of my Crown and Kingdoms must call upon us to lose no Time in putting Ourselves into such a Condition, as may enable Us to repel any Insults, and to frustrate any Designs formed against us, in Violation of the Faith of Treaties: And I hope any such unprecedented Steps, under what Colour or Pretence soever they may be taken, will inspire my Allies with a true Sense of the common Danger, and will unite us in the Support and Defence of the common Cause.

The great and unhappy Event, of the Death of the late Emperor, opens a new Scene in the Affairs of *Europe*, in which all the principal Powers may be immediately, or consequentially, concerned. It is impossible to determine what Turn the Policy, Interest, or Ambition of the several Courts may lead them to take in this critical Conjunction. It shall be my Care, strictly to observe and attend to their Motions, and to adhere to the Engagements I am under, in order to the maintaining of the Balance of Power, and the Liberties of *Europe*; and, in Concert with such Powers as are under the same Obligations, or equally concerned to preserve the publick Safety and Tranquillity, to act such a Part, as may best contribute to avert the imminent Dangers, that may threaten them,

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered Estimates to be prepared, and laid before you, for the Service of the ensuing Year. It is always with Regret, that I ask any extraordinary Aids of my People; but what I have already mentioned, must be sufficient to satisfy you, that some Augmentations will be necessary, not only for carrying on the present War with Vigour, but also to put Ourselves in a Condition of being prepared for such Events, as may arise in this new and uncertain State of *Europe*. I therefore depend upon your experienced Zeal and Affection for me and my Government, your Concern for your own Safety and the Support of the Common Cause, to grant me such effectual Supplies, as may be requisite for these great Ends.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Scarcity of Corn which has happened in many Countries of *Europe*, has induced several Powers to make extraordinary Provisions, to obviate the ill Effects of that Misfortune; and, tho' in many Parts of this Kingdom, the Harvest has proved more favourable, yet common Prudence calls upon us to provide, as far as may be, against the Approach of such a Calamity. Besides, in our present Circumstances, it would be an inexcusable Neglect, to suffer Our Enemies to be supplied with any Kind of Provisions from my Dominions, and that even at the Hazard of my own Subjects being distressed. Let me therefore earnestly recommend it to you, to consider of some good Law, to prevent this growing Mischief.

The Difficulties, which have been found in Manning the Fleet, by the usual Methods hitherto practised, demonstrate the Want of some Parliamentary Remedy. I must therefore press it upon you, to lose no Time in making such Provisions, in this Respect, as whilst we are engaged in a War, in Defence of the Commerce and Navigation of this Kingdom, may enable the Publick to avail itself of those great Numbers of Seamen, which make so valuable a Branch of Our Strength.

The Importance of these Considerations is so apparent, that I need use no Arguments to convince you of the Necessity of the utmost Unanimity and Dispatch in your Proceedings.

THE LORDS ADDRESS.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble Thanks for your most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

The Resolution which your Majesty is pleased to express, for carrying on this just and necessary War, in the most proper Places, and in the most vigorous and effectual Manner, is so agreeable to your Royal Wisdom, as well as to the united Desires of your People, that it fills our Hearts with the most grateful Sentiments. As the *West Indies* has been the Scene of the most outrageous Depredations and Violences, committed by the *Spaniards* upon your Majesty's Subjects; we hope and trust, that, by the Blessing of God on your Majesty's Councils and

Arms, this Nation will, in those Parts more especially, obtain that just Satisfaction for past Injuries, and effectual Security for their Navigation and Commerce for the future, which have hitherto been refused, contrary to the Faith of the most solemn Treaties.

We must ever acknowledge it, amongst the many Instances of your Majesty's Firmness, and true Greatness of Mind, that you have not suffered any Incidents whatsoever, to divert or deter you from these Measures: And we doubt not but your Enemies will soon be convinced, that the Security of your Majesty's Government at Home, must be strengthened in the Affections and Support of your People; whilst your Squadrons are sent to distant parts of the World, as well for maintaining their undoubted Rights and Interests, as the Honour of your Imperial Crown.

Under this deep Sense of our Obligations to your Majesty, permit us to offer at your Royal Feet the strongest Assurances, that if any other Power should attempt to prescribe or limit the Operations of the War against your declared Enemies; such an extraordinary Proceeding would not fail to create in us the highest and most becoming Indignation, and to determine us to concur in all proper Measures, for vindicating and defending your Majesty's Dignity and Honour against any Insults, and for frustrating any Designs formed against us.

We are truly sensible, that the Death of the late Emperor is an Event, which calls for the vigilant Attention of all those who sincerely wish well to the common Safety and Tranquillity; and we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that we will zealously stand by and support you, in adhering to the Engagements you are under, for maintaining the Balance and Liberties of Europe on that important Occasion, as well as in the vigorous Prosecution of the present War.

To repeat the unfeigned Professions, that we have so often made, of our unalterable Fidelity and Affection to your Majesty's Sacred Person and Government, and our Zeal for the Continuance of the Protestant Succession in your Royal House, may seem unnecessary, when it is demonstrably our essential Interest, as well as our Duty, to preserve in these Principles. But we should be wanting to those warm Impressions, which we feel in ourselves, if we did not, in this Conjunction, declare to your Majesty, and the whole World, the fixed and unshaken Purpose of our Hearts, to defend and support this glorious Cause, at the Expence of our Blood and Treasure; and at the same time, express our sincere and ardent Wishes, that all your Enterprizes, for maintaining the Honour of your Majesty's Crown, and the Rights of your People, may be blessed with the most prosperous Success.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I Thank you for this most dutiful and affectionate Address. Nothing can be more agreeable to than to see you express for the vigorous

Prosecution of this just and necessary War, the Support of my Dignity and Honour, and the Preservation of the Balance and Liberties of Europe; all which I have entirely at Heart.

The COMMONS ADDRESS.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, humbly beg Leave to Congratulate your Majesty on your safe and happy Return to these your Regal Dominions, and to return our Sincere Thanks for your Majesty's most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

Your faithful Commons, with Hearts full of Duty and Gratitude, cannot but Acknowledge your Majesty's great Regard for the Honour and Interest of these Kingdoms, in Equipping such strong Squadrons of Men of War, and Embarking a Body of Land Forces, to be joined and strengthened by a considerable Number of your Majesty's Subjects raised in America, in order to carry on the War in those Parts in the most vigorous and effectual Manner.

We, at the same time, beg leave to express our most dutiful Sense of your Majesty's Firmness and Resolution, in not suffering yourself to be diverted or deterred by any Incidents, from pursuing the just and vigorous Measures in which your Majesty is engaged for maintaining the Honour of the Crown, and the undoubted Rights of your People; and we assure your Majesty, that this House will stand by and support your Majesty against all Attempts made in Violation of the Faith of Treaties, or tending to prescribe or limit the Operations of the War against your Majesty's declared Enemies.

Your dutiful and loyal Commons will, with the utmost Cheerfulness, grant your Majesty such effectual Supplies as shall be necessary, not only for carrying on the present War with Vigour, but also to put your Majesty in a Condition of being prepared for such Events as may arise from the new and uncertain State of Affairs in Europe.

Your Majesty's Tenderness and Concern for the Ease and Welfare of your Subjects, in recommending to the Consideration of Parliament the great Distresses, that may arise, from the Scarcity of Corn, calls upon us in the strongest Manner to lose no Time in taking the most proper and effectual Methods of avoiding those great and dangerous Mischiefs, which so apparently threaten us, and of not suffering our Enemies to be supplied with any Kind of Provisions from any of your Majesty's Dominions.

We will also take such Measures, as shall be thought most reasonable and practicable, to enable your Majesty effectually to Man your Royal Fleets, for the Defence of the Kingdom, for the Security of the Trade and Navigation of your Majesty's Subjects, and for carrying on the War with Vigour.

N. B. The Translator of Hor. Ode I. in our last, requires the Gentleman, who signs *Justin*, to produce Authority for his Remark on T and M in that Ode.

VERSES written by a LILLIPUTIAN, on
a Report that 6000 Danians were to be transport-
ed to LILLIPUT.

IBeria's empty threats no more we fear,
Since *Danians* brave to cross the main prepare.
Those stout battalions train'd to war's alarms,
Shall guard the nation with well-purchas'd arms;
The panic lessons, females talk more bold,
The young miscarry not, nor faint the old;
Who durst avert we had not one ally,
When generous *Dancram* grants a large supply?
Suppose our Standing Armies fail to stand,
Or rude militia disobey command,
Auxiliary troops their posts shall keep,
And drive th' invaders headlong to the deep.
Now hasten, *Omron*, to *Mardit* repair,
Furnish thy equipage, young Chevalier,
Neither the old man, nor the boy we fear:
Invalidate us! how? while we command the sea?
Alas, a passage thro' the air is free.
Gainst all contingencies the wife provide,
And fence from dangers that may ne'er betide;
In war, as well as law, the rule will hit,
Cautela abundans non nocet.
'Tis hard *Degulia*'s arbiter must bend,
And borrow succours, readier far to lend.
I grant, in glorious days of empress *Bess*,
Iberia mightier, standing forces less;
Lilliput sole sustain'd the adverse shock,
Bold as a lion, stable as a rock.
No petty Prince, or *Landgrave*'s help she pray'd,
Or *Dancram*'s king solicited for aid;
But *Tempora mutantur*, now we see,
That is, *The Times are chang'd*, and so are we.
Yet since we feel or fear the strokes of fate,
Thrice welcome any help! at any rate!
The transports come, pleas'd with a sight so new,
Their flaming beards, and sandy locks I view.
Hail friendly guests! some centuries are past,
Since the great honour of your visit last;
Your ancestors to ours were sorry friends,
O make their poor posterity amends!
As we more peaceful, ye less bloody grow,
In pity save, nor cut our weapons now. X. Z.

MR. URBAN,

The following beautiful Epitaph was never printed,
and I believe will be no Disgrace to your Maga-
zine. If you do not receive a Translation of it by
some of your ingenious Readers, I have one at
your Service. Yours, M. G.

MARTINI AYLWORTH * Epitaphium.

SISTE gradum, lector, numerosum perlege funus,
Hic jacet Hippocrates, hic *Avicenna* jacet;
Ossa *Diisephris* sunt hic, sunt ossa *Galen*,
Et simul *Aylworthum* contegit iste lapis.
An tot congettos uno mirare sepulchro?
- At mirare magis --- Nempe tot unus erat.

* D. For Martin Aylworth, who before the Year
1659, was Fellow of New College, Oxford, and
one of the most learned in his Profession of that Age;
but his Modesty never suffered him to appear in Print.
This Epitaph was writ many Years ago from the
Mouth of a Friend of his, and who probably was
the Author, tho' he did not own it, or say whether
it was ever in print, or inscribed on any Monument for
him.

The DROUGHT in 1740.

BRAITAIN lament, and let each streaming eye
Weep o'er the thirsty fields, and rain supply:
Thy fins have curs'd the ground, and shut the skies,
Pierc'd with thy oaths so oft, and blasphemies.
The firmament denies its wat'ry store,
The clouds their fatt'ning moisture drop no more:
Can the exhaling sun no vapours raise?
Or drinks he all; nor yet his heat allays?
As late we seem'd on *Zembla*'s coast to lie,
So now on *Libya*'s scorching sands to fry.
All in extremes, no temperate medium found,
The last year delug'd, and this burns the ground;
Too much, or none, or sun, or rain, is giv'n,
Such the just will of much-offended heav'n.
Harmonious nature's courses out of tune,
The dog-star now begins his rage in June:
This scourge is new, old proverbs thus avow,
Drought ne'er hurts *England*; never, say, till now.
Once, and but once, when *Abab*'s wicked sway,
With heavy rule, bade *Israe*'s tribe obey;
The earth was parch'd, as ours, the heavens blas'd,
And the proud monarch forc'd to hunt for grass.
Should the world's end, and sun's pile bear,
(A certain day, tho' some conceal their fear)
All, all is ready scorch'd, and apt to burn;
Alas! how soon would dust to ashes turn!
Of verdant meads the bards forbear to sing,
Or boast the beauties of the flow'ry spring;
The summer's glory, autumn's gifts divine,
Barns fill'd with wheat, or presses burst with wine;
Seasons no longer by their fruits are known,
By other tokens different'd, or by none.
Nor *March* her winds, nor *April* had her show'rs,
Nor bloomy herbage, *May* nor *June* her flow'rs.
The mob runs mad, their famine turn'd to rage,
They almost dare our well-fed troops engage;
The staff of life is broke, the naked fields
Ceres forsakes, nor hope of harvest yields;
Few straggling ears faintly attempt to shoot
Above the furrow'd surface near a foot.
For this did sweating hinds sustain the toil?
For this the goaded ox plough up the soil?
Ah! labour lost, and vain —

The rivers sink, and leave a barren plain,
A waste of gravel where before they ran;
Nor sings the milk-maid when the strips her cow,
But sympathizes with the famish'd low.
We own the serpent's fate, his doom is just;
But what have cattle done, to lick the dust?
Collin no more and *Rosalinda* play
Their am'rous seats on cocks of new-mown hay,
A virtuous hay-making this year shall prove,
Nor appetite, nor cover found for Love.
What griefs for you I feel, what anxious fears,
Ye warlike troops, and fine grenadiers!
How shall we forage get, and whence, and when,
Meat for the horses, powder for the men?
Not powder made for mud'ring guns, but hair,
Not that which kills the foe, but kills the fair;
Of nitrous powder little use, I ween,
Soon as the ladies have th' encampments seen.
If, without beef some nations hate to fight,
To *Mars* and all his works we bid good night;
Allow the maxim, poverty brings peace,
And, without mediators, war will cease.

N. B. The above was received in the Summer.

AN ODE

TO THEANDER.

On the Birth of her Royal Highness the Princess
of WALES.

By Mr VICTOR.

Ight of the world ! with purest beams adorn
The front of heav'n, and bless the happy morn!
Come from thy chamber in the east,
In richest gold and purple drest,
Bright as the Royal Fair, who on this Day was born!

Say, in all thy glorious round,
Hast thou so much sweetness found ?
Tho' Nature spreads for thee her charms,
Her varied store of finish'd forms ;
The radiant gem, the flow'ry race ;
Hast thou beheld such perfect grace,
As great *Augusta's* looks display ?
Blooming as rose spring ! and fair as op'ning day !

What joy, O royal youth ! was thine,
When you beheld the nymph divine,
Like *Venus* rising from the sea !
Whilst round officious *Cupids* play ;
Neptune confess'd his waves before,
So rich a treasure never bore ;
Then hush'd the noisy winds to sleep,
And smooch'd the surface of the deep.

Hymen, quick, the lovers join'd,
Heart to heart, and mind to mind ;
The noblest pair, that ever yet
In sweet connubial transports met :
Love his rose banners spreads,
Wide in triumph o'er their heads !
Here his golden shafts employs,
Tip'd with pleasures, wing'd with joys !

Descend, *Urania*, heav'nly maid !
Awake the consecrated lyre !
O lend thy soft harmonious aid,
Prophetic numbers to inspire !
Rapt into future times, display
A race of heroes, wise, and great !
Unnumber'd blessings to convey
To *Albion's* highly-favour'd state,
Which, that good hour, commenc'd their date !

As when the Sun awakes the year,
And bids the blooms their sweets disclose ;
In vernal lustre rob'd, appear
The lilly, and the new-blown rose :
So from this pure, this hallow'd flame,
As fair the num'rous offspring rise ;
Of future bards the blissful theme,
And transport of a nation's eyes !

Beyond our hopes supremely blest
To heav'n be hymns of praise address'd ;
By whom this union was design'd,
A pledge of love to human kind :
O may the parent virtues shine
Consecr'd thro' all the royal line ;
Preserve this rich, this boundless store,
And grateful *Britain* asks no more.

To Sir J. NORRIS.

Quid times ? Cæsarem Vero.

Homeward O bend thy course, the seas are
rough
To the land's end who sail'd enough.

SALOP, Nov. 17. 1740.

While these sad lines unhappy *Emma* writes,
She guides the pen, but powerful Love in-
dites.

Read this, my dear *Theander*, read, and know
When you are absent what I undergo.
Presaging fears sit heavy on my breast,
Torment by day, at night forbid my rest.
Now you the pleasures of the Town enjoy,
Court, park, or play your leisure hours employ,
Will not your rural Nymph forgotten be ?
Can you some moments spare to think on me ?
My solitary path I mourning tread,
Since you are gone, and all my joys are fled.
Some skilful Muse inspire me with the art
By softest verse to touch a soldier's heart !
To kindle up *Love's* gentle fire again,
If unextinguish'd any sparks remain.
Let Fortune where she will her gifts bestow,
On those that ask them let her favours flow ;
Titles and weak th' ambitious may pursue,
I center all my happiness in you.
That heav'n, to whom no secret is conceal'd,
But ev'ry wish and thought must stand reveal'd,
Views not a flame more pure, or truer mind ;
Amongst the various race of woman kind.
All other ill I calmly cou'd endure,
But your neglect wou'd wound, beyond all cure,
With grief no force of reason can controul,
Distract my mind, and tear my very soul :
My young affections early gain'd by you,
Which as our years increas'd still stronger grew,
No time, no distance ever shall abate ;
'Tis fix'd irrevocably sure as fate.

A God asserted from the works of the Creation.

AN ODE.

THAT there's a God, all nature cries,
The heav'ns and earth declare.
Who but a god the heav'n's cou'd build,
And frame this earthly sphere ?

He spread abroad the vaulted skies,
And bid the clouds to roll ;
The sun by day his race to run,
And blaze from pole to pole.

The Moon in majesty serene,
He gave to shine by night,
In the wide concave plac'd the stars,
Which aid her paly light.

Sceptic, no longer sway'd by pride,
Be obstinately blind ;
Let reason's voice be calmly heard,
And truth inform thy mind.

Assist by the telescope,
You mighty orbs survey,
How regular they whirl around,
The planetary way.

See'st thou not there the footsteps plain
Of some almighty cause,
Who plac'd them there, and bid them move
By fix'd unerring laws ?

He spoke—from chaos earth arose,
In native beauty gay ;
Confusion heard his awful voice,
And own'd his boundless sway.

From nothing, instantaneous, lo!

A race of beings rise,
That shew their maker good and kind,
As he is great and wise.

To fashion ev'n the smallest mite,
Proud man hast thou the skill?
And say thou could'st, to give it life
Hast thou th' effective will?

In thy more noble form, behold
God's sacred image shine;
Exalted composition man,
Half human, half divine!

With consciousness art thou endow'd,
With reason to direct,
Freedom of will to chuse, and pow'r
To put the thought in act.

Worthy of thee, almighty lord!
Is all that thou hast made;
The marks of wisdom infinite
Are in thy works display'd.

Oh may I ne'er forget to thee
My feeble voice to raise,
Confess thy all-productive pow'r,
And sing thy bounty's praise.

AMASIAS.

Occasioned by hearing Miss LYNCH sing.

Sweet echo! vocal nymph, whose mimic tongue
Return'd the music of my *Delia's* song.
Oh! still repeat the soft enchanting lay,
That gently steals the ravish'd soul away!
Shall sounds like these in circling air be tost,
And in the stream of vulgar noises lost?
Ye guardian *Sylphs*, who listen, while the songs,
Bear the sweet accents on your rosy-wings;
With studious care, the fading notes retain!
Nor let that tuneful breath be spent in vain!
Yet if too soon this transient pleasure fly,
A charm more lasting shall its loss supply.
While harmony with each attractive grace
Plays in the fair proportions of her face,
Where each soft air, engaging and serene,
Beats measure to the well-tun'd mind within,
Alike her singing and her silence move,
Whose voice is music, and whose looks are love.

ELIZA.

MOSES'S Song. Exod. Chap. 15. paraphrased.

ISRAEL attend! the lord's triumphant name,
His works, his wonders and his lasting fame
I sing; who, by his own all-powerful hand,
Redeem'd and brought you from a barbarous land.
O let the people thou hast sav'd from death,
While *Egypt's* sons lie bury'd by thy wrath,
The glorious triumphs of thine arm display,
And hold the honours of the signal day.
O thou! our saviour and our refuge strong,
Our matchless guide, our glory and our song,
Who led'st our legions thro' the wondrous way,
Receive the homage that thy people pay!
To thee, our great deliverer, ever near,
Thy favour'd *Is'el* shall a temple rear,
Sacred to thee an hallow'd pile we'll raise,
Our father's god! our everlasting praise!
Thy name we'll sing to wondrous realms declare
The mighty honours of the god of war.

Thy hand has rais'd us from the depths of woes,
Thine arm has sav'd us and destroy'd our foes,
Thou led'st us safe thro' the divided waves,
Where our proud enemies have found their graves;
While fierce they follow'd thro' the parted sea,
Thy powerful hand oppos'd their eager way,
In wild disorder, lost they backward run,
But, helpless, flying, meet the fate they shun;
Their scatter'd troops the closing billows sweep,
And one fate buries in th' *Arabian* deep.

Where the proud tyrant that defy'd thy rod,
And plagues on plagues whose harren'd heart with-

stood,
Ev'n *Pharaoh*, in his gilded chariot, dy'd,
The boist'rous waves overwhelm'd his regal pride.
There his proud chiefs their name and honour lost,
The mighty leaders of his numerous host,
With all that follow'd of th' *Egyptian* name,
As such their enterprize, their end the same.

'Twas thou alone appear'dst on *Is'el's* side,
Thy strength has dash'd in pieces all their pride.
Swift to destroy their flying armies came,
Bent to extirpate all the *Hebrew* name;
Fixt in our blood their guilty hands t'embue,
Now proud and boastful in their rage perseue,
But see, their bold presumption yields to fear!
Thy liquid troops (a dreadful scene!) appear,
Th' encircling waves th' embattel'd lines surround,
And all their boasts of victory confound;
Resistless now their wonted reign resume,
And the whole trembling host beneath atomb;
At once they sink, just as the helpless stone;
Or solid lead, in peaceful waters thrown.

Thus fell the foe who durst thy pow'r withstand,
And tempt the vengeance of thy vengeful hand;
No more the haughty monarch shall impose
His hard commands, and triumph in our woes;
No more his mighty legions in array
Shall strike our hearts with terror and dismay;
Mid'st arms, and steeds, and chariots driv'n around,
Sunk to the bottom of the dark profound.

O who on earth with *Jacob's* god can vie?
What dauntless mortal shall his pow'r defy?
What human force shall dare his wrath engage,
Nor dread the vengeance of almighty rage?

Who can the glory of thy name declare?
What heathen deity with thee compare?
Thy matchless fame thro' distant realms shall sound,
And strike deep terror thro' the nations round;
Trembling, confusion, and amazing dread
O'er *Edom's* dukes and *Moab's* chiefs shall spread;
Of *Pagan* princes all the numerous band,
That ages long have shar'd the promis'd land,
With heav'n-bred horrors seiz'd, shall melt away,
And give at thy command thy people way.

For ever, bleis'd with thy peculiar love,
Shall we thy kind distinguish'd goodness prove.
Still the lov'd tribes of *Jacob's* chosen race
Shall be the favour'd people of thy grace;
To our victorious arms our foes shall yield,
While safely guarded by thy heav'nly shield,
Till thou at length, by thy all-powerful hand,
Conduct and bring us to th' appointed land,
Where all thy miracles to *Is'el* shewn
From age to age, shall be transmitted down,
And children's children shall thy wonders raise,
While realms remote shall catch the distant praise.

B—d—y, 21. Oct. 1740.

J.W.

The following Song, written by Mr W——y, was sung by Mr Lowe, at Drury-Lane Theatre, for the Benefit of Capt. Peddie's Sailors. [See p. 570.]

Come, my lads, with souls besitting,
Let us never be dismay'd,
Let's avenge the wrongs of Britain,
And support her injur'd trade.
The true spirit of the nation,
In our honest hearts we bring,
True, tho' in an humble station,
To our Country and our King.

Spain no longer shall assume, boys,
The free ocean as her own;
For the time at last is come, boys,
We'll their topmasts lower down;
Tho' in pollicicks contesting,
Round and round they veer about,
All their ships, and manifesting,
With our broadsides we will rout.

* Hark, the roaring cannons thunder,
See, my lads, six ships appear!
Ev'ry Briton acting wonders,
Strikes the southern world with fear.
Porto Bello, fam'd in story,
Now at last submits to fate,
VERNON'S Courage gains us glory,
And his mercy proves as great.

On our naval strength depending,
Let us steer Old England's course,
When affronted, vengeance sending,
Shew the world Old England's force.
Then loud peals of British thunder,
Rattling on each hostile shore,
Shall make haughty Dons knock under,
Nor shall dare insult us more.

May all English Tars, like you, boys,
Prove on shore true bears of gold,
To their king and country true, boys,
And be neither bought nor sold;
Let the landmen, without party,
Act like brethren of the flood,
To one cause alone be hearty,
And be that their country's good.

Then thro' all the mighty ocean,
Th' English cross shall honour find,
Far as wave can feel a motion,
Far as flag can move with wind.
Then insulting monarchs showing
More regard, shall humbler be,
This old truth of Britons knowing,
As they're brave they will be free.

* After the Account of Admiral Vernon's Success, these eight Lines were added by G, our ingenious Correspondent, p. 460, 461, 462.

On Capt. PEDDIE'S Promotion, by Philo Nauticus.

BRAVE PEDDIE'S Loss, is PEDDIE'S Prize,
He rose to fall, and fell to rise.

To Cælia's Busk.

Thrice happy toy! profusely blest
When seated in thy balmy nest!
O wouldst thou change the place with me,
How sweetly ravish'd should I be!
So plac'd perhaps might find the art
To soften her unyielding heart;

To pity all my tedious pain,
And grant me love for love again.
But oh I rave—the promis'd bliss
Is all the fond deceit of wish:
Yet happy toy—while thus I mourn,
Hope not thy self shalt e'er return;
No more shalt thou insulting there
A favourite rest, while I despair!
My cherish'd captive shalt thou be,
Only on this condition free:
That when departing from her breast,
At night thou leav'st thy balmy nest,
To me thy station thou resign,
And grant the joys for which I pine!

E Graco Ruf.

*Qui se videt beatus est,
Beator qui te audit,
Qui basiat semideus est,
Qui te petitur est Deus.*

BUCHANAN.

*The foregoing Lines paraphrased,
By RICHARD SAVAGE, Esq.*

I.
Happy the Man; who, in thy sparkling eyes
His am'rous wishes, sees, reflecting, play;
Sees little laughing Cupid's, glancing, rise,
And, in soft-swimming languor, die away.

II.
Still happier he! to whom thy meanings roll
In sounds; which love, harmonious love, inspire;
On his charm'd ear sits, rapt, his list'ning soul;
'Till admiration form intense desire.

III.
Half deity is he who warm may press;
Thy lip, soft-swelling to the kindling kiss;
Ah, may that lip, assenting warmth, express;
'Till love draw willing love to ardent bliss.

IV.
Circling thy waist, and circled in thy arms;
Who, melting on thy mutual-melting breast,
Entranc'd enjoys love's whole luxurious charms,
Is all a God!—Is of all Heav'n's possessor.

*Written on a Window at Montrose near Aberdeen,
Scotland, by AARON HILL, Esq.*

O'Nce more, O North! I trace thy winding shores,
Climb thy bleak hills, and cross thy dusky moors,

Impartial view thee with a heedful eye,
And still by nature not by custom try.

England thy sister is a gay coquet,
Whom art enslaves, and temptations whet;
Rich, proud, and wanton she her beauty knows,
And in a conscious warmth of fortune glows.

Scotland comes after like an unripe fair,
Who sighs with envy at a sister's air,
Thoughtless how soon she'll grow to have her day,
And be the toast when t'others charms decay.

*Written on a Window in another Inn, in Scotland,
By the same Hand.*

Bleak are thy hills, O North! and wild thy plains,
Thy Nymphs unsoften'd, and untought thy Swains;
Yet have thy fields a wealth which wants but art,
Thy sons a rough sincerity of heart.
Here let me live then, for if nature smiles,
Art may be forc'd, tho' art alone beguiles.

S I R,

As I am always inclin'd to communicate any Pleasure which I receive myself, I am desirous that the world, by your means, may share with me in the pleasure of the following verses, and am yours &c.

THE RETREAT.

—*Hæret Lateri letbalis Arund. Virg.*

HAil flow'ry lawns, and verdant hills,
And waving woods, and smiling vales,
And bleating flocks, and murr'ring rills,
And warbling birds, and whis'ring gales!
Hail pendent cliffs, and vaulted cells,
Where peace and sweet contentment dwells!

Let others court the pride of state,
And barter happiness for show;
To fools they scorn, and knaves they hate
With servile expectation bow:
I range at ease this blest retreat,
To be content is to be great.

Let school-men vain the mazes trace
Of ev'ry philosophic art;
Tir'd with the wild fantastic chase
Perplex the head, not mend the heart;
I view myself with humble eyes,
To be content is to be wise.

Let fools expect from flattery's voice
The pleasing balm of life to find;
Or place their bliss in guilty joys,
More sickle, fleeting than the wind:
I court the self-approving guest,
To be content, is to be blest.

Yet ah! why beats my flutt'ring heart?
Why flows the torrent from my eye?
What means this irritating smart?
These trembling limbs, this rising sigh?
Ah me! too well the cause I guess,
Farewell content! hail, soft distress!

Intruding Pow'r! ordain'd alone
To rob me of my peaceful hours,
Nor aw'd by splendour from the throne,
Nor yet escap'd in rural bow'rs,
Oh! bring my fair-one to her swain,
And then I'll be content again.

R. I.

On the Stanzas signed Cuckow in the Magazine for September.

To ———,

BE not, my fair surpriz'd to hear
Unusual notes salute your ear;
The like, perhaps, you ne'er have known,
The Cuckow sing, when summer's gone!

Shall I explore the wond'rous cause?
This seeming change in nature's laws?
The pleasing search my thoughts pursue,
And find the cause, bright maid, in you.

The happy groves where you appear
Have vernal sunshine all the year;
These turtles coo, and warblers sing,
And autumn changes into spring.

Tho' Phœbus dart a fainter ray,
Your brighter beams supply the day,
With blooming beauty deck the plain,
Make dying flowers revive again.

Where thus your pow'ful charms dispense
Their sweet, their cheering influence,
Pleas'd Nature smiles, the season's gay;
September brings the bird of May.

THE MODERN HERO:

Pugnare Thoracum est.

HENCE, brutal Valour, seek barbarian clime!
Ill suits thy rage the genius of the times.
Hail! passive *Hero*, gentle, meek, and good!
Thy hands, however foul, are clean from blood.
As the sixth precept, didst thou keep the nine,
How would thy character in annals shine!
Oh! that from gold, as steel thou couldst obtain,
Averse to war and as averse to gain.
No wrongs, no trespasses provoke thine ire,
To make reprisals, or just rights require.
As scripture bids, thou dost forgive the foe,
And turn the other cheek for t'other blow.
Let *Jews* their Conduct by that maxim steer
That eye for eye demands or ear for ear.
A different conduct thine. Divines allow,
None love and spare the enemy, as thou.
Thro' thy whole life a course pacific runs,
Guileless thy swords, and innocent thy guns:
Safe in whole skins encamp'd thy soldiers sleep,
And nothing kill, unless they kill a sheep.
If swearing from thy rule, one dares to fight,
He's mark'd for ruin, and thou starv'st him quite.
Fleets upon Fleets would seem to scour the main,
Hoise sail, then tack about, and land again.
So did *Penelope* her train deceive
By booty labour and pretence to weave,
Doing, undoing, nothing ever done,
Each year concluding, as it first begun,

SALOP, 1740

Two COMMON CHARACTERS.

FANNY is beautiful and young,
And wants no Inclination;
Her virtue weak, her passion strong,
But fears her Reputation.

Betty, whose sanctity of face
Damps *Fanny's* rising fire,
Maintains the last is void of grace,
And trembles to come nigh her.

Oh! see, she cries, the guilty flame
Now kindling in her eyes!
Some wanton thought! oh fie for shame!
When will our sex be wise!

Fly sin betimes, call virtue's aid,
If virtue yet is found,
Or e'er cou'd save a willing maid
From falling to the ground.

Man's serpent wife and judas kiss
Conspire to work our woes,
But all our true, substantial bliss,
From pure Religion flows.

She reads her holy *Whitfield* o'er,
With inward feeling fir'd
Bid's *Fanny* try the preacher's power
And be like her inspir'd.

Yet while she thus sets *Fanny* right,
She runs herself astray;
Betty'd oblige you, if 'tis night,
But *Fanny* right or day.

S. T. ARLCV.



Historical Chronicle, November, 1740.

SATURDAY, November 1.

A Most violent Hurricane did much Damage in and about London, and the Eastern and North-Eastern Parts of the Kingdom. At *Kensington* the Reverend Mr. *Dormer*, who kept a Boarding-School, and his Wife were killed by the Fall of a Stack of Chimnies; one of the Spires of *Westminster Abbey*, and a great Part of *Hide-Park Wall* were blown down; several Persons were cast away on the River of *Thames*, abundance of Boats broke to Pieces, the Pr. of *Orange*, the Ship of Capt. *Peddie*, (See p. 575) who a few Days before had bravely defended her against a Spanish Privateer off the *Lizard*, was drove ashore near *Margate* and dash'd to Pieces, and five of the Crew lost. The Passage-Boat from the *Nore* to *Chatham*, was lost with 15 Persons. Between *Lyn* and *Yarmouth* above 60 Ships were drove ashore, and many of their Men drowned; the Coasts of *Suffolk* were covered with Wrecks and dead Bodies, and the Damage on Land is very considerable. At *Whitby* in *Yorkshire*, besides the Loss of many Lives, the Damage is computed at 40,000*l*. The Western Parts felt but little of this Storm. Being the supposed Birth-Day of Admiral *Vernon*, was observed in London and many other Places with great Rejoicings.

TUESDAY, 11.

Was held a Court of Common Council at *Guild-Hall*, when a Motion was made, and the Question put, That the Court of Aldermen have the Power of putting a Negative upon the Framing of a Question; which Motion passed in the Negative; and it also passed in the Negative in the Court of Aldermen, by a Majority of 10 to 4: After this a Motion being made 'That the Court of Aldermen have not the Power of putting a Negative upon the Framing a Question, it passed in the Affirmative; and the same passed in the Affirmative in the Court of Aldermen, by a Majority of 11 to 4.

WEDNESDAY, 12.

Being the Birth-Day of the brave Admiral *Vernon*, was distinguished in a

very extraordinary Manner, by Ringing of Bells, and publick Dinners in many Places, &c. And in the Evening, the greatest Rejoicings, Bonfires, and Illuminations in London, and many other Cities, that have been known for many Years. Don *Blas* was burnt in some Places, and at *Chancery Lane-End* was a Pageant, whereon was represented Adm. *Vernon*, and a Spaniard on his Knees, offering him a Sword; a View of *Porto Bello*, &c. over the Admiral was wrote *Venit, Vidit, Vicit*; and under him, *VERNON semper vivet*.

Came on the Election of an Alderman for *Aldersgate Ward*, in the Room of *Richard Levett Esq*; deceased, when *Wm. Benn Esq*; an eminent Soap-boiler in *Bishopsgate-street*, was unanimously chosen. On this Occasion an honest Parish-Clerk made the following Distich;
*Hail happy Day! let Britons say Amen,
That gave to VERNON Birth—the Robe to BENN.*

TUESDAY, 18.

His Majesty went in State to the House of Lords, and open'd the Session of Parliament with a most gracious Speech, which see p. 562.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

The House of Lords preterited their Address to his Majesty. See p. 562.

Was a great Meeting of the Liverymen of London at *Vintners-Hall*, to nominate four proper Persons for Candidates at the next Election, of which Mr Deputy *Nash* was chosen Chairman. Mr *Chitty* proposed Sir *John Barnard* for one; upon which a Letter was produced, directed to the Livery, returning them Thanks for the Honour they had done him in returning him for two former Parliaments, and desiring they would excuse him from serving them any longer than the present Session: Notwithstanding which (such is the Regard of the Citizens for that worthy Patriot) the Question was insisted on, and carry'd unanimously. After which the following Aldermen were recommended, viz. *Humphry Parsons, Esq*; *Ld Mayor, John Barber, Esq*; *Micajah Perry, Esq*; *Sir Robert Godschall, Knt.* *George Heathcote, Esq*; and *Daniel Lambert, Esq*; who being severally put up, a very great Majority

Majority of Hands appeared for the Ld Mayor, Sir Robert Gadschall, Knt George Heathcote, Esq; who were accordingly declared, with Sir John Barnard, by the Chairman, and it was determined to support the Nomination of the said four Aldermen at the ensuing Election.

A List of his Majesty's Ships of War, which sail'd from *St Helens*, October 26, 1740, under the Command of Sir Chaloner Ogle, Kt Rear-Admiral of the Blue, with a Fleet of Transports having on board the Marines and Land Forces commanded by Ld Carthcart.

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Russel,	Sir Chaloner Ogle,	80.	600
Amelia,	Norris,	80.	600
Boyne,	Hennington,	80.	600
Carolina,	Leftock,	80.	600
Chichester,	Griffin,	80.	600
Cumberland,	Trevor,	80.	600
Norfolk,	Steward,	80.	600
Shrewsbury,	Graves,	80.	600
Torbay,	Townsend,	80.	600
Buckingham,*	Gascoigne,	80.	600
Orford,	Mitchell,	70.	480
P. Frederick,	Ld Aug. Fitzroy,	70.	480
P. of Orange,	Ld Aub. Beauclerk,	70.	480
Suffolk,	Osborn,	70.	480
Augusta,	Davers,	70.	480
Deptford,	Dennison,	70.	400
Dunkirk,	Mortyn,	70.	400
Jersey,	Cooper,	60.	400
Lyon,	Lawrence,	60.	400
Montagu,	Cotterel,	60.	400
Rippon,	Chambers,	60.	400
Superbe,	Jolley,	60.	400
Weymouth,	Harvey,	60.	400
York,	Knowles,	60.	400
Litchfield,	Cotas,	60.	400
	Cleland,	50.	300

Princess Royal, Tucker, 95
Scarborough, Carter, 95

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Aetna,	Fenwick,	45	45
Phaeton,	Kennedy,	45	45
Strumbolo,	Hay,	45	45
Firebrand,	Barnard,	45	45
Vesuvius,	Gay,	45	45
Vulcan,	Pellet,	45	45

The *Buckingham* return'd to Spithead the 16th, having lost her Mast in the Storm on 5th inst. she brought Advice that the *Superbe* had lost all her Mast but the Bow-sprit.— yet got to Lisbon.

THURSDAY, 20.

The House of Commons waited on his Majesty with their Address. See p. 553.

The Tragedy of *Cato* was acted at the Theatre in Covent Garden, for the Benefit of the brave, but unfortunate Capt. Peddie, before a crowded Assembly. His Majesty sent that Gentleman 100 Guineas, the Dutchess of Marlborough 20, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, with many other

Persons of Quality and Distinction, made him handsome Presents, value near 3000l. His Ships Crew had also on the 28th the Tempest acted for their Benefit at Drury-lane Theatre, present the Prince of Wales and a vast audience. They came on the stage and return'd their Thanks. See Song, on this Occasion, p. 567

SATURDAY 22.

Being the Anniversary of the taking of *Porto Bello* by Admiral Vernon, the whole City was illuminated; with all the usual Tokens of Rejoicing.

MONDAY 24.

Five Malefactors were executed at Tyburn, viz. Thomas Clack, William Meers, Margery Stanton, Eleanor Mumpman, for several Burglaries and Felonies; and William Duell for ravishing, robbing and murdering Sarah Griffin at Aston. The Body of this last was brought to Surgeon's Hall to be anatomiz'd; but after it was stripp'd and laid on the Board, and one of the Servants was washing him in order to be cut, he perceived Life in him, and found his Breath to come quicker and quicker; on which a Surgeon took some Ounces of Blood from him; in two Hours he was able to sit up in his Chair, and in the Evening was again committed to Newgate.

THURSDAY 27.

Pursuant to the Address of the H. of Commons, after considering the King's Speech, an Embargo was laid on all Ships laden with Corn and other Provisions for Foreign Parts.

SUNDAY, 30.

Resolved on for next Year 40,000 Seamen, ten new Regiments to be raised, Land Tax 4s. per Pound.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1740:

Novem. WIFE of William Gery, of Bedfordshire, Esq; delivered of two Girls and a Boy, all Christened and like to do well.

20. Lord Windsor's Lady ——— of a Son.

24. Countess of Winchelsea and Nottingham, ——— of a Daughter.

LIST of MARRIAGES in the Year 1740.

Oct. 28. SIR John Barker, of Sprague, Bart. MARRIED to Miss Fint, of Eltham, Kent, 30,000 l.

Nov. 3. Sir Edward Mansell, Bart. ——— to Miss Bayly, of the Vineyard at Hereford.

Mr Bayly, ——— to Miss Langdon, Neice to Sir Edward Mansell.

11. Richard Sutton, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq; ——— to Miss Ackland, 10,000 l.

18. Counsellor Carol, of the Temple, ——— to Miss Lillingston, of Cecil-street.

The Princes, Esq; of Lifford, Northamptonshire, ——— to Miss Spence, only Child of Thomas Spence, Esq; late Sergeant at Arms, 30,000 l.

25. Rev. Mr Bakewin ——— to Miss King, Red Lyon Square, 6000 l.

A LIST of DEATHS in the Year 1740.
October. **M** *R. William Seward*, formerly belonging to the Treasury in the South-Sea House, a Disciple, and close Follower of Mr *Whitefield*.

Margaret Finch, called the Queen of the Gypsies, at *Norwood*, aged 109.

October 16th, died the celebrated *John Phillips Bardet*, aged 19 Years, 8 Months, and 17 Days, after an Indisposition of eighteen Months. He published, at the Age of eleven Years, a Translation from the Hebrew, and arrived at such Excellence in Learning, that we believe his Life, for which we are procuring Materials, will be no disagreeable Amusement to the Publick.

29. *James Touchet*, Baron *Audley*, of *Heleigh*, *Staffordshire*, and Earl of *Castlehaven* in *Ireland*, died at *Paris*: By *Elizabeth*, Daughter to Lord *Arundel*, of *Wardour*, he has left two Sons and two Daughters, and is succeeded by the eldest in Honour and Estate.

Nov. **1.** *Jeremiah Tucker*, Esq; formerly High Sheriff for *Wilts*.

Capt. Threlkeld, of *Armstrong's* Reg. of Foot.

4. *Sir George Cooke*, Kt. late a Prothonotary in the Common Pleas, which Place he resigned to his Son some Years since.

Mr Stokes, City Marshal, aged 25. He purchased his Place a few Months before for 1800 *l.* two Thirds of which go to the Lord Mayor.

Philip Sparks, Esq; Counsellor at Law, at *Ware* in *Hertfordshire*.

5. *Tbo. Pawlet*, Esq; at *Burleigh*, *Rutlandsh.*
6. *Tbo. Middleton*, Esq; formerly Governor of *Flint Castle*.

Allen Hurrell, Senior, Esq; at *Harstone*, near *Cambridge*.

7. — *Dalway*, Col. of Foot in *Ireland*.

8. *Isaac Honeywood*, Esq; at *Hampstead*.

11. *Richard Leewitt*, Esq; Alderman of *Aldegate Ward*.

13. *Sir John Comyns*, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; a Man of great Abilities and Integrity. He was made a Baron of the Exchequer in 1726, afterwards removed to be a Judge of the Common-Pleas; and in 1738 made Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in room of *James Reynolds*, Esq; who resigned. His Estate goes to his Nephew and Heir at Law, *John Comyns*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq;

16. *Abraham Spencer*, Esq; formerly High Sheriff of *Kent*.

20. *Stephen de la Creuze*, Esq; in *Lincoln's-Inn Fields*.

21. *Mr Samuel Henley*, eldest Son of *Robert Henley*, of *Essex-street*, Esq; and Heir to 8000 *l.* G per Annum.

James Herbert, of *Kingsey*, *Bucks*, Esq; Member for *Oxford City*.

22. *Gregory Westcombe*, Esq. of the Band of Pensioners.

23. *Wm Hucks*, Esq; Member for *Wallingford*, and Brewer to the Household.

PROMOTIONS in the Year 1740.

RICHARD, Lord *Onslow*, appointed Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for *Surry*, in room of Lord *Onslow*, his Father, decd. *Charles Polhill*, *John Fowle*, *James Vernon*, *Robert Eyre*, and *Horatio Townshend*, Esqrs.

Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart. *Wm Burton* and *John Orlebar*, Esqrs. together with *Augustine Earle*, Esq; (in room of *Tbo. Wyld*, Esq; deceased) Commissioners of Excise.

Robert Fenwick, Esq; Member for *Lancaster*, Attorney-General of the Dutch Court

of *Lancaster*, in room of *Sir Thomas Abney*, — Puisse Baron of

the Exchequer, in room of *Mr Baron Wright*, — a Justice of the King's Bench, in room of

Mr Justice Probyn, — Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in room of *Sir John Comyns*, decd.

B *Counsellor Eyre*, called to a Serjeant at Law. *Tbo. Gordon*, Esq; Groom of the Bedchamber. *Tbo. Rosewell*, Esq; — of the Privy Chamber.

George Stone, Esq; appointed Receiver General to the General Post-Office, in room of *Denzil Onslow*, Esq; elected for *Guildford*.

Mr Webb and *Mr Dorrington*, — Joint-Treasurers to the East-India Company.

C *Mr Marlow*, made one of the Corn-meters of *London*, by a Lease of 21 Years, purchased for 1102 *l.* 10s. Fine, and 30 *l.* per Annum.

Francis Simpson, L. L. D. and Master of *Trinity-Hall*, *Cambridge*, chose Vice-Chancellor.

Dr Telfer, King's Physician. — Physician to *Chelsea College*, in room of *Dr Smart*, decd.

Mr Crumpe, — Clerk to the *Mercers Company*, in room of *Mr Effington*, decd.

D *Col. Comondely*, } appointed Colonels of 3
Pawlett, } Regiments of Foot.
Mordaunt, }

Lord James Cavendish — Colonel of late *Dalway's* Regiment of Dragoons.

Lord Lempsfer, — Ensign in the 1st Reg. of Foot-Guards.

Cornelius Mitchell, late Capt. of the *Buckingham*, returned back from the Fleet, on account of the Storm, — Capt. of the *Argyle*.

E The brave Capt. *Peddie*, — Captain of the *Basilisk Bomb-Ketch*, in room of

Sir William Hewitt, — Capt of the *Colchester*, of 40 Guns.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. *Dr Gilbert*, elected Bishop of *Landaff*, in room of *Dr Marwson*, translated to *Chichester*.

Mr Tindal, Translator of *Rapin*, made Rector of *Alverstock*, *Hampshire*, 400 *l.* per Annum.

Mr Deacon, late Fellow of *Bennet College*, *Cambridge*, — Rector of *Colbourne* in the Isle of *Wight*, 300 *l.* per Annum.

Mr Ridding, — Rector of *Wotton*, *Hants*, 400 *l.* per Annum.

NEW MEMBERS.

SIR *Boteler Chermacke*, of *Hulcote*, *Bedfordsh.* Bart. elected for *Bedford*, in room of *Sir Jeremy Vanacker Sambroke*, Bart. deceased.

Denzil Onslow, — for *Guildford*, in room of the present Lord *Onslow*.

H *John Frederick*, Esq; — for *New Shoreham*, in room of *Thomas Erderick*, Esq; decd.

The above were chose without Opposition.

William Stroud, Esq; for *Reading*, in the room of *Henry Grey*, Esq; deceased; opposed by *Mr Doud*.

"SINCE the Departure of the *Brest* and *Toulon* Squadrons for many different Reports have been spread, especially in *England*, concerning the Intentions of the King in the present Circumstances, that it has appeared necessary to enable the Ministers of his Majesty in foreign Courts clearly to make known the Principles of the Conduct which he has hitherto observed, and the End which he proposes.

It was not without much Pain that the King saw in 1738 the Seeds of Discord arising between *Spain* and *England*: The Opening of the Conferences at *Madrid* gave some Hopes of an Accommodation; but the unforeseen Rupture of those Conferences made it to be suspected that *England* was very far from really entertaining pacifick Sentiments; and the Hostilities that the *English* Nation began in *America* before the Declaration of War could be known there, left no room to doubt of its Intentions.

The King, however, thought proper to see what would be the Consequences of this War, before he took any Part in it: The Views of the *English* Nation were not yet fully manifest: It was believed that the Warmth of some Tempers had hurry'd it into the taking of violent Measures; that it had no other Design at the Bottom than to do itself Justice for some pretended Vexations of the *Spanish* *Gardas-Costas*; and that after this first Ferment had subsided, both Sides would have fallen upon the Means of Reconciliation.

Not but that *France* had, on her own Part, great Causes of Complaint against *England*, perhaps more considerable than those which had kindled the War between the Catholic King and the King of *Great Britain*: Many *French* Ships had been stoppt, visited, and search'd, as well in *Europe* as in *America*; the Letters which these Ships had on board taken and carried away, against the Law of Nations, and the Faith of Treaties; and other Violences still more remarkable, whereof Complaints have been in vain made, might have been sufficient to have excited the King to do himself Justice; but his Majesty has conniv'd at all these Infractions, not having been at all inclin'd even to permit *French* Privateers to help in any sort to disturb the *English* Navigation: Still more important Subjects were necessary to overcome his Moderation.

The *English* had hitherto only made War by Sea, but they soon form'd Enterprizes upon the Continent. The taking of *Porto Bello* and *Chigiaria*. The Demolition of these two Forts open'd a Door to their counterband Trade, to the Prejudice of the Commerce of all Nations; and their Armaments encreas'd to such a Degree as to give the most sensible Disquietudes about what might be the Consequence thereof.

Since that time the Ambassador from *Great Britain* was told, in the Name of the King, that how patient soever *France* had shewn herself in Expectation of Satisfaction for the irregular and violent Proceedings of several *English* Officers, it was not to be imagin'd that she could look with an indifferent Eye upon the Enterprizes that the *English* Nation might form in *America*; nor that the King would suffer it to make any Settlement in the *Spanish* *West-Indies*. This Declaration was made known

to all the foreign Ministers who reside at the Court of *France*, and was renew'd as soon as it was perceived that the Preparations against *America* more evidently discover'd Projects of Conquest: And the Ambassador of *Great Britain* not giving any Answer upon a Subject so interesting, the King judg'd he ought no longer to defer causing his Ships to be equipp'd, in order to put himself in a Condition to prevent a Danger every Day more than other pressing.

England at length makes no longer a Mystery of her Intentions, after she thought her Measures so effectually taken as to be impossible to be therein defeated. She caus'd 8000 regular Troops to embark, in order to join those which she had order'd to be rais'd in her Colonies. The Nation, not in the least doubting of Success foretold, as a Thing certain, the Conquest of the *Hawanna*. Admiral *Vernon* formally declar'd, by his Letter of the 8th of May last, to the Governor of the *French* Part of the Island of *St. Domingo*, that he had Order to take of *Cartagena*; and the Manifesto sent by Lord *Catbcart* to be publish'd in *America*, which no Pains were taken to keep private, has evidently demonstrat'd the Tendency of those prodigious Armaments, of which never was the like seen.

It was then that the King knew he had not a Moment to lose in order to obstruct Projects, the Execution whereof would destroy all the Treaties and Conventions which have been made, as well at the Congress of *Utrecht* as since the Conclusion thereof, for the Balance of the Commerce of *Europe*. His Majesty had nothing else in view than the maintaining of these Conventions. The Orders which he has given to the Marquis d'Antin tend solely to this End, his Majesty having very expressly enjoin'd him not to interrupt the lawful Commerce of the *English* Merchants, and to make known to all the Commanders and Governors of the *French* Colonies, that such are his Majesty's Intentions, and that they must exactly conform thereto.

There have in the mean time some Precautions been taken on the Part of his Majesty at *Port de l'Orient*, and at *Dunkirk*, to prevent any Surprise from *English* Pirates; the Insults that our Ships have undergone, even in the time of the strictest Impartiality of *France*, render at this time these Precautions still more necessary.

Such is, according to the most exact Truth, the Conduct which has been hitherto observ'd on the Part of the King, against which no Reasons can be alledg'd. The Court of *London* has nevertheless manifested the sharpest Resentment at the Works pretended to be carried on at *Dunkirk*, as tho' *France* had fail'd in the solemn Engagements she enter'd into at *Utrecht*.

It's easy to judge, after what has been suggested, on which side has been the Infraction of Treaties, whether on the Part of *France*, which has contented herself with establishing four Batteries at *Dunkirk*, without raising any Fortifications, or making any sort of Works, declaring at the same Time that these Batteries should be destroy'd as soon as Tranquillity should be establish'd; or on the side of the Court of *London*, which no longer conceals the Project that it has formed, of invading with open Force the whole Commerce of the New World.

Petersburg. **T**HE *Czarina* died here, *October* the 7th, N. S. she is succeeded by Prince *John*, Son of the Duke of *Brunswick Lunenburg*, and of the Princess *Ann* of *Mecklenburg*, pursuant to an Act in Form, which was signed by her Majesty the 5th ditto. She also appointed the Duke of *Courland* to be Regent till the young Prince, who is about three Months old, comes to be 17 Years of Age. The Prince is declared *Czar*, the Duke of *Courland* has taken Possession of the Regency, with an absolute Power, and every thing remains in perfect Quiet.—The deceased *Czarina*, *Anne* *Iwanowna*, Empress of *Russia*, was the Daughter of *Iwan* or *John Alexowitz*, elder Brother of *Peter I.* called *Peter the Great*, and for a Time associate with him on the Throne, but died in 1696. She was born *May* the 28th, 1693, and married in 1710, to *Frederick William*, Duke of *Courland* (Nephew to the late King of *Prussia*) who died in *January*, 1711, aged 18, as he was returning with his Princess from *Petersburg* to his own Country. She was proclaim'd Empress on *January* the 29th, 1730, on the Death of *Peter II.* her Cousin, and Grandson to *Peter the Great*. The late Empress having conversed much with Foreigners, and understood their Language, protected the Strangers that were invited to *Russia* by *Peter I.* favour'd Arts and Sciences; and, in short, govern'd according to the Maxims of that Great Monarch. Her Reign was remarkable by the Expulsion of King *Stanislaus* out of *Poland*, by the War against the *Turks*, in which *Asoph*, *Perecop*, *Oczakow* were taken, and great Part of the *Crimea* destroy'd; and also by the Discovery of the mysterious Projects of the Princes *Dolgorucki*, and Conspiracy of *Wolinski*.—A Letter from a Merchant at *Petersburgh* gives this Account of the Establishment of the present Succession, and the Empress's last Sickness; "The Empress not chusing to observe the Regimen prescrib'd some time ago by her Physicians, fell into a declining Way. On the 13th of *October* she was attack'd with excessive Pains, and a Retention of Urine. On the 14th it was observed that her Arms, Legs and Face were cover'd over with Pimples. On the 15th her Pains encreas'd to such a Degree, that her Death began to be apprehended, and the Duke of *Courland* advis'd her not to defer regulating the Succession. The Empress told him, there needed nothing more to be done on that Head than to prepare an Instrument in Favour of the Princess *Ann*. Upon which

the Duke went into the Empress's Closet, where were the Counts *d'Osterman* and *Munich*, Prince *Czerkaskoi*, and four other Senators; two of whom, and the Prince, declar'd, that for their Parts they were ready to acknowledge the Princess *Ann* for their future Empress, and that they did not doubt but that the rest of the Senate were of the same Sentiments, but that it was much to be questioned whether the same Facility would be met with in the Nation in general; That the Princess *Ann* was indeed Grandaughter of *Czar John*; but her being born in another Country, and marry'd to a foreign Prince, would give the Malecontents a fair Opportunity of stirring up the Subjects against this Disposition of the Imperial Crown. These Reasons had a strong Tendency, and seem'd to pave the Way towards causing the Princess *Elizabeth* to be nominated; but no Body thought fit to mention her. The *German* Ministers, who perceived what was aim'd at by this Difficulty, said it was easy to remedy the Inconvenience hinted at, by setting Prince *John*, Son of the Princess *Ann*, upon the Throne. The *Russians* had not Courage enough to make any Objection thereto. They return'd into the Chamber of the Empress, where the Duke of *Courland* acquainted her with the Result of their Deliberations. This Princess, however, could not immediately consent to set aside the Princess *Ann*. In the mean time a Message was sent to tell the Princess *Elizabeth*, that as the Empress was dangerously ill, and as too much Care could not be taken in preserving the public Tranquillity she was desir'd to give Leave that the Guard of her Palace should be augmented. Two Companies were presently plac'd upon the Avenues thereof, which prevented that Princess from being inform'd of what pass'd at the Imperial Palace. On the 16th, in the Morning, the Duke of *Courland* press'd the Empress to come to a Determination. At length she consented that Prince *John* should be nominated her Successor. The Instrument for that Purpose having been drawn up, and sign'd, Advice was given thereof to the Pr. of *Brunswick* and his Spouse the Princess *Ann*. This last could not conceal her Indignation, upon finding her Hopes of succeeding to the Imperial Crown frustrated; she therefore took the Oath to her Son as if she had been forced to it. The Princess *Elizabeth*, on the contrary, did it with a very good Grace, discovering in every thing such Firmness and Constancy, as seem'd to place her above the Condition she is in. On the

17th in the Morning, Papers were fix'd upon the Doors of the Senate, the College of Justice, and the Admiralty, to the following Purpose: *Our Tongues may be tied, and we may be forced to take Oaths that our Hearts disavow, but 'tis Elizabeth only that we acknowledge to be worthy the Throne of her Ancestors.* Many of the *Russians* ardently wish that the Princess *Elizabeth* was Empress, and would marry some Person of distinguish'd Merit of their own Country.

Madrid, Oct. 18. Five Men of War lately sail'd from *St. Andro* for the *West-Indies*, having on board 1200 Foot and a Troop of Horse. The King has already 30 Ships of War there, five under the Command of *Don Blas de Lezo*, General of the Gallies; five under the Command of *Commodore Pizarro*; five more which compose the Armado of *Barlovento* fifteen which sail'd from *Ferrol* under the Command of *Don Rodrigu de Torres*, and on the 11th, of September N. S. arrived at *Porto Rico* in their way to the *Havanna*, having taken 3 *English* Ships. The King has order'd one of 50 Guns and another of 40 Guns to be built at the *Havanna*; besides *Guarda Costas*, and *Privateers*. It is computed that the Number of Troops lately transported to *America*, amounts to about 6000.

Vienna. The Queen of the *Romans*, having wrote a Letter to each of the Electors, to notify the Death of the Emperor, her Father, and her Accession to the Throne of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, her Letter to the Elector of *Barvaria* was sent back to the Minister of that Prince, who returned it to the Queen's Minister, declaring, that it was not possible for his Master to acknowledge that Princess as Queen of those Kingdoms, because he himself had a Claim thereto founded on the Will of *Ferdinand I.* of which the Extract sent by the Court of *Barvaria*, imports "That the Archduchess eldest Daughter of the Emperor *Ferdinand I.* which shall be alive when the Succession shall be open, shall succeed to the two Kingdoms of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, &c. in case there shall be no MALE Heir of any of the three Brothers of that Emperor." But the original Will in the Archives of *Austria*, being consulted says "That the Archduchess eldest Daughter of *Ferdinand I.* living when the Succession shall be open, shall succeed to the said Kingdoms, &c. in case there shall be no LAWFUL Heir living of any of the Emperor's three Brothers." In short, the Elector pretends, That the Suc-

cession is at present open, according to the Import of the Will; whereas it is maintained, on the Part of this Court, that the Succession is not open, because the late Emperor did not die without lawful Posterity.

France has made Declarations in very strong Terms, that she will strictly fulfil the Engagements she is under, by the Guaranty of the pragmatick Sanction; and that she will keep clear of every Thing that may restrain the free Choice of a new Emperor. However these extraordinary Protestations are suspected not to be sincere, and that the Cardinal's Scheme is to divert the Attention of Europe, from his Master's ambitious Designs. Did he not use the same Sort of smooth Language, when, all on a sudden, he declared War against the Emperor, in order to support the Invasion of *Naples*? Did he not talk in the same Strain, until he was in a Condition of causing his Squadrons to set sail for *America*? And possibly, when his Designs are ripe for Execution, his Eminency may, in some Degree, alter his Style. For notwithstanding all the Assurances of Friendship that *France* may make to the Court of *Vienna*, every body knows her Attachment to the Duke of *Barvaria*, whom it is not doubted, she will in a clandestine Manner assist in obtaining the Imperial Crown, as it may serve to reduce still lower the House of *Austria*, the once powerful Rival to that of *Bourbon*.

Copy of a Letter from Captain John Peddie, of the Ship *Prince of Orange*, from *St. Christophers*, dated Downs, Oct. 30. 1740.

"THIS comes to acquaint you of my safe Arrival in the Downs, this Morning at three o' the Clock, after a very tedious Passage, beating five Weeks with an Easterly Wind, and on the 23d of this Month in Lat. 49°, 40', about 30 Leagues to the Westward of *Scilly*, at half an Hour past one, a Spanish Privateer came up with us: We fired three Shot at him, he hoisted *English* Colours and bore down upon us; we taking him for an *English* Man of War made no Resistance. When he came under our Stern, we discovered him to be an Enemy: He pour'd in his Broadside upon us with all his small Arms. Our Guns being all wet below, we had nothing ready to return him but our Quarter-Deck Guns and small Arms; I clapp'd the Helm hard a Weather, and run him aboard on the Quarter, which did him considerable

nable Damage. After he got clear he shot a-head, and lay by a Quarter of an Hour, by which Time we were all ready to receive him; then he bore down upon us, and we gave it him pretty heartily for three Hours and an Half, when he bore away. I bore after him, but finding he got from us, I clapp'd on a Wind again. He was a Ship of 18 Guns six Pounders, and I believe as many Swivels, and about 150 Men at least, tho' I believe we lessened his Number before he went away. We lost in the Action the Boatswain and 3 more; five of our Sailors and a Negro Woman wounded. *J. Peddie.*

A Letter in the *Daily Post* of the 26th, dated from *Charles Town* in *S. Carolina*, having laid the ill Success at *Fort St. Augustine* on the ill Conduct of —, some Particulars of which are, 1st, That the Cattle taken at a Cow pen of one *Diego* 25 Miles from the Town, *May 12*, were not distributed to the Soldiery. 2^d, That the People might have entered the Town without Opposition, but were not suffered. 3^d, That the Men were needlessly harass'd. 4th, That *Col. Palmer* who was sent to *Negro Fort*, 2 Miles from the Town, with 133 Men to alarm the *Spaniards* was not supported by —, who staid 6 or 7 Miles off. 5th, That *Col. Palmer* being attack'd by 500 *Spaniards*, shot 3 of them after they had enter'd the Fort. 6th, That *Capt. Warren* was the Life and Spirit of the Cause. 7th, That the Volunteers, seeing no Prospect of succeeding under such mad Conduct, as they call'd it, daily went off, the following Answer was published.

UPON seeing a Letter misrepresenting in the most false and malicious Manner, the late Expedition against *St. Augustine*; aiming thereby to defame the Character of a Gentleman; whose unwearied Endeavours for the publick Service, has greatly impair'd his Health; and as I, who am a Captain in General *Oglethorpe's* Regiment, was present, and acted upon that Occasion as Brigadier-Major, and must know the whole Transactions, I think it my Duty to take Notice of it. As to the Cow Pen it speaks of, it is a square Fort, with 4 Carriage Guns and 4 Swivel Guns, and had a Garrison in it of 47 Soldiers of the regular Troops, and 7 Negroes, who were all made Prisoners of War. The Cattle found there, and in Parts adjacent, were distributed to the King's Troops and the *Carolina* Regiment.

In respect to the *Carolina* Peoples being ready to enter the Town of *Au-*

gustine without Opposition, it is entirely false, and without the least Foundation.

In regard to Colonel Palmer's Misfortune, who was killed in the first Fire from the *Spaniards*, he brought it upon himself by disobeying the Orders he receiving, which positively enjoined his keeping in the Woods, and avoiding Action; and by acting contrary to the Advice of the Officers under his Command, some of whom were present when he received his Orders, and lodging himself in the *Negro Fort Moolja*, where they were surrounded and defeated; the Gates of which Fort, and the House within it, the General had before burnt.

With respect to the *Carolina* Volunteers; that they did go away is certain, without Leave given, or ask'd, and their Captain with them. A Captain of the *Carolina* Regiment also left his Command in the Guard of the Trenches, without being reliev'd, or asking any Leave, and went with them. After such Behaviour, what Credit can be given to such Men, tho' term'd Persons of Note?

As to *Capt. Warren*, whose Name is mention'd to endeavour to throw an Odium elsewhere, I am convinced by the personal Acquaintance I have with him, that he will upon all Occasions, do his Duty in the Service of his King and Country; as also *Capt. Law* and *Capt. Townshend*, that were ashore with him.

The Morning after we landed upon the Island of *Anastasia*, I stood by while *Capt. Warren* read to General *Oglethorpe* a Letter to *Capt. Pearle*, then Commodore, acquainting him of our landing without any loss, and the *Spaniards* withdrawing from that Island, on which *Capt. Warren* said, all that was now necessary to secure the Reduction of the Place, was the taking of the Spanish Gallies, which Undertaking he would himself head with the King's Boats under the Cannon of the Fort, if he would give him Leave. Several Councils of War were held on board his Majesty's Ships by the Sea Captains, but *Capt. Warren's* Proposition was not undertaken. (See the Plate.)

Left malicious People should suggest that I might be sent to *England* by General *Oglethorpe* on this Occasion, I solemnly declare, that I came at my own Desire by his Leave, and had no Instructions from him, directly or indirectly, concerning this Affair; but my Regard to Truth, and Abhorrence of all false and malicious Reports whatsoever, have induced me to publish this, to which I set my Name.

Hugh Mackay.

Johnson's Court, Charing-Cross, Nov. 29, 1740.

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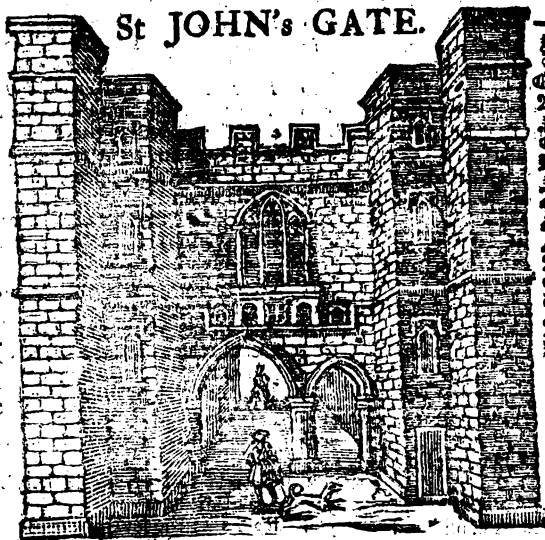
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Remainder of <i>Urgi Pulnub's</i> Speech for a Bill to encourage Seamen, &c.	ib	<i>Peruvian</i> Sheep described	603
Popularity of the Motion a Proof that it is right:	ib	Remarks on his Majesty's Speech	ib
Why the Motion was made so early	580	State of Affairs at home and abroad	ib
Measures taken in the late War should be imitated in this.	ib	<i>French</i> Faith with Regard to <i>Dunkirk</i>	604
Such a Bill must contribute to a vigorous Prosecution of the present War, tho' it might not in the last	ib & 581	The Civil-List and Place-men able to contribute towards the War	606
Objections to it answered	582	The Parliament in the Reign of <i>Richard II.</i> refused Supplies, unless by taxing the Rich	ib
No Disrespect shewn to the Crown	ib	Prodigious Amount of Salaries	607
Conduct of the Empress <i>Exila</i>	583	Observations on the Falls of the Grand <i>Pizar</i> and of <i>Wolinski</i> .	ib
Certain Advantage of giving the Whole of every Prize to the Captors	ib	Of the Languages used in Treaties and Negotiations	608
Court of <i>Iberia</i> , why so obstinate	584	Absurdities of antiministerial Writers	610
Motion agreed to	585	Occultations of fixed Stars by the Moon in 1741	611
A Resolution of the House of <i>Clinabs</i>	ib	Life of <i>John Philip Barretier</i> , who was Master of five Languages at nine, and translated a Book from the Hebrew at eleven	612
<i>Mr. Gulliver's</i> Observation on the Constitution of <i>Lilliput</i>	ib	General List of his Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines	613
Debate on the Estimate of the NAVY from	589 to 598,	Ranks of the several Corps	ib
Speech of <i>Hurgo Blatimore</i>	585	Number and Pay of the Half-pay Officers on the <i>British</i> Establishment	614
Expence of the Articles considered	586		
Article of Moorage objected to	ib		
Speech of <i>Hurgolen Werga</i>	ib		
The Articles vindicated	587		
Answered by <i>Urgi Snadly</i>	ib		
Speech of the <i>Hurgo Polgarth</i>	ib		
Necessity of enquiring into Estimates	588		
Clerk of the Journals superfluous	ib		
Answered by the <i>Urgi Guckerbutt</i>	ib		
Speech of the <i>Hurgolen Oanexen</i>	ib		
Answered by the <i>Urgi Groteb</i>	589		
Motion of <i>Hurgo Polgarth</i> , for referring the Estimate to a secret Committee	590		
Commissioners of Victualling reflected on	ib		
Proposal of the <i>Hurgolen Yegon</i> to refer it to the Committee of Supplies	591		
Answered by the <i>Urgi Pulnub</i>	ib		
<i>Urgi Heagh</i> justifies the Commissioners of Victualling	592		
The Estimate referred to the Committee of Supply	ib		
And at last agreed to as it stood	ib		
Epitaphs, their Antiquity	593		
Rules for composing them	ib		
Examples in that of <i>Cowley</i> , <i>Emmius</i> , <i>Zofima</i> , <i>Epistetus</i> , &c.	594—5—6		
Scheme of a Bill for recovery of small Debts.	ib		
Queries relating to the <i>English</i> Shipping.	597		
Advantages of the <i>Dutch</i> over them	ib		
The Story of <i>VETERONA</i> , moral and entertaining, shewing the Happiness of a contented innocent and industrious Poverty.	598		
Continuation of the Life of <i>Sir Francis Drake</i>	600		
		Of <i>Magellan</i>	601—2—3
		<i>Peruvian</i> Sheep described	603
		Remarks on his Majesty's Speech	ib
		State of Affairs at home and abroad	ib
		<i>French</i> Faith with Regard to <i>Dunkirk</i>	604
		The Civil-List and Place-men able to contribute towards the War	606
		The Parliament in the Reign of <i>Richard II.</i> refused Supplies, unless by taxing the Rich	ib
		Prodigious Amount of Salaries	607
		Observations on the Falls of the Grand <i>Pizar</i> and of <i>Wolinski</i> .	ib
		Of the Languages used in Treaties and Negotiations	608
		Absurdities of antiministerial Writers	610
		Occultations of fixed Stars by the Moon in 1741	611
		Life of <i>John Philip Barretier</i> , who was Master of five Languages at nine, and translated a Book from the Hebrew at eleven	612
		General List of his Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines	613
		Ranks of the several Corps	ib
		Number and Pay of the Half-pay Officers on the <i>British</i> Establishment	614

P O E T R Y.

An Encomium on Enigmas	Answer
to S. S. — Upon Sir <i>Philip Sidney</i>	615
<i>Hor.</i> Ode 2 Book 3 imitated by <i>Mr. Tisley</i>	
Answer to it by <i>Dr. Bentley</i> —Two Specimens of <i>Mrs. Dixon's</i> Poems. The Looking-Glass.	On New-fashioned Fans, 616
<i>Anacreon</i> , Od. 49, 51. by <i>Mr. Berry</i>	
—To <i>Eliza</i> —A Prologue spoken at <i>Dublin</i> —Epitaph on <i>Dr. Aysworth</i> translated—To the Author of two Sneers.	617
—To <i>Mr. Edward Stone</i> —Epitaph on <i>Van Tromp</i> —To <i>Miss. Charl. Brereton</i>	
—A metaphysical Problem	618
A School-master to his Scholars— <i>Kitty</i>	
—Advice to a young Lady—On the Nativity of Christ	619
Clae to <i>Emma</i> —A Visit to <i>Zink</i> —On a Recovery from Sickness	620
Historical Chronicle.	621 to 627
Generosity of the <i>East-India</i> Company	621
Rice and Fish allowed to be transported	ib
List of Births, Deaths, Promotions, &c.	622—3
King of <i>Prussia</i> invades <i>Silesia</i>	624
His Speech to his Army	625
Situation of States, Electorates, &c. of the Empire	624
Sudden Revolution in <i>Russia</i>	625
Price of Stocks	626
Yearly Bill of Mortality	ib
Register of Books	627, 628



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine.

DECEMBER, 1740.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the Senate of LILLIPUT.

Conclusion of Urg; Pulnub's Speech.
(from p. 545)



AD I in the least imagined, Sir, that a Want of Decorum would have been imputed to me, for moving this Affair before the Crown had Time to do it, I would, most certainly, have given it an Opportunity to make so popular a Proposal; but as I have, without intending any Disrespect, made the Motion, I cannot for fear of the fatal Consequence already noted, retract it.

That the Motion is popular, is, in my Opinion, a very strong Proof that it is right; but this Popularity might have been shared by the Honourable Gentleman near me, and every Gentleman in this House, if it had not been opposed. The Disagreement among some Gentlemen, whose Sentiments are generally the same, is very remarkable on this Occasion. Some of them say, the Bill is so popular and well concerted, that the Crown ought to have the Credit of proposing it; others tell us, that it is an unnecessary and dangerous Incroachment upon the Prerogative, and that it cannot pass without Injustice to our Merchants, our Land-Holders, and the People.

These Arguments, Sir, it is not my Business to reconcile: If we should postpone the Motion in expectation of a Message from the Crown, I am afraid it would produce a Division in his Majesty's Councils; and, therefore, to preserve the usual Unanimity of them it seems proper, to enquire immediately into the Merits of the Bill. For this End I shall lay before you, the Reasons that induced me to make this Motion, and answer some Objections that have been raised against it.

In the late Empress's War, Sir, we had so great Success, and gained so much Glory, that I think we ought always to propose the Measures taken at that time for our Imitation. And therefore about two Sessions ago, when a War with Iberia became unavoidable, I began to recollect the Regulations that were then made. The Support of a powerful Alliance upon the Continent, I foresaw, that we were not now to expect; and that, therefore, it would be more necessary for us to make the best Use of our own Strength. Amongst the other Methods, taken in the last War, for animating the Efforts of our own Forces, I observ'd that Laws had been made for encouraging the Seamen, and for inciting private Men to join together in Societies, for the
Sake

Sake of making Conquests. As those Laws were in Force only during that War, I thought it would be necessary to revive them in a new War with *Iberia*. For that Purpose, a Bill was brought in two Sessions ago, but rejected, because we were not come to an actual Rupture. That Objection being now removed, I thought it necessary to offer the Bill again to the House, by the Motion now under your Consideration.

To encourage our Seamen to do their Duty, and to unite private Men, at their own Expence, to attack and distress the Enemy, must necessarily contribute greatly to a vigorous Prosecution of the War, which, if vigorously prosecuted, cannot be long. As the Affairs of *Deçulia* stand at present, our very Being depends upon bringing this War to a speedy Conclusion. There is a Spirit of late raised in every Nation throughout this Part of the World, for improving their Trade, Navigation, and Manufactures, and not only the two great Rivals of our Trade, the *Belgians* and *Blesuscadians*, but all other Nations, except us and our Enemies, are in perfect Tranquillity. What then shall become of us, if by a languid Prosecution of the War we allow our Trade to be interrupted by Privateers under *Iberian* Colours; whilst our Rivals are carrying on theirs without any Disturbance? By the Difference of Freight and Insurance, they will be enabled to under-sell us, and in a few *Moons* to engross all the Markets in the World. *Iberia* has no Trade to lose or be interrupted, except that between one Part of her own Dominions and another; which may indeed be suspended, but cannot be lost. The *Iberians*, therefore, can lose nothing by the Continuance of the War, except what we take from them; whereas, we may be undone, even tho' we should be successful. For this Reason it is our Business to take every Method, that can bring the War to a speedy, as well as honourable Conclusion, and in the mean time to prevent our Trade, by all possible Means, from

being interrupted by the Enemy's Privateers. And for this Purpose, Sir, what can we do better than encourage our Seamen, by a pecuniary Reward, diligently to seek out, pursue and vigorously attack them? And as all their Treasure must now be brought from the *Western-Idles*, not in Fleets and Squadrons, but in single Ships, we shall soonest distress them, and compell them to reasonable Terms, by intercepting these golden Vessels. And, Sir, what can more effectually encourage our Seamen to be vigilant in such Expeditions, than an Assurance by a solemn Act of the Legislature, that whatever they take shall be their own.

But, Sir, as this will not of itself reduce *Iberia* to a speedy Compliance, and as some national Advantage ought to compensate the great Charge of carrying on the War, which can only be gained by possessing ourselves of some of the *Iberian* Settlements in *Columbia*, we ought to think betimes of such Projects. That we ought to seize the whole *Iberian Columbia* I cannot affirm, but if we should seize the Whole, or the greatest Part, which, I believe, is far from impossible, we might hold it till the Court of *Iberia* should agree to give us Satisfaction for all past Injuries, and Security against all future. We ought even to retain the Property of some Parts of the *Western-Idles*, not only as a Compensation for all our Expences, but as a Security for our Trade in time to come.

This, in my Opinion, Sir, is the only effectual Method of putting a speedy End to the War. By which, while we confine it to the Sea, the *Iberians* can be no great Sufferers, but after all our Precaution will probably be Gainers; and, therefore, we shall never be able by such a War to force them into reasonable Terms; but if we should once turn them out of their Possessions in *Columbia*, they will recover those Dominions by any Concessions. I am sorry to find that no such

such Measures were concerted before we began Hostilities, for with the Execution of such Measures, we ought in good Policy to have opened the War, as no other Method of Proceeding can procure us either Peace, Compensation, or Security.

As it must be evident, Sir, to every Gentleman that considers the Circumstances of the two Nations, that what I have now asserted, is true, ought we not to encourage private Men to assist the Publick, by making Conquests upon the Enemies Settlements? Would it not contribute to the Success of any publick Expedition, if private Adventurers, should harass the Enemy in one Place, whilst his Majesty's Squadrons and Armies were attacking them in another? If it be objected that the Law for encouraging Conquests in the Reign of the Empress *Nana*, produced no Effect, let us remember, that the Advantage of putting Money into the publick Funds was then so great, that no Man thought of employing it any other Way; but as that Trade is now less gainful, if the War be prosecuted with Vigour by the Publick, and our Councils directed by those in whom the People can confide, I am convinced, this Law may now be of great Advantage; for why may we not expect, that private Adventurers will unite to make Conquests, if they be convinced, that their Expences shall not be thrown away, that their Attempts shall not be frustrated by an unreasonable Suspension of Arms, nor their Conquests sacrificed by a dishonourable Convention?

We may remember, Sir, that soon after the Revolution, there was a Corporation established in the northern Parts of this Island, for making a Settlement in a Part of *Columbia* claimed tho' without the least Shadow of Right by the *Iberians*: That Corporation accordingly made their Settlement, after having by a fair Purchase, got a good Title from the Natives, and would have kept Possession in Spite of the *Iberians*, if a very preposterous

Jealousy, had not at that Time prevailed in this Part of the Isle. It is surprising that after the Union of the two Crowns, the two Nations should have continued so long in a State of Envy and Variance. Two Nations inhabiting the same Spot of Earth, separated from all the other Parts of the World, ought surely not to have contented themselves with the bare Name of Union; but to have mingled their Interests and extinguished their Feuds, that the northern Part might not be an Inlet for an Invasion upon the southern. And yet these Jealousies remained for some time after the Revolution, and occasioned the Defeat of that Project, which would now have been of great Advantage to the whole Island. If this Bill should pass, that Society may receive, and be encouraged to take Possession of what belongs to them, their Attempt would now be powerfully assisted by this Part of the Island, and I hope would receive, from the Government, all proper Support and Encouragement.

I hope, Sir, it appears, that the Bill I have proposed to be brought in, must contribute towards a vigorous Prosecution of the War, and consequently towards an honourable and advantageous Peace; nor do I think any Motion can be made too early, that tends to reconcile the Seamen to his Majesty's Service. That we are in great Distress for Want of Seamen; will not, I believe, be deny'd by those who have the Honour to be employed in the Administration. For they would not, surely, have put such a Stop to Trade, by Impresses and Embargoes, if a sufficient Supply for his Majesty's Navy could have been procured, by any other Means.

This Difficulty, Sir, I think it easy to account for. Our Seamen have, for these twenty *Moons*, been not only neglected but ill treated, they have been upon every Occasion, and often without Occasion, impressed and halled like Slaves on board our Men of War, without allowing them the Liberty of choosing their Captain; they have

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been discouraged from entering into his Majesty's Service, by being sent upon Expeditions, with such Instructions, as sometimes exposed them to great Hardships, and at all times disabled them from gaining either Riches or Renown; they have been often dismissed, before their Wages could answer the Charge of fitting themselves out, and at Ports, from whence they had many Miles to travel on Foot and without Money, before they could arrive at any Place where they could expect Employment from the Merchants or any other Business. These, and many other Instances of injurious Treatment, drove some into foreign Service, made others leave the Sea and betake themselves to some Employment at Land, and discouraged all from breeding their Children to the Sea Service. By this Means our national Stock of Seamen has been greatly diminished, and those that remain have conceiv'd such an Abhorrence of his Majesty's Service, that we find, they often decline it at the Hazard of Life itself.

From these Causes, Sir, our present Want of Seamen proceeds, and as I think the Bill now proposed, will be a great Encouragement, not only to Seamen but others, to enter into his Majesty's Sea Service, I resolv'd to move it without delay, because I was convinced that the very Motion for such a Bill, if agreed to, will contribute towards removing our present Difficulties; but if it should be either refused or postponed, I shall be sorry to have made it; for to refuse or postpone such a Motion, at such a Juncture, may produce fatal Consequences; it will dispirit those Seamen that are already in the Service, it will prevent our Seamen that are abroad from returning Home, and may probably incline some of those that are now at Home to fly into foreign Service, lest they should be impressed into his Majesty's Ships.

Having thus, Sir, laid before you the chief Reasons that induced me to make

this Motion so early, I shall next beg Leave to take Notice of some of the Objections that have been raised against it; at the first of which I was a little surprized. As I was conscious of the Innocence of my Intentions, I could not but wonder at being accused of shewing Disrespect to the Crown, by moving for such a Bill, without a previous Message for that purpose. I am no Minister, Sir, nor have any Share in his Majesty's Councils, and, therefore, I cannot certainly know what may be agreeable to the Crown; but as a Member of this House, I supposed that a Bill for promoting the Service of the Crown, would not offend it, nor could I think it necessary to wait for a Message, especially when I considered, that Bills of the same Nature had before been passed into Laws without it. Nay, when the very Bill now intended, was brought in two Sessions ago, was the least Complaint made against it, on that Account! Such a Bill at that Time, might perhaps be thought premature, but now must be approved by every one, who wishes to see the present War vigorously prosecuted, and honourably concluded; and for this Reason, I am sure it will be agreeable to his Majesty, if the Intention of the Bill be honestly and fairly represented to him, whatever it may be to some of those, that have a more free Access to him than I can boast of.

So much I thought myself obliged to say, Sir, in my Vindication, but as this Objection has already been shewn to be only a Pretence, I have no Occasion, I think, to take any further Notice of it: The other Objections strike at the Bill itself, as well as against the Motion, and were chiefly insisted on by the honourable Gentleman that spoke last, on the other Side of the Question. The rest insisted principally upon the Unreasonableness of the Motion, but he threw aside all Disguise, and directed his whole Artillery against the Bill itself, and therefore I must add a little, to what has been said by my hon. Friend that spoke

spoke last, in answer to his Objections.

The Honourable Gentleman endeavoured, Sir, to shew a Difference between our present Circumstances, and those in which such a Bill as this was passed in the late War: Does he think that if the Grievances had been foreseen, which were afterwards felt, those Bills would not have been brought in and passed, the very next Session after the Declaration of War? The Inconveniences he has mentioned would not, I am sure, have been thought of any Weight by that Admittation. The Difficulty pretended in respect to Goods put on board an Enemy's Ship before the Declaration of War, or within the Time limited, by Treaties, has already been fully answered; and as to the Insurance, I believe, all the Iberian Ships upon which any Insurance was made, before the End of the Time limited, are now arrived at their Port. If it was made since, the Insurer ought to suffer, because it was then evident that there would be a War; but in order to remove this Difficulty, and to gain the Honourable Gentleman's Approbation of the Bill proposed, which, I believe, is very necessary to its Success, I shall readily agree, that the Bill shall not take Effect till so many Weeks in *Degulia*, and so many Months in *Columbia*, after his Majesty's Declaration of War; as are stipulated by Treaties between us, and any of our Allies.

As for our Merchants, Sir, that suffered by the Iberian Depredations, I wish we had long ago shewn Compassion to them, they would not then have suffered so much, nor probably have so long wanted Satisfaction. But we ought now to think of shewing Compassion to our Merchants and Trade in general, which must suffer, and be undone by a long Continuance of the War, of which a speedy End ought therefore to be endeavoured.

This ought to be our principal Aim, and if we allow ourselves to be diverted from this, by a Regard for any

Thing else, our Merchants may lose far more than their Share of such Prizes as may be taken: And for our Landholders, or any other set of Men that may be relieved, by applying a Part of the Prizes towards defraying the Expence of the War, if the honourable Gentleman has a real Desire of relieving them, without interrupting the War, he should agree to this Bill, that the War may be carry'd on, principally, at the Expence of private Men. It is remark'd by all Historians as a Piece of good Conduct in the Empress *Exila*, that she often carry'd on the War against *Hertia* at the Expence of private Adventurers, who did infinite Mischief to the Enemy, without putting that wise Empress to any other Expence, than that of lending them a few of her Ships of War. But I fear this Example will not now be followed, for some People are so fond of handling public Money, that they will not, without the utmost Reluctance, suffer the War to be carried on, but with Money that is to pass through their Fingers.

I believe, no Man doubts that I rejoice at the Success we have already had, and which might probably have been much greater, had *Clewinro's* Example been followed. We might have been now in Possession of some of the Enemy's Provinces, as well as their Ships; and if proper Care had been taken, I am sure our Merchant's Ships had suffered less: For, notwithstanding our Success, they are equal with us upon the Ballance, at least in the Seas of *Degulia*. In *Columbia*, which is not, so immediately, under the Influence of our domestick Councils, the War may perhaps be carried on with more Vigour. But of the future Prizes, I am for giving the whole to the Captors, whatever be the Value, it will, in whatever Hands, be so much taken from the Enemy, and added to the Wealth of this Nation; for what belongs to private Men may be reckoned a Part of the public Stock: If it be divided

vided among our Seamen, it will soon circulate, and if considerable, may contribute to reduce the Interest of Money, which will be an Advantage to our Trade, and to every private Man, except Usurers and Pawnbrokers. Granting that some of our Seamen should, by a rich Prize, get that Fortunes, and should take such Care of what they get (which is seldom the Case) as may prevent their going to Sea any more; instead of diminishing, it would increase the Number of Seamen: For if we should lose two or three Hundred Seamen by such a lucky Accident, their good Fortune would send 10,000. to Sea in their Room; so that the Nation can no way suffer by giving the Whole of every Prize to the Captors, and it will not fail to contribute towards a vigorous Prosecution of the War.

However, Sir, as I am willing to gain at any reasonable Rate, the Honourable Gentleman's Approbation to a Bill, which I judge so necessary: If he think it too much, to give the whole of a Galleon or Register Ship to the Captors, we may easily prevent this Inconvenience by excepting such Ships out of the Bill, which I shall, for the Sake of his Concurrence, agree to; tho', I am afraid, that Exception may occasion the Escape of some of those Ships, which might otherwise fall into our Hands, a Consequence doubly prejudicial, by adding to the Wealth of our Enemies, and hindering the Encrease of our own; whereby they will be enabled to continue the War longer, or to prosecute it with more Vigour against us.

I shall readily grant, Sir, that, notwithstanding the best Measures and the utmost Care, many of the Enemy's Ships may escape us by various Accidents or artful Management; but this, in my Opinion, ought to be an Argument for our giving the greater Encouragement to our Ships of War, to be diligent in cruising; nor can any better Use be made of the Prizes. To this I must add, Sir, that the

Uncertainty of meeting with their Ships at Sea, is an Argument for resolving to attack them likewise at Land; and that therefore, in order to save the public Expence as much as possible, we ought to incite private Adventurers to make Conquests: So that this Uncertainty, instead of being an Objection against the Bill, is in every Respect an Argument in its Favour.

Thus, Sir, I hope I have fully answered those Objections against the Bill, that was not before sufficiently removed by other Gentlemen, and shewn, that they are either of no Weight or such as may be effectually removed by proper Clauses and Expressions in the Bill, or by subsequent Amendments; and therefore if this Motion should be rejected, it will portend ill to our future Conduct in this just and necessary War, and confirm what his Majesty has been pleased to tell us in his Speech from the Throne. It may be concluded that his Majesty has secret Enemies, not only at Home, but in his own Councils; and I fear, Sir, that the Obstinacy of *Iberia*, and the Contempt with which she has, of late, dared to treat us, may more justly be attributed to this, than to those Divisions and Animosities that subsisted amongst us before the War broke out; for as those Divisions and Animosities were entirely raised by some of our People, who shewed too great a Fondness for Peace. She could from thence expect no Advantage after a Declaration of War, unless she had Reason to believe that those Men would betray us into imprudent, pusillanimous and destructive Measures, in order to justify, by our Misfortunes and ill Success in the War, the Fondness they had before shewn for an infamous and ruinous Peace.

I could add, Sir, many other Reasons, but, lest I should seem tedious, I will here submit the Affair to the House, desiring no more than that every one, who has attended to this Debate, will sincerely act according

to the Conviction he has received in his own Mind.

Upon this, the Gentlemen, who had spoke against the Motion, thought fit to drop their Oppositi^{on}, and it was agreed that the Bill should be brought in, and the Gentlemen who spoke for it were appointed to prepare the same. It was accordingly brought in on the tenth Day of the Session, read a first Time, and ordered to be printed, and after passing through the usual Forms, in both Houses, receiv'd the Emperor's Sanction; and his Majesty published a Proclamation throughout the Dominions of *Lilliput*, to let his Subjects know that, pursuant to the Act of the Senate, he would grant them separate, or united, Charters or Commissions for the more effectual enabling them to attack or destroy the Ships, Goods, Factories and Settlements of the *Iberians*, and to secure to them and their Heirs the full and undoubted Right, Property and Title, to what they should take, or cause to be taken from the Enemy.

Another Instance of the laudable Spirit and Zeal of the *Glinabs*; for obtaining a happy Issue to the War, was a Resolution, agreed to on the 7th Day of their Sitting, already mentioned, p. 285, in which they voted for an Address to the Emperor, *That no Treaty of Peace might be entered into with the Iberians, till they had made a previous Acknowledgment of the Right of the Lilliputians to navigate in the Columbian Seas.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I thank you for this dutiful Address, which is so agreeable to your former Resolutions. Your unanimous and vigorous Support in carrying on the War, will be the best Means of procuring safe and honourable Terms of Peace, and you may rely on my Care and Endeavour to obtain effectual Security for the just Rights of Navigation and Commerce belonging to my Subjects.

By this Method of Address, though the Right of making Peace and War be one of the undoubted Prerogatives of the *Lilliputian* Crown, the Senate has in many Reigns secured the Interest of their Country, from suffering by the Unskillfulness of the Ministers and Negotiators. For the Concurrence of the Senate being necessary upon almost every Occasion, tho' their Advice is not strictly obligatory, it has never been neglected, without involving the Court in great Embarrassments.

Mr *Gulliver* here observes the Excellency of the Constitution of *Lilliput*, whereby the People may be said to be admitted, by their Representatives, to share the Government with their Sovereign; so that a War cannot be carried on with-

out their Concurrence. This Privilege peculiar to that People, not only secures their Rights and Properties, but endows them with that noble Elevation of Spirit, which is only to be found where true Liberty prevails. And hence, it may rationally be inferred, that, after the Encouragements given them, they supported the Charge, and underwent the Hardships of the War with more Chearfulness, Constancy, and Resolution, than the *Iberians*, or even the *Blesfudians* could do; both these Nations being long ago deprived of this Privilege and Happiness of remonstrating to their Princes, with regard to a War, in which they may be involved, at the Caprice of an ambitious Monarch, or at the Will of a corrupt Minister.

DEBATE

On the Estimate, &c. of the Navy, as it was laid before the House on the 57th Day of Sitting.

The Hurgo Blatimore stood up, and after having dwelt for some Time upon the Explanation of the Ordinary of the Navy, (See the same for the British Navy, Vol. VI. p. 372) and showed the Nature and Meaning of the several Articles, proceeded in the following Manner.

S I R,

I HAVE dwelt thus long, Sir, upon these Articles, not from Vanity or Ostentation of greater Knowledge and Sagacity than other Gentlemen are possessed of, but from a Conviction of the Usefulness of the Subject, and the Necessity of making it more generally studied and understood. Gentlemen have hitherto continued Strangers to it, not that it requires any intense Application, or exalted Abilities; but because the Circumstances of their Lives, and Situation of their Affairs, have afforded them no Opportunity of conversing with Seamen, or obtaining any Information of Maritime Affairs; and perhaps, as in every other Profession, the Folly of some who could not, and the Artifices of others who would not explain them, have raised a Mist before this easy Part of Knowledge, and made what is plain and obvious in itself, appear difficult, intricate, and unattainable, without long personal Practice

Practice and Experience. But this Ignorance, Sir, however excusable, has had very dangerous Consequences, it has given the Commissioners and Officers of the Navy an Authority without Limits, it has given them a Power which Majesty itself has always been denied, of disposing of the Public Money without a Reason for their Demands, and without an Account of their Expences. Gentlemen have been ashamed to deny the Supplies which were required as necessary, without assigning a Reason for their Refusal, and have been afraid of attempting to reason upon a Subject which they had not studied, and which they might think impossible for them to study with Success. If I have contributed to dissipate this artificial Cloud, if I have shown that this, like almost every other Part of public Business, is clear and easy in its own Nature, and obscure only by false Representations, I have done at least some Service to my Country.

But it is Time, Sir, that, having explained the Articles, I should say something of the Expence of each, as it is here computed, for, to what other Purpose are these Estimates laid before us? An Estimate admitted without Examination, is to us, and to the Nation, nothing else than a general Demand complied with upon the mere Credit of those that make it.

The Estimate of the Navy is, according to this Computation, lower indeed than that which was laid before us the last Session, and this Diminution, I suppose, is imagined sufficient to satisfy us, as it is presumed that we shall be too much pleased with seeing any Demand upon the Nation growing less, to enquire minutely whether it be lessened in Proportion to the Expence which it proposes to defray. For minute Examinations, there is, indeed, no Occasion. Should the Number of Ships now in Commission be compared with the List of last Moon, it will be found; at the first Inspection, that the Computation is not in the same Proportion with the last, so that Profusion is brought in upon us

under the Disguise of Frugality. The whole Sum then demanded was but 31,000 Sprugs, and the late considerable Diminution in the Number of our Ships in Port, has not sunk the Estimate lower than to 24,000.

Every Article, Sir, cannot be insisted upon without an improper and unnecessary Expence of Time, or without fatiguing unseasonably the Attention of the House; but one Particular I cannot pass over without some Reflection, as I cannot look upon it without some Degree of Indignation. The Expence of Moorage, which was for the last Moon computed only at 21,000 Sprugs, is here estimated at no less than 19,000, tho' a few Ships remain in the Harbours: An immense Disproportion, which cannot be imputed to Ignorance, or even to Negligence, but to a full Confidence of blind Compliance.

But for what End do we sit here? Is it to give a Sanction to the wildest Calculations, and grant Supplies without asking how they are made Use of? When Schemes like these are laid before us, when Sums are set down at Hazard, and Demands made by Caprice, it is at least proper to examine the Demands, and if they cannot admit a better Vindication than I believe this will be able to find, it is our Duty to reject them; whether by rejecting them we do all our Duty, let the Example of former Senates determine.

The Hurgolen Werga spoke next in the following Manner.

S I R,

I Must confess myself unable to discover in the Estimate now lying before us, any Reason for so loud a Complaint, or so severe Reflections, as it is always to be remembered that these Estimates are not, infallible, or scrupulously exact, they are not Accounts of past, but Computations of future Expences, in which some Allowance is made for Contingencies, and Occasions of Expence not regularly provided for, or always foreseen, and it is generally thought sufficient, if

if there appear no such Enormity in the Calculation as evidently discovers an Intention to defraud, which I am certain cannot be found here.

The Disproportion between the last ^A and the present Estimate, will not be found so great as it may appear, at first, to Gentlemen not skilled in Naval Affairs; when the Difference between the Bulk of the Ships now remaining on the Ordinary, with those for which the Estimate was made in the last Session is considered. Few of the largest Ships are in Commission, or employ'd in the present War, which requires Ships rather for Pursuit than Battle, and therefore tho' the Number of Ships be less, we are not to expect the Charge to be less in proportion; unless it can be supposed that a large Ship is not more expensive than a small one.

It is objected, with much Appearance of Strength, that the Article of Moorage is beyond all Proportion to the Number of Ships now in the Harbour; but it is forgotten that Cables and Chains, lying in the Water, suffer almost equal Decay, and demand to be equally repaired as well without Ships fastened thereto as with them, and the same Repairs exact the same Expence.

In Defence of the general Computation it may be further answered, that new Vessels are always to be built, and old ones continually to be refitted, that neither can be done without Workmen, and Workmen will not labour without Pay.

The Urg. Snoddy replied in the following Manner.

S I R,

^G I HAVE listened with my utmost Attention to the Hon. Gentleman that has just spoken, whose Experience in naval Armaments and Expences entitles him to be heard on such Questions as this, with every Degree of Respect that may not border upon blind Submission, and am not without great Uneasiness to find, that he has urged nothing in Defence of this Estimate, that may not be said for any

Demand that Profusion or Wantonness shall make upon the Nation. Every Calculation, how fraudulent soever, when made for future Expences, will admit of some general Defence, there will always be some distant Possibility that all the Sums demanded may be necessary, and that Possibility may be represented as more or less probable, according to the Inclinations of the Objectors and Defenders. It may always be said, where Exactness is not attainable, that a Computation is made according to the real Opinion of the Calculators, or that no more is asked *than they believe they shall be able to find Means of spending.* But the Publick will not be satisfied with such Accounts as these, they will not willingly, and ought not patiently, to be burthened with Taxes, to guard against remote Contingencies, and defray conjectural Expences.

^D A nearer View of these Affairs is necessary, that these Expences may be more exactly settled, nor will a nearer View be denied us, if those who manage the Navy apprehend no Danger from it. If therefore they would give a Proof, that their Innocence leaves nothing to be feared from a regular Enquiry, let them descend from general Terms, and enable us Country Gentlemen, by a clear Explication, to judge for ourselves and our Constituents, and agree from Conviction and Knowledge to that, which, as the Right Hon. Member who spoke first observed, we have hitherto blindly complied with.

The Hurgo Polgarth then spoke in the following Manner.

S I R,

^G I AM so far from being satisfied with this Estimate, that the longer I consider it the more Reasons I find to disapprove it; every new Enquiry produces new Grounds for Suspicion, and every Article that falls under my Examination confirms me, that nothing can be more fallaciously drawn up than this Calculation. I have examined the Papers on the Table, and find

find them all concurring to convince us, that it is time to be no longer tamely complying, or tacitly doubtful. One Compliance produces confident Expectations of another, and Fraud at length becomes daring and open. Our Ignorance of naval Business has, indeed, long exposed us to the Mercy of those to whose Care the Management of our Fleets is intrusted; but they seem now to presume too far upon our Weakness, and to grow sufficiently exorbitant in their Demands to awaken us to Vigilance, and provoke us to Enquiries. For more than fifty *Moons* past, Sir, this Article of public Charge has been continually increasing, and Additions have every ** Moon* been silently made to it; and with whatever Reason, or from whatever Influence, for the greatest Part silently allowed. I am unwilling to reflect either on the Living or the Dead, perhaps it might not appear in a Time of Peace so necessary to enquire, particularly, into the Application of every Sum granted by the Senate. But that Time of Negligence and Plenty is now past, we are engaged in a War which may demand all our Force and all our Treasure, all our Vigilance and all our Frugality: For, by Frugality alone, Sir, can War be supported, by Frugality alone can we conquer without suffering by our Victories, and without purchasing Glory and Influence at too dear a Rate.

But, instead of Oeconomy and Parsimony, new Pretences for Expence are daily invented, new Salaries paid, and new Offices erected. That it was not uncommon for other Senates to vote down superfluous Offices, is well known, and perhaps the new Office of *Clerk of the Journals*, with a Salary of 200 *Sprugs*, may be reckoned in that Number.

If any Gentleman shall think these Articles of too little Importance for a Senatorial Enquiry, or the Sums too small to become the Care of the Public, I shall freely confess that I differ

** Here he very minutely mentioned in what Proportions the Sums had been increased every four Moons.*

from his Opinion; the same Duty to my Country that shall direct my Conduct in greater Affairs, shall make me honest in less. If we suffer any thing to pass unexamined under the Appellation of a Trifle, we may, in Time perhaps, be taught to treat as Trifles, Questions of higher Importance, and reckon among other Trifles, the Ruin of our Country.

To this the Urgi Cluckerbutt replied in the following Manner.

S I R,

THOSE that are unacquainted with the Business of the Admiralty, may, from a superficial View, easily be inclined to judge those Officers superfluous, which nearer Experience has shown not only to be advantageous but necessary, of which the *Clerk of the Journals* will, I believe, appear to be one. That I did myself project and advise this Office, I am far from denying or desiring to conceal, as I am confident it has prevented a great Number of fraudulent Practices in Captains of Ships, which were punished, indeed, whenever they were detected, but which were generally continued with Impunity, because, till the Erection of this Office, it was no Man's Business to detect them. No Captain can now receive his Pay, till it has appeared by his Journal, that he has followed his Instructions, and deserved the Wages of the Public. Such is the Benefit arising from this Office, an Office of which, if it shall appear useless, I shall be very forward to vote the Abolition.

The Hurgolen Odnexen then rose up and said:

S I R,

A DEBATE unconfined to any particular Article, and carried on in general Terms, may be continued a long Time without Conviction on one Side, or Confutation on the other. We have been either accidentally, or by Design, diverted from the Article of Moorage, to which I beg the Liberty of recalling the Attention of the House; and instead of farther Controversy, shall offer

offer an open and ingenuous Proposal, cer was not only dismissed, but the Of-
 that if any Gentleman will be so good as to

centured by the House, and the Om-

Every Member of the Legislature.
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find them all concurring to convince from his Opinion; the same Duty to

he very minutely mentioned in
portions the Sums had been en-
very four *Months*.

of recalling the Attention of the House;
and instead of farther Controversy, shall
offer

offer an open and ingenuous Proposal, that if any Gentleman will say that 19,000 Sprugs can be expended in Moorage, I will agree to the other Articles without further Examination, after having received such unexpected Satisfaction with Regard to this.

The Urg; Croteb, then replied in Effect as follows:

S I R,

THIS Demand, which carries such a fair Appearance of Confidence, pacific Intentions, and Inclination to admit any reasonable Satisfaction, is perhaps intended only to lengthen the Debate, and make the Estimate which is before us more liable to Censure. That 19,000 Sprugs is expended in Moorage no Gentleman will be found to assert, because Moorage has, in all Estimates of this Kind, been made Use of as a general Head, or Term of extended Signification, including not only the particular Expence of fixing the Ships in the Harbour, but the Charge of surveying the State of this Article in all Parts of the Kingdom.

With respect, Sir, to the hon. Gentleman's Observation, that some Officers of the Admiralty have been voted useless, I do not perceive the Consequence which he seems to draw from it, That no new one is necessary. Surely there may be Superfluities in one Part, and Deficiencies in another. Even those particular Votes have sometimes been the Effects rather of Passion than Knowledge, of private Prejudice, or personal Provocations, than of calm and settled Determinations; and therefore, Sir, the same Offices have been sometimes reviv'd, tho' out of Respect to the Senate, under different Names. Thus the Office of Solicitor to the Admiralty was voted useless, because the Man who served it under that Name, made it a Practice to bring in Bills for the Business he had done, sometimes to the Amount of 15,000 Sprugs in a Moon; Demands so exorbitant, that they were justly censured by the House; and the Offi-

cer was not only dismissed, but the Office itself doomed to Abolition. But it was not long before the Service of a Lawyer appeared absolutely necessary to the Board of Admiralty, for the Preservation of their Privileges, and the Prosecution of Delinquents; and therefore a Council to the Admiralty is now employed, who for a Salary of 400 Sprugs per Moon, transacts their Affairs without making any Bills, or receiving any more than his settled Allowance.

That Corruption may find its Way into any Administration cannot be denied; but if the Affairs of the Navy suffer by any Frauds or Artifices, it must be allowed not to happen for want of Caution; for all the Business and Expence of the Navy has been, of late, so exactly and ingeniously regulated, that no Officer can fail in his Duty without being detected by the Accounts of another. Yet this Economy, exact as it is, cannot produce any Certainty in general Calculations, which I cannot, without Wonder, hear so nicely examined. It requires no long Reflection to perceive, that no body can gain any thing by a low or high Computation. If the Moorage, computed at 19,000 Sprugs, should amount to 24,000, must it not be defray'd? And if it should fall below 15,000, will not the remaining Part be so much laid up for the Expences of the next Moon? If we could regulate our Expence by our Calculation, I should be zealous for reducing it; but so it is, that our Calculations, how deliberately soever made, must yield to our Necessities: In providing, therefore, according to a higher Estimate, nothing will be lost, nor by a lower will any thing be saved.

The Hurgo Polgarth then spoke.

S I R,

I Have still, notwithstanding these Apologies, Objections to, almost every Article of the Estimate.

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am still more convinced as the Debate proceeds, that it is necessary to refer it to a secret Committee; in which we may, at leisure, hear an Explication of many Things, either naturally obscure, or indutritiously concealed. The whole Calculation, as it now lies before us, is to me a Heap of Confusion; an unintelligible Collection of Articles comprising other Articles unmentioned, as the honourable Gentleman himself confesses: Such Intricacies as these will for ever elude a superficial Enquiry; should it be proved by all the Evidence of Testimony and Demonstration of Arithmetick, that an Article is overcharged, it may be very readily replied, that the Articles included in it swallow up the Remainder; so when the Multiplicity of Officers in the Navy shall produce any Censure or Objections, nothing can be more easy than in general Terms to assert, with an Air of Confidence, their Use and Necessity. But the Publick has now learned to distrust such easy Vindications, and to expect other Proofs of the Reasonableness of the immense Expences supported by the Nation.

If the Money demanded is frugally and honestly managed; if the Officers employed in the naval Operations are really necessary, that Necessity will appear to the Committee; and by being shewn to the Nation will produce Confidence in the Government, Chearfulness under the present Load of Taxes, and Alacrity in the Prosecution of the present War.

That the present Number of Officers is too high I do not pretend to assert, having already confessed my Ignorance of these Affairs; perhaps more Officers may be proper, nor will it less become the Committee to erect a necessary, than to destroy a superfluous Office. It cannot, however, be improper to observe, that since the Act which prohibits the Erection of new Offices was passed, the Commis-

sioners of the * Admiralty have been multiplied from five to seven; and the Office, even of the honourable Gentleman† that spoke last, has been erected since the Regulation of the Navy, which he so much extols.

Even among those Officers, whose long Establishment may induce us to believe them not, wholly, without their Uses, some Corruptions may perhaps be discovered, which it may be proper to reform, before they become by long Custom, Part of their Privileges. The Practice of meeting at a Coffee-House, instead of their Office, lately introduced among the Commissioners for Victualling, doubtless for the Sake of being victualled themselves, may in Time, if not animadverted upon, plead Prescription, and become a new Article of a national Charge.

I therefore move, that the Estimate for the Navy may be refer'd to a secret Committee.

* A Motion had been made for enquiring what new Commissioners have been made for the executing any Office since the 4th of the Empress *Nana*; but it passed in the Negative.

† This Clinab having a Salary also of 200 Sprugs *per Moon*, granted by his Majesty's Sign Manual, for his officiating as Secretary to a Commission for Relief of poor Officers Widows, a Motion was made for vacating his Seat, as a Pensioner, but it passed in the Negative.

The Hurgolen Yegon then spoke as follows.

S I R,

NOTHING appears to me more inconsistent with the Duty of a Member of this House, than to waste the Time, allotted to the Dispatch of publick Affairs, in useless Questions and insignificant Debates; that little can be objected to a Motion, is not always a Reason for admitting it; for if no more can be alledged for it, the Necessity of sparing Time, is of itself, a very strong Argument for rejecting it.

it. The present Motion, I think of this Kind, the Public cannot indeed suffer by an Examination of the Estimate in a secret Committee, otherwise than by the Loss of that Time, which might have been much more usefully spent in other Enquiries; but then, what Benefit can be expected from it, equal even to that Consideration? If I may be allowed to judge what will be the Result of the Enquiries made by the Committee, from the Report that was produced by the last Examination of that Kind, we shall only do, after Altercations and Delays, what is now desired, and what it will be more candid and advantageous to do without them.

The last Committee, before whom the like Computation was brought, made no Discoveries of false Accounts, nor produced new Schemes by which the Navy might be kept up at less Expence; Questions were asked and resolved, Objections were raised and immediately removed, and such doubts will be the Effect of another Enquiry.

Nor do I see what can be done in a Committee, which cannot be done now, the Articles are all before us, and if any Gentleman has Objections to them, let him set them in the strongest Light; how easily they will be answered we may conjecture, by the Success of that which was made to the Article of Moorage. The honourable Gentleman who spoke the second on this Question, has unanswerably refuted it, by shewing that a greater Number of small Ships may be moored and kept in the Harbour, at less Expence than a less Number of larger, which require, even when out of Commission, many Hands to do the necessary Business on board them.

They complain, indeed, that they do not understand the Estimate, and that many Articles require Explanation; but Experience teaches us, that no Explanation will be satisfactory to the prejudiced. There are Men who

judge of Transactions by the Persons that manage them, and who will never approve an Estimate, till they are reconciled to the Calculator. Such Men are always warm in their Desires of seeing the Offices filled with proper Persons, but are always determined to think none proper but such as themselves shall recommend.

I cannot therefore but confess, that to me, this Motion appears unreasonable and unnecessary, and that as a Committee for this Purpose alone, will spend Time, to no Advantage, at an important Juncture. This Estimate may, in my Opinion, be more properly referred to the Committee of Supplies, where every Gentleman may do what is proposed by the present Motion, where Enquiries may be made without Interruption, and every one may object, answer, or reply, without Restraint.

The Urg; Pulnub then rose up and made the following Answer.

S I R,

IN every Debate, whether in this or any other Place, the first Regard is due to Truth, but very often when that has been overborne by Interest or Prejudice, some Respect has been paid to Decency; and Men have been restrained by Shame, when nobler Motives have lost their Power. Decency should, I think, prevail upon Gentlemen to forbear, or drop all Opposition to the present Motion, by which nothing is intended but to gain the Informations necessary for judging of a Question, which the Interest of our Country requires to be well understood; and which I myself, with many others, are desirous to be fully acquainted with. The Objections of those two noble Persons, who have examined it most, and who have made naval Affairs either their Study or Diversion, deserve at least to be considered, and even the Answer that was made to one of them, is a suffi-

sufficient Foundation for Enquiry. If large Ships, even out of Commission, require so large an Expence, why do we build or maintain so many to impoverish the Nation, not to defend it, never to be sent out against our Enemies, and yet waste our Treasure by being in the Harbour? Why have we not, instead of one of these Vessels of useless Bulk, four or five twenty Gun Ships, that might chase the Pyrates from our Coasts, and follow them into their Retreats? Why do we employ in the present War, a War against an Enemy equally insolent and weak, such Vessels as they dare not attack and which can never attack them? To such Questions as these, the Nation demands a clear and satisfactory Answer; and if the Demands of the Nation are thought worthy of Regard, this Motion, of my noble Friend's, which I now second, will not be rejected.

Urg; Heagh rose up in his own Vindication, and spoke to this Effect.

NOTHING is more reasonable than for every Man to vindicate his Character from unjust Reflections, and therefore I rise up in Defence of mine. I have indeed the Honour of sitting at the Victualling Board; but to make Use of the right honourable Member's polite Expression was never victualled, nor ever tasted any Provisions prepared at the publick Coast, except to prevent Abuses and judge whether it was such as was fit for the Navy: I am sure I cannot be charged with neglecting to pay the necessary Attendance at the Office, yet do not deny that I have sometimes signed Papers at other Places, nor do I think such a Practice requires an Apology. If the State of the Navy be thought a Subject proper for Examination, I shall chearfully submit my Conduct to the most rigorous Scrutiny, without desiring any Favour or any Protection.

On a Division whether this Matter should be referred to the Committee of

Supply, it was carried in the Affirmative 142 to 85, and the Comptroller and Surveyor of the Navy were ordered to attend them for Examination.

There was also referred to the said Committee some Papers which had been moved for by the Hurgu Polgarth, &c. to be laid before the House, containing the Accounts of several late Disbursements made by the Treasurers of the Navy, to the Deputy Secretary of the Admiralty, or for increased Salaries, for the Charge of the Victualling Office, Navy Office, and to the Commissioners and Clerks therein, also for Workmanship, and Materials for the Repairs of Mooring-Chains, or Buoy-Ropes, and for Harbour-Mooring and Harbour-Rigging, and ordinary Repairs of his Majesty's Ships, Docks, and Buildings, and some other Papers containing Accounts of what Money had been applied to the Payment of Taxes on the Salaries of the Admiralty, Navy, and Pay-Offices, out of what Fund, and by what Authority, and several former Disbursements on the same Occasions, also the Debt of the Navy at the End of last Moon.

But after all the Examinations, Objections, and Enquiries of the Gentlemen in the Opposition, the Sum of 199,700 Sprugs (as laid in the Estimate) was agreed to be granted for the Ordinary of the Navy (Half-Pay to Sea-Officers included) for the ensuing Moon.

A Motion was indeed made, and after a like Debate, the Question put, That to apply towards defraying the ordinary Charge of the Navy, upon any Head contained in the Estimate hereof, any Sum of public Money, exceeding the Sum granted by the Senate for that Purpose, is a Misapplication, and ought to be prevented; but it passed in the Negative.

This Account, of Proceedings and Debates in the Senate of LILLIPUT, to be continued in the SUPPLEMENT for the Year 1740, to be published with proper Indexes, General Titles, and Keys to the Riddles, about the Middle of January next,

AN ESSAY on EPITAPHS.

THO' Criticism has been cultivated in every Age of Learning, by Men of great Abilities and extensive Knowledge, till the Rules of Writing are become rather burthensome than instructive to the Mind; tho' almost every Species of Composition has been the Subject of particular Treatises, and given Birth to Definitions, Distinctions, Precepts and Illustrations; yet no Critic of Note, that has fallen within my Observation, has hitherto thought *Sepulchral Inscriptions* worthy of a minute Examination, or pointed out with proper Accuracy their Beauties and Defects.

The Reasons of this Neglect it is useless to enquire, and perhaps impossible to discover; it might be justly expected that this Kind of Writing would have been the favourite Topic of Criticism, and that Self-Love might have produced some Regard for it, in those Authors that have crowded Libraries with elaborate Dissertations upon *Homer*; since to afford a Subject for heroic Poems is the Privilege of very few, but every Man may expect to be recorded in an Epitaph, and therefore finds some Interest in providing that his Memory may not suffer by an unskillful Panegyrick.

If our Prejudices in favour of Antiquity deserve to have any Part in the Regulation of our Studies, EPITAPHS seem intitled to more than common Regard, as they are probably of the same Age with the Art of Writing. The most ancient Structures in the World, the Pyramids, are supposed to be Sepulchral Monuments, which either Pride or Gratitude erected, and the same Passions which incited Men to such laborious and expensive Methods of preserving their own Memory, or that of their Benefactors, would doubtless incline them not to neglect any easier Means by which the same Ends might be obtained. Nature and Reason have dictated to every Nation, that to preserve good Actions from Oblivion, is both the Interest and Duty of Mankind; and therefore we find no People acquainted with the Use of Letters, that omitted to grace the Tombs of their Heroes and wise Men with panegyric Inscriptions.

To examine, therefore, in what the Perfection of EPITAPHS consists, and what Rules are to be observed in composing them, will be at least of as much Use as other critical Enquiries; and for assigning a few Hours to such Disquisitions, great Examples at least, if not strong Reasons may be pleaded.

AN EPITAPH, as the Word itself implies, is an *Inscription on a Tomb*, and in its most extensive Import may admit indiscriminately Satire or Praise. But as Malice has seldom produced Monuments of Defamation, and the Tombs hitherto raised have been the Work of Friendship and Benevolence, Custom has contracted the Original Latitude of the Word, so that it signifies in the general Acceptation an *Inscription engraven on a Tomb in Honour of the Person deceased*.

As Honours are paid to the Dead in order to incite others to the Imitation of their Excellencies, the principal Intention of EPITAPHS is to perpetuate the Examples of Virtue, that the Tomb of a good Man may supply the Want of his Presence, and Veneration for his Memory produce the same Effect as the Observation of his Life. Those EPITAPHS are, therefore, the most perfect, which set Virtue in the strongest Light, and are best adapted to exalt the Reader's Ideas and rouse his Emulation.

To this End it is not always necessary to recount the Actions of a Hero, or to eulogize the Writings of a Philosopher; to imagine such Informations necessary, is to detract from their Characters, or to suppose their Works mortal, or their Achievements in danger of being forgotten. The bare Name of such Men answers every Purpose of a long Inscription.

Had only the Name of Sir ISAAC NEWTON been subjoined to the Design upon his Monument, instead of a long Detail of his Discoveries, which no Philosopher can want, and which none but a Philosopher can understand, those, by whose Direction it was raised, had done more Honour both to him and to themselves.

This indeed is a Commendation which it requires no Genius to bestow; but which can never become vulgar or contemptible, if bestowed with Judgment; because no single Age produces many Men of Merit superior to Panegyrick. None but the first Names can stand unassisted against the Attacks of Time, and if Men raised to Reputation by Accident or Caprice, have nothing but their Names engraved on their Tombs, there is Danger lest in a few Years the Inscription require an Interpreter. Thus have their Expectations been disappointed who honoured *Picus* of *Mirandola*, with this puerile Epitaph,

*Hic situs est PICUS MIRANDOLA, ca-
tera novum
Et Tagus et Ganges, forsan et Antipodes.
His Name then celebrated in the remon-
strat*

rest Corners of the Earth is now almost forgotten, and his Works, then studied, admired and applauded, are now mouldering in Obscurity.

Next in Dignity to the bare Name is a short Character simple and unadorned, without Exaggeration, Superlatives, or Rhetoric. Such were the Inscriptions in Use among the Romans, in which the Victories gained by their Emperors were commemorated by a single Epithet; as *Cæsar Germanicus, Cæsar Dacicus, Germanicus, Illyricus*. Such would be this Epitaph, ISAACUS NEWTONUS, *Natura Legibus investigatis, hic quiescit.*

But to far the greatest Part of Mankind a longer Encomium is necessary for the Publication of their Virtues, and the Preservation of their Memories, and in the Composition of these it is that Art is principally required, and Precepts therefore may be useful.

In writing EPITAPHS one Circumstance is to be considered, which affects no other Composition; the Place in which they are now commonly found restrains them to a particular Air of Solemnity, and debars them from the Admission of all lighter or gayer Ornaments. In this it is that the Style of an EPITAPH necessarily differs from that of an ELEGY. The Custom of burying our Dead either in or near our Churches, perhaps originally founded on a rational Design of fitting the Mind for religious Exercises, by laying before it the most affecting Proofs of the Uncertainty of Life, makes it proper to exclude from our EPITAPHS all such Allusions as are contrary to the Doctrines for the Propagation of which the Churches are erected, and to the End for which those who peruse the Monuments must be supposed to come thither. Nothing is, therefore, more ridiculous than to copy the *Roman* Inscriptions which were engraven on Stones by the Highway, and composed by those who generally reflected on Mortality only to excite in themselves and others a quicker Relish of Pleasure, and a more luxurious Enjoyment of Life, and whose Regard for the Dead extended no farther than a Wish that *the Earth might be light upon them.*

All Allusions to the Heathen Mythology are therefore absurd, and all Regard for the senseless Remains of a dead Man impertinent and superstitious. One of the first Distinctions of the primitive Christians, was their Neglect of bestowing Garlands on the Dead, in which they are very rationally defended by their Apologist in *Minutius Felix*. *We lavish no Flowers nor Odours on the Dead,* says he,

because they have no Sense of Fragrance or of Beauty. We profess to Reverence the Dead not for their Sake but for our own. It is therefore always with Indignation or Contempt that I read the Epitaph on *Cowley*, a Man, whose Learning and Poetry, were his lowest Merits.

Aurea dum late volitant sua Scripta per Orbem

*Et fama eternum vivis, divine Poeta,
Hic placida jaceas requie, custodiat urnam
Gana, Fides, vigilensque perenni Lampade
Musa!*

*Sit sacer ille locus, nec quis temerarius austi
Sacilega turbare manus venerabile bustum,
Intacti maneat, maneat per sacula dulces
COWLEY cineres, serventq; immobile
Saxum.*

To pray, that the Ashes of a Friend may lie undisturbed, and that the Divinities that favoured him in his Life, may watch for ever round him to preserve his Tomb from Violation and drive Sacrilege away, is only rational in him who believes the Soul interested in the Repose of the Body, and the Powers which he invokes for its Protection able to preserve it. To censure such Expressions as contrary to Religion, or as Remains of Heathen Superstition, would be too great a Degree of Severity. I condemn them only as uninteresting and unaffecting, as too ludicrous for Reverence or Grief, for Christianity and a Temple.

That the Designs and Decorations of Monuments, ought likewise to be formed with the same Regard to the Solemnity of the Place, cannot be denied: It is an established Principle that all Ornaments owe their Beauty to their Propriety. The same Glitter of Dress that adds Graces to Gayety and Youth, would make Age and Dignity contemptible. CHARON with his Boat is far from heightening the awful Grandeur of the universal Judgment, tho' drawn by *Angels* himself; nor is it easy to imagine a greater Absurdity than that of grating the Walls of a Christian Temple with the Figure of *Mars* leading a Hero to Battle, or *Cupid* sporting round a Virgin. The Pope who defaced the Statues of the Deities, at the Tomb of *Sannazarus* is, in my Opinion, more easily to be defended, than he that erected them.

It is for the same Reason improper to address the EPITAPH to the Passenger, a Custom which an injudicious Veneration for Antiquity introduced again at the Revival of Letters, and which, among many others, *Passeratius* suffered to mislead

laid him in his EPITAPH upon the Heart of Henry King of France, who was stabbed by Clement the Monk, which yet deserves to be inserted, for the Sake of shewing how beautiful even Improperities may become, in the Hands of a good Writer.

*Adsta, Viator, et dolo regum vices.
Cor Regis isto conditur sub marmore,
Qui jura Gallis, jura Sarmatis dedit.
Tectus Cucullo hunc sustulit Sicarius.
Abi, Viator, et dolo regum vices.*

In the Monkish Ages, however ignorant and unpolished, the EPITAPHS were drawn up with far greater Propriety than can be shown in those, which more enlightened Times have produced.

Orate pro Anima — miserrimi Peccatoris

was an Address to the last Degree striking and solemn, as it flowed naturally from the Religion then believed, and awakened in the Reader Sentiments of Benevolence for the Deceased, and of Concern for his own Happiness. There was Nothing trifling or ludicrous, Nothing that did not tend to the noblest End, the Propagation of Piety and the Increase of Devotion.

It may seem very superfluous to lay it down as the first Rule for writing EPITAPHS, that the Name of the Deceased is not to be omitted; nor should I have thought such a Precept necessary, had not the Practice of the greatest Writers shewn, that it has not been sufficiently regarded. In most of the Poetical EPITAPHS, the Names for whom they were composed may be sought to no Purpose, being only prefixed on the Monument. To expose the Absurdity of this Omission, it is only necessary to ask how the EPITAPHS, which have outlived the Stones on which they were inscribed, would have contributed to the Information of Posterity, had they wanted the Names of those whom they celebrated.

In drawing the Character of the Deceased, there are no Rules to be observ'd which do not equally relate to other Compositions. The Praise ought not to be general, because the Mind is lost in the Extent of any indefinite Idea, and cannot be affected with what it cannot comprehend. When we hear only of a good or great Man, we know not in what Class to place him, nor have any Notion of his Character, distinct from that of a thousand others; his Example can have no Effect upon our Conduct, as we have nothing remarkable or eminent to propose to our Imitation. The EPITAPH composed by *Emmian* for his own

Tomb, has both the Faults last mentioned, *Nemo me decoret lacrimis, nec funera, fletu Faxit. Cur? voluit virum per ora virum.*

The Reader of this EPITAPH receives scarce any Idea from it; he neither conceives any Veneration for the Man to whom it belongs, nor is instructed by what Methods this boasted Reputation is to be obtained.

Tho' a sepulchral Inscription is professedly a Panegyric, and, therefore, not confined to historical Impartiality, yet it ought always to be written with regard to Truth. No Man ought to be commended for Virtues which he never possessed, but whoever is curious to know his Faults must enquire after them in other Places; the Monuments of the Dead are not intended to perpetuate the Memory of Crimes, but to exhibit Patterns of Virtue. On the Tomb of *Macenas*, his Luxury is not to be mentioned with his Munificence, nor is the Proscription to find a Place on the Monument of *Augustus*.

The best Subject for EPITAPHS is private Virtue; Virtue exerted in the same Circumstances in which the Bulk of Mankind are placed, and which, therefore, may admit of many Imitators. He that has delivered his Country from Oppression, or freed the World from Ignorance and Error, can excite the Emulation of a very small Number; but he that has repell'd the Temptations of Poverty, and disdained to free himself from Distress at the Expence of his Virtue, may animate Multitudes, by his Example, to the same Firmness of Heart and Steadiness of Resolution.

Of this Kind I cannot forbear the Mention of two Greek Inscriptions; one upon a Man whose Writings are well known, the other upon a Person whose Memory is preserved only in her EPITAPH, who both lived in Slavery, the most calamitous Estate in human Life.

*Ζωσιμα η περ εισαγομαι τω Σωματι δαλν,
Και τω σωματι νυν ευρεν ελευθεριαν*

*Zosima, quæ solo fuit olim Corpore Serva,
Corpore nunc etiam libera facta fuit.*

*Zosima, who in her Life could only have
her Body enslaved, now finds her Body
likewise set at Liberty.*

It is impossible to read this EPITAPH without being animated to bear the Evils of Life with Constancy, and to support the Dignity of Human Nature under the most pressing Afflictions, both by the Example of the Heroine, whose Grave we

behold, and the Prospect of that State in which, to use the Language of the inspired Writers, *The Poor cease from their Labours, and the Weary be at rest.* —

The other is upon *Epicætus*, the Stoic Philosopher.

Ἀέλος Ἐπικηῆτος γεννητὴν, καὶ Ὀμῶναππ-
ρος;

Καὶ πεντὴ Ἰσος, καὶ φίλος Ἀθανασίος.

*Servus Epicætus, mutilatus corpore, vixit
Pauperieque Irus, Curaque prima Deum.*

*'Epicætus, who lies here, was a Slave
and a Cripple, poor as the Beggar in
the Proverb, and the Favourite of
Heaven.*

In this Distich is comprised the noblest Panegyric, and the most important Instruction. We may learn from it that Virtue is impracticable in no Condition, since *Epicætus* could recommend himself to the Regard of Heaven, amidst the Temptations of Poverty and Slavery: Slavery, which has always been found so destructive to Virtue, that in many Languages a Slave and a Thief are expressed by the same Word. And we may be likewise admonished by it, not to lay any Strefs on a Man's outward Circumstances in making an Estimate of his real Value, since *Epicætus* the Beggar, the Cripple, and the Slave, was the Favourite of Heaven.

*Extract of a BILL submitted to the Mem-
bers of Parliament, for the more easy
Recovery of small Debts.*

WHEREAS the Recovery of small Debts, in the Courts of *Westminster*, has been found tedious and expensive, Be it enacted, That where any Action of Debt will lye at common Law for a Sum not less than ten Pounds, or more than fifty, the Plaintiff shall apply to two Justices for a Summons, requiring the Defendant to appear in Person, or by his Attorney, before them; which Summons, if the Defendant does not reside within the Jurisdiction of those Justices to whom the Plaintiff applies, shall be indorsed by two other Justices, at the Place where the Defendant shall be found; and this Summons shall be served upon the Defendant either personally (in the Manner of a Writ) or by being left at his usual Place of Residence ten Days before the Time limited for his Appearance; which being served, and Proof thereof made before the two Justices who granted the Summons, the said Justices shall determine the Action,

and, according to Evidence, either dismiss the Action, or adjudge the Debt to be paid within ten Days, which Debt, if not discharged in that Time, shall be levied by a Warrant of Distress, under the Hands of two Justices.

If either Party shall think himself aggrieved by the Determination of two Justices, he shall be at Liberty to appeal to the next *Quarter Sessions*, upon giving Security to pay the Debt or Damages if the Determination shall be confirmed, and the Cause shall then be tried by a Jury whose Decision shall be final; and if the Decision be not complied with, a Writ shall be granted by the Justices for seizing the Goods of him against whom the Verdict is given, and if it shall appear, that the Goods so seized and sold do not amount to the Sum required, another Writ shall, at the *Quarter Sessions*, next following, be granted for the Imprisonment, of him against whom the Verdict is given, till the Debt be discharged. If the Person for whom the Verdict is given, shall judge a Writ for seizing the Goods, &c. insufficient for his Security, he shall be at Liberty to sue out a Writ of Imprisonment, immediately after having obtained the Verdict.

If, where there has been no Appeal from the Determination of two Justices, the Goods sold by a Warrant of Distress shall not be sufficient for the Discharge of the Debt or Damages, a Writ of Imprisonment may be sued at the next *Quarter Sessions*.

If the Goods of him against whom a Warrant of Distress is granted, shall be in another County, the Warrant shall be indorsed by two Justices of the County, in which the Goods are, and then may be put in Execution.

Fees before the two JUSTICES.

The Summons, *Two Shillings.*
Adjudication, *Four Shillings.*
Warrant of Distress, *Four Shillings.*
Execution of the War- } *Four Shillings.*
rant of Distress, }

Fees at the Quarter-Sessions.

To the Counsel, *Ten Shillings.*
To the Attorney, *Three Shillings and 6 d.*
To the Sheriff for } *One Shilling and 6 d.*
returning & Jury }
To the Clerk, } *Two Shillings and 6 d.*
for & Order of }
Execution, }
To the Sheriff, } *Two Shillings and 6 d.*
for executing }
the Order, }
To the Jury } *Six Shillings.*

Having

Having thus exhibited to the Public a Sketch of the Act proposed to be laid before the Legislature, we cannot but commend the Zeal with which Mr Tanre has laboured for several Years to promote it, as worthy not only of Praise, but of Imitation. That the present Method of recovering Debts is a Grievance and a Burthen too generally felt to be deny'd, but whether the Hardships will be removed by the Method here proposed, well deserves to be considered. It is hoped that those who after Examination shall approve it, will recommend it to their Representatives, and that those who shall disapprove it, will favour us with their Objections.

Two QUERIES relating to the ENGLISH SHIPPING.

IT is well known that the Dutch Ships are built in such a Manner, as that they require less Depth of Water to keep them afloat than English Vessels of the same Burthen, and that this Form, to which they are obliged by the Nature of their Coasts, and the Shallowness of their Harbours, produces many Advantages. They are less liable to be stranded, they can enter Ports incommodious to our Merchants, they can lie nearer the Shore in a Storm. These Conveniencies in Time of Peace, and in the common Occurrences of Trade, they owe to the Form of their Shipping, which is yet more useful in War, as it enables them to escape a superior Force, by flying where their Enemies cannot follow them; of which, in their War with the Republick and Cromwell, they gave many Instances, and by this single Advantage preserved their Fleets more than once from entire Ruin. (See Blake's Life, p. 303.) Nor does this Manner of Building less contribute to the Destruction of their Enemies than to the Security of themselves, for when they have dispersed a Fleet, they can pursue smaller Vessels with those of greater Bulk and Force, which yet require but the same Depth of Water; so that an Enemy can have no Shelter but from Fortifications on the Land. By the Advantage of this peculiar Construction of their Vessels they sailed up the Medway to Chatham, and destroy'd some of our Ships there in the Reign of Charles the Second, and in all their Wars with us, have never failed, after a Defeat, to retire behind a Shelf of Rocks, by which they are at once defended from the Ocean and from their Enemies, who sometimes lie inactive in their Sight till they are driven away by the Weather,

With regard to the French, and other Nations, our Ships of War have another Peculiarity; the lowest Tier of Guns is so near the Water that they cannot be fired in a rough Sea. They may appear at the first View, better adapted, being so placed to sink the Enemy's Vessels by piercing them in the lower Parts; but this Consideration will, I believe, have no great Weight with those that have been engaged in a naval Fight, and therefore know that the most fatal Shots are those that break the Masts or disable the Steerage.

I therefore venture to enquire in this publick Manner, at a Time when it is highly improper to neglect any naval Improvements,

1. What Advantages we receive from the Form of our Ships, as it differs from that of the Dutch Vessels?
2. Whether it will not be proper in our new Ships to place our Guns in the same Manner with other Nations.

Mr Urban,

IF the following Composition should be known to be written by Mrs. Rowe, by those among your Readers, who have seen any Copies of it, or are entirely acquainted with her Sentiments and Style; if it cannot be taken for the Production of any other Pen, by such as shall minutely compare it with her Letters moral and entertaining, you will highly oblige the World by publishing it. I doubt not the Curiosity of her Friends will be raised, since it has neither been mentioned by the Writer of her Life, nor found a Place in her two posthumous Volumes. But their Wonder will certainly cease, when they reflect, that as you have given us some Circumstances relating to that Lady, which could never have been known by any other Means. So, if the happy Persons, who were favoured with her Correspondence would be pleased to search their Cabinets, they might find Letters and Memoirs, as worthy of publication as any that have already appeared. For my own Part, Sir, I am a zealous Admirer of Mrs. Rowe, and consequently of Opinion, that the Public will suffer by the suppression of any Particulars that may contribute to illustrate her Character, or display her Genius. I hope, therefore, all who are possessed of any of her Manuscripts, will send them to the Press, as I shall, whenever I am so fortunate to meet with them.

Your constant Reader and very humble Servant, E. P.
The

The STORY of VETERONA.

*O happy Poverty! thou chiefest Good
Bestow'd by Heaven, but seldom understood.*

AS the Admired *Lavinia* was one Day walking in the Fields of P——, melancholy with the Remembrance of late Misfortunes and disturbed with the Prospect of future Distress: After having wandered over flowery Vallies, regardless of their Beauties; and through stunted Woods, undelighted with their Melody, she was observed, by the Companion of her Retirement, to fix her Eyes with unusual Earnestness upon a little Cottage, built with Turf and covered with Straw, which the Interposition of a tall Hedge, had hindred them from seeing, till they were almost at the Door. Here *Lavinia* stood gazing, as at a Sight unexpected and surprising; at length a Sigh broke from her Bosom, and soon after a sudden Smile arose on her Countenance, such as proceeds from a Sense of Ease, rather than of Transport, such as accompanies not the Emotions of triumphant Gaiety, but the Calm of untroubled Quiet: This Interval of Cheerfulness soon gave way to another Sigh, and that Sigh was succeeded by a second Smile: She then relapsed into a settled Pensiveness, and taking her Eyes off the Cottage, turned homewards without speaking.

Her Companion whom the Awe of superior Accomplishments, as well as the Fear of appearing disrespectful to the unfortunate, had hitherto kept silent, could no longer support the Pain of unsatisfied Curiosity: I hope, Madam, said she, with an Air timorous and irresolute, you will favour my Enquiry with a softer Name than Impertinence, if I confess my Impatience to know the Cause of that unusual Perturbation which your Looks discovered at the Sight of yonder Cottage. Here she stopp'd, but observing *Lavinia*, tho' still silent, yet not displeased, If the Sight of that solitary Cot, said she, awakened your Remembrance to any poetical Description of peaceful Poverty, which by its pleasing Ideas, alternately excited and soothed your Melancholy; permit, Madam, an inferior Understanding to remind you that nothing ought to affect us but what is real; nothing can be more unworthy an experienced Mind, than to envy the Possession, solicit the Enjoyment or languish for the Want of imaginary Happiness. These amusing Images of Felicity, are no more than the blissful Dreams of a luxuriant Fancy. I

have, after a perusal of *Cowley*, made a short rural Excursion to visit those Retreats of Quiet, and trace the Footsteps of *Astrea*; but how was I disappointed when instead of Serenity and Content, I beheld nothing but gloomy and repining Poverty, which claimed more my Charity, than my Envy. Every Place appeared the Haunt either of Misery or Wickedness. The little Distinctions of Dress and Language, made me treated either with a savage Rudeness that deforms, or a creeping Servility that debases human Nature. Soon weary of this dismal Prospect, I returned affrighted and disgusted, and felt a thousand Vicissitudes of Harour and Compassion. I give my dear *Lavinia* this Account of my Rambles, with a View of preserving her from one Error, who has rescued me from so many, by recalling her Attention from airy Visions, which while they please us, it is impossible not to wish and difficult not to believe real. But if my Conjecture be ill grounded, and there be any more particular Cause of your Concern — The young Lady was going on, when she was interrupted by the sudden Approach of some Ladies of the same Family, who like them, had been invited to walk by the Coolness of the Day. Their Conversation immediately grew too polite to be rational, and turned wholly upon trifling Objects, till the Bell called them to Dinner.

After Dinner *Lavinia*, whose good Sense did not suffer her to be much diverted with Talk which had no Meaning, or Laughter without a Jest, as soon as Civility gave her leave, retired with her Companion, who shew'd that she had not forgot the Request she made in the Morning, by taking Occasion when they were private, of mentioning their Walk, and the Cottage they had met with; this was far from offending *Lavinia*, who being herself desirous of recollecting and dwelling upon the pleasing Scene, readily promised to gratify her Favourite. At last, that they might not be disturbed by another Visit from the Triflers in the House, they withdrew into a Wood solitary, dark, and solemn, such as those in which the Priests of old courted the Inspiration of their fancy'd Deities, and in which the Philosopher still attends the Dictates of unclouded Reason, and the Poet pursues the Thoughts of disencumbered Fancy.

When they had seated themselves on a rising Tum at the Foot of a Tree, — know, my dear *Florinda*, began *Lavinia*, that

that in these Woods, Fields, and Meadows; I passed those Years of early Life, which every one remembers with Pleasure, either for their Happiness or Innocence; here I play'd serene and gladfom without any other Thought, but of the present and in my little Rovings, paid frequent Visits to the neighbouring Cottagers. The Regard they shew'd to my superior Circumstances gave me, young as I was, such a Degree of Pleasure as made me fond of conversing with them, and the little Kindnesses which I could do them by my Recommendation at Home, made them desirous of entertaining me. Among these I contracted the greatest Familiarity with *Veterona*, who lived at that little Habitation which we stopp'd at in our Morning Walk. She made even then so strong an Impression upon me, that I remember distinctly all the Particulars of her Life, which, either by my Observation or Enquiry, informed me of.

She was a Native of this Village and lived all her Life here, without any loose Desire of seeking her Fortune, or chimerical Expectation of meeting with Advancement in distant Places. Being always averse from Service, she had no borrowed Vices nor imitated Follies: she was unacquainted with the false Pleasures of Luxury and Expence, and what she knew nothing of, neither desired nor envied. Her Wants were the Wants of Nature. She had not habituated herself to Falshood by flattering the Vanity of a gaudy Mistress, nor learned the Art of shedding Tears for Trifles, or bearing Insolence with an affected Submission. But having thus escaped the general Source of Corruption, and at the same Time excluded herself from all Hopes of any Assistance but that of Providence, she maintained herself by an honest and unwearied Industry, free from Distress and above Dependence.

It is the Right of every Cottager to graze a Cow on the adjoining Common: This Privilege was *Veterona's* Estate. she had, before I knew her, purchased a Cow, I suppose with what she had saved out of the Wages of her daily Labour. From her she was supply'd with Milk, Butter, and Cheese, Part of which she lived on, and Part she carry'd to the Market.

In a little Garden close to her House, she had a Row of Bee-hives, by which, when no other Business called her away, she sat Knitting with an Heart easy,

and Face chearful. The Humm of the active Insects entertained her Ear, and the Example of their Labour excited her Industry. Thus what would have been Wretchedness and Poverty in the Estimation of those who have been accustomed to fashionable Life, was Ease and Affluence in the natural Condition of humanity. The Nearness and Regularity of her House, unlike those which you were describing, and unusual in her Station, made me then frequent it, and now makes me remember it with great Satisfaction; her Furniture and Utensils of the cheapest Sort were always clean and always in Order; every Thing about her, seem'd to be under the Direction of Prudence and the Smiles of Heaven.

When she rose in the Morning her Devotions were her first Employment; her earliest and purest Thoughts were offered to her Creator, in a Form of humble Adoration. She then read a short Portion of the Holy Scriptures with a sincere and earnest Attention, not with a View of reconciling them to Vice, or interpreting them in her own Favour, but of regulating her Behaviour by their unerring Rules; nor till those Duties were performed, did she suffer her Mind to fix upon the Business of the Day. She then milk'd her Cow, and made her Cheese; after which she sat down by her Bees, and except the little Time spent in her Meals, worked till Evening. She never went far from Home, her longest Journey like that of the old Man in your Darling *Cowley*, was to the next Market, where she sold the Produce of her little Dairy, received the Price of her Knitting, and bought what her own Cow and Garden did not afford her. At the Close of the Evening, she again milk'd her Cow, and concluded the Day with Reading and Devotions. Devotions! so far as we may presume to judge, not unheard, since offered by one who lived in the Practice of all the Duties that fell within her Compass of Action: Devotions! which drew upon *Veterona* the Eyes of those angelick Beings, who look with Contempt on pompous Greatness, and turn away with Abhorrence from prosperous Wickedness, and opened to her those Regions of eternal Happiness, whither many, who now boast their ample Fortunes and extensive Capacities, shall never arrive.

Thus

This was her Life one uniform Scene of Innocence and Piety, not saddened by Misfortune, nor varied by Caprice: She enjoy'd a Health scarce interrupted, till the Age of Seventy, and then dying of a short Illness, was found possessed of Sixty Pounds, which she had laid up, that when she should be able to work no longer, she might not subsist upon the Labour of others.

Such was the Inhabitant of that little Cottage, a Place more venerable than the splendid Residences of Sloth and Luxury! When we sit in this Solitude, out of Sight of Men, and unbiassed by their Customs, when we are not afraid of being ridicul'd by Wit, or wondred at by Folly; is it possible to doubt a Moment which to prefer? Can rational Beings put Weeks, Months, and Years trifled away in unimproving Talk, idle Visits and empty Amusements, in Competition with *Peterona's* useful Labour? But if we look further into the Conduct of those who stand in higher Life, and add their Vices to their Possies, if with the Time lost in thoughtless Diversions, we reckon that which is wasted by unlawful Passions, in ambitious Pursuits, or criminal Amours; if we reflect on the Allurements to Wickedness and Discouragements from Virtue, we shall be still more convinced of the Happiness of Obscurity. 'Tis certain, that with whatever Contempt we may now look on so narrow a Circle of Life, most of us will, at a Time when we shall think most justly, wish to have been confined to it.

You will now no longer wonder, my *Floretta*, that as I was walking, oppressed with the Weight of my own Misfortunes, I could not forbear some Emotion, when the Sight of her Cottage placed, before my Eyes, the happy Life and peaceful Death of the contented; the industrious, the innocent *Veterona*.

Continuation of the Life of Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, from p. 515.

AFTER Execution of this Man, a whole Company, either convinced of the Justice of the Proceeding, or awed by the Severity, applied themselves without any Murmurs, or Appearance of Discontent, to the Prosecution of the Voyage, and having broken up another Vessel, and reduced the Number of their Ships to three, they left the Port, and on August the 20th, entered the Straits of *Magellan*, in which they struggled with contrary Winds, and the various Dangers to

which the Intricacy of that winding Passage exposed them till Night, and then entered a more open Sea, in which they discovered an Island with a burning Mountain. On the 24th they fell in with three more Islands to which *Drake* gave Names, and, landing to take Possession of them in the Name of his Sovereign, found in the largest so prodigious a Number of Birds, that they killed three thousand of them in one Day. This Bird, of which they knew not the Name, was somewhat less than a Wild-Goose, without Feathers and covered with a kind of Down, unable to fly or rise from the Ground, but capable of running and swimming with amazing Celerity; they feed on the Sea, and come to Land only to rest at Night or lay their Eggs, which they deposit in Holes like those of Covies.

From these Islands to the South-Sea, the Strait becomes very crooked and narrow, so that sometimes, by the Interposition of Headlands, the Passage seems shut up, and the Voyage entirely stopped. To double these Capes is very difficult, on Account of the frequent Alterations to be made in the Course. There are, indeed, as *Magellan* observes, many Harbours, but in most of them no Bottom is to be found.

The Land on both Sides rises into innumerable Mountains, the Tops of them are encircled with Clouds and Vapours, which being congealed fall down in Snow, and increase their Height by hardening into Ice, which is never dissolved; but the Valleys are, nevertheless, green, fruitful, and pleasant.

Here *Drake* finding the Strait in Appearance shut up, went in his Boat to make farther Discoveries, and having found a Passage towards the North, was returning to his Ships, but Curiosity soon prevailed upon him to stop, for the Sake of observing a Canoe or Boat, with several Natives of the Country in it. He could not at a Distance forbear admiring the Form of this little Vessel, which seemed inclining to a Semicircle, the Stern and Prow standing up, and the Body sinking inward, but much greater was his Wonder, when, upon a nearer Inspection, he found it made only of the Barks of Trees sewed together with Thongs of Seal-skin, so artificially, that scarcely any Water entered the Seams. The People were well-shaped and painted, like those which have been already described. On the Land they had a Hut built with Poles and covered with Skins, in which they had Water Vessels and other

other Utenfils, made likewise of the Barks of Trees.

Among these People they had an Opportunity of remarking, what is frequently observable in savage Countries, how natural Sagacity, and unwearied Industry may supply the Want of such Manufactures, or natural Productions as appear to us absolutely necessary for the Support of Life. The Inhabitants of these Islands are wholly Strangers to Iron and its Use, but instead of it make Use of the Shell of a Mufcle of prodigious Size, found upon their Coasts; This they grind upon a Stone to an Edge, which is firm and solid, that neither Wood nor Stone is able to resist it.

Sept. 6, they entered the *Great South-Sea*, on a *no English Vessel* had ever been navigated before, and proposed to have directed their Course towards the Line, & their Men, who had suffered by the Severity of the Climate, might recover their Strength in a warmer Latitude. But their Designs were scarce formed before they were frustrated; for on Sept. 7. after an Eclipse of the Moon, a Storm arose, so violent, that it left them little Hopes of surviving it; nor was its Fury so dreadful as its Continuance, for it lasted with little Intermiffion, till Oct. 28, Fifty-two Days, during which Time they were tossed incessantly from one Part of the Ocean to another; without any Power of spreading their Sails, or lying upon their Anchors, amidst shelving Shores, scattered Rocks, and unknown Islands, the Tempest continually roaring, and the Waves dashing over them.

In this Storm, on the 30th of Sept. the *Marigold*, commanded by Captain Thomas, was separated from them. On the 7th of October having entered a Harbour, where they hoped for some Intermiffion of their Fatigues, they were in a few Hours forced out to Sea by a violent Gust, which broke the Cable, at which Time they lost Sight of the *Elizabeth*, the Vice-Admiral, whose Crew, as was afterwards discovered, wearied with Labour, and discouraged by the Prospect of future Dangers, recovered the Straits on the next Day, and returning by the same Passage through which they came, sailed along the Coast of *Brazil*, and on the 2d of June in the Year following arrived at *England*.

From this Bay they were driven Southward to 55 Degrees, where, among some Islands, they stayed two Days to the great Refreshment of the Crew; but being again forced into the main Sea, they were tossed about with perpetual

Expectations of perishing, till soon after they came again to anchor near the same Place, where they found the Natives whom the Continuance of the Storm had probably reduced to equal Distress, rowing from one Island to another and providing the Necessaries of Life.

It is, perhaps, a just Observation, that, with regard to outward Circumstances, Happiness and Misery are very equally diffused thro' all States of human Life. In civilized Countries where regular Policies have secured the Necessaries of Life, Ambition, Avarice, and Luxury, find the Mind at Leisure for their Reception, and soon engage it in new Pursuits; Pursuits that are to be carried on by incessant Labour, and whether vain or successful, produce Anxiety and Contention. Among Savage Nations, imaginary Wans find, indeed, no Place, but their Strength is exhausted by necessary Toils, and their Passions agitated not by Contests about Superiority, Affluence, or Precedence, but by perpetual Care for the present Day, and by fear of perishing for want of Food.

But for such Reflections as these they had no Time, for having spent 3 Days in supplying themselves with Wood and Water, they were by a new Storm driven to the Latitude of 56 Degrees, where they beheld the Extremities of the *American Coast*, and the Confluence of the Atlantic and Southern Ocean.

Here they arrived on the 28th of Oct. and at last were blessed with the Sight of a Calm Sea, having for almost two Months endured such a Storm as no Traveller has given an Account of; and such, as in that Part of the World, tho' accustomed to Hurricanes, they were before unacquainted with.

On the 30th of October, they steered away towards the Place appointed for the Rendezvous of the Fleet, which was in 30 Degrees, and on the next Day discovered two Islands so well stocked with Fowls, that they victualled their Ships with them, and then sailed forwards, along the Coast of *Peru*, till they came to 37 Degrees, where finding neither their Ships, nor any convenient Port, they came to Anchor November the 25th, at *Mucho*, an Island inhabited by such *Indians* as shew the Cruelty of their *Spanish* Conquerors had driven from the Continent, to whom they applied for Water and Provisions; offering them in return, such Things as they imagined most likely to please them. The *Indians* seemed willing to traffick, and having presented them with Fruits and two fat Sheep

G g g g.

would

shewed them a Place whither they should come for Water.

The next Morning, according to Agreement, the *English* landed $\frac{3}{4}$ their Water-vessels, and sent 2 Men forward towards $\frac{1}{2}$ Place appointed, who, about the middle of the Way, were suddenly attacked by the *Indians*, and immediately slain. Nor were the rest of the Company out of Danger; for behind the Rocks was lodged an Ambush of five hundred Men, who, starting up from their Retreat, discharged their Arrows into $\frac{1}{2}$ Boat, with such Dexterity, that every one of the Crew was wounded by them, the Sea being then high and hindering them from either retiring, or making use of their Weapons. *Drake* himself received an Arrow under his Eye, which pierced him almost to the Brain, and another in his Head. The Danger of these Wounds was much increased by the Absence of their Surgeon, who was in the Vice-Admiral, so that they had none to assist them but a Boy, whose Age did not admit of much Experience or Skill, yet so much were they favoured by Providence, that they all recovered.

No Reason could be assigned for which the *Indians* should attack them with so furious a Spirit of Malignity, but that they mistook them for *Spaniards*, whose Cruelties might very reasonably incite them to Revenge, whom they had driven by incessant Persecution from their Country, wasting immense Tracks of Land, by Massacre and Devastation.

On the Afternoon, of the same Day, they set Sail, and on the 30th of November dropped Anchor in *Philips Bay*, where their Boat having been sent out to discover the Country, returned with an *Indian* in his Canoe, whom they had intercepted. He was of a graceful Stature, dressed in a white Coat or Gown, reaching almost to his Knees, very mild, humble and docile, such as perhaps, were all the *Indians*, till the *Spaniards* taught them Revenge, Treachery and Cruelty.

This *Indian*, having been kindly treated, was dismissed with Presents, and informed, as far as the *English* could make him understand, what they chiefly wanted, and what they were willing to give in return, *Drake* ordering his Boat to attend him in his Canoe and to set him safe on the Land.

When he was ashore, he directed them to wait till his Return, and meeting some of his Countrymen, gave them such an Account of his Reception, that, within a few Hours, several of them repaired with him to the Boat with Fowls, Eggs, and a

Hog, and with them one of their Captains, who willingly came into the Boat, and desired to be conveyed by the *English* to their Ship.

By this Man *Drake* was informed, that no Supplies were to be expected here, but that fourthward in a Place to which he offered to be his Pilot, there was great Plenty. This Proposal was accepted, and on the 5th of December, under the Direction of the good-natured *Indian*, they came to Anchor in the Harbour called by the *Spaniards* *Valperizo* near the Town of *St James* of *Chili* where they met not only with sufficient Stores of Provision, and with Store-houses full of the Wines of *Chili*, but with a Ship called the *Captain of Morial*, richly laden, having together with large Quantities of the same Wines, some of the fine Gold of *Baldivia*, and a great Cross of Gold set with Emeralds.

Having spent three Days in storing their Ships with all kinds of Provision in the utmost Plenty, they departed and landed their *Indian* Pilot, where they first received him, after having rewarded him much above his Expectations or Desires.

They had now little other Anxiety than for their Friends who had been separated from them, and whom they now determined to seek, but considering that by entering every Creek and Harbour with their Ship, they exposed themselves to unnecessary Dangers, and that their Boat would not contain such a Number as might defend themselves against the *Spaniards*, they determined to station their Ship at some Place, where they might commodiously build a Pinnace, which being of light Burthen, might easily sail where the Ship was in Danger of being stranded, and at the same time might carry a sufficient Force to resist the Enemy, and afford better Accommodation, than could be expected in the Boat.

To this End on the 19th of December, they entered a Bay near *Cippo* a Town inhabited by *Spaniards*, who discovering them, immediately issued out, to the Number of an hundred Horsemen, with about two hundred naked *Indians* running by their Sides. The *English* observing their Approach, retired to their Boat without any Loss, except of one Man whom no Persuasions or Entreaties could move to retire with the rest, and who, therefore, was shot by the *Spaniards*, who exiting at the Victory, commanded the *Indians* to draw the dead Carcase from the Rock on which he fell, and in the Sight of the *English* beheaded it, then cut off the right

right Hand, and tore out the Heart, which they carried away, having first commanded the *Indians* to shoot their Arrows all over the Body. The Arrows of the *Indians* were made of green Wood, for the immediate Service of the Day, the *Spaniards*, with the Fear that always harasses Oppressors, forbidding them to have any Weapons, when they do not want their present Assistance.

Leaving this Place, they soon found a Harbour more secure and convenient, where they built their Pinnace, in which *Drake* went to seek his Companions, but finding the Wind contrary, he was obliged to return in two Days.

Leaving this Place soon after, they sailed along the Coast, in search of fresh Water, and landing at *Thrapaca*, they found a *Spaniard* asleep, with Silver bars lying by him to the Value of three thousand Ducats; not all the Insults which they had received from his Countrymen, could provoke them to offer any Violence to his Person, and therefore, they carried away his Treasure, without doing him any farther Harm.

Landing in another Place, they found a *Spaniard* driving eight *Peruvian* Sheep, which are the Beasts of Burthen in that Country, each laden with an hundred Pounds weight of Silver, which they seized likewise, and drove to their Boats.

Further along the Coast, lay some *Indian* Towns, from which the Inhabitants repaired to the Ship, on Floats made of Seal-skins, blown full of Wind, two of which they fasten together, and sitting between them, row with great Swiftness and carry considerable Burthens. They very readily traded for Glass and such Trifles, with the Old and the Young seemed equally delighted.

Arriving at *Mormorena* on the 26th of January, *Drake* invited the *Spaniards* to traffick with him, which they agreed to, and supplied him with Necessaries, selling to him among other Provisions some of those Sheep, which have been mentioned, whose Bulk is equal to that of a Cow, and whose Strength is such, that one of them can carry three tall Men upon his Back, their Necks are like a Camels, and their Heads like those of our Sheep. They are the most useful Animals of this Country, not only affording excellent Fleeces, and wholesome Flesh, but serving as Carriages over Rocks and Mountains where no other Beast can travel, for their Foot is of a peculiar Form which enables them to tread firm in the most steep and slippery Places.

On all this Coast, the whole Soil is so

impregnated with Silver, that five Ounces may be separated from an hundred Pound weight of common Earth.

Still coasting in Hopes of meeting their Friends, they anchored on the 7th of February before *Aria*, where they took two Barks with about eight hundred Pound weight of Silver, and pursuing their Course, seized another Vessel laden with Linens.

[To be continued.]

Craftsman Nov. 29 No. 752.

Observations on the present State of Affairs abroad and at home.

WHOEVER hath read his Majesty's late Speech, must be highly pleased; to find that his Majesty hath magnanimously determined, not to be DIVERSED or DETERR'D from those just and vigorous Measures, which He is pursuing, for maintaining the Honour of his Crown, and the undoubted Rights of his People.

This is a glorious Resolution, and worthy of an heroic Prince, who will not suffer a brave and free People, to be interrupted in their Trade, plunder'd of their Properties, and most inhumanly treated in their Persons, by a Nation infinitely beneath Them, in natural Strength, commerical Advantages, and military Virtue. They soon felt the Effects of our Resentment in the *West-Indies*, by the Conduct and Valour of Admiral *Vernon*, with so small a Number of Ships, and but a Handful of Land-Forces.

It were to be wished, that the Squadrons and Land-Forces, appointed for the designed Expedition, which were a long Time in Readiness, had met with an Opportunity of pursuing the intended Voyage. But notwithstanding the Perverseness of Winds and Tides, with other Accidents, I hope it is not yet too late for Lord *Cathcart* and Sir *Chaloner Ogle* to execute their Instructions, though the Season for Action in that Part of the World, for which they are supposed to be destined, is very far advanced.—What cannot British Courage do, under the Direction of wise Counsels, and vigorous Orders?—If we may put any Faith in the prophetic Assurance of that great Statesman, Mr. *Freeman*, on Monday last, it will not be long before We have Advice of more important Conquests than *POR-TO-BELLO* and *FORT-CHAGRE*.—The learned Squire cannot help nibbling at the Character and Conduct of [Admiral]

Admiral *Vernon*. However, I shall be very glad to see his Predictions fulfilled.

It were likewise to be wished, that the SPANIARDS had felt some Effects of our Resentment in EUROPE. — But I do not find that our Squadron, under the Command of Admiral *Haddock*, which hath often been re-inforced, hath done any Thing more than failing from Port to Port, whilst the Spanish Fleet was suffered to escape unmolested.

It is certain, as his Majesty most wisely observes, *That the Court of Spain, having already felt some Effects of our Resentment, began to be sensible that they should be no longer able, ALONE, to defend themselves against the Efforts of the British Nation.*

This is confirmed by the History of all Ages. Spain never conquer'd us, tho' she once attempted it, in the Days of our glorious Queen *Elizabeth*, with her boasted invincible Armada; but Providence, and the Spirit of that great Heroine protected us against all their insolent Bravadoes.

I must likewise so far do Justice to the Memory of *Oliver Cromwell*, as to observe, that instead of suffering the Spaniards to trample upon the good People of England, as he used to call them, he made them feel the Effects of his Resentment, in the most sensible Manner; and we are to this Day obliged to him for the Conquest and Possession of *Jamaica*, which, at a moderate Computation, hath brought above one hundred Millions of Money into this Nation, besides the other great Advantages of its Situation, and will continue a lasting Mine of Gold to us, with a little due Care, Encouragement and Protection.

Since I have mentioned *Cromwell*, let it be farther remembered to his Honour, that he forced the French Court to deliver up *Dunkirk* into his Hands; and it might have still continued in our Possession, had it not been infamously sold and restored to France, in the Reign of King *Charles* the 2d. These two Acquisitions of *Jamaica* and *Dunkirk*, under the Protectorate of *Oliver*, occasioned those fine Verses of Mr. *Waller* to his Memory, particularly the following Couplet.

Beneath the Tropicks, is our Language.

[Spoke,

And Part of Flanders hath receiv'd our

[Roar.

Mr. *Dryden*, and other Criticks, have found Fault with the last Line as an *Anti Climax*; but if the vast Importance of *Dunkirk* (which was meant by a Part of Flanders) be duly considered, the Objection will not appear in the same Light. But this is only a cursory Remark.

Dunkirk being thus ignominiously sold and restored to France, it proved a terrible Thorn in our Sides in all our subsequent Wars with that Crown, by lying so conveniently to harbour their Privateers. It was therefore solemnly stipulated by an Article in the Treaty of *Utrecht*, (which has been so clamorously censured, with no other View than to piliate much worse Treaties since made) *That all the Fortifications of the City of Dunkirk be razed; that the Harbour be fill'd up; and that the Sluices or Moles, which serve to cleanse the Harbour, be levell'd; and that at the said King of France's own Expence.* — On this express Condition also, *that the said Fortifications, Harbours, Moles, or Sluices, be NEVER REPAIR'D AGAIN.* — But the French Court, according to their known good Faith, having attempted to evade their Engagements about *Dunkirk*, by a new Canal and Fortifications at *Mardyke*, in the Beginning of his late Majesty's Reign, the Treaty of *Utrecht* was confirm'd, explain'd, and extended to the new Works at *Mardyke*, in the said solemn Manner, by the 4th Article of the Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain, France, and Holland, in the Year 1717.

Some Years after, the Court of France began to violate her Engagements again, with regard to *Dunkirk*, even under our present most suspicious Administration. This perfidious Conduct, gave our Merchants very much Uneasiness, and occasioned a Complaint in Parliament; but our great Minister had Dexterity enough, at that Time, to stop all farther Enquiries into it at home, and to obtain a Declaration from his Brother-Minister in France, (I mean the Cardinal) that the Matter of Complaint was only owing to a providential Tide, which had cleansed the Harbour, with a Sort of Promise that the Tenour of the Treaty should be punctually observed, for the future.

This Declaration and Promise lull'd the People asleep for some Time longer; though it was notorious, from ocular Proof, authentick Informations, and even from our Custom-House-Books, that the Harbour of *Dunkirk* was capable of receiving Merchant Ships of a large Bur-

then, and actually carry'd on a very considerable Trade.

But now, the Matter is past all Dispute; for the French Court have not only made a great Progress in repairing and fortifying the Port and Harbour of Dunkirk, in Defiance of the most solemn Engagements, but insolently avow'd and justify'd their so doing. The loud Complaints of the People, upon this Account, at length reached the Minister's Ears, and obliged him, *nolens volens*, to take some Notice of so bare-faced an Infraction of Treaties. But whoever reads my Lord Waldegrave's Remonstrance, to the Ministers of France, against this perfidious Proceeding, and their Answer to it, must be convinced that they are resolved to fortify Dunkirk, and seem to depend on their Art of amusing us, with trifling and bantering Assurances,

If I may presume to put any Interpretation upon a Speech from the Throne, I must humbly suppose that, amongst some late extraordinary Proceedings of ANOTHER COURT, his Majesty had his Eye upon the present Operations at Dunkirk, as well as the secret and sudden Departure of the *Brest* and *Toulon* Squadrons. The French King's Reasons for fortifying Dunkirk, are not only frivolous and against the Law of Nations, but contemptuous and insolent to the last Degree. — Will any Man of common Understanding believe, that the French Court had no other View, in erecting Batteries and other Fortifications at Dunkirk, than to protect the Port and Harbour from the Influx of Smugglers, Corsairs, and Privateers? Besides, by what Right, or Pretence of Right, is Dunkirk again become a Port and Harbour at all?

The same Observations naturally arise upon the Departure of the French Squadrons for the *West-Indies*; which the Court of France hath openly justify'd, upon the two following Accounts. First, it is said, that these Squadrons are only designed to convoy home the Spanish Gallies, or at least to secure their own Part of the Treasure aboard them; and secondly, to prevent us from taking Possession of any of the Spanish Settlements in the *West-Indies*. So that we are to be rid with a *Martingal*, and France will graciously condescend to let us carry on a little Pyrratical War against the Spaniards, provided we do not attack them, in such a Manner, as to oblige them to do us Justice, for their long-continued Depredations, Insults, and Barbarities.

This is a plain and impartial State of our Affairs abroad. — Let us now see how they stand at home.

The just and necessary War, in which we are engaged with Spain, hath already put us to a very great Expence; but as it is perfectly agreeable to the Sense of the whole Nation a few servile Courtiers excepted, and undertaken, by his Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness; so the vigorous Prosecution of it will not be retarded by the Want of such Supplies, and extraordinary Aids, as the present Circumstances of the People will admit; in full Hopes and Confidence that his Majesty will vouchsafe to give his Parliament a distinct and particular Account to what Uses the Liberal Grants of last Year were applied.

But nothing will conciliate the Hearts and Affections of his People so much, as the Security of their Liberties at home, which will encourage them to bear any reasonable Burthen for supporting his Arms abroad. What the Nation seems primarily and universally bent upon, for this Purpose, is an Act to limit and reduce the Number of Placemen in the House of Commons. The numerous Instructions, and even warm Remonstrances, from both Parts of the united Kingdoms, are sufficient to justify my Assertion; and therefore I shall conclude this Paper with the following Quotation from a little Treatise, lately published, entitled, *French Influence over British Counsels*.

“ I know, one of the mercenary Writers against the Place Bill has wisely said, that our Members of Parliament ought to be under a Dependance upon Ministers for the Places they possess or expect, in order to prevent their falling under a corrupt Dependance upon France. Which is an Attempt the Court of France knows to be impracticable and impossible; for, as this Influence can be got by Nothing but ready Money; and, as a sufficient Sum, in proportion to the Value each Man puts upon his Honour, must be given not only to every Member of Parliament, but to every individual Elector, it would be impossible even for the Crown of France to spare such a Sum. But if any one of our Ministers should get the sole and entire Guidance of our King, and thereby the Disposal of all the public Money, and of all the Pensions, Posts, and Offices, which the Crown has in its Power to bestow, the yearly Revenue and Profits of which amounts to above six Millions Sterling, such a Minister, by these Means, might get a corrupt Influence, not

not only over a Majority in each House of Parliament, but over a Majority at most of the Elections in the Kingdom; and if this should ever come to be our Case, the Court of France might, and certainly would endeavour to gain that Minister. This is a Danger we ought to guard against, and it can be guarded against no other Way, but by preserving the Independence of our Parliaments."

Common Sense, Dec. 6. No. 2001

The Civil List and Place-Men ablest to contribute towards the War.

THE Nation is now engaged in a War, and whether the People have Bread to eat, or not, Money will be raised to carry it on.—Pacifick Armies at Home, pacifick Armies Abroad, unactive naval Expeditions, and that bottomless Pit *secret Service* have been attended with an Expence scarce known in former Ages, even in Time of War: But still there is Wealth in the Nation sufficient for its Defence, if raised upon those able to bear the Burthen.

In Richard the Second's Time, a Message being sent to the Parliament to desire the Supplies necessary to enable the King to carry on the War, the Parliament answered—That there would be no Occasion to burthen the People with the Expence of this War, for that the King might get Money enough from his Ministers for that Purpose, who were grown immensely rich; and advised the King by all Means to take it from them, and spare the People. In another Parliament in the same Reign, (for Parliaments were then Annual) it was enacted, That the common People should be wholly exempt from paying any Tax towards the Maintenance of the War; but that all Monies, raised for that Purpose, should be laid upon Dukes, Earls, Barons, Arch-Bishops, Bishops, mitred Abbots, rich Curates, Knights and Esquires.

The immense Civil List enables the Crown to contribute largely towards it.—Poor Queen Ann, who had no Revenues from any Dominions abroad, and whose Civil List yielded but little more than half what the present produces, gave a hundred thousand Pounds in one Year, saying, she would share with her Subjects in the Burthen of the War.

We have been told, that his Majesty has extended his Generosity to his Subjects of the Electorate, we need not doubt the like in any Thing that may contribute to comfort and relieve the indigent Poor of this Kingdom, already labouring under Taxes beyond any of their Neighbours.

In K. William's Reign the Civil List producing more than was intended or necessary for supporting the Dignity of the Crown, for it amounted to near seven hundred thousand Pounds in one Year, the Parliament not thinking it consistent with the Trust reposed in them by the People, to leave a Revenue in the Hands of the Crown, which, whenever there should be, a weak or a wicked Administration, would certainly be employed to poison that Fountain from whence our Liberties flow, took a hundred thousand Pounds a Year from it.

Notwithstanding that the present Civil List is so much larger than that of any of our former Kings, there will be no Occasion for an Act of Resumption when all the World sees it bestowed not in corrupting those who should be our Friends at home, but in defending us against our Enemies abroad.

It is true, that in free Countries the Crown should be kept at all Times dependant upon the People, — an immense Revenue for Life may render the People dependant upon the Crown, and in a little Time, Slaves to the Crown.—We will grant, that the Savings of the present over-grown Civil List will neither be employ'd to undermine our Liberties at home, nor to purchase Dominions abroad; that may be an Expence, but never can be of Use to Great Britain.

The Minister's Character for Virtue and Integrity, is our great Protection in this Case; but the Danger lies here, that future Princes will expect as large a Revenue, and if their Ministers should happen not to be Persons of quite so much Honour as the present, the Consequences may be fatal.

Besides what the Crown may be able to contribute, there is another large Fund for the War, I mean the vast Wealth in the Hands of the Placemen: — It hath been a glorious Time with them for many Years, — the Wealth of the Nation hath been flowing into their Coffers, — they may well say the Nation is rich, for they feel no share of its Poverty. I think the Placemen may may look upon themselves, in some Sense, as the Proprietors of all the Lands in England, and consider the Owners only as their Stewards; — the Manufacturer may work, the Farmer may plough and sow, and the Landlord may receive Rent when he can get it; but how much of this go to the Use of their own Families? — Others may labour in the Hive, but it is the Placemen that devour all the Honey. Such are the Emoluments of Sa-

lary, and the Sweets of Perquisite, that we have seen, in another Reign, the petty Clerks of Offices turning the Gentleman of Fortune out of his Borough, and he that was born to Servitude hath become a Legislator, — so much better is it to receive Taxes than to pay them.

Now is the Time for them to convince us that Placemen are not dangerous to the Constitution, for sure they will not expect to riot in Luxury and Corruption while the very Vitals of the People are wasting and exhausting in Taxes to pay the Interest of Debts, and to support the War. — It is fit to put them in Mind of one Thing, that the Salaries of the Civil Employments in this Kingdom alone, amount to more than those of France, Spain, Portugal, and Holland, put together, tho' the Revenues of one of those Countries amount to more than ours; and well they may, for they have double the Number of People to pay them.

I have been inform'd, that the bare Salaries of the Treasury and Exchequer Offices amount to 90,000 *l. per Annum*! — an immense Sum! and that a Scheme was offer'd to a certain Gentleman some Years ago, for doing the whole Business for Eight, or at most for 10,000 *l. per Annum*; but, as great a Blunderer as he is esteem'd, he knew better Things than to encourage such Schemes.

The Salaries in the Customs, Excises, and all the other Offices, are proportionably extravagant. — It is a strange Thing to say, but it is true, that the bare Management of several Branches of the Revenue now, amounts to more yearly than the whole Revenue did about an Age since.

It is to be hoped, that all useless Salaries will be immediately thrown into the public Stock, — the Placemen are in long Arrears, they are vast Debtors to their Country. — In such a Time of Distress, while the exhausted Gentry and Commonalty are paying Thousands to the Public, they will not, they cannot have the Assurance to draw Thousands from it: Let them therefore ease their Country in the Expences of this War, otherwise the People may be under a Necessity of turning over a new Leaf with them.

Let them do something to shew they have no Mind to be burthensome, — let them prevent a Necessity for Acts of Enquiry and Resumption, — if those Things once begin, it may be worse than the Suspension of two or three Years Salary.

Common Sense, Dec. 20. No. 202.

Observations on the Fall of two great Ministers.

THE World hath lately seen the Fall of two great Ministers, one in Turkey and another in Muscovy. (See p. 359, 472.)

The former was given up to the Dislike and Disaffection of the People; the latter fell merely by the Displeasure of the Empress his Mistress. Hence we see what Regard is paid to the Affections, and Inclinations of the People in that Government, which is counted the most arbitrary in the World: As well as upon what a sandy Foundation their Greatness is built, who rely upon Court Favour.

A Grand Vizier is a Creature of most prodigious, of most enormous Power: — The Turks are religiously attached to the Race of *Ottoman*, which has hindered their great Empire from falling to Pieces; but, notwithstanding, it is found that as often as the reigning Sultan is deaf to the Voice of his People, and sacrifices the publick Interest to the Humour of preserving some Favourite or Minister from Punishment, Vengeance enters the Seraglio, and the Mussulmen think it no Breach of the Doctrine of the *Alcoran* to clap him into a Dungeon, and to place a Brother or Nephew upon his Throne.

This happen'd about 14 Years ago, and probably would have happen'd now, if the present Emperor, warn'd by the Fate of his Predecessor, had not prudently given up his Favourite.

The public Prejudice which fell upon this Minister was owing to the late Treaties with the Emperor and Russia, by which the Turks certainly gain'd many signal Advantages; but not such as might be expected from the Success of their Arms, and for this he fell.

He was not charged with multiplying Treaty upon Treaty, every one more dishonourable and scandalous than the other; nor with a long Series of blundering Counsels and rapacious Measures; if that had been the Case, he would have been taken off long ago. He was undone for making one Convention, not so good as might be expected, and Reason enough: For certainly he that gives a Proof of his Incapacity to do the Business of his Country with foreign States, ought to be removed from a Post where his Ignorance may be the Cause of such infinite Mischief and Disgrace. There are several Circumstances relating to the Fall of this Man worthy of Notice.

First, it is certain that the Success of that War, which gave the Turks a Right

to expect such high Conditions, was owing to his Valour and Conduct; yet he gave himself no haughty Airs upon that Account:—He was not guilty of Folly or Assurance to launch out into bombastick and extravagant Encomiums upon the Treaties themselves, or the unparallel'd Insolence to tell the People, he would make the next Treaty in spite of their Teeth: That he had secured the back Stairs of the Seraglio, and that he defied them all. Had he behaved with such Insolence under the publick Displeasure, or had the Sultan resolv'd to protect him, it would have ended in his Death; but his Modesty saved him, and the People were content with his bare Removal.

We may learn, by the different Fates of these two Ministers, how much more Moderation the People sometimes shew in their Anger, than a Prince. The Grand Vizier was removed indeed from making more bad Treaties; that was all his Punishment; but *Wolinski* was put to Death. Let us see what were his Crimes: Notwithstanding the Respect which in all Countries is due to the Palace of the Prince, he had the Insolence to violate that Sanctuary, by beating his own Secretary, and then turning him out of the Palace.—Good Gods! what a Trifle would this appear in the Catalogue of some Mens Sins? So trifling, that, I believe, their greatest Enemies would be ashamed to mention it. *Wolinski* turned his own Secretary out of the Palace; that is, his own Servant. Others have turned the Servants of the Crown, the Servants of the State out of the Palace; they have banish'd the Valiant, the Honest, the Wife, and the Noble from thence; nay, they have done infinitely worse, for they have brought such Tools into the Palace as would be a Disgrace not only to a Court, but to any Society of an inferior Order: Besides, the Secretary went to Court with a Complaint or Accusation against his Master. It was Time to turn him out, and Self-defence oblig'd *Wolinski*, to take this Step.

Another that was more guilty would have taken Care to have placed such Persons about his Mistress, as should not have suffer'd any Man to come into the Palace with a Complaint.

Wolinski said,—*Let others act as they would, he would act to please himself.*

I confess it is impudent enough for a Servant of the Crown to say, he would act to please himself; for that implies, that he will have Regard neither to Justice, Honour, or the public Interest: But I have heard of another, that has gone much farther; for *Wolinski* left

others free to act as they would, but the Person I mean has had the Insolence to declare, that he would suffer no Man to act according to his own Judgment or Conscience, and that the greatest that would not submit to be his Slave should be turn'd out of the Palace.

Wolinski put Persons into Employments no Way qualified for them,—Persons that were a Disgrace to the Empire, and had no Title to any Favour from the Empress. I don't find that he is charg'd with persuading his Mistress that all the Subjects were disaffected to her Government, except those his own Tools:—But his putting People of no Talents into great Employments was bad enough. Where submitting to be the Slave of the Minister is the only Merit, the only Title to Preferment, you may guess at the Happiness of living under such a Government.

Wolinski is charged with Ingratitude, for that his Family being of the poorest and lowest Order of the Nobility, he owed his Fortune to the Favour of the Empress.

Tho' Ingratitude, which is the basest of all Crimes, is not punishable by the Laws of Nations, arbitrary Power could never recommend itself better than by punishing Ingratitude; but there is an Ingratitude of a baser and a more flagitious Kind, than that with which *Wolinski* is charged.—We all owe our Country a Duty as to a Parent; but he that receives from it infinitely more than a Child's Portion, and yet endeavours to distress and impoverish it, is such an ungrateful Monster as every Man should endeavour to destroy.

He is accused of paying Persons out of the public Money, to be his Servants. If I understand this right, it means, that he formed a Party, or hired a Gang of Placemen at the publick Charge, to support him either against the Prince, or his Country, or both.—If this be true, I give him up, and own, it was Time to hang him.

Craftsman Dec. 20 No. 755.

Of the Languages used in Treaties and Negotiations.

IF I might be allowed to say something civil of *Louis* the 14th, I would observe how usefully his Generosity and Labour were applied to the Service of his Country, in bringing his own national Language to so great a Reputation as to become the common Dialect of the learned and polite Part of the World.—The Knowledge of different Languages is said to be very useful in the ministerial

Occupation; since, by opening Ways to Conversation, it enlarges Intelligence.—How great then must be the Advantages to Men of Capacity and Eloquence, to have the Business, Pleasures, and ordinary Conversation of all Courts, where they reside, carry'd on in their *Mother Tongue*? The great Prince I have mention'd fail'd in his Scheme of *universal Monarchy*; but, in this Particular, he hath left a Badge of it behind him, which is worn by all the Courts in Europe.

Business, in former Times, before the sterling Mark was stamp'd upon the *French Tongue*, was carry'd on in one of the *dead Languages*; I mean *Latin*; for excepting Doctor Butts, who was Physician and Counsellor to Henry the 8th, I don't suspect any one, since the *Druids*, able to negotiate in Greek,

This Method was undoubtedly equitable on both Sides, as there could be no national Advantage; for every Minister might, by Application, equally qualify himself in the Knowledge of that *Language*.—I think all the Princes of Europe, as well as the late *Austrian Family*, ought to assert and maintain their Right of having *Treaties* written in *Latin*, or inserting a saving Protest against any other *Language*, that it may not be brought into Precedent; and I presume there is full as good a Foundation for an Article of Impeachment against a Minister, who should sign a Treaty in the *French Language*, without such a Protest, as there was against *Wolfe*, for stamping a *Cardinal's Hat* upon the Reverse of *Harry's Goat*.—But as to the negotiating Part, I never heard of but one eminent Minister, who hath had Resolution enough to withstand the Contramination of the *French Tongue*; and I hope he hath as steadily resisted the Allurements of *French Gold*.

This profound Politician is not an *itinerant*, but a *domestick Minister*; and, having great Sway in the Court of the Kingdom, wherein he was born, hath come into a Sort of Compromise with the *foreign Residentiaries*.—He knows just enough of *French* to understand what is said in it, and delivers his own Sentiments in a *Gibberidge* of his own composing, but with so near a Resemblance to *Latin*, that whoever is a Master of it may give a shrewd Guess at what he means.—Some People look upon this as a great Refinement in Politicks, since it furnishes a Minister with an Opportunity of screening any Blunders He may commit, should he make a timely discovery of them,

as likewise to carry on deep and mysterious Purposes; for he need never speak so plain as not to leave himself an Opportunity for further Explanation; and his Skull must be very thick, indeed, if he cannot interpret a Language, to his own Purpose, which nobody can speak but himself.

Though I cannot too highly commend the noble Nature of this profound Politician, who hath scorn'd to pollute himself by too great a Knowledge of the *French Tongue*, yet I cannot carry my Compliments so far as to approve his having a Language peculiar to himself.—Why should not Ministers speak as plainly and intelligibly as the Rest of their Countrymen?—From such pernicious Practices, no doubt, have sprung the Ambassadorial Functions of Preliminaries, Congresses, Conventions, Interpretations, Explanations, References, Mediations, &c. Whereas, could the Premiers of their respective Courts have been reduced to a single Affirmative or Negative, in any known Language, perhaps ninety nine parts in an Hundred of these Negotiations might have been spared.

I flatter myself, that I need not say any Thing more to prove, that it is for the universal Benefit of Mankind, to have all publick Business, between Kingdom and Kingdom, transacted in one general Language, which all Treaties should be written in, and Ministers should negotiate in.

Here it is necessary to consider whether this universal Language ought to be one of the *dead*, or *living Languages*; which I think, when We consider how infinite are the Changes and Actions of Mankind, that it will be soon determined in favour of a *living Language*; because a *dead Language* will be found too stable and circumscribed to comprehend the mutable Affairs of such fluctuating Animals.

It will easily be discovered what Language I would wish to introduce, for carrying on this great Scheme of Business; and the natural Affection for my own Mother-Tongue hath, at this time, induced Me to become your Correspondent. I shall therefore frankly own, without being actuated by a national Partiality, that I think the *English* is the most preferable Language, in all respects, to any other amongst the *living* or the *dead*.—It is more concise than the *Latin*, more expressive than the *French*, more masculine than the *Italian*, less guttural than the *Welsh*, and more tuneable than the *Irish*.

H h h h

Be ides.

Besides, it is the Language of a *free People*, and therefore not to be looked upon as dangerous. It is the Language of a *Nation*, which hath always boasted of being the *Arbiter of Europe*; and therefore not to be dreaded, as if it had any ambitious Views of *universal Monarchy*; not to mention that the Genius of the People having a great Tendency to *Treaty-making*, We may without Vanity presume, *our Language* is by this time very well adapted to such *Negotiations*.

The Opportunities, which We have lost in propagating *our Language* upon the Continent, are more to be lamented, since perhaps the same, or so great, may never again be offered.—Had This been our Policy, during the War of *Queen Anne*, how easily might We have made the *Frenchmen* eat their own Words, and obliged them to speak plain *English*?—Will any body imagine that the King of *Denmark*, or *Sweden*, the Prince of *Hesse*, or the Duke of *Wolfenbuttle*, would have refused to contract for their Subsidies in *English*; or that the proud Monarch of *Spain* would not have very gladly stipulated for the Introduction of *Spanish Forces* into *Italy*, at our Expence, (which laid the Foundation of making his Son, *Don Carlos*, King of the *Two Sicilies*) in any *Language*?—Or can it be supposed that the *French Ministers* would have refused the Treaty of *Hanover*, though it had been drawn up in as good *English* as ever was written?—Or would the once superb Court of *Kienna*, had it been assisted by a Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, or ten thousand *Englishmen* on the *Rhine*, upon asking the Favour, have disputed in what *Language* they were granted?

But our Negligence in this Affair may be dated much farther back than any Period of Time I have yet mentioned.—When the *clipt Money* was call'd in, and recoind'd, had it then been our good Fortune to have *English*, instead of *Latin* Inscriptions struck upon the Dye, might We not have expected that in a few Years the *lowest Sovereign* in *GERMANY* would have been a complear Master of many *English Words*; and, by those Specimens, might They not have taken such an Inclination to our *Language*, that it would have been as current at this Time, upon the Continent, as our *Coin*?

Tours, &c. M. BRITON.

From the *Gazetteer*, December 8.

There is Nothing so false or so absurd, that at some Time or other, has not been asserted by the Writers against the

present Ministry. It would be an easy Matter to collect a reasonable Volume of Contradictions, out of the Works of their two Capital Authors only. Their Discourses may be ranged under one of these two general Heads; viz. Hints of what Ministers ought to be, or Reflections on what Ministers are: In handling which they universally establish opposite and inconsistent Principles.

They lay it down as a Thing certain, that public Ministers ought to exercise only a limited Power; because it is dangerous to the State; and iniquitous in them, to move out of a certain given Sphere. They likewise require that Ministers should be of all others so upright, as not to vary in the least from the strictest Rules of Morality; that they be accountable for all the Advices they offer, for all the Measures they pursue, and for all the Instruments they use; without the least Consideration of Circumstances. A System impracticable.

If all Ministers were really so circumscribed, as these Men suggest they ought to be, it would be a very difficult Matter to call them justly to account for any Thing they do. Where there is no Liberty, there can scarce be any Offence. A Minister so tied up must do little Hurt, but at the same Time he could scarce do any Good. Again, in managing our private Affairs, we know by Experience, there is no such Thing as maintaining the Character of a rigid Moralist and yet conducting the Concerns of this World with Success. We must act with Mankind as they are, and if in general we find them governed by their Passions, and acting according to their secular Interests, we must treat with them on this Foot.

In censuring those at the Helm, our modern Criticks in Policy take it for granted, that their Power is unlimited, otherwise most of their Charges would have no Foundation. They except against the best Actions, if not attended with prosperous Consequences, and, as a Term of Reproach, allege that the Administration are too good Christians. Sometimes they demand the Heads of Ministers for not keeping exactly to Treaties, even at the Expence of a hazardous War. A while after they are for sacrificing them for executing Treaties too exactly. Not many Years ago an eminent Patriot asserted in a great Assembly, that Ten Thousand Pounds properly applied, by which he meant given to the Marquis *De Prié*, would have procured the Abolition of the *Offend Company*, blaming the Ministry at the same time

time for neglecting so easy an Expedient.

These Adventurers in Polemick Writing conceive themselves bound by no Rules, but at full Liberty to advance one Thing to-day, another to-morrow; and something different from both the next. As much as they hate the Administration, they regulate their Sentiments by the Measures it pursues; espouse War when our Statesmen seem inclined to Peace, and expose the Inconveniencies of War as soon as they perceive that the Nation is thoroughly engaged in it. For the future, they will probably be more cautious, and not be dup'd into so gross a Mistake, as that into which they fell with respect to Admiral *Vernon*; who, when Things shall be set in a proper Light, will appear to have executed his Orders, and not to have either anticipated or exceeded them.

The People in general may be justly pitied, while they pay their Attention to these Writers at Cross-purposes, who having nothing in view but to puzzle and perplex, to raise a Spirit of Mutiny in the Vulgar, and to raise another of Prejudice in Persons of superior Rank. All the Canvassing, all the Caballing in the World will signify nothing, at this Distance, to our Squadrons in the *West-Indies*, upon which, as Things stand at present, the Fate of our Country seems to depend. In the mean time, we ought in common Prudence not to go together by the Ears at home; which we shall do, if we listen to their Suggestions.

If it was possible to produce an Instance of a War carried on to every Body's Satisfaction, there might be some Reason to give Ear to the Clamours which have been rais'd since the Beginning of this; but when it is remembered, that not only as much was said during the late Wars, but also, that the same Objections were then raised which are insisted on now; I think it impossible to deny, either that these Cavils may be broached at any time, or that they are as groundless at present as we are satisfied they then were. The Duke of *Marlborough* was treated as an Enemy to his Country; the Lord *Townshend* was voted so; but Posterity will do Justice to them, and their Revilers.

Such as desire to come at Truth, and are really Well-wishers to the Cause of their Country, are content to take Things in their natural Order, to be well informed of the Circumstances attending an Event, before they offer their Opinion about the Measures which produced it.

An Account of the Occultations of several fixed Stars by the Moon, in the Year 1741, for the Meridian of London,

		Apparent Time			
A	19 Jan.	8	16	afternoon,	The Moon will appear in Conjunction (in respect of Longitude) with a small Star in <i>Cancer</i> , when the Moon's Southern Limb will pass 11' more Northerly than the Star. (a).
	23 Jan.	8	26		The Moon will eclipse a small Star in β head of <i>Virgo</i> , The Star will emerge from the Moon.
B	12 Mar.	8	25		The Moon's Southern Limb will pass 13' to the North of a Star, of the 4th Magnitude, in the Foot of <i>Cassio</i> .
	10 May.	8	48		The Moon's Center will pass a whole Degree to the South of a Star of the 3d Magnitude, in the Neck of <i>Leo</i> . (b)
C	18 May.	2	32	Morning.	The Moon will eclipse a Star of the 4th Mag. in the South <i>Balançe</i> .
		2	44		The Star will emerge. The same Day the Moon will eclipse a Star in the Front of the <i>Scorpion</i> , whilst beneath our Horizon,
D		7	48	in the Evening.	The Star will emerge from the Moon.
	15 July.	11	32		The Moon's North Limb will pass 4' South of the most Southern of the 3 Stars in the Shoulder of <i>Sagittarius</i> .
E	6 Sept.	5	59		The Moon will eclipse a small Star in the <i>Serpens</i> .
	8 Sept.	6	40		The Star will emerge.
F		6	29	in the Evening.	The Moon's Limb will pass 23' to the South of the most Southern of the 3 Stars in the Shoulder of <i>Sagittarius</i> .
	19 Sept.	2	24	in the Morning.	The Moon's Southern Limb will pass near to, if not eclipse, a Star of the 6th Mag. in the South Horn of <i>Taurus</i> .
G	17 Oct.	6	36	in the Morning.	The Moon's Southern Limb will pass 23' to the North of <i>Procyon</i> .
	19 Oct.	10	13		The Moon will eclipse a Star of the fourth Magnitude in <i>Cancer</i> .
H		11	6		The Star will emerge.
	4 Nov.	7	48	in the Evening.	The Moon's Northern Limb will pass 20' to the South of a Star of the 5th Mag. in <i>Capricorn</i> .
	19 Nov.	12	39		The Moon's Southern Limb will pass about one Minute, to the North of a small Star in the Head of <i>Virgo</i> .

(a) See *Connaissance des Temps* 1741, which makes it an Occultation, at Paris.

(b) *Ladies Diary* 1741, makes this an Occultation.

Some Account of the LIFE of JOHN PHILIP BARRETIER.

HAVING not been able to procure Materials, for a compleat Life of Mr Barretier, and being, nevertheless, willing to gratify the Curiosity, justly raised in the Public by his uncommon Attainments, we think the following Extracts of Letters, written by his Father, proper to be inserted in our Collection, as they contain many remarkable Passages, and exhibit a general View of his Genius and Learning.

JOHN PHILIP BARRETIER, was B born at Schwabach, Jan. 19, 1720-21. His Father was a Calvinist Minister of that Place, who took upon himself the Care of his Education. What Arts of Instruction he used, or by what Method he regulated the Studies of his Son, we are not able to inform the Public, but take this Opportunity of intreating those who have received more compleat Intelligence, not to deny Mankind so great a Benefit as the Improvement of Education. If Mr *Le Peure* thought the Method, in which he taught his Children, worthy to be communicated to the learned World, how justly may Mr *Barretier* claim the universal Attention of Mankind to a Scheme of Education, that has produced such a stupendous Progress! The Authors, who have endeavoured to teach certain and unfailling Rules for obtaining a long Life, however they have failed in their Attempts, are universally confessed to have, at least, the Merit of a great and noble Design, and to have deserved Gratitude and Honour. How much more then is due to Mr *Barretier*, who has succeeded in what they have only attempted? For to prolong Life, and improve it, are nearly the same. If to have all that Riches can purchase is to be rich, if to do all that can be done in a long Time; is to live long, he is equally a Benefactor to Mankind, who teaches them to protract the Duration, or shorten the Business of Life.

That there are few Things more worthy our Curiosity than this Method, by which the Father assisted the Genius of the Son, every Man will be convinced, that considers the early Proficiency at which it enabled him to arrive, such a Proficiency as no one has yet reached at the same Age, and to which it is therefore probable that every advantageous Circumstance concurred.

At the Age of nine Years, he not only was Master of five Languages, an Attainment in itself almost incredible, but understood, says his Father, the

holy Writers, better in their original Tongues, than in his own. If he means by this Assertion, that he knew the Sense of many Passages in the Original, which were obscure in the Translation, the Account, however wonderful, may be admitted; but if he intends to tell his Correspondent, that his Son was better acquainted with the two Languages of the Bible, than with his own, he must be allowed to speak hyperbolically, or to admit that his Son had somewhat neglected the Study of his native Language: Or we must own, that the Fondness of a Parent has transported him into some natural Exaggerations.

Part of this Letter I am tempted to suppress, being unwilling to demand the Belief of others to that which appears incredible to myself; but as my Incredulity may, perhaps, be the Product rather of Prejudice than Reason, as Envy may beget a Disinclination to admit so immense a Superiority, and as an Account is not to be immediately censured as false, merely because it is wonderful, I shall proceed to give the rest of his Father's Relation, from his Letter of the 3d of March 1729-30. He speaks, continues he, German, Latin and French equally well. He can by laying before him a Translation, read any of the Books of the Old or New Testament in its original Language, without Hesitation or Perplexity. He is no Stranger to Biblical Criticism or Philosophy, nor unacquainted with ancient or modern Geography, and is qualified to support a Conversation with learned Men, who frequently visit and correspond with him.

In his eleventh Year, he not only published a learned Letter in Latin, but translated the Travels of *Rabbi Benjamin* from the Hebrew into French, which he illustrated with Notes, and accompanied with Dissertations; a Work in which his Father, as he himself declares, could give him little Assistance, as he did not understand the Rabbinical Dialect.

The Reason for which his Father engaged him in this Work, was only to prevail upon him to write a fairer Hand than he had hitherto accustomed himself to do, by giving him Hopes, that if he should translate some little Author, and offer a fair Copy of his Version to some Bookseller, he might in return for it, have other Books which he wanted and could not afford to purchase.

To be continued in the SUPPLEMENT.

The RIDDLE received this Month, shall, as earnestly requested, have a Place.

General List of his Majesty's Land Forces and Marines.

In GREAT BRITAIN.

N^o. in each Corps

Effective private Men.	Officers, &c.	Officers and Men.	Total
130	25	155	620
119	31	150	300
360	67	427	
342	67	409	1384
228	46	274	
354	81	435	3480
1988	325	2313	5285
1278	208	1486	
700	115	815	15485
1000	155	1155	6930
430	35	515	
44	8	52	2320
90	11	101	

4 Troops of Horse Guards, each	—	—	—
2 Ditto Grenadier Guards, each	—	—	—
1st Regiment of Horse of 9 Troops, 40	Private Men each.	—	—
1 Ditto	9	38	—
2 others, each	6	38	—
8 Regiments of Dragoons	6	59	—
1st Reg. of Foot Guards 28 Comps.	71	—	—
2d and 3d ditto, each	18	71	—
19 Regiments of Foot each	10	70	—
6 Regiments of Marines	10	100	—
1 Regiment of Invalids	10	43	—
25 Independ. Comp. of Invalids, each	44	—	—
5 Ditto taken out of Chelsea, each	90	—	—

Total in Great Britain, --- 35804

In MINORCA.

5 Regiments of Foot, each 10 Companies 70 Men each	700	115	815	4075
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In GIBRALTAR.

5 Regiments of Foot, each 10 Companies 70 Men,	115	815	4075
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In IRELAND.

4 Regiments of Horse, each 6 Troops, 34 Private Men.	204	45	249	996
1st Regiment of Dragoons	9	34	83	389
5 other Regiments, each	6	34	66	260
Royal Regiment of Foot 20 Comps.	70	—	1400	228
9 other Regiments of Foot 10	70	—	700	114

Total in Ireland, --- 11639

In the PLANTATIONS.

1 Reg. of Foot in the Leeward Islands 10 Comp. 70 Men.	700	115	815	815
1 Ditto, Annapolis, Placentia, and Carib	30	31	308	86
1 Ditto, Georgia, 6	100	—	600	84
3 Independ. Companies Jamaica, each	—	100	100	12
1 Ditto, New York	99	—	100	112
1 Ditto, Bermuda	49	—	49	8
1 Ditto, Providence	99	—	99	13

Total in the Plantations, --- 3402

Total in general, --- 58995

The Names and Rank of the several Corps in his Majesty's Army, 1740.

The Number before each Name distinguishes the Rank.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

HORSE GUARDS.	HORSE.	3 Lt Gen. Honeywood.	2 D. of Cumberland.
1 Lord Delawarr.	1 Earl of Hertford.	4 Sir Robert Rich.	3 Earl of Dunmore.
2 D. of Marlborough.	2 Earl of Pembroke.	6 Lord Cadogan.	FOOT.
3 E. of Albemarle.	3 Duke of Montague.	7 Lieut. Gen. Kerr.	3 Maj. Gen. Howard.
4 Lord Shannon, dead.	4 General Wade.	10 Lt Gen. Churchill.	4 Lt Gen. Barrell.
GRANADIER GUARDS.	DRAGOONS.	11 Lt Mark Kerr.	11 Brig. G. Cornwallis.
1 Lt Gen. Dormier.	1 Maj. Gen. Hawley.	FOOT GUARDS.	12 Lt Gen. Whetham.
2 E. of Effingham.	2 M. Gen. Ja. Campbell.	1 Sir Charles Wills.	13 Col. Hen. Pauletley.

15 Maj. Gen. Harrison.
16 Maj. Gen. Handasyd.
23 Col. Piers.
6 Brig. Gen. Guise.
8 Col. Onflow.
19 Col. Howard.
21 Col. John Campbell.

24 Brig. G. Wentworth.
27 Col. Blakeney.
31 Col. Wm Handasyd.
32 Col. Delcury.
34 Ld Ja. Cavendish.
36 Col. Bland.
42 E. of Crawford.

INVALIDS.

Lieut. Gen. Fielding.
25 Independent Companies.
5 ditto taken out of Chelsea.

MARINES.

1 Col. Wolfe.
2 Col. Robinson.
3 Col. Lowther.
4 Col. Wynyard.
5 Col. Douglas.
6 Col. Moreton.

In IRELAND, MINORCA, and GIBRALTAR.

HORSE.
5 Ld Tyravley.
6 Maj. Gen. Neville.
7 Ld Cathcart.
8 Maj. Gen. Legonier.
DRAGOONS.
5 Ld Moleworth.
8 Col. St George.
9 Maj. Gen. Cope.

12 Maj. Gen. Bowles.
13 Col. Dalway, *decd.*
14 Col. Hamilton.
FOOT.
1 Bri. Gen. St Clair.
5 Col. Irwin.
39 late Dalway's
20 Col. Rosie.
25 E. of Rothes.

28 Col. Bragg.
30 Lieut. Gen. Biffet.
33 Col. Johnson.
35 Maj. Gen. Otway.
37 Col. Ponsonby.
In MINORCA.
9 Brig. Gen. Read.
17 Lt. Gen. Tyrrell.
18 Maj. G. Armstrong.

22 Brig. Gen. Paget.
26 M. G. Anstruther.

In GIBRALTAR.
2 Lt Gen. Kirk.
7 Maj. Gen. Hargrave.
10 Lt Gen. Columbine.
14 Lt Gen. Clayton.
29 Col. Fuller.

In the PLANTATIONS. FOOT.

Leeward ISLANDS.
38 Lt Gen. Dalzell.
Placencia, Canfo, &c.
40 Maj. Gen. Phillips.

GEORGIA.
41 Gen. Ogleshorp.
JAMAICA.
8 Independ. Comp.

NEW YORK.
4 Independ. Companies.
BERMUDAS.
1 Independ. Company.

PROVIDENCE.
1 Independ. Company.

The Number of Half-Pay Officers on the British Establishment, and Amount of their Pay.

No	H O R S E.	Pay of each per Day.			Total per Day.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Major,	—	—	—	0	11	6
1	Lieutenant,	—	—	—	0	5	0
D R A G O O N S.							
3	Colonels,	—	—	—	0	13	0
4	Lieutenant Colonels,	—	—	—	0	40	0
2	Majors,	—	—	—	0	8	0
29	Captains,	—	—	—	0	5	6
59	Lieutenants,	—	—	—	0	3	0
50	Corners,	—	—	—	0	2	6
46	Quarter Masters,	—	—	—	0	2	0
5	Adjutants,	—	—	—	0	2	0
7	Surgeons,	—	—	—	0	2	0
2	Chaplains,	—	—	—	0	3	4
FOOT, INVALIDS, and MARINES.							
3	Colonels,	—	—	—	0	12	0
5	Lieutenant Colonels,	—	—	—	0	8	6
3	Majors,	—	—	—	0	7	6
102	Captains,	—	—	—	0	5	0
137	Lieutenants,	—	—	—	0	2	4
102	Ensigns (and 2d and 3d Lieutenants of Marines)	—	—	—	0	1	10
15	Quarter Masters,	—	—	—	0	2	0
6	Surgeons,	—	—	—	0	2	0
4	Adjutants,	—	—	—	0	2	0
2	Chaplains,	—	—	—	0	3	4
1	Physician of the Hospital at Gibraltar,	—	—	—	0	10	0
1	Apothecary to the Forces in Flanders,	—	—	—	0	5	0
1	Deputy Commissary at Gibraltar,	—	—	—	0	5	0
591							
Total per Day					94	10	0
Total for 366 Days, Anno 1740 is 34587 l.							

MR. URBAN.

I Was greatly surpris'd to find Mr S. S. in your Magazine for October last, p. 519 laying so furiously about him, and dooming the whole Class of Enigmatists to eternal silence: The only Quarrel he has against us, is for plaguing his Head, as he phrases it; whereas we never calculated our Lucubrations for Heads, like his; but for Men of Skill and Penetration, who can understand dark Sayings. I am afraid your Complaisance in countenancing his Censure may be fatal, and you will narrow the Foundation of your Plan too much, if you resolve to insert Nothing beyond the Sphere of his Comprehension. As I take your Compliment to our Antagonist to be mere Irony, I forbear to mention our many and early Labours in your Service. And only desire you to preserve your Character of Impartiality, that you would permit us to be heard in our own Defence, by giving Place to the two following Answers. If the Gentleman inclines to renew the Attack, I'll meet him in your Field, whenever he pleases. If you refuse me this Favour, I may apply to another Quarter.

Flectere si nequeo Urbanum, tunc*** movebo
I am, Sir your humble Servant,

The Author of Thanks to Gulliver
[See Vol. 8. p. 543.]

AN ENCOMIUM ON ENIGMAS.

Shewing their great and Universal use:
In Answer to S.S. See Mag. for Oct. p. 519.

—'Tis all a Farce, and all a Riddle.

WHAT? barr'd of Enigmatic themes?

In this mysterious age!
I hate impracticable schemes,

What else shall fill the page?

Crown'd with success, if S. should rail,

And truth go always bare;

And Gulliver throw off his veil,

For Lilliput I fear!

Th' intrigues and riddles of their state
Should Oedipus unfold;

Would they be call'd or free or great?

Plunder'd, and bought and sold?

A knot of riddles forms their law,

When plaintiff's case is put,

Defendant's council pick a flaw,

And teach him to rebutt. ||

Then issue or demurrer join'd,

And judgment slowly gain'd,

A writ of error comes to find

The riddle will explain'd.

Physick a riddle proves the pain

That rich men's toes endure;

None of Hippocrates's train

The malady can cure.

The systematic doctors stray,

Guessing at things unknown:

Till an old woman found the way,

None could dissolve the stone.

Treaties are riddles, leagues a jest,

No plenipo to Keen,

But when he signs them, with Proteſt,

Is sadly overſeen.

Dunkirk and Fleury's crafty schemes

Are perfect riddles grown:

He raises batteries, it seems,

Only to pull them down.

Woman a very riddle ſee,

Unfathomable thing:

The weaker veſſel ſaid to be,

Yet ſtronger * than a King.

Navies are grown ſuch riddles now,

That maſts for trees are taken

Rooted in port, what'er winds blow,

Nor from their ſtation ſhaken.

War, once in open field a trade,

Is likewiſe made a riddle:

None can divine, if Bilbo † blade

Be drawn to fight, or fiddle.

‡ We are too much oblig'd to our Correſpondents to treat them with Irony.

|| A law term, pleading of warranty, or following a rejoinder. * 1 Eſſays. 4. 28. &c.

† Bilbo being a town in Spain, the two laſt Stanza's muſt relate to Spain only.

AN ANSWER to SS. ad bovinem.
Haud impune ſeres,

ENigmatiſts, come, wax your ears,

Each Oedipus and Sphynx:

Plain Dawus red with rage appears,

Ratt'ling his tarring links.*

Let fancy's gay deſcriptions ceaſe,

Be myſtic wit no more:

Plainly inform the ſkull of S.

That two and two make four.

All emblematic veils diſcard,

They plague a tender brain.

To rotten teeth each ſhell is hard,

And kernel fought in vain.

‡ Initial letters ſpeak his aim,

And hiſs his fell intention;

But ſince he durſt the war proclaim,

We'll grant him no convention.

We'll blow him, up with name-ſake Blaſt,

Teach him 'gainſt wits to piddle:

Not uſing Sampſon's jaw of aſ,

We'll pelt him with his riddle.

Fair light of truth he would commend

In Pope; ſuch praiſes mock:

E'en Pope a hidden riddle penn'd,

Y-clep'd the rape o'th' lock.

Tell me what means the Sylph and hairs

Either in fight or out:

Then I'll forgive theſe frantic airs

At riddles full of doubt.

S. has not broke, our heads but bruiz'd,

And ſhall our vengeance feel:

His iron blunt once more produc'd,

We'll ſet an edge of ſteel.

R. R.

* See his ſmile of the tarring iron. p. 519.

† S. S. Sibillanti litera.

UPON SIR PHILIP SYDNEY, dated 1650.

HAIL noble Sir, ſprung from great Hector's ſide,

Still keep thy march, 'till thou be dignified

'Bove all thy mighty ſires; whoſe temples round

With ever-verdant lawrels Mars hath crown'd.

Thou needſt not Homer with his lofty rimes,

To ſing thy laſting fame to future times,

Nor an Achilles, whoſe heroick worth

Thou mightſt in more heroick verſe ſet forth

For ſince in arms and letters you excel

Write your own acts, and that will ſeo as we

HOR. ODE II. BOOK III. *Imitated.*

By MR. TITLEY,

HE who would great in science grow,
By whom bright virtue is ador'd,
At first must be content to know,
An humble roof and homely board;

With want, and rigid college laws
Let him, inur'd betimes, comply,
Firm to religion's sacred cause.
The learned combat let him try;

Let him her envy'd praises tell,
And all his eloquence disclose,
The fierce endeavours to repell,
To still the tumult of her foes.

Him, early form'd and season'd young,
Subtle opposers soon will fear,
And tremble at his artful tongue,
Like *Partibians* at a *Roman* spear.

Grim death, th' inevitable lot,
Which fools and cowards strive to fly,
Is with a noble pleasure sought,
By him who dares for truth to die!

With purest lustre of her own,
Exalted *Virtue* ever shines;
Nor, as the vulgar smile or frown,
Advances now, and now declines.

A glorious and immortal prize
She, on her hardy son, bestows;
She shows him heav'n, and bids him rise,
Tho' toil, and pain, and Death oppose!
With lab'ring flight he wings th' obstructed way,
Leaving both, common souls and common clay!

Dr. BENTLEY'S Answer to the above.

WHO strives to mount *Parnassus* Hill,
And thence poetick laurels bring,
Must first acquire due force and skill,
Must fly with swans or eagles wings.

Who nature's treasures would explore,
Her mysteries, and arcana know,
Must high, as lofty *Newton* soar,
Must stoop, as delving *Woodward*, low.

Who studies ancient laws, and rites,
Tongues, arts, and arms, all history,
Must drudge, like *Selden*, day and night,
And in the endless labour die.

Who travels in religious jars,
Truth mix'd with errors, shade with rays,
Like *Whiston*, wanting pyx, and stars,
In ocean wide or sinks, or strays.

But grant our heroes hope, long toil,
And comprehensive genius crown,
All sciences, all arts his spoil,
Yet what reward or what renown?

Envy innate in vulgar souls,
Envy steps in, and stops his rise,
Envy with poison'd tarnish souls
His lustre, and his worth despoils:

He lives inglorious, or in want
To college, and old books confin'd,
Instead of learn'd he's call'd a pedant,
Dunces advanc'd, he's left behind.
Yet, left content, a genuine stock he,
Great without patron, rich without South-sea!

The two following are taken from Mrs. Dismont's

The LOOKING-GLASS.

Evadne once a flaming toast,
Perceived her power decay;
Never consider'd time rides post,
Nor will be brib'd to stay.

Poor *Jenny*, oft' was in disgrace,
When things succeeded ill;
No fault there cou'd be in her face,
'Twas *Jenny's* want of skill.

Madam, says *Jenny*, all in tears,
You can't be better dress'd;
Your ladyship to me appears
A *Venus*, I protest.

New plac'd the glass, *Evadne* cries,
What can the matter be?
Aminta now has all those eyes,
Which once were fixt on me!

The toy was mov'd from side to side,
Yet gave them no content;
At length to break it both agreed,
By way of punishment.

The guardian *Sibb* who lay conceal'd
Within the *Mirror's* frame,
Soon, as their mischief was reveal'd,
Accosted thus the dame:

Evadne! darling of my care,
Your anger is in vain;
The innocent reflector spare,
Of what dost thou complain?

Was not an early homage paid
Those charms you now deplore?
Remember thou ungrateful maid,
Thy past despotick power.

Art thou, *Evadne*, yet to learn
There is no second spring,
For that which gives thee this concern,
And all this trifling?

Partial to thee, my darling care!
Beyond frail Nature's date;
I have preserv'd thee still so fair,
But now 'tis not in fate.

No flower so sweet, so fresh, so gay,
Can stand the winter's blast;
Their bloom goes off, they soon decay,
And wither thus at last.

Jane,—bring my night-dress, put it on,
And set the glass aside;
When once a woman's beauty's gone,
How needless is her pride!

On the New Fashioned FANS with Motto's.
AN EPIGRAM.

A Speaking FAN! a very pretty thought;
The toy is sure to full perfection brought!
It is a noble, useful, great design;
May the projector, genius ever shine!
The fair one now, need never be alone:
A *Hardship* sometimes on the Sex is thrown;
For female *Notions* are of that extent,
Impossible, one Tongue should give 'em vent.
New schemes of dress, intrigue, and play,
Want new expressions every day:
And doubly best! must be that mortal man,
Who may converse with *Sylvia* and her FAN.

ANACREON, ODE. 49.

To a PAINTER.

By Mr CHARLES BERRY,

SKilful artift, Painter hear,
How my lyre delights the ear,
And while it charms thy raviſh'd heart,
Exert the wonders of thy art.

Draw a people blithe and gay,
Laughing, ſporting life away;
Let them beat in dance the ground,
While their pipes the *Bohe* ſound;
And, if thou canſt perfection give,
Bid every breathing figure live;
And then, leſt life inſpid prove,
To make them happy, bid them love.

ANACREON, ODE. 57.

On a Diſk, ſculptured with VENUS, &c.
(By the ſame)

RARE artift! whoſe inventive ſkill
Could this orb with wonders fill!
Where the mimic ocean glides
Soft with well-diſſembled tides:
The waves ſeem floating, and above
Shines the beauteous queen of love,
The workman's fancy mounted high,
And ſtole th' idea from the ſky:
Transporting fight—the waves conceal
But what 'twere impious to reveal!
She like ſome flow'r all bloſſom'd gay,
Shines along the ſpiling way.
The am'rous waves, as fire ſwims,
Crowd to embrace her ſnowy limbs;
Then proudly, ſwelling to be preſt,
Beneath her ſnowy fragrant breaſt
Ambitiously upriſe on high,
And lift the goddeſs to the ſky,
And, while her luſid limbs they lave,
She brightens the transparent wave.
So violets enlighten'd glow,
Surrounded by the lily's ſnow.

But ſee! a lovely ſmiling train,
Conſpicuous o'er the limpid main,
The queen attends! in triumph moves
Gay *Cupid* with his laughing loves.
On dolphins borne, in ſtate they ride,
And beautify the ſilver tide.
Dancing around in ſhoals they play,
And humble adoration pay.

Rare art! that life to phantoms gives!
See! ſee! a ſecond *Venus* lives.

To the Lady who ſigns ELIZA.

— In omne Virgo
Nobilis ævum, &c.

FOrgive the infant muſe, whoſe artleſs lays
Would pay to virtue its deſerv'd praiſe.
In thee thy ſex's milder charms are join'd
With all the nobleſt beauties of the mind:
The ſacred nine with pure poeſie fire
Have warm'd thy breaſt, *Apollo* tunes thy lyre:
Philophy muſt too thy ſkill conſeſs,
And *Newton* ſhines clad in a ſofter dreſs.
Ev'n boating *Gallia* views, with great ſurprize,
A new *Dacier* in *Britiſh* climates rife.

PHILARETE.

A PROUD & FOLLY at end of the Theatres in
Dublin, to a play acted before a crowded audi-
ence, for the releaſe of poor inſolvent priſoners,
Dec, 15, 1740.

WELL met, ye circles of the great and fair!
Who make the captive, and the wretch,
your care;

While others doat on tranſitory toys,
And waſte their wealth on unneſſential joys;
Unmanly pleaſures, which debaſe the mind;
And ſweets, which often leave a ſting behind;
Be yours the praiſe, to have it underſtood,
Your higheſt pride reſults from doing good;
Your ſolid joy, to ſuccour the diſtreſt:
To bleſs mankind; is to be truly bleſt!
This gives you tranſports unallay'd with leav'n;
A preſent good, and, in reverſion, heav'n;
To painful age, adds more than youthful health;
To titles, weight; and dignity, to wealth:
The noble end for which we firſt began;
For know this truth, that man was made for man.
Merit in vain from nature we derive,
Unleſs her dictates in our boſoms live.
Avaunt, diſtruſt! to night *Hibernia*'s ſtage
Aſſerts the virtue of the preſent age;
And lets the world, tho' without boaſting know,
There are, who feel the pangs of others woe,
And ſtrive to make ev'n their amusements be
The happy means to ſet the priſ'ner free.

EPITAPH on Dr. MARTIN AYL-
WORTH (p. 564) Translated.
By a young Student in Phyſic.

STOP! reader, ſtop! and deep in thought ſurvey
This num'rous pile, this wond'rous miſs of clay,
Here both *Hippocrates*, and *Avicenna*,
Die lifeleſs now, who once gave life to men;
The bones of *Dioſcorides* are here,
Nor *Galen*'s abſence can excuſe the tear.
Fam'd *Aylworth* too (*Apollo*'s favourite ſon),
Accepts a ſable from this common ſtone.
Perhaps you'll wonder, that ſuch heaps of dead
Within the limits of one grave are laid.
But rather, wonder, and while wond'ring own
Theſe, tho' but mortals, yet were five in one!

Dec. 18, 1740.

CAMILLUS.

To the jeſuitical author of: two ſpightful ſneers, on a
worthy Commander and a Scoundrel, ſign'd Salop.
By an honeſt Ploughman in the ſame country.

GO on! with mother-church; expunge, reſtore,
And ridicule thy bible o'er and o'er;
Who dares to droll on words divinely true,
Condemn the *Chriſtian*, and applaud the *Jew*,
Safe may a *Walpole* ſuffer to declaim,
Thy ſcanſal credit, and thy cenſure fame.
Thy deeds, applauded—now, were e'er diſplay'd
Still envy follows merit!—proper ſhade!

So when victorious *Marlbro* dwelt below,
His country reſcu'd, and ſubdu'd the foe;
Inſidious Envy drew the black'ning ſcenes,
Foul were his Hands, his greateſt actions mean.
At length he quits the ſtage—the nation's right,
And ſcribbling varlets ſhine in proper light.
Such is their fate, conſign'd to endless ſhame,
Who *Norris* cenſure, or a *Walpole* blame.

R.YATE.

To Mr EDWARD STONE.

Strange is it that the human mind,
That ranges free and unconfin'd,
Thro' earth and seas and skies,
In all its flights can never trace
What is the object, which the place,
Where satisfaction lies.
Who would desire to drag a life,
Fill'd with perplexing cares and strife?
Yet such the tradesman's is;
He lost in hurry, smoke and noise,
Ev'n makes that irksome scene his choice,
And counts it real bliss.
Who would be raptur'd with a ray
Shot from a heap of glitt'ring clay?
Yet 'tis the Miser's care;
He barters conscience, friends and health,
May he but mark his hoard of wealth
Still more and more encrease.
STONE, sure I am, your nobler mind
In breath of fame no feast can find,
Yet 'tis the Statesman's food;
If round his coach the rabble throngs
With acclamations rend their lungs,
'Tis his supremest good.
Man form'd for more exalted joys,
The shadow seeks, but ever flies
The substance of delight;
But let the thoughtless wretch go on,
We'll quaff the streams of Helicon,
And climb Parnassus height.
Thence mortals view by trifles cross'd,
From wave to wave of folly tost,
Till life is dash'd away;
How sweet 'twill be to hear the roar,
Of billows tumbling to the shore,
When mounted far above the rough tempestuous sea.

D. O. M.

Æternæ memoriæ

*Qui Batavos qui virtutem et verum laborem amat
Legit et luge.*

*Batava gentis decus, virtutis bellicæ fulmen,
Hic jacet,*

Qui vivens nunquam jacuit,

*Et imperatorem stantem debere mori exemplo suo
Docuit.*

*Amor civium : hostium terror : oceani stupor,
MARTINUS HARTERTI TROMPIUS,*

Quo nomine plures continentur laudes quam

Hic lapsis capite sane angustiores,

Cui schola oriens et occident, mare materia

Triumpharum,

Totus orbis theatrum gloriæ fuit.

Prædonum certa perniciēs,

Commerciū salis assertor,

*Post quam nautas et milites (durum genus ?)
paterio et cum efficacī benigneque rexit imperio*

Post prælia L

Quorum ipse dux fuit aut pars magna :

Post insignes, supra fidem, victorias :

Post summos, infra meritam, bonores :

Tandem bello anglico

Tantum non victor, certe imitator.

X Aug. anno Æræ Christi MDCLIV Ætat. LVI

Vivere et vincere desit.

Federati Belgicæ patres

Heroi optime merito

E. M.

Mr URBAN,

Clarely, Nov. 22, 1740.

*I Never saw Verses that pleased me better than
those inscrib'd to Mrs CHARLOTTE BREX-
TON in your last October MAG. In the Stan-
zas upon RIDDLES the Censure is just, and the
Turn easy, humorous, and witty. The Lines upon
our late Taste in MUSTICK, are not only valuable
for their Harmony and Elegance, but for the just Re-
flections upon our unreasonable Fondness for Foreign
Follies. One cannot read the Verses sign'd CARO-
LINA in the same MAGAZINE, but the Heart
is immediately sensible of all those tender Passions
which seem to have taken entire Possession of the fair
Mourner ; and tho' 'tis not in my Power to say any
thing 'that may alleviate her Sorrows, I can't for-
bear shewing Respect to so much Merit, and there-
fore present the following.*

To Miss CHARLOTTE BREXTON.

WHILE near Sabrina's limpid stream,
I tun'd the trembling lyre,
On that exalted awful theme
That kindled *Moses'* fire.

Sudden was heard a doleful sigh,
The shepherds seem'd to know ;
"MELISSA grieves, the shepherds cry,
" May heav'n avert her woe."

MELISSA grieves ! --- hark ! louder groan
Your fond mistake relate !

'Tis CAROLINA thus bemoans
Her lost MELISSA's fate.

MELISSA, taught in years of youth,
True Wisdom's ways to prize ;
Her numbers charm'd, --- her form, --- her truth,
But oh ! --- MELISSA dies ! ---

Thou dear enchantress of the plains,
Thy mournful tale give o'er ;
We faint beneath thy pow'ful strains,
Our souls can bear no more.

Yet fainting thus beneath thy strains,
One pleasing truth we view, ---
MELISSA's better part remains,
MELISSA lives in YOU.

R. Y---.

Mr URBAN,

*The Hint of the following Problem is taken from
one of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. If you please
to give it Room I shall send you the Solution, if you
should fail of one from another Hand.*

Yours, &c.

MUSEUS.

A Metaphysical Problem.

YE sons of science in a trice,
Who problems solve and queries nice,
Who deeply read in nature's law,
Thence many curious questions draw :
To you, the following I propose,
Altho' at first it trivial shews ;
Ken it but right, you'll find it try
Your skill in physics mystery.

Suppose a fart then to be given,
How may it be divided even
In twelve parts, among twelve noses,
So that each different proboscis
Have equal share of scent of F---t ?
Solve this, I'll say you're sons of art.

Mr. URBAN, September 12th 1737.
A Clergyman who keeps a private boarding-school in the country, being about to distribute some fruit among his young gentlemen, spoke the following lines extempore, which I (being present) thought should not be lost. If you think them worthy a place in your Magazine, you will oblige by inserting them.
Your constant reader, N. B.

EN Juvētes vestrū quisquis mea carmina reddet,
 Audiet a nobis, optimus ille puer.
 Optimus ille puer fructum laudemque reportet;
 Audiet hic decies optimus ille puer.
 Optimus ille puer nostrum servabit amorem,
 Dilectus cunctis optimus ille puer.
 Atque suos doctos socios hortatus ad artes,
 Ipse viam monstrans optimus ille puer.
 Sed satis hæc lusi, nullo fide tincta nec arte,
 Felix si placeam rusticitate mea.
 At tu discē, puer, doctorem urgere favorem
 carmine dulcisono; discē favore frui.

KITTY.

To the tune of, What tho' I am a country lass.

OF all the girls in our street,
 There's none like charming Kitty;
 She is so lovely fair and sweet,
 So exquisitely pretty.

That all the beaux, where'er she goes,
 Protest they all adore her;
 A girl so fair, so debonair,
 Was never seen before her.

Where'er she speaks, or smiles, or moves,
 Or when she sweetly sings, fir,
 Ten thousand little sportive loves
 For pleasure clap their wings, fir.
 Then who can thum so sweet a snare,
 Or chuse but to adore her?
 A girl so fair, so debonair
 Was never seen before her.

The lilly whiteness of her hand,
 The sparkling of her eye—Sir,
 That face which none can look upon,
 And Cupid's power defy,—fir,
 With all these charms and beauties blest,
 In spite of all my art—fir,
 Sh'has pierc'd, alas! my lovesick breast,
 And stole away my heart—fir,
The rest of this Song is lost.

Advice to a charming young lady, who, to show that she had as much wit as discretion, and as much discretion as beauty made an acrostick upon the name CHARLES, signifying that she was of one party, and that she believed some one else was of another.

—Tantane animis castibus ira! Virg.
 Have goddesses no better manners! Virg. Travest.

TOO many weapons to your sex.
 Already there are given,
 Us men, your willing slaves, to vex,
 By too indulgent heav'n.

Is't not enough with eyes and face,
 With air, and with complexion,
 With ev'ry female charm and grace
 To keep us in subjection?

But must you add to beauty's darts
 Tart wit! forbear, bright jewel!
 What, neither spare our heads, nor hearts!
 How can you be so cruel!

But tho' we men your sex obey,
 Subdu'd by female charms;
 Yet, know, wou'd you maintain your sway,
 You must use female arms.

Be not by party rage posselt;
 'Tis a most dang'rous evil;
 In men a very plague at best,
 In women 'tis the devil.

Blasted by this, your beauty dies,
 Each feature is disarmed;
 Nor darts nor light'ning have your eyes,
 Nor are we longer charmed.

But hold, methinks I hear you cry,
 A truce, sir, with your sneering;
 What prudence, wit, or charms have I?
 I can't abide your jeering.

If this the case, you're in the right,
 And I applaud my darling.—
 The toothless cur, that cannot bite,
 Has nothing for't but snarling.

ON the N A T I V I T Y of CHRIST.

AWAKE from silence ev'ry voice,
 Each cheerful pipe, and sounding string;
 Let ev'ry grateful heart rejoice,
 And ev'ry tongue in rapture sing.

On this distinguish'd day of grace
 Th' eternal prince of glory came,
 To purge the guilt of human race,
 And save them by his powerful name.

Bow down your heads ye lofty pines,
 Ye mountains crown'd with cedars tall;
 Be still ye rude imperious winds,
 Throughout the wide terrestrial ball.

Let nought but harmony and love,
 O'er all th' expanded surface reign,
 And let the sacred choir above
 Approve, and join the heav'nly strain.

When we in bondage were exil'd,
 And rebels to th' eternal God,
 Our souls, with blackest guilt defil'd,
 Obnoxious to th' impending rod;

That from his seat of perfect bliss
 The son of glory shou'd descend,
 To offer man the terms of peace,
 And his unbouded grace extend.

Such goodness, such stupendous grace!
 Nor men nor angels can explore;
 Then let us, what we cannot trace,
 With awful reverence adore.

Ye wing'd inhabitants of air,
 All ye that graze the verdant plain,
 Ye herds, that to the wilds repair,
 And ye that skim the surging main;

Some signs of exultation show,
 While grateful minds your voices raise,
 'Tis all that mortals can below,
 To hail the day in songs of praise.

While skilful hands the chorus join,
 And tune the rapture-raising lyre;
 While grateful strains of love divine,
 Serene, extatic joys inspire.

Thus sacred be the happy day,
 While sun and moon, and stars endure;
 Till nature feels her last decay,
 And time itself shall be no more.

J. M.

CLOE to EMMA.

A While, fair nymph, suspend thy careless fears,
Waste not thy beautiful bloom in gloomy
cares.

Fate's dark recesses who could e'er find out?
The more we search the further lost in doubt:
Rais'd high with hope, then dash'd with deep dis-
pair;

Such is the lot the best of mortals share;
And now is thine, thou wond'rous constant fair!
'Till time, fates engine, shall thy fears remove,
And crown with glory the blest swain you love;
Why does the noble youth the war pursue?
Believe me, Emma! 'tis to merit you.
Then let not absence rob thee of thy rest,
Nor pangs of jealousy torment thy breast.
Think brave Theander only stays to crown
Your loves with honour, titles and renown;
Then haste in triumph his lov'd fair to greet,
And smiling lay them at thy charming feet.

A VISIT to ZINK.

JUNO descended from above;
With *Pallas* and the *Queen of Love*;
Up before twelve, with much ado,
Sipp'd Nectar, and got dress'd by two;
Took hackney-coach, and went inog'
(A thing with ladies much in vogue)
To visit *Zink*. Now *Zink* we know,
Pythagoreans all allow,
Was once *Apelles*; tho' some think
Apelles is outdone by *Zink*.

He heard the rap,—attends the call;
What rarely happens pleas'd them all.
Each signaliz'd her great content
By an obliging compliment.
For goddesses well born, 'tis said,
Are civil courteous and well bred.

Queen *Juno*, of her own free grace,
Declar'd that he should take her face.
Her face embellish'd by his art,
Perhaps might catch the thunderer's heart.
What might not *Zink* pretend to do?

Zink might make fickle husbands true.
Minerva said, past all pretence,
He best knew how to paint good sense:
Prepar'd to speak his men appear,
And ev'ry nymph keeps silence here.

All things, says *Venus*, I allow
So odiously exact—I vow
That for my soul I han't a thought
T'indulge the joy of finding fault.

Zink was a tiptoe—but at last
(Unhappily for him)—in haste,
He brought out one; and, ladies, this
Is, I believe, my master-piece:
No doubt you know it.—Know it! yes,
'Tis me, each raptur'd goddess cries,
My awful mein,—my wit,—my eyes:
Nay, ladies, tell me I can't see;
It is not you it must be me.

Thus started up an endless strife,
Which might have come to pulling-coff;
But trembling *Zink*, with humble bow,
Thus interpos'd. I must allow,
Bright goddesses, what here I drew
Resembles ev'ry one of you:
And yet, O pardon me, I pray,
That all your charms I here display;

Nor let on me your anger fall;
'Tis *Cloe's* fault,—who wears them all.
Each swell'd with envy;—nor a Word
For near—two minutes—was there heard,
Till *Venus's* repeater struck:
O had I, says she, 'tis four o'clock!
I wonder we can trifle so!
Come, ladies, come, 'tis time to go.

Away they scuttled:—left thee, *Zink*,
In what a humour one may think.
Yet let it not afflict thee pray,
The poet thy reward shall pay;
And all mankind thy fame shall know,
Since you did justice to my *Clo*.
If this will not thy grief beguile,
Clo shall o'er-pay thee with a smile.

G.S.

Occasioned by a Recovery from a tedious Illness.

Father divine! eternal one!
While beav'n pure homage pays,
From this dark point beneath the sun,
Accept a mortal's praise.

Yet what the praise my breath can give,
What's all that I can say,
But that the God in whom I live
Has given me health to day!

The theme my voice in vain essays,
Then let my life perfume:
Let what I am record thy praise;
Express'd in what I do.

Thee more than all, and as my self
Oh! teach me man to love!
Be this my fame, my glory, wealth,
My bliss below, above!

Nor let my love to man be vain,
My love to God be kind,
Of thee some knowledge let me gain,
Some blessing give mankind.

Thro' ev'ry change my life may know,
My ebbing, flowing tides,
Firm be my faith, that all below
Love join'd with *Wisdom* guides.

That ev'n thy justice tends to bless,
Tho' little understood;
That partial evils love express,
And work the gen'ral good.
But still alas this mortal clay
This reasoning mind how frail!
Let strength be equal to my day!
Nor height nor depth prevail!

When o'er my roof affliction low'rs,
Sustain my sinking heart;
In all my gay unguarded hours
Oh! keep my better part!

And when this tott'ring fabric falls,
Assist my soul to soar,
Where full possession never fails,
To know and love thee more.

The great Modesty of this Author fills the
Poem a TRIFLE.—We should be highly
liged to this unknown Friend for more such.



Historical Chronicle, December, 1740.

SATURDAY, December 6.

WAS published an Order of Council exempting Ships laden with Rice and Fish from the Embargo, and likewise permitting Malt made for Exportation before this Day to be exported.

MONDAY, 8.

Began the Drawing of the Bridge-Lottery at *Stationer's-hall*.

TUESDAY, 9.

The Sessions ended at the *Old-Bailey*, when seven Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. *John Bernsberg*, *Joseph Hudale*, and *Rich. Quail*, for the Highway; *Tho. Coats*, *Tho. Nash*, and *Rob. Le Gros*, for Burglarys; and *Daniel Jackson* for the Murder of his Wife. *Wm Duell* (see p. 570) ordered to be transported for Life.

FRIDAY, 12.

The Directors of our *East-India Company*, having received certain Advice, that that of *France*, either for Fear of a War, or for Want of Provisions, will, at this Time, send no Ships to *India*, determin'd to take four more into their Service. The said Directors settled 18 *l. per Ann.* on the Widows of the 15 brave Sailors, who (with *John Dean*, still alive, and expected home) endeavoured to save the Ship *Suffex*, which, for fear of her sinking with them, the Capt. and the rest deserted. Though as those 16 common Men, made it appear by their small Strength, she could have been easily preserved by a Strength and Skill so much superior as that of the whole Crew and Officers.—The Directors likewise shewed another Instance of their Generosity to Captain *Jenkins* (whose Ear a *Guarda Costa* insultingly cut off) by making him a present of 300 Guineas for his gallant Behaviour in defending his Ship the *Harrington*, and 3 *English Ships* under his Convoy, from *Angria* the Pirate, with whom he maintain'd an obstinate Fight, off *Goa*, for 19 Hours, wherein he killed 150. Six Months Pay was ordered for his Men.—These Rewards are certainly very

justly bestow'd, but it were to be wish'd that this, as well as our other trading Companies, had the same Power to punish, as they have to reward, which would certainly tend both to their own Advantage, and the Good of the Public.

THURSDAY, 18.

A His Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave the Royal Assent to the Land-Tax-Bill; and afterwards both the Lords and Commons adjourn'd to Jan. 7.

SETURDAY, 27.

A Proclamation was published for a general Fast, on *Wednesday, Feb. 4*.

WEDNESDAY, 31.

B Capt. *Peddie's Men*, (see p. 570.) had 5*l.* each from the Insurers of this City. The Governours of the Foundling Hospital hired, and ordered to be fitted up a House in *Hartem Garden* to take in children.

C Besides the *Buckingham* and *Saperbe*, mentioned in our last, p. 570. the *Prince of Orange*, of 70 Guns, having lost her Masts, and the *Cumberland*, of 80 Guns, put into *Lisbon*. The rest of Sir *Chalonor Ogle's Squadron*, with the Transports, continued their Voyage with a fair Wind.

D One of Adm. *Haaddock's Squadron* had carried into *Gibraltar* a Dutch Ship, laden with Spanish Goods from *La Vera Cruz*, after having rifled her of 170 Bags of *Cocoa*, and 60,000 Pieces of Eight, they left her to continue her Voyage.

E Pursuant to an Address of the House of Commons, the Officers on half-pay, who are fit for Service, were ordered to be first commissioned for the Regiments intended to be raised.

This Month we had great Snows, Rains, Storms, severe Frost, and in some Places dreadful Thunder and Lightning; Cattle, Corn and Hay, were swept away by the Rising of the *Severn*, *Trent*, *Wye*, and other Rivers. The like happened in *France*; but *Holland* and *Germany* suffered more severely; the Dykes being broke in several Places, whole Territories laid under Water, particularly 30 Villages in *Altena*, where the Inhabitants got to the Tops of Houses and Trees to save their Lives. The Roof of *St Bartholomew's Church* at *Frankfort*, where the Emperors are elected, was beat in by Storm.

K k k k

Ex-

23. The Rev. Mr Thomas Browning, Rector of St Mary Magdalen Bermondsey.

The Rev. Dr Daniel Waterland, Canon of Windsor, Archdeacon of Middlesex, Chancellor of York, Master of Magdalen-College, Camb. and Vicar of Twickenham in Middlesex.

26. Wm Bailey, Esq; Major of the fourth Troop of Horse-Guards.

Richard Cheek, Esq; aged 71, formerly Treasurer of Christ's Hospital.

29. Mr Townshend, an eminent Hosier in Cheap-side, and one of the Governors's of St Thomas's Hospital.

PROMOTIONS in the YEAR 1740.

SIR George Champion chosen Master of the B Haberdashers Company.

Robert Newton, Esq; appointed Surveyor of the Customs in the Port of Chester.

Mr Naisborough, — Deputy Clerk of the Crown, in room of Mr Mann, deceased.

Dr Symphon, — Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, of the Cinque Ports, and of Dover Castle.

Sidney Stafford Smith, Esq; — Steward, and one of the Judges of the Court of his Majesty's Palace of Westminster, in room of Sir Thomas Abney, Knt.

Dr Lamond, — Physician to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, in room of Dr Hollings.

Mr John Stansbury, — one of the 15 Sea-Coal-Meters of this City. He purchased the Place for 4,402 l. 16 s. Fine, and 100 l. per Ann.

Mr Steotins, — Head Marshal of this City.

George Tucker, Esq; — Secretary and Provost Marshal, General of the Bermuda and Summer Islands, in room of his Father, dead.

William Rawlinsfor Earle, Esq; Member for Malmesbury, — Clerk of the Ordinance, in room of Leonard Smelt, Esq; decd.

Mr Richard Swanson, — Solicitor of the Customs in the Port of London, in room of Mr Morley, resigned.

Mr Lever, a Brewer in Piccadilly, appointed by the Dean and Chapter of St Peter's, Westminster, High Bailiff of the City and Liberty of Westminster, in room of David Patten, Esq; resigned.

And, Mr Gosfroy, Solicitor to the South Sea Company, — Deputy High Bailiff.

George Gaswall, Esq; — Inspector of the Out-Port Collector's Accounts, in England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed, in room of John Gould, Esq; deceased.

Thomas Morrice, Esq; appointed Adjutant, Andrew Boote, Esq; — Captain, And William O Farrell, Esq; — Ensign in Tyrrell's Regiment of Foot.

George Mure, Esq; — Capt. Lieut.

James Erskin, — Lieutenant; And

James Mure, — Cornet in Campbell's Grey Dragoons.

Lord Sempie — Colonel of the Regiment of Highlanders, in room of

Earl of Crawford, — Colonel of the second Troop of Horse-Grenadiers, in room of

Earl of Effingham, — Colonel of the 4th Troop of Horse-Guards, in room of Lord Shannon, deceased.

Col. Fleming, — Col. of Foot, in room of

Col. Bland, — Col. of Dragoons in Ireland.

Col. Huske, — Col. of Foot, in room of

Col. Descary, deceased.

Call. Houghton, Jefferies, Price, Long, Hammer, Mordaunt, Forsters, Pawlet, Chelmondley, General Cornwall, and Colonel Le Grand, to have the seven Regiments of Foot, and 4 of Marines, that are to be raised.

John Towvers, Esq; — one of the Exons of the Yeoman of the Guards in room of Leonard Child, Esq; resigned.

Lieut. Cbeape, — Capt. of the Wager, in room of

Capt. Kidd, — Captain of the Pearl, in room of

Capt. Mitchell, — Capt. of the Gloucester, in room of Capt. Norris, returned home.

Lieut. Percival, made Captain of the Austria Prize-Craizer by Admiral Vernon.

Lieut. Abraham Gould, — Capt. of the Deptford, Storeship, in room of

Capt. Robinson, — Captain of the Tiger, a 50 Gun Ship.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr Pinckney, Minor Canon of St Paul's, appointed by the Bishop of London, one of the Choir of his Majesty's Chapel, in room of the Rev. Mr Pottle, deceased.

Dr Gilbert, Lord Bishop of Landaff, enabled to hold the Canonry of Christ-Church, Oxford, and the Rectory of Peterjary, in the County of Exeter.

Rev. Charles Bedford, M. A. presented to the Vicarage of Morwell in Cornwall.

NEW MEMBERS.

Richard Lytser, Esq; elected for the County of Salop, in room of Corbet Kynaston, Esq; decd.

Thomas Watson, Esq; — for Berwick, in room of Ld Polwarth, now E. of Marchmont.

John Basset, Esq; — for Burnstable, in Devon, in room of Sir John Chichester, decd.

Robert Williams, Esq; — for the County of Montgomery, in room of Pryce Devereux, now Lord Viscount Hereford.

Joseph Townshend, Esq; — for Wallingford in Berks, in room of Wm Hucks, Esq; — He was opposed by James Lamb, Esq;

Lord Henry Beauleark, — for Plymouth, in room of Capt. Charles Vanbrugh, deceased.

William Moore, Esq; — for Banbury in Oxfordshire, in room of Lord Viscount Walsingham, deceased.

William Smelt, Esq; — for Northampton, in Northampton, in room of Leonard Smelt, Esq; his Brother, deceased.

Thomas Prouse, Esq; — for the County of Somerset, in room of Sir William Wyndham, Bart. deceased.

Hitchcounse, Esq; — for Steyning, in the County of Sussex, in room of Sir Robert Fagg.

Burt. deceased; opposed by Sir Charles Matthews Goreing, Bart.

Philip Herbert, of Kingsley, in Bucks, Esq; — for Oxford City, in room of his Brother, deceased.

THE

THE King of *Prussia*, when every Body thought he was assembling his Troops with a Design to support the Pragmatick Sanction, according to the Assurances he had given, unexpectedly entered *Silesia*, at the Head of near 30000 Men, and published the following Declaration.

THE King of *Prussia*, by causing his Forces to enter into *Silesia*, has not been induc'd to take this Step from any ill Design against the Court of *Vienna*, and much less with a View to disturb the Peace of the Empire. His *Prussian* Majesty found himself indispensably oblig'd to have recourse, without Delay, to this Proceeding, for challenging the incontestable Rights of his Family to this Dutchy, founded upon ancient Conventions of Family and Confraternity, between the Elector of *Brandenburg* and the Princes

of *Silesia*, as well as upon other honourable Titles. The present Circumstances of Affairs, and the just Apprehensions he has of being defeated by such as form Pretensions to the late Emperor's Succession, have required Dispatch in this Undertaking, and Vigour in the Execution of it. And tho' these Reasons did not permit the King to expostulate the Matter previously with the Queen of *Hungary* and *Babénia*, yet they will never divert his *Prussian* Majesty from strenuously espousing the Interests of the House of *Austria* at all Times, and from being the firmest Prop and Support of it upon all Occasions that shall offer.

This King acted in the like Manner to the Bishop of *Liege*, (See p. 472) in the Beginning of his Reign; and this second Instance of his Conduct confirms what may be expected from a Prince quick in resolving, so firm in pursuing, and so able to execute his Designs.

To satisfy, in some Manner, a Correspondent's Enquiry about *Silesia*, dated the 29th Instant, we have set down the Names of the ELECTORATES, and other States of the Empire, with the adjacent KINGDOMS, &c according to their several Situations, with Regard to each other; being all, and as well as we could do, on so short a Notice.

North Sea.	DEN- MARK.	The Baltic	Sea	Dant- zig.
East Friez- (U-) land.)	Hol- (stein.)	(Meck-len-burg.)	Po-me-ra-nia.	
N I- TED)	Bremen- (Verden.)	LUNEN- (Magde- burg.)	PRUSSIA.	P O-
PRO- VIN- CES.)	Mun- (ster.)	Brunt- (wic.)	El. of SAXO- NY. Hall.	Berlin.
Au- (tri- an)	El. of COLOGN.	West- phalia.	Cassel.	Sax- weimar gotba.
Ne- (ther- land.)	Juliers.	Berg.	Prague.	M O-
	El. of TRIERS.	Fran- conia.	allenburg	RAVI- A.
	(El. PALAT:)	El. MENTZ	Anspach. Ratisbon.	
LOR- RAIN.)	Al- (sa- ti- a.)	Wirtem- burg.	El of BAVA- RI- A.	A- Vienna.
FRA- NCE)	Swabia.	SWITZER- LAND.	Tir ol.	U S- T R I A.
(S A- VOY.	Piemont.)	GRISONS (Milan.)	Trent.	Sti- ria.
ITALY	Venice,		Carniola.	Sclavonia
			Gulph of Venice.	Croatia.

When the Prussian Troops entered Silesia, the King made them the following Speech : *Gentlemen, I don't look upon you as my Subjects, but as my Friends. The Troops of Brandenburg have always signalized themselves by their Courage, and have given on divers Occasions, Marks of their Bravery. I shall be an Eye-Witness to all your Exploits. You will always fight in my Presence, and I will recompence those who shall distinguish themselves by their Zeal for my Service, rather as a Father than as a Sovereign.*

Russia already begins to feel the Consequences of her Emperor's Minority, intestine Troubles. It was always expected that the Princess Anne, the young Emperor's Mother, would have been declared Heiress apparent to the Crown, but the Duke of Courland, excluded her from any Share of the Administration, by his Artifices, and got himself appointed sole Regent of the Empire, which inconsiderate Procedure, with others, equally assuming, occasioned great Dissatisfaction. The Princess Anne signed the Disposition of the late Empress with much Unwillingness. She even publicly declared, that the Duke of Courland had taken Advantage of the last Moments of Empress, to get himself declared Regent, and was daily giving Marks of her Discontent, in the most mortifying Manner affronting his Highness. When he went to wait upon her, she treated him with the utmost Disdain, and he was no better received by her Comfort. The Regent, far from resenting these Affronts, on the 7th of November presented the Duke of Brunswick her Comfort, with the Commission of Generalissimo and Grand Admiral, which he, at her Instigation, contemptuously tore in Pieces, saying, *Know, Sir, it would not by any Means become me nor have I occasion, to act in any Employments under your Regency.* The Regent at length out of Patience at being so scornfully treated, was so imprudent as publicly to complain of the Duke, which gave the Princess Anne an Opportunity of forming a Party, into which the first drew the Counts Munich and d'Offerman. She began with reproaching them for having assisted the Regent to obtain that Dignity ; but the two Lords protested that it was his own Work alone, he having prevented every Body from coming near the Person of the Czarina. They further assured the Princess, that they were ready to sacrifice themselves for the Emperor, as well as for her and the Duke. It seems, that these two Lords had been informed, that

the Duke Regent had determined to ruin them, in order to gain the Affections of the Russians ; whereupon they played their Parts so well, that they drew off from his Interest almost all the Senate, and the Generality of his Party. As the Regent perceived his Danger to increase, he endeavoured to secure himself, and intended to have taken the young Emperor out of the Hands of his Parents, under Pretence that his Health and Life were in danger : He proposed this to the Senate, but no Body durst second him. He also desired the Senate to intreat the Princess Anne and her Comfort to retire to some other Town in the Russian Territories, because their Presence in that City might cause dangerous Parties to be formed. This Project was determin'd on November 17, between the Regent and his Favourites ; but the two Lords being informed of every Thing that passed, an Assembly of the Nobility, Generals, and other high Officers was secretly held at the Palace of the Princess Anne, October 19, at Night. Where, upon considering the Conduct of the Duke, it was unanimously agreed, that the Tranquility of the State was exposed to imminent Danger from his boundless Ambition, and, consequently that it was necessary to deprive him of his Power, and secure his Person. Then the Regency being conferred on the Princess Anne, an Order was drawn up for arresting the Duke, and the Execution of it assign'd to Count Munich. Accordingly he, about 4 o' Clock in the Morning, at the Head of a Detachment of Guards, entered the Duke's Palace, and caused the Door of his Apartment to be opened in Name of the Emperor. The Duke being awakened with the Noise, and suspecting his Person in Danger, leaped out of Bed, and laid hold on his Sword. At that Instant Count Munich entered and said unto him, *I arrest your Highness on the Part of the Emperor, and here is my Order.* The Duke obstinately defended himself, and even after he was disarmed, resisted till his Shirt was torn to Pieces in the Struggle. Nor was the Dutchess unactive, in her Husband's Defence ; she drew a Sabre and wounded one of the Guards : Both were at last, with their Family (except their eldest Son, who was indisposed) committed to the Fortrefs of Schliesselbourg, and immediately the Princess Anne was, in the Name of the Emperor, declared Regent of the Empire, and honoured with the Title of *Grand Princess of all Russia.* Which Declaration was signed by the whole Synod, Ministry and Generals of the Army.

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Christened	Males 542	} 1055	Buried.	
	Femal. 513		Within the walls 173	
Buried	Males 982	} 1962	Without the walls 516	
	Femal. 980		In Mid. and Surry 847	
			City and Sub. Weth. 426	
				1962
Died under 2 Years old --- 626				
Between 2 and 5 --- 189				
Between 5 and 10 --- 97				
Between 10 and 20 --- 55				
Between 20 and 30 --- 157				
Between 30 and 40 --- 191				
Between 40 and 50 --- 216				
Between 50 and 60 --- 161				
Between 60 and 70 --- 118				
Between 70 and 80 --- 100				
Between 80 and 90 --- 43				
Between 90 and 100 --- 9				
Between 100 and 104 --- 0				
1062				
Weekly Births.				
Dec. 2, 1898 498				
9, --- 479				
16, --- 486				
23, --- 503				
1962				
Peck Loaf, Wheat--21. 5d				
Wheat 34s. per Bush.				
Hay per load 69s.				
Best Hops 6s. 15s.				
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S U P P L E M E N T

TO THE

Gentleman's Magazine,

For the YEAR 1740.



DEBATES in the Senate of LILLIPUT. (Continued from p. 592.)

On the 40th Day of the Session happened a grand Debate in the House of Clinknabs, wherein above thirty Members spoke; and as it is the Custom, when Points of great Importance are to come under Consideration, it was previously moved, that their Serjeant should go with his Mace to all the Courts in the grand Hall of Belfaborac, and Places adjacent, to summon the Members to attend the Service of the House. The Serjeant being returned, Salvem B Snodfy, Urg; stood up and spoke to the following Effect.

S I R,

I Rise up to renew a Proposal which has already been several Times made to you, without that Success which, in my Opinion, it deserves; but, as I think it absolutely necessary for the Preservation of our Constitution, I am neither deterred from repeating it by its former ill Success, nor shall I be discouraged from a future Attempt if it should anew meet with the same Reception: My Reason, Sir, is, that I have been long ago fully convinc'd of the Truth of an Observation made

by one of our greatest Lawyers, that a good Bill or Motion once proposed in Senate, and entered in our Journals, can never die: It may meet with repeated Opposition, but till our Constitution be irrecoverably destroyed, there will be Hopes that at last Reason and Necessity will prevail over Artifice Corruption, and Dependence.

The Proposal I shall make, Sir, is plainly this, that Delinquents may not be allowed to be their own Judges, and that our Liberties may not be committed to the Keeping of those who are retained to destroy them. It is the Duty of the Senate to redress public Grievances and to punish all high and heinous Offenders, who have been so artful as to evade, or so powerful as to defy, the Laws of the Kingdom: It is our Duty to grant Money for the public Service, but our Duty to grant no more than is absolutely necessary. We are to see that the Money granted is properly applied, and duly accounted for. We are to watch over the public Safety, by taking Care not to pass any Laws that

L J I I are

are inconsistent with the Liberties and Privileges of the People, and by providing speedy and effectual Remedies against all Inroachments of ambitious Princes, or flagitious Ministers. But how, Sir, can these Duties of the Senate be performed, if the Majority of the Members find their Advantage in the Neglect of them? Can we expect that public Grievances will be redressed if the Senate be Confederates with the Authors of them? Can we expect that any high Offender will be punished by the Senate, if the Majority of it share his Crimes, or depend on his Will? Will the publick Money be properly applied, or justly accounted for, if such are to be the only Inspectors of the public Accounts? Will a Senate guard against the Inroachments of the Crown, or of the Minister, if the Majority receive the Whole, or a necessary Part of their Subsistence, from the Places or Pensions which they hold by Favour of the Crown or Ministers?

I believe, Sir, these Questions cannot be answered affirmatively by any Man, who dares make use of his Reason; and yet they must all be so answered by those who maintain, that our Constitution can never be in Danger from such a Number of Placemen or Pensioners to the Crown as may constitute a Majority, or almost a Majority, in the Senate. I grant, Sir, it may be necessary to have always in this House one or more of the chief Officers of the Treasury, Admiralty, and Army, and no less in other Branches of the Government, in order to inform us of the Business of the Nation; but surely it is not necessary to the Business, and, doubtless, it is inconsistent with the Dignity of this House, to have it filled with inferior Clerks, and subordinate Officers of our Navy, Army, and Civil-list. I have the greatest Regard for all Officers at present amongst us; because, I hope they have all too much Honour to sacrifice their Duty, as Representatives of the People, to any selfish Consideration. But since we cannot be assured

of the same Virtue, in Officers who may hereafter have Seats in this House, our Constitution may be brought into the utmost Danger, if they should become the Majority. Therefore, we ought, whilst we have it in our Power, to provide against this Danger, by limiting the Number of Officers and Placemen that are to have Seats here. For, when a Majority of Senators shall consist of Officers, and those Officers shall have a greater Regard to the Places they possess, or Preferments they expect, than to the Liberties and Constitution of their Country, it would be in vain to propose any Limitation. I move, therefore, *That Leave may be given to bring in a Bill for the better securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers to sit in the House of Commons.*

Upon this arose the expected DEBATE, in which no less than eighteen spoke for, and thirteen against, the Motion, so that every particular Speech is not to be expected; and certainly the unavoidable Repetitions of the same Sentiments that must frequently happen in so long a Dispute, render it less necessary. Besides, as the Constitution of Lilliput was formed on that of Great Britain, we have already laid before our Readers some British Speeches on a like Occasion (See p. 288, and 339.) We shall therefore, at this Time, content ourselves with representing the Substance of the Debate in the Arguments advanced by the seven following Speakers.)

Urg; Slenwy spoke to the following Purpose.

S I R,

IF I thought a Bill of this Kind necessary for the Preservation of our Constitution; if I thought that the Constitution were now or ever could be in any Danger, from the Number of Officers in this House, I should readily concur, not only in bringing in, but passing the Bill which the hon. Gentleman has been pleased to propose;

pose; nay, further, I should second this Motion, if I were not fully convinced, that the Exclusion of such Officers who have Interest enough to be chosen Members of this House, would be a most dangerous Infringement of our Constitution, and at last the Cause of its absolute Ruin.

The hon. Gentleman, Sir, has furnished us with an unanswerable Argument against the Bill he proposes. He admits that no Danger can arise from Officers in this House, unless they become the Majority, and that even then there is no Danger, unless that Majority consists of such Men as have a greater Regard for the Offices they possess, or the Preferments they expect, than they have for their own Honour, or the Liberties and Constitution of their Country. Both these Cases, it is granted, must happen, before we can say there is any Necessity for such a Bill as is here proposed; but they are so extraordinary, that I cannot suppose either of them ever happened, much less that both should happen at the same Time.

Sir, all the Officers in the Receipt of the Revenue, are already excluded from having Seats in this House; and as for the Officers of our Navy and Army, and those whose Attendance in the Capital prevents their having any Intimacy or Correspondence with the Electors of our several Counties, Cities, or Boroughs, it is not probable that any great Number of them should ever be chosen. Therefore, I think it very improbable, that a Majority of this House should ever consist of Officers and Placemen; but should they make a Majority of the House, can we suppose they will all, to a Man, be void of Regard to their Honour or Country? They must be Gentlemen of Family and Fortune who can get themselves chosen, and therefore such a Supposition is absurd, unless you will suppose them regardless of their own Interests. No Gentleman, Sir, can sit in this House without an Estate in his own Right, which, while our Constitution is preserved, he may

call his Property, and may transmit it to his Posterity. But if our Constitution should be destroyed, if an absolute and arbitrary Government should be set up, he could neither call it his Property, nor leave it, with any Certainty to his Heirs. Would any then but a Madman render a certain, real, transmittable Estate of six, or even three hundred a Year precarious, for the Sake of a Place or Pension of double the Value, held at the mere Will of another? A Place which he knew he could not transmit to his Posterity. This, Sir, is a Conduct so contrary to common Sense, that it is impossible any great Number of Men in any Age, or any Country, could act in such a Manner.

If you can (as in my Opinion the hon. Gentleman who made the Motion must) suppose the Electors throughout the Nation so regardless of the Good of their Country, as to choose Officers and Placemen so destitute of Honour and of such abandoned Principles, were such to be found, it would Nothing avail to pass a Bill of this Kind. For, certainly, there will be Candidates, tho' not Placemen, of Principles equally wicked, and the same unthinking Electors will be liable to make a Choice equally pernicious. What then can be the Necessity, or where the Benefit of enacting a Law against electing Placemen and Officers, in order to preserve the Liberties of those, which they themselves think not worth preserving, or which they would be entirely unconcerned about, if left to their Freedom to choose Officers or Placemen? It seems, therefore, evident, that our Constitution never can be in more Danger from any Number of Officers under the Crown, that may be elected to sit in this House, than from the Election of other Men. But if you should, by a new Law, exclude from the Senate all who shall be in Office or Employment, except a very few, such a Law would not only endanger, it would, in my Opinion, overturn our Constitution. I believe, it will not be denied, Sir, that since the

happy

happy Accession of the present Imperial Family, greater Regard has been shewn by the Crown to the Senate than ever was shewn for so long a Period of Time. I could name a Reign in which our Constitution seems to have been at its highest Perfection, wherein the Senate had not such Respect shewn it: I mean that of the glorious *Exila*. Every one knows that she treated her Senates magisterially; she told them what they should do, and what they should not do; a Treatment which would now be resented as the highest Insult, the most dangerous Invasion of the Rights and Liberties of a Senate: And yet her Senates behaved in a more obedient, a more submissive Manner towards the Crown, than they have ever done since to any Sovereign. From hence I must conclude, that the present Senate is so far from being brought under any undue Influence by the Number of Officers now in it, that they contribute to the Regard which the Crown finds it necessary to shew to us, and, in my Opinion, not without just Reasons; since certainly a Gentleman, who, besides his Seat in this House, and his personal Abilities, has been conversant in State Affairs, and either by his Share in the Counsels of his Country, or his Command in the Navy or Army, is, therefore, more to be regarded on Account of his Experience, than a mere Country Squire, or City Merchant, who, without other Recommendation than his meer natural Capacity and legal Qualifications, should gain a Seat in this House.

If, therefore, Sir, you should exclude all Officers of the Crown from sitting here, you will not only on one Side lessen that Regard, which the Crown now sees it necessary to shew you, but introduce, or rather establish, Jealousies between the Members of this House, and all those in Offices under the Crown, and, consequently, everlasting Divisions in every Part of the Empire. The principal Guard against such Jealousies and Divisions, has always consisted in the Honours and Preferments which are at the sole Disposal of the Crown. Deprive the

Crown of that Power, with respect to the Senate, it may then happen, that the Heads of Faction may, in a short Time, get the Direction not only of this House, but of most of the Electors in the Nation, and Struggle for Power would certainly be the Issue, which might occasion a Civil War between this House and its Followers of one Side, and the Emperor, his Officers and their Followers of the other; and which ever Side prevail, our Constitution doubtless would be destroyed. This, Sir, happened in the Reigns of *Hinrec III.* and *Charlo I.* The Hurgu who was Head of the Party against the first named Emperor and his Ministers or Officers, not only got the Direction of the Senate, but by his own Authority nominated many of those that ought to have been legally chosen to Seats in this House; and had he not been defeated by a Nobleman of his Party, and defeated by the Prince Imperial, he, in all Probability, would have totally overthrown our Constitution, as the Contest on the like Occasion did in the Reign of *Charlo I.*

From these Considerations, Sir, it appears to me, that the Offices or Employments held by Members of this House, will rather contribute to a good Correspondence and Harmony between the Crown and Senate, and, consequently, to the Tranquility of the Nation, than to enable any Prince or Minister to invade our Liberties; because, when a Design of this Tendency becomes apparent, all the Officers of Family and Fortune, who have the Honour to sit in this House, will certainly declare against it, and thereby make a Majority against the Crown or Ministry. Thus, Sir, we shall always have it in our Power to check all Schemes and Attempts for that Purpose. There cannot, therefore, be any Necessity for such a Bill as the hon. Gentleman has proposed; on the contrary, I must think, it would be of the most dangerous Consequence to our Constitution, and therefore declare against his Motion.

Gorgenti

Gorgenti Lettyltno, *Urg*; spoke to the following purpose.

IT is, Sir, in my Opinion, the indispensable Duty of the Senate, to prevent its Members, from ever being under the Direction or Influence of a Minister, which has been the Misfortune, of this Empire, in former Times. I do not now allude to the Reign of the Empress *Exila*, however servile her Senates have been represented by an hon. Member. May this Nation may never see Days less favourable to Liberty. It must be owned that she loved her People, study'd their Happiness, and heard their Complaints, even against her chief Favourites; yet, Sir, there were many Proceedings in her Reign, which cannot be approved, unless we approve of arbitrary Power: Her Example, therefore, should teach us, that even the best of Princes ought not to be without Restraint, in such Matters as will affect the Freedom of the Senate.

But, as this Bill has been recommended to us from a great Number of our Constituents, as it is intended for no meaner purposes, than to secure us against the Encroachments of Ministerial Power, Gentlemen ought to treat it, for their own Reputation, if not in Regard to their Country, with a little Respect. But to object against its being brought into the House, to oppose the Principle, or deny the Expediency of it is Confidence of a Degree which I did not expect. For my own Part, I declare, when I am promoting this Bill, I think that I am contending for an effectual Remedy against all Mismanagements, in the Administration; every national Calamity, every public, Oppression, and every Encroachment upon our established Rights, owes its Rise and its Security to those Defects which this Bill, is intended to remedy and which can be remedied no other Way.

How far I am, Sir, from supposing, that an Employment, without other Cause for Suspicion, necessarily implies any Degree of Guilt or Corruption, I need no other Proof than the

Sense I must have of my own Situation. But, though I have an Employment myself, I cannot suffer it so far to dazzle my Reason as to hinder me from acknowledging that the Nation may justly be jealous of the Number of Placemen in this House; because Nations, always regard Things not Persons; They consider the Temptation in general, not a particular Power of resisting it; and the public Wisdom, ought to proportion the Degree, of Restraint to the Degree or Probability of Danger.

While this House is full of independent Gentlemen, while it admits no Officers, who persevere their Posts to their Duty, a Minister must regard this Assembly, as an awful Tribunal, before which he is to account for his Conduct: He must abide your Judgments, he will dread your Censures. But should this House admit not only Officers of Rank in the Government or Servants of the Crown, but the Servants perhaps, of those Servants; what Sentiments, Sir, have we Reason to think, the Sight of an Assembly like this would excite in a Minister? Would he think himself in the Presence of his Country, and his Judges, or Surrounded by a Guard? A Guard that would enable him to defy the Justice, and deride the Resentment of an oppressed People. The Possibility that this may happen hereafter, is the Foundation of this Bill, which, therefore, the People of *Lilliput* do not only consider as a single Point, to be gained for them upon any present Necessity, but as a general Security against the Apprehensions of future Encroachments, or projected Tyranny.

My worthy Friend, Sir, who made this Motion, informed us that there is no Intent of running into Extremes. Insolent or extreme Measures, I should oppose as much as any Gentleman here. But a Medium may be found between such a general Bill as would exclude all Persons in Office from a Seat in this House, and the Power of filling the House with Multitudes of Hirelings, and over bearing Argument,

ment, by Numbers. The Bill proposes to continue those, who by their Knowledge, and Experience in the Affairs of State, may be of Use and Assistance in the Senate, and only to exclude such, as it is neither decent nor safe to admit: Former Senates would have excluded such long ago; but it never enter'd into their Thoughts that some, who have since sat in this House could ever attempt to obtain a Share in the Legislature: I do not mean from any personal Incapacity, but from the Nature of their Offices, incompatible with the very Idea of a Senator It is an unpleasing Reflection to consider, that we live in a Time when more Attacks are made upon our Constitution, than the Wisdom of former Ages; could apprehend but since such is our present State, we must supply from Experience what the Sagacity of our Predecessors failed to foresee; to this we are excited by the unanimous Cry of the Nation, as an Affair of the greatest Importance It is more eligible, that *Iberia* should invade the Freedom of the *Columbian* Seas, than the Crown of *Lilliput* violate the Independence of the Senate. We have not the Arms of the *Iberians*, or *Blesfusians*, but their Maxims of Government to fear. And unless a jealous Spirit of Liberty in this House shall concur with the natural Goodness of his Majesty to secure it, we shall soon have greater Losses to lament than that of our Trade, Let the *Cortez of Iberia*, the Parliament of *Blesfusians* remind us of our Duty, let us learn from their Ruin what must be our Fate, if we don't prevent the Growth of Corruption, before it produces, here, the gradual fatal Change that is before our Eyes, in the neighbouring Nations.

I am endeavouring to recollect, Sir, what Objections have been made to this Bill, but protest I can not remember one that deserves or wants a Reply. The principal Objection is, That it carries an Air of Suspicion. Suspicion in public Affairs is much less dangerous than implicate Resignation or

thoughtless Inattention. Every Nation, that has long enjoyed Liberty, has enjoyed it at the Expence of Vigilance Solicitude and Suspicion. It is natural to suspect human Frailty in Circumstances of Temptation, and too secure a Confidence will hardly be thought a Virtue; it is I grant disagreeable to be suspected, but the more disagreeable it is the stronger should be the Desire of removing that Suspicion. But against the present Senate, no such Suspicion can be conceived. Upon what Grounds or Probability should it be founded? Was the private Discourse of Gentlemen here, been different from their public Behaviour? Have they talked one way, and voted another? Have there been any Indications of the Influence of private Interest, any Instance of the Authority of one Man ever prevailing over that of the Nation, against Fact, Reason, or Justice? Have not the Majority constantly shewn the strongest Conviction, that their Conduct was strictly conformable to the most disinterested Love of their Country? Such a Senate neither is nor ought to be suspected. But granting such a Suspicion, with how little Reason soever, to have been formed, will the Rejection of this Bill, clear our Character? Can all the Art and Power of *Calumny*, give half the Weight to an Imputation of that Kind as an open and avowed Declaration of the Propriety of filling this House, with Placemen, and Dependent.

Gentlemen may treat the Advantages proposed by this Bill, as chimerical; But is not the Notion of a free Constitution, where the restraining Powers are not exempt from Dependence the most chimerical Thing in Nature. Such Liberty, is indeed, a Speculation fit for School-Boys alone; for what would Terms and Appearances avail, if Independence were lost? You might retain, indeed the Ensigns of former Authority, but would they give you any Dignity, would they be of any Use to the Publick? Would the Mace, there upon your Table, be of any Use? It might be born before

fore you with ridiculous Pomp, but it would be what *Clewmro* call'd it once, a *meer Bauble*; or if it had any Importance, it would be only to oppress, not to protect.

Sir, the present Form of our Government, while kept free from Corruption, is so wisely constituted, the Powers, in it are blended in such proper Proportions, that it has all the Advantages without Defects of a Republick, But on the other Side, if it should be corrupted, if the Controlling Power of the Senate should be bought off by the Crown, the very Reverse would be true; and our Government, would have all the Defects, all the Evil, without the Advantages of an absolute Monarchy. It would be more expensive and worse administer'd than absolute Power. Sir, I hope it is understood, that in what I have said, I am only contending for a provisional Security, against a Mischief not yet felt in all its Malignity, but yet of so increasing a Nature, and such ruinous Consequences, that we must be blind not to foresee and worse than careless not to prevent them, I will only add, that every *Session*, that we delay this Security, may probably add both to the Necessity and Difficulty, of obtaining it; and that People, without Doors, may judge from the Success of this Point to day, if it has not already been too long delayed.

The Hurgolen Yegon spoke to this Effect.

S I R,

THAT it is requisite for a free People to be jealous of their Liberties, cannot be denied; and their Rights, whenever they are invaded, are to be zealously and resolutely defended. But I cannot think it very prudent to perplex ourselves or our Government with this Jealousy, when no real or immediate Cause has arisen to awaken it; when Divisions are formed and Animosities fomented under pretence of guarding against an Attack that was never made or intended, I shall always be ready to attri-

bute them to Motives very remote from a disinterested Regard for the public Good. All Disputes about altering or amending our Constitution, I look on as a sort of Political Warfare; and, I think, no War ought to be begun, without, some real Offence on one side or other. If the Nation Sir, is to be set in a Ferment, only to provide against chimerical Evils and Dangers suggested by a melancholy and gloomy Disposition, we shall have our Attention engrossed and our Application wearied with unnecessary Caution, and, some time or other, may probably overlook, and neglect to provide against a real and imminent Danger, from foreign Power; and thus whilst we are engaged in needless Contests about guarding our Liberties and Properties against the Designs of one another, we may at last find both entirely at the Mercy of some insolent Conqueror.

I shall, therefore, neither wish nor endeavour to be as quick sighted as some Gentlemen affect to be thought, since I do not find that either their Virtue or Happiness is increased by their Acuteness; nor can agree to an Alteration in our Constitution, to provide against Dangers it may be exposed to, till they begin in some Degree to be felt, as well as foreseen. Whatever may happen in future Times, of which I do not pretend to any Prescience, it cannot be said, that under the present Administration, the least Attack has been made upon the Freedom of Senates, or that a corrupt Influence has been exerted on any Member of this House. If our Senates had even once, at the Instigation of the Crown, agreed to, or approv'd of any Invasion, either of the Rights and Liberties of the People, or of the Property of any private Person, such Agreement or Approbation might have been suspected of proceeding from a corrupt Influence. But as no Attempt has been lately made by the Crown to promote any such Invasion, I can see no Reason for the present Motion.

Cor.

Corruption, I know, Sir, like arbitrary Power and wooden Shoes, is a Word of dreadful Sound. The Liberties of a free People may undoubtedly be endangered by Corruption, but there must be first a general Depravity of Manners among the People, and a wicked Design in those that govern them. If Virtue prevails among the People, if they are not guided by selfish and corrupt Motives, an ambitious Court can never propose to succeed in their Designs, by means of Corruption, let their Fund for that purpose be ever so extensive; and though we should suppose Corruption to have infected the Public, while the Governors have no ambitious or wicked Designs, no degree of Wealth or Power can ever be dangerous in their Hands, but, on the contrary, may contribute to preserve Freedom, Happiness and Tranquility. For the Governors, Sir, must have the Power of gratifying those Desires, which, with most Men, are the sole Motives of Action, otherwise it will be impossible to persuade a Majority of the People to concur, even in those Measures that are absolutely necessary for their own Preservation.

It is therefore evident, Sir, that those who believe us in any present Danger from Corruption, must be of Opinion, that a general Depravity of Manners has crept in among the People of this Kingdom, and that his Majesty, by the Advice of evil Counsellors, has formed Designs against the Liberties of the Nation; which is an Opinion, that, I hope, is far from being entertained by any Member of this House, whatever Opinion we may have of the Vices of the People. What are we then to do by the Bill proposed? If a Depravity of Manners does not prevail, we are, without the least Shadow of Reason, to deprive the People of the Service of those, who, if they are honest, are certainly best able to serve them in the Senate; and if the Minds of the Nation are corrupted, we are to deprive his Majesty, who, we are certain, has

no bad Designs, of the only Means of carrying his good Intentions into Execution, or answering any one End of Government.

But, admitting, Sir, that a Majority of this House not only think, that the People of this Nation are generally corrupt, but also, that his Majesty has, by the Advice of an evil Ministry, formed Designs against the Liberties of the People; can we suppose that this Bill will be a proper Remedy? If Experience be of any Weight, we must conclude, that it would have a contrary Effect; and like the self-denying Ordinance in *Clewmro's* Time, would not only facilitate, but hasten that very Consequence it is intended to prevent. By passing such a Bill, we should establish a State of perpetual Contention between the King and his Senate, which would necessarily terminate in open Discord; and as we have supposed both Sides governed by ambitious and selfish Views only, which ever Side should prevail, the Contention would end, as under the Protector, in the Establishment of arbitrary Power. If, therefore, any real Danger were at this time apprehended from Corruption, the only Method of providing effectually against it, would be to take proper Measures for restoring the Virtue of the People, and for removing evil Counsellors from the King: Both which may be effected by the Senate, but not by the Bill now moved for; and therefore, as I think, it may be attended with pernicious Consequences, and can produce none of the Advantages proposed, I am against bringing it in.

The Urg; Hinrec Plemahm spoke as follows.

S I R,
THE honourable Gentlemen, who have spoken in favour of this Motion, insinuate, that every Gentleman who has a Place or Office under the Crown, is to receive Directions from thence, with regard to his Behaviour in this House, from whence he will not dare to recede. An Insinuation, for which if I could believe

believe there was any just Ground, I should readily join in the Motion: I should not only think it necessary to exclude them from sitting in this House, but to lay them under the same Incapacity, which Excise Officers are already subject to. But I am far from believing, that the Crown, or Ministry will attempt to direct the Vote of any Member of this House, or that any Gentleman, who has the Honour to Vote here, will submit to follow such Directions for the Sake of a Place, or sacrifice to a precarious Office his Conscience and his Character. When a Gentleman is chosen a Member of this House, he becomes a Counsellor for the Emperor as well as a Trustee for the People, and to preserve both Characters, must give his Opinion freely and sincerely upon every Question that occurs. A Place or Office under the Crown, may indeed prevent him from associating himself with those who openly avow Disaffection and Discontent; it may engage his Assent in Things that seem to be indifferent or of little Moment; but it can never influence him to approve of Measures which appear inconsistent with the Liberties of the People, and, consequently, with the Security of the Crown; which have now such a mutual Dependence, that no Attempt can be made upon one, that will not apparently endanger the other.

I cannot therefore, Sir, think our Liberties and Constitution in Danger, even tho' a Majority of this House consisted of Placemen and Officers; because, they could not be elected, unless they were Gentlemen of good Characters and Fortunes, or had a Family Interest in their Country. With such a Senate, if the Crown should begin to form arbitrary Designs, some few of this Majority might, perhaps, be retained by the Hopes of great Preferment, or by the Fears of losing what they possessed; but the greatest Number of them would certainly unite with the opposite Party, because, it would be the most certain Way of

preserving, not only their own Fortunes, but even the Places and Offices they enjoyed. Should they give or procure the Sanction of this House to such Designs, and make the Government arbitrary, they would, Sir, not only render their own private Fortunes precarious, but they would put it in the Power of the Crown, without any Danger, to deprive them of their Places and Offices; which would, probably, be the Consequence. For the lowest and most abject of the People, are generally the most obsequious Slaves to the haughty Prime Minister of an absolute Sovereign. This, I say, would be the Case, with regard even to Placemen of Family or Fortune, who had concurred in the Establishment of arbitrary Power; they would be all turned out, and Slaves more fawning and servile, to whom the Crown and its Ministers did not owe such Obligations, would fill their Places, as soon as it could be done without Danger of over-turning that lofty Fabrick of Power, which by their Assistance had been erected.

This, Sir, would certainly be the Case of all Gentlemen of Character, and Interest in their Country, if they should for the Sake of preserving their Offices, join with the Slaves of a Court in establishing any arbitrary Scheme by a Senatorial Sanction. On the other Hand, if most of them should declare against the Court, they would immediately put an End to the Administration and Scheme together. The Senate, would remove all such Counsellors from the Throne, and probably proceed to severer Methods, which would not leave it in their Power to advise the King, to remove those Placemen who had voted against them; the new Administration would naturally resolve to continue in Office those who had contributed to their Advancement, the Country which they had preserved would applaud their Conduct, and no Ministry would dare to remove them.

Thus, Sir, it is plain, our Constitution can never be in Danger from any Number of Officers in this House.

M m m m

On

On the contrary, I think, the chief Security of our Constitution consists in the Capacity, which our Members have, of enjoying Offices under the Crown; because the Crown is thereby obliged to employ Gentlemen of Character and Interest, in the executive Part of our Administration. When two Gentlemen are Candidates for any Place or Office, both equally qualified as to personal Abilities, but, one a Gentleman of Family and Fortune, the other of neither, it will be granted that the former ought to be preferred; and as long as Placemen are allowed Seats in this House, or Votes at Elections, the Crown or Ministers will prefer the former, in order to prevent him from appearing against them, but if by preferring him, they should put it out of his Power to do them Service, they would certainly prefer the other, because he would be a more obedient and submissive Tool, and more attached to their personal Interest.

The Consequence, therefore, Sir, of excluding Officers from having Seats in this House will be, that in a short Time, none but Men of low Birth and Fortune will be employed in our Army and Navy, and in every other Post or Office in the executive Part of our Government; which would more endanger us than a Senate of Placemen. For this Reason, I am of Opinion, that while the executive Part of the Government is in the Crown, the Constitution cannot safely be changed without being exposed to Ruin, from an Army commanded by such Officers, and assisted by a great Number of such Placemen.

Whilst we have Senates, Sir, chosen according to the Laws already in Being, the Majority can scarcely be prevailed on by Places or Preferments to concur in arbitrary Designs, or oppressive Measures; the only Danger is, lest the Crown should attempt to govern without a Senate, which even the justest and wisest Prince may find himself obliged to do, if those Powers are taken away which our Ancestors

have found necessary to be lodged in the Crown to enable it to withstand Faction and Sedition. We know how easily the People are led astray by the artful Heads of Faction, whose Designs are generally very different from their Professions. All wise Governments foresee Dangers and Inconveniences at a great Distance, and, in order to avoid them, are often forced to take Measures that may seem wrong to the Ignorant; they may often have wise and good Reasons, and yet those Reasons may be such as must not be explained. These Circumstances, the Heads of Faction, the Disaffected, and the Discontented, take Advantage of, in order to misrepresent the Government; and by these Means, even against a just and wise Prince, a general Discontent may prevail, till the Eyes of the People are opened. If a Prince in such a Situation had no Honours or Rewards to bestow, he would be soon dethroned by a factious Senate, or obliged to govern without one; and in either of these Cases, our Constitution would be at an End.

Against this Danger we are secured, by the Favours which the Crown may bestow upon those Electors and Members that do not, from an Affectation of Popularity, fall in with every murmur of the People, nor can the Crown make any other Use of those Honours, which it has, by our Constitution at it's Disposal. These may support it against popular Madness, till the People have Leisure to consider, and return to their Senses; they may restrain many Gentlemen from joining in Faction, and may keep them firm in their Duty; but, no Gentleman of Fortune, can be prevailed upon, by them, to join with the Crown in promoting Oppression which may one time fall upon himself.

While Virtue and public Spirit prevail, the Liberties of the People can be in no Danger from those Honours or Rewards which the Crown has to bestow. But if Corruption should so far prevail that they should be ready

to sacrifice their Liberties and Privileges for a present Reward, it would, I think, be very ridiculous to endeavour to guard against it by Laws, which the People would certainly repeal as soon as their Purchasers desired it. It would surely be happy for the People to have their Liberties and Privileges rather in any hands than their own; for when the Individuals of a Community make no other Use of their Privileges than to prey upon the Public, nothing but the extensive Power of a Government, wiser and honest than themselves, can preserve the Community from Destruction. Therefore, if it be supposed, that the Crown may, by means of Places retain a Majority in the Senate that will sacrifice to their immediate Interests the Liberties of their Country, it may be an Argument for putting an End to Senates, and establishing an unlimited Power in the Crown, but it can be of no Weight in favour of the Bill now proposed. For, granting that a Majority of any future Senate, should be intirely governed by their own immediate Interest, they will undoubtedly exert their Senatorial Power, in order to attain it, and if they find they cannot attain it by serving, they will endeavour to attain it by distressing the Crown, or even by overturning our present happy Establishment.

This is the Consequence I chiefly apprehend. We know how widely Disaffection prevails in this Kingdom; and we cannot doubt but the Enemies of the Government know how much their Faction has been baffled by the Places, which are in the Disposal of the Crown; by which Gentlemen have been prevented from joining with them, or gained over, even sometimes after they have obtained a Seat in this Assembly. For this Reason, the *Jacomites* throughout the Kingdom are great Promoters of this Bill. I hope we have none of them now in this House; the hon. Gentlemen who promoted and proposed this Bill, lie under no such Imputation, nor can be suspected of such Me-

tives; but without Doors, the Calmours for this Bill are greatly promoted by the Disaffected, which cannot proceed from Principles of Liberty, because *Jacomite* Principles lead them to enlarge, rather than diminish the Power of the Crown. It must therefore proceed from an Opinion, that it would promote their Cause: And, as I am of the very same Opinion; as I am afraid that, if this Bill should be passed, we might have a Majority of *Jacomites*, instead of Placemen in this House, therefore, I must be against giving it any Countenance, and, consequently against the Motion.

The Urg; Pulnub spoke on this Occasion as follows.

IN my Opinion, Sir, the Opposition made to this Motion is, one of the strongest Arguments in favour of it, as must be evident to every Man, who considers the Persons and Arguments that appear against it. Are not the Persons that oppose this Motion, and have always opposed such Motions, Placemen, Ministers, and the Friends of Ministers? Who deny a Principle equally approved by Reason and established by Experience, which in all Ages and in all Countries has been hitherto acknowledged, and, upon which, many of our Laws now in being are founded; That a Gentleman's Behaviour in this House, may be influenced by a Place, or a Pension, is a Maxim in this Kingdom so much established, that we have, already, by Law, excluded all Pensioners; and, I would be glad to know the Difference between a Pension of 1000 £ annually, and a Place with a Salary of 1000 £ annually, I know of none, except that the latter is generally more valuable than the former, and, therefore, a Gentleman will be less willing to lose it, or to give a Vote in this House, which may offend a Minister who can take it from him.

A Place, with a Salary of 1000 £ annually, is more valuable than a Pension of the like Sum; because it furnishes

rather Opportunities of obliging Friends, and providing for some of them by inferior Employments. I must add, that a Place often supplies a Gentleman, who is not very scrupulous, with the Power of plundering his Country, of twice, perhaps ten Times, the Value of his Salary: A Placeman seduced by these Temptations may probably be a publick Criminal, and, therefore, he will certainly be against an impartial Enquiry into the Conduct of any Minister, lest the Enquiry should at last fall upon himself. There is, therefore, greater Reason for excluding Placemen than Pensioners, from this House. Our Admitting some of the former, does not proceed from an Opinion, that a Gentleman's Behaviour may not be influenced by a Place, as much as by a Pension, but from the Necessity we are under, of having some great Officers amongst us, to give us proper Information in many Affairs, that must fall under our Consideration.

For this Reason, Sir, when I hear it gravely asserted by Placemen, that no Gentleman of Family or Fortune can, by any Place he may enjoy or expect, be induced to join in Measures, that may be of dangerous Consequence to the Constitution or Liberties of his Country, I think it is a Proof that the Behaviour of a Gentleman of Family and Fortune may be influenced, by the Post he enjoys and expects. He may be, induced to think those Things indifferent, that are of great Importance, and those Measures right, that, to every impartial Man, appear pernicious: He may be, induced to think the Liberties of his Country in no Danger, when they are upon the very Brink of Destruction. I shall grant, Sir, that we ought not, without just Cause, to make any Alteration in our Constitution, nor to fright ourselves with imaginary Danger; but if the Danger we now apprehend from Placemen, be suggested only by a gloomy and melancholy Disposition, that Disposition is, I am sure, now become epidemical; for there is, I believe, no

Man in the Nation, uninfluenced by the Power of the Crown, who does not apprehend this Danger to be not only real, but imminent. Placemen and Pensioners may, 'tis true, be of a more gay Disposition than others, and therefore, may not so easily admit Fear and Solitude; but for this very Reason, we ought not to have a Majority of them in this House; lest their Gaiety should give the Rest of the Nation cause to be melancholy.

An hon. Gentleman who has now a very good Place, has been pleased to tell us, that we ought never to think of providing against Danger, till it be felt. The Nation, Sir, thinks it has often felt the Influence of Places and Pensions in this House. I shall not undertake the invidious Task of shewing how, or when that Influence has been felt; but I may say in general, that even of late Years, there have been many Questions in this House, which would have been very differently determined, had few or no Placemen been amongst us; and if all the Officers and Placemen would now retire, or refuse to give their Votes on this Question, in which they may be properly said to be Parties, I shall not doubt the Success of the Motion. In this House, we ought to see with the Eyes of our Constituents, and to feel what the Nation feels, which is a good Reason for admitting few Placemen, and no Pensioners into this House; for both the Feeling and Seeing of him who receives 500 *l.* or 1000 *l.* annually will always be very different from the Feeling and Seeing of those that pay it. The Difference between the Fore-sight of Placemen, and of the Nation, is very remarkable in this, that the former are quick at foreseeing those Dangers, which make a standing Army necessary, but as to those Dangers that threaten our Constitution, they have hitherto appeared absolutely blind; whereas the Nation is always quicksighted with regard to those Dangers that threaten our Constitution, but very negligent of those from which a standing Army is to defend us. This,

I say, is a remarkable Difference, with regard to the Faculty of Seeing; and with regard to that of Feeling, it is certain, a Gentleman of 1000*l.* annually who pays as Rated for 700*l.* towards our national Taxes, and has a Pension of 1000*l.* annually paid him out of those Taxes, can never be so sensible of their Weight, as another of the same Estate who pays but for 500*l.* annually and has no Pension. Therefore I hope, the hon. Gentleman will forgive me, if I say, that our Liberties may be in the most imminent and real Danger, tho' neither he, nor any other Placeman, either feels or foresees it; and this, I think, is a very good Reason, why our Liberties should not be committed to their keeping.

That a Gentleman of Family, Fortune, Character, and Interest in his Country, is not so liable to be influenc'd by a Place, as one who has none of these Advantages I readily admit; but will any Man say that none but such can obtain Seats here? Do not we know, that by ministerial Influence such may be chosen, as have none of these Advantages to recommend them? Do not we know, that most of the little Boroughs upon our Coasts, are already, by our Custom-house, and Sea Officers brought under the Direction of our Administration? If the late Excise Scheme had passed into a Law, it would have reduced the inland Boroughs to the same Dependence. Suppose some such Scheme, should pass into a Law, at the End of a Session, when there is no Time to consider its Consequences, Can we imagine, that a wicked Minister, would allow a Gentleman of Family or Fortune to be chosen by any of the Boroughs under his Direction; unless he would be influenced by his Authority, Promises or Preferments?

In this Case, Sir, let us consider, that of 513 Members that represent *South Lilliput*, there are but 92 chosen by Counties, and of the remaining 421, there are at least 350 chosen by Cities, Boroughs, and Cinque Ports. where the Administration might have

the absolute Command. If this should ever happen to be our Fate, can we suppose that any Gentleman would set up to represent, even our Counties, but such as resolved to submit themselves to the Dictates of the Minister? No Gentleman would burthen himself with Expence, or expose himself to the Resentment of a Minister, if he were certain that he could thereby be of no Service to his Country. Instead of Gentlemen of Family and Interest in their Country, we should see this House filled with the lowest Tools, and vilest Sycophants of absolute Power. Instead of being a Check upon Ministers, this House would then, like the Senates of *Blesusen*, or of *Romenia* under its Emperors, be an Instrument for the Oppressions of Ministers, and a Screen for their Crimes. The most rapacious Plunderer, the most tyrannical Oppressor, would then insolently boast, that he did nothing but according to Law, that the public Treasure was regularly accounted for in the Senate; and that he was at all Times ready to submit his Conduct to a Senatorial Enquiry.

Surely, Sir, no Gentleman can think; that the Liberties of this Nation consist in having the Resemblance of a Senate; we may have a Senate chosen every seven *Moons*, that may sit annually as it does now, pass Laws; grant Money, receive Accounts, and even make Enquiries, and yet we may have neither Constitution nor Liberty left; For if once the Administration can have always a Majority in this House, ready to obey Directions, and vote as they are ordered, there would be no Necessity for destroying the Form of our Constitution, or for making a direct and express Surrender of our Liberties. Without either of these our Sovereign would be as absolute, and might be more tyrannical, than the Grand Signior. Such a Senate might grant him as many *Spahis* and *Janizaries* as he thought necessary for keeping his Slaves in Subjection, would give him any Revenue he should please to demand, and would pass whatever Laws he might propose

propose ; and the Judges, being under no Senatorial Restraint, would, in every Part of his Dominions, give Judgment according to the Directions of the Prime Vizir, or governing Bashaw. This Oppression would be countenanced by the Forms of Law, and the People plundered, even the Innocent murdered by such a pretended Administration of Justice.

It is this Sort of Ruin, Sir, we have chiefly to apprehend, and this we may, Step by Step, be led into, without our being sensible of the Progress. We shall certainly be led into it, if we trust, any longer, the Guardianship of our Liberties to those whose Foresight is obstructed, and whose Feeling is deadened by Preferments or Expectations. If a Minister was to propose a Law for giving the Crown a Power of sending to every County, City, and Borough in this Kingdom, such a *Congé d'Elire* for the Choice of Members of this House, as is now sent to a Dean and Chapter for the Choice of a Bishop, I believe very few Gentlemen of Family and Fortune would, for the Sake of any Place, agree to it ; but an equivalent Power may be got by multiplying penal Laws, and increasing the Number and Power of Officers ; and a Gentleman of Family and Interest in his Country, may, by a lucrative Post, be induced to believe an oppressive Law to be expedient, or an Increase of the Number and Power of Officers to be necessary for preventing fraudulent Practices, and consequently agree to the one, and establish the other, without seeing the Danger to our Constitution. Thus he may gradually be induced to agree to such Measures, till he has thereby subjected to the Direction of the Crown most of the Elections in the Empire

This, Sir, would certainly have been the Consequence of the late Excise Scheme, and yet many Gentlemen both of Family and Fortune approved of it. But I am convinced they did not foresee this Consequence ; nay, I have so much Charity as to believe, that the chief Patron of that Scheme

himself did not foresee it ; tho' every impartial Man in the Kingdom now, I believe, is sensible, that it was a large Step towards extending the Influence of the Crown over most of our Elections ; but it was so well considered before it was brought into this House, that most Men became sensible of the Danger before it was too late, and it met with the Fate it deserved ; which will be a Warning to future Ministers not to attempt such a large Step at once : They will from thence see, that they must gain this Power by Degrees, which they will certainly accomplish unless Care be taken to exclude from the Senate, most of those whom their Places may induce to comply with the Minister's Measures.

The Question is not, Sir, whether a Gentleman may be induced, by the Place he holds, or expects, to make at once, and in a direct Manner, an absolute Surrender of the Liberties of his Country. No Prince, or Minister, of common Sense, will ever make an open Declaration of such Intentions ; because, if he can get into his Hands an uncontrollable Power over most of our Elections, his Power will, in every Respect, be as absolute, and may be exercised in a more arbitrary Manner and with greater Security to himself, than it could be without the Appearance of a Senatorial Authority ; for unpopular and oppressive Measures would then be made the Act of the Senate, and the Lenity of the Minister in the Execution of penal Laws, or in the Exercise of Powers granted by the Senate, would be extolled by his Tools in a *Pamphlet*, published by his Authority, and dispersed through the whole Empire at the public Expence. The Question, therefore, now before us, is, whether a Gentleman's Eyes may not be so clouded by a profitable and honourable Employment, as to prevent his seeing thro' the plausible Pretences that may be made use of by an artful Minister, in order to procure to himself or the Crown such an uncontrollable Power ?

A Question, which, even with respect to Gentlemen of Fortune, will be answered in the affirmative by every Man in the Kingdom, who does not possess or expect a Post, or some of those Titles of Honour which the Crown confers.

To tell us our Liberties can never be in Danger from a Majority of Placemen here, unless the People be generally abandoned, and unless the Crown has, at the same Time, formed Designs against our Liberties; and that the only Method for removing this Danger, would be to take proper Measures for restoring Virtue and public Spirit among the People, and to remove evil Counsellors from about the Throne; to tell us this, is mistaking the Effect for the Cause, and proposing to begin at the wrong End. Corruption, Sir, is not the Effect, but the Cause of a general Depravity of Manners, and has in all Countries been first practised and encouraged by Ministers and the Slaves of Ministers. It would therefore be ridiculous in us to think of restoring Virtue among the People, till we have made it impossible for Ministers and Courtiers to corrupt them; and still more ridiculous to think of removing an evil Counsellor from about the Throne, till we have removed his Creatures out of this House.

I hope, Sir, there are now no evil Counsellors about the Throne; if there were, I am sure they have not a Majority of their Creatures in this House. To have made such a Motion as this, or to think of restoring our Constitution by a legal Method, would, upon that Supposition, have been weak and ridiculous. This Evil, an Evil foreseen by all unprejudiced Men in the Kingdom, this Bill is intended to prevent, I hope not yet too late; for after it has once fallen upon us, it will be impossible to extricate ourselves. If an ambitious Minister should place a Majority of his Creatures in this House, can we suppose they would impeach or remove him from about the Throne? Every Attempt to restore the Constitution would be branded as

Republicanism. The Discontents of the People would be called Disaffection, and to dislike the Administration, would be to favour the *Jacobites*. Every Opposition would be said to proceed from Malice and Resentment, and the Misfortune would be, that many honest, well-meaning Men, induced by their Places to have a better Opinion of Ministers than they ought to have, would be willing to suppose, that by agreeing to a Statesman's Schemes they were only strengthening the Hands of the Government against Republican Principles on one Side, and seditious and *Jacobite* Practices on the other; when, in reality, they were paving the way to Tyranny and arbitrary Power, and rivetting the Chains of Slavery on themselves and their fellow Subjects.

If the Importance of the present Debate did not forbid it, I could make some diverting Remarks on the contradictory Arguments advanced against the Motion. It might not be unpleasant to observe, that by some Gentlemen, Senators of Family and Fortune are represented as Men of such strict Honour and clear Heads, that no selfish Consideration can make them overlook the Danger of our Liberties, or consent to any Thing, they think, may in the least weaken our Constitution. By others those Gentlemen are represented as such mercenary Wretches, that unless they had a Pension from the Government, they would not consent to Things that are absolutely necessary for the Preservation of their Country. Now these contradictory Positions, tho' they cannot be equally true, may be, and I believe are, equally false. We have, I presume, some Gentlemen amongst us, whose Judgment cannot be biassed, nor their Will directed. Such Men, I hope, we shall always have in some of our highest Offices, and these are not by this Bill to be excluded; but their Number will always be small, and therefore, not sufficient, by themselves alone, to support the Constitution against a Combination of all the Fools and

and Knaves that may hereafter get into this House; a Combination which can only be prevented by such a Bill as is now proposed.

I believe, there may be some amongst us, who propose Nothing by their Service in this House but their own private Advantage, and whilst Placemen and Pensioners are admitted, such Men will always endeavour to get themselves Seats here. It may become so common for every Man that votes with the Court to have a Place or Pension, that no Man will do so without a Reward. By this selfish Spirit our Constitution may be undone. But if no Man could, from a Seat in the Senate, propose any Advantage to himself, the Mercenary and Selfish would seldom be found within these Walls: They would, at least, avoid Expence about it. And as such Men have seldom much natural Interest, their Number would always be so small, that their Opposition could never obstruct any Thing necessary for the just Ends of Government, or for the Preservation of Liberty and the Happiness of Society. The public Good would then be the sole Aim of Ministers, as well as Members, because neither of them could hope for Success in any other Way; and as Men of Sense and Honour are the best Judges of Right, and most ready to agree to it, it would then be the Business of Ministers, if they should influence Elections, to get such Men chosen, as it is now to get such as are of mercenary Tempers, or shallow Understandings. I am, indeed, surprized, Sir, to hear it urged by an hon. Gentleman, whose Attachment to the present Establishment is not to be doubted, that if Placemen were excluded from this House, it would soon be crowded with *Jacomites*. Such a Supposition implies that a Majority of the People are *Jacomites*, which is very little to the Honour of the present Imperial Family, or of the Sovereign now upon the Throne. As long as the Senate is independent, and our Elections free, the Number of *Jacomites* can never be great, because

Nothing but public Evils can make *Jacomites*. But if there should once come to be a Majority of Placemen in this House, the Number of *Jacomites* would soon increase; and tho' the Majority here might be a Security to Ministers against the Censure of the Senate, how would the Imperial Family be safe against an Insurrection of the whole People? The Army, upon which we now seem so much to depend, or a great Part of them, would, probably, join with the People, and the certain Consequence would be the Overthrow of our present Establishment. To this Danger, a guilty Minister will always expose his Master, rather than expose himself to a legal Tryal before a free and independent Senate; because in a general Conflagration, he may, possibly, escape Notice, or be able to sacrifice his Master, by way of Atonement for himself.

Therefore, Sir, as I have more Regard for the Security of the imperial Family, than of the Ministers, I shall be for putting it out of the Power of any future Minister, to overturn our Constitution, by a Majority of Placemen in this House. This, I think, is now become quite necessary to preserve us from the worst Sort of tyrannical Government. For this Purpose, the Bill now moved for, is one of the most certain and obvious Methods, and can be attended with no Inconvenience. It is impossible to shew even a plausible Reason against it; and, therefore, if this Motion be rejected, it must be attended with fatal Consequences to our Constitution, our Liberties, and to the Family on the Throne.

The Prime Minister spoke as follows:

S I R,

I Was a little surprized, Sir, to hear from the honourable Gentleman, who spoke last, that it is an Argument in Favour of this Motion, that it is opposed by Ministers and Placemen. In my Opinion this is begging the

the Question. Before we can admit this as an Argument, we must admit that those Gentlemen oppose it, not because they think it wrong, but because they are Ministers and Placemen, which is the very Matter in Debate. I do not believe that ever any Minister or Placeman opposed, or supported a Question in this House contrary to his private Sentiments, and only, because he was such. I am sure their Conduct of late, has given no Encouragement to a Suspicion of this sort; nor can there ever be room for it, while only Gentlemen of Credit and Estate are employed in the Administration. If Persons of no Property or Credit, were employed, and by illegal Methods brought into this House, there might be room for such a Supposition, and consequently some Reason for this Bill. But when I look round me, and consider the particular Circumstances of these Gentlemen now here, who have the Honour to be in the Service of the Crown, I must look upon all the Danger that has been pretended to be chimerical, and the Terrors with which some Gentlemen are affected merely panic.

I agree, Sir, with the hon. Gentlemen who moved for this Bill, that if the Crown could gain an absolute and uncontrollable Power over the Elections in the Empire, every Senate thus chosen would be under the Direction of the Crown, and our Constitution would be then at an end. But whilst the Crown pursues right Measures; whilst none but Gentlemen of good Credit and Fortune are employed in the Administration, the Crown will certainly have a great Influence both in the Senate, and at Elections. As this proceeds from the Wisdom and Uprightness of its Measures, and from the natural Weight of those that are employed; it would certainly cease, as soon as the Crown began to pursue contrary Measures. For we must suppose, the Administration would then certainly be deserted, and opposed by

all, or most Gentlemen of any Family or Credit in their Country; unless we can suppose, that such Gentlemen would sacrifice themselves, as well as their Country; which is a Supposition that cannot, I think, be made, by any Man who is induced either with Candor or Sincerity.

As in all Questions, Sir, which do not admit of Demonstration, there must be a Variety of Opinions; so in those of a political Nature, which are less capable of Demonstration than any other, it is natural to find a Difference of Sentiments, where the People have not only the Power to judge, but a Liberty to talk and write against the Measures pursued by the Government: This is just and necessary, in a free Country; and as every Man is fond of his own Opinion, and fully convinced of his having Reason on his Side, he will imagine that those who differ from him must be governed by Prejudice, or some selfish Consideration. From hence it is, Sir, that, all who disapprove of the Measures of the Government conclude, that those who differ from them, are influenced by some lucrative Post, which they are in Possession of or Expectation of. On the other Hand, those who approve, and support the Measures pursued by the Government, are apt to conclude, that the Opposition arises from Party Prejudice, Envy, or Resentment. For my Part, I shall always endeavour to keep the middle Course, being convinced that both extremes are wrong; and, therefore, as I shall oppose any Alteration in our Constitution, when that Alteration tends either to restrain the Liberties of the People, in order to prevent the Influence supposed to proceed from party Prejudice, Envy, and Resentment, so I would not limit the Power or just Rights of the Crown, in order to prevent the Influence which may proceed from the Disposal of Places and Preferments. I believe there always will be some Influence in the Nation of each Sort, but it can never

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be of any dangerous Consequence to our Constitution: On the contrary, the Influence of the first kind, may serve as a Balance to the other; so that by removing either, without removing the other at the same Time, the Constitution will run a great Risk of being overturn'd.

Many Causes, Sir, contribute to raise a Party against the best and wisest Administration. In this Life, it is impossible for us to be completely happy. All Men feel some Wants, Pressures, or Misfortunes; and very few are willing to impute them to their own Folly, or to any mistake in their own Conduct. To such Men, the Administration is the Origin of all their Evils, and the Cause of all their Sufferings; they imbibe a bad Opinion of the Administration and of course, condemn and oppose all its Measures. This must raise a great many Enemies to the Government, in every County, and their Number will be considerably increased by those who are disappointed of the Honours or Posts they expected, and in their own Opinion deserved; as well as by those that wish for a change in one Administration, for no other Reason but because they hope for a share in the next. It is certainly an Honour to have a share in the Government of one's Country: And for the most Part, the Honour is attended with great Emoluments: But as comparatively very few in any Country, can be advanced to Posts in the Government, and as still fewer can have the Posts which they aspire to, and think, they deserve, so the Candidates for every Title of Honour, or Post of Profit, must be a numerous Body. Of these, since only one can be chosen, all the rest will, of course, imagine they have not had Justice done to their Merit. For who is so modest as to attribute a Disappointment to his own want of Capacity, or to the superior Qualifications of a Rival? such therefore as are thus disappointed, will begin to entertain a secret Animosity, perhaps, declare

open Enmity to those in superior Stations and at the Head of Affairs.

These two Sorts of Men united, will always make a considerable Party in every Nation, a Party ready to censure the wisest Measures, and arraign the most able Government. To which may be added, another Party, which, no free Country is without, of such as are by Profession and Principles opposite to the People in Power, and will consequently disapprove of every Measure taken by the Administration. In this Country, there are no less than three different Parties: The *Jacobites* on one Side, and the Republicans on the other, I may call the two Extremes; and the third Party, which is for supporting our present happy Establishment, may be justly termed the proper Mean between them.

From hence, Sir, it may easily be computed what a numerous Body those in Power will always have to struggle with. All the Discontented, the Disappointed, the *Jacobites*, and the Republicans, will always unite in condemning and opposing the Measures of an Administration, let them be ever so wise, or ever so just; they will by their Insinuations, Complaints, or Intrigues, be often able to gain over some well meaning and unthinking Men, to support their Schemes and propagate their Opinions. With regard to Senates, and the Choice of Members, the Administration has no Defence against this formidable Coalition of Interests, but by the Prudence of their Measures and the Steadiness of their Conduct to engage most Gentlemen of Credit and Fortune in their Interest. Whilst the Administration pursues proper and justifiable Measures, such Gentlemen will be ready to join them with their Votes and Interests, so that an Administration thus supported will always have a prevailing Influence, both in the Senate, and at Elections; such an Influence, as a Majority of those whose Fortunes and Capacities give them the greatest Interest in their respective Counties will

always

always produce, and such an Influence will I am convinced never be accounted dangerous. — This, Sir, is a natural Consequence of a right Conduct, but no Administration can have a great Number of such Friends, that pursue Measures inconsistent with the Good of their Country.

I allow, Sir, that a Title of Honour, or a profitable Post, may contribute in no little degree to induce some Gentlemen to judge favourably of State Measures in Cases of a doubtful Tendency. But these Titles and Posts will never be effectual Inducements with them, to approve Measures apparently wrong. A bad Government, therefore, can never, by such Means, gain many Friends; even a good Government will not be able, by the Disposal of Posts and Honours, to gain so many, as it will lose by causeless Discontents and unavoidable Disappointments in those, who must necessarily meet with a Refusal. This being the Case, if you should take away from the Crown the chief Advantage it can reap by the Disposal of Places, not only a good Administration, but even the Crown, may sink under the weight of party Prejudice, assisted by the Resentment of those who must necessarily be disoblged. As these are Disadvantages which the wisest and best Government must always have to struggle with, I think, Sir, we ought not to divest the Crown of the Power to dispose of the Employments, which it has hitherto, without any Danger to the Constitution, enjoy'd. But if you should, by this Bill, exclude all Gentlemen who shall have Posts under the Crown, you would, in my Opinion, Sir, bring the Constitution into imminent Danger. The chief Friends of the Government being thus incapacitated, the Disaffected, or Discontented would prevail in every Part of the Empire; and, this House would soon be filled with professed Enemies to the Government. To prevent this, the Administration would lie under the Necessity of employing

the lowest of the People, because, by bestowing Preferments on a Man of Fortune, they would exclude one of their Friends from the House; for, I believe it will be granted, that no Administration, however wise or just, could support itself, if the Majority of this House were its professed Enemies.

Thus, Sir, I think it is evident, if this Bill should be passed, that our Armies and Fleets would soon be entirely commanded by Officers of neither Birth nor Fortune: All Posts and Offices would be filled in the same Manner, and I would gladly know, Sir, from the Gentlemen who are so fond of the Bill proposed, if they would think the Constitution safe in such Hands. In these Circumstances if an ambitious Prince should ascend the Throne, would not our Liberties be in more Danger than they can be while our Army and Fleets are commanded, and all considerable Employments executed by the chief Persons of the Nation? It has been allowed, that Persons of no Fortune will naturally be more ready to comply with the Court than others who have Estates of their own, the Security of which depends upon our Constitution; and therefore an ambitious, or arbitrary Prince, can never have any Affection for a Senate constituted like those of this Empire. If, indeed, the Prince could bring into the Senate, and turn out of it whom he pleased like the *Romanian* Emperors, he might, by their Assistance, gratify the largest Wishes of licentious Ambition; but as the Emperor can neither bring any Man into this House, nor expel him from it; and as no Man can be elected but by the free Choice of his Country, it must always consist of Gentlemen of Character and Fortune, who will restrain an arbitrary Prince. Therefore we have more Reason to fear lest it should be in the Power of a Prince to govern without a Senate, than lest he should be able to influence or direct it; and surely, when our

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Armies and Fleets are commanded, and our Ports filled by Persons of no Fortune; it will be more easy for a Prince to govern without a Senate, than it can be, while the State is administered by such Gentlemen as may be Members of this House.

Even the Gentlemen who have spoken in Favour of this Bill, are so sensible of the Difficulty of obtaining the Consent of Men of Character and Fortune to Oppression and exorbitant Power, that they seem to think we are in no Danger, even from a Majority of Placemen, unless Men of no Character or Fortune are brought in here by the Interest of the Government. And, to magnify this Danger, they affirm, that most of the petty Boroughs upon the Coast are altogether under the Influence of the Government; and, that the little inland Boroughs would have been equally subjected if the late Excise-Scheme had passed into a Law. Gentlemen will not, upon this Occasion, make that Distinction which I think is obvious between the State of our Government, when none but Men of good Families and Fortunes are employed by it, and the State it would be in, if few, or no such, would accept of Employments, which will always be the Case, when it is pursuing Measures inconsistent with the public Good, or destructive to the Constitution. In the first Case, many of those employ'd by the Government will be returned for inland Boroughs, as well as for those on the Coast, not because they serve the Government, but because they have a natural Interest in their respective Counties; in the latter, as all those who had any natural Interest, would declare against the Administration, it would be impossible that many of its Adherents should be chosen, either for Coast, or inland Boroughs. So that had the Excise-Scheme passed into a Law, it could have had no Effect in this Case; for, as our Elections are free, those that have the best Interest will be chosen; and as the Government's Interest is nothing more than the Interest of those that are employed by it, no Excise-Scheme, nor any other, can be of Consequence to a Government that has no Gentlemen of Interest in its Service.

I hope, Sir, it is now apparent that our Constitution and Liberties cannot be endangered by Placemen or Officers, being Members of this House, unless a great Number of Gentlemen of Fortune would sacrifice themselves, their Posterity, and their Country, rather than hazard the Loss of a Place under the Crown. This Supposition, I think, there never can be any Ground for; but, should there be such a general and abandoned Venality among the higher Classes of Men, this Bill would have no good Effect. Would such Men serve their Country in the Senate for Nothing? They would either traffic with the Crown for private Pensions to themselves, or Posts and Preferments to their Trustees or Relations, which neither Law nor Oaths could discover or prevent; or else they would form a Party for overturning the Administration, and thus one Administration would be ruined after another, till at last the Country would become a Prey to some foreign Power, unless one more bold and artful than the former, should fall upon a Method to establish itself in arbitrary Power. Therefore, Sir, as in my Opinion there is no Occasion for this Bill, and if there were, as it cannot, if passed, answer the Design proposed by it, I am against bringing it in.

After the Prime Minister, spoke the Aldermen Peers and Whettoc; then Sir Wingul Gumdahm, to the following Effect:

S I R,

THE Right Hon. Gentleman who spoke last has told us, that Questions in Politics admit of no Demonstration: an Opinion, which, I think, never was more strongly confirmed than by this Day's Debate: Never was a Question brought nearer to a Demonstration than that now before

us; but to what Purpose? Only to show that Argument has very little Force when opposed to Interest. It has hitherto been reckoned an indisputable Maxim in Law, that Parties ought not to be Judges; this Maxim is denied, and indeed cannot be admitted by any Gentleman that says our Constitution can never suffer by a Majority of Placemen in this House; for that those Gentlemen must be Parties concerned in many Cases, of which we, as Members of this House, are Judges, is so clear, that I should have been ashamed to have given you the Trouble of hearing it proved if I had not heard the Motion now before you so warmly opposed.

Upon this Occasion, Sir, I shall observe, that all free Governments must consist of two distinct Powers, the Legislative and the Executive; the last of which is always subject to the Review of the former. The very Essence of a free Government implies, among other Things, that all those who are entrusted with the executive Power, shall be accountable for their Conduct to the legislative, which always consists in some sort of an Assembly of the People; and, indeed, what Advantage could arise to the People from having the Power to make their own Laws, if those intrusted with the executive Power might, without Fear or Controul, betray that Trust, either by neglecting to execute the Laws, or by executing them in a Manner never intended? If they might injure or oppress Individuals, by pretending to act according to Law, when the Law is either wholly silent, or against them?

This is the Essential of a free Government, and the particular Establishment of the Government of Lilliput. Those entrusted with the executive Power are named by the Emperor, but accountable to, and liable to be censured by, the Senate. It is particularly the Business of this House, which is the grand Inquest of the Nation, to enquire into their Conduct, and to im-

peach those suspected of any Neglect or Misdemeanour. It is our Duty to make frequent Enquiries into the Conduct of every Officer appointed by the Crown; and in all Questions relating to such Enquiries, the Members of this House, as such, are Judges of their Guilt or Innocence; consequently every Officer that has a Seat in this Assembly, must be both Judge and Party in such Cases.

To say, Sir, that an Officer who happens to be a Member of this House, must retire, when any Question arises relating to his own Conduct, will be of no Weight; for as there may be a criminal Correspondence between Offices, which at first View appear entirely distinct. It is impossible to know, when an Enquiry or any Question previous to an Enquiry, into the Conduct of one Officer is moved for, how far it will be thought to affect other Offices. And therefore every Officer in this House, if conscious of indirect Practices, will think himself a Party concerned, in all Enquiries, that shall be proposed; and consequently, endeavour to prevent or defeat them. It is, Sir, a common Observation that Men of the same Employment, or Profession, if their Business does not interfere, favour one another. It is as obvious, that all Placemen who have Seats in this House, will in such Enquiries, be both Judges and Parties.

Many Sessions have passed without any Enquiry of this Sort, tho' frequently proposed; an Omission, which if we ascribe to the Integrity of the Government that during so long a Space has rendered all Enquiries unnecessary, we have had such Happiness as no former Period could boast of. But if we account the Number of Placemen, that have had Votes in this Assembly, to be the Cause, that Enquiries are brought into Disuse, we may despair of ever having any Enquiry made into the Conduct of Officers, unless it be promoted at the Instigation and by the Contrivance of Ministers;

ers; with a View to gain a little Popularity, by making some insignificant Sacrifice to the People.

For my part, I think, Sir, the Decision of the Question now before us, is as plain as Demonstration itself can make it. We are, as Members of this House, to inquire into, and judge of the Conduct of Ministers and Officers: But we, as Ministers and Officers, are, the very Persons whose Conduct is to be inquired into. Is it not plain then, that these two Characters are incompatible, unless we allow, that Parties may be Judges? This, Sir, is so evident to me, that I should be for excluding all Officers and Placemen, from this House, were it not for the Necessity of having amongst us some of the Principal for the sake of Information. If this Question admits a Diversity of Opinions, I shall expect Unanimity in no other, and therefore, great Care should be taken, that in Debates on such Questions all Influence, but that of Reason should be banish'd; all other Motives will be stronger in proportion to the Importance of the Question; which is an Argument of double Force against admitting Placemen into this House.

We have been told, Sir, that Gentlemen of great Fortune and Interest in their Country, cannot be supposed to sacrifice its Liberties for the sake of a Place, precarious and uncertain. But this is so far from Fact, that it has always been the Case of every Country where the Liberties of the People have been sacrificed. Nay, the Liberties of a People cannot be sacrificed, except by the actual Concurrence of many Gentlemen of Fortune and Interest, and by a Criminal Indolence and Compliance in the rest. There have been Senators who contrary to the Light of their own Understandings, have been hurry'd on by their own Avarice, Vanity, Luxury or Extravagance; there have been Senators captivated by specious Pretences, to promote Measures, the certain, tho'

not the immediate Consequences of which have been Slavery, and arbitrary Power. But both the one and the other sort of Men depending on their Places, would not yield to the force of Demonstration felt or see the pernicious Consequence of their own Conduct. Thus, Sir, the Liberties of any Country may probably be given up, if committed to those that are not willing to lose an honourable or profitable Employment.

To consider, Sir, this Matter in another Light, even the Value of Liberty itself is but a political Question. Whether a limited or an absolute Monarchy is to be preferred, is but a Question of the same kind; and therefore, according to the hon. Gentleman's Rule, can admit of no Demonstration. For this Reason, even Gentlemen of Fortune and Interest in their Country, if they be in the least governed by Avarice and Vanity, or inclined to Luxury or Extravagance, may be induced not only to Vote, but even to think that an absolute Monarchy is the best sort of Government, and that they serve their Country, by sacrificing its Liberties. This very Doctrine has of late been supported in private Conversation, even in this Country, by Gentlemen who want neither Rank nor Fortune. How rational is it then to suppose, that in political Questions, where our Liberties are not directly and immediately, but indirectly and consequentially concerned, a Gentleman of Distinction may be induced, by his Employment, to Vote away that Freedom for which he receives perhaps, in his Opinion, an equivalent? How rational is it to suppose, that this House may, by these Means, be induced to grant such Revenues, such Numbers of Troops and such Powers and Prerogatives to the Crown, as may for ever debar the Senate from controuling any of the Emperor's Measures, or punishing any of his Officers, but such as he may be pleased to give up to the Vengeance of the People? In this Case, whatever

ever Forms of Liberty we might have left, I am sure it would be ridiculous to say we had the Substance.

Thus, Sir, I hope it is evident A even to a Demonstration, that our Constitution and Liberties not only may, but must be destroy'd, except we exclude most Placemen, as we have already done all Pensioners; and therefore, no Objection can be invented, no Danger, or Terror suggest- B ed, that shall prevent me from exerting all my power to obtain this End. Slavery to me, is the highest of all Terrors, and therefore, I shall be for guarding against it at the Risk of any other Terror that can be imagined. But against the Exclusion of Placemen, I have not heard one plausible Objection C during this whole Debate. To tell us that a just and wise Administration can have no Friends of Fortune and Interest in their several Counties, but such as have, or are to be rewarded with Places under the Crown, is very surprizing. Surely it must be granted, D even on this Supposition, that these Places and Offices are now become infinitely too numerous. But this, Sir, never can be the Case; there are now in every County in Lilliput, one with another, 2 or 300 Gentlemen of Family, Fortune and Interest, who have E no Places under the Crown, and who, under a just and wise Administration, would adhere to it, and support it, in a legal Way, against all the *Jacomites*, Republicans, and Discontented, that could, under such an Administration, F be within the Empire. Could not the Administration find one or two to stand as Candidates upon their Interest at every Election within the County? And would not their Candidates have the Advantage of the Votes and Interest of all those Gentlemen of Fortune within the County who had Places under the Crown, and could not themselves be Candidates? Therefore, Sir, this Bill could oblige no future Administration to employ Men of H low or desperate Fortunes in any Office; and certainly no just Administration can be reduced, no wise Ad-

ministration would reduce themselves, to so fatal a Necessity.

It has been objected, Sir, that we ought not to make the Alteration in our Constitution which is now proposed, unless we conclude such a venal and abandoned Spirit to prevail in the Nation, that most Gentlemen of Family and Fortune amongst us, would readily sacrifice their Liberties rather than hazard the Loss of an honourable or profitable Post. [But granting that Corruption has not yet made so great a Progress, the Bill may nevertheless be very useful, and of great Benefit: For it is, Sir, intended to prevent the Growth of such a venal and abandoned Spirit. When the C Crown had but few profitable Posts to bestow, the most abandoned Administration could not contribute much to the Growth of this Spirit; but the Crown has now such a Number, that if they should be applied to the purchasing of Votes, either in this House, or at Elections, such a Spirit would soon become universal: It would begin in this House, and grow by Example. One Gentleman, corrupted, would give Countenance to a second, and a second to a third, and so on, till at last it would spread thro' the Majority of this House, and from thence to the Electors: But if this Fountain was cleared from Corruption, the Stream would soon run pure; for, if selfish and avaritious Senators cannot sell their Votes, they will never buy their Elections. Vanity may sometimes prompt them to do so, but this can happen but seldom, and the Consequence cannot be formidable. That Gentlemen have ever approved or opposed Questions, because G they were Placemen, and for no other Reason, I shall not assert, but that they have often done so is the Opinion of the Nation; and I must observe, that ever since I sat in the Senate-house, our Placemen have generally been on the same Side with our Ministers. If any of them presumed to vote on the contrary Side, they soon lost their Places: Nay, even in

in this House we have heard it delivered as a ministerial Maxim, *That the Man who, in Compliance with the Dictates of his Conscience, votes against any of the Minister's Measures or Schemes in Senate, is unworthy of any Favours from the Crown*; and hence I conclude that the Bill moved for is necessary. The whole Nation thinks so; and if this Motion should be rejected, they think the Necessity still greater which will of Course raise such Discontent, or Disaffection, as may be of dangerous Consequence to the present Establishment.

No Man, Sir, can, without Astonishment, hear it asserted, that the Interest of the Ministry in the several little Boroughs upon our Coast, depends upon the natural Interest of those that have Places under the Crown, because Nothing is more known than the State of those Boroughs. I shall grant, that if the Interests made there by Custom-house-Officers, Excisemen, Officers of Dock-yards, and Gentlemen of that exalted Class, be a natural Interest, a Clerk of the Treasury, or Admiralty, may be said to have a great natural Interest in his Borough; but this Interest depends upon his Post, and has thro' the whole Debate been opposed to his natural Interest. Do not we know, Sir, that many of our little Boroughs are already become so publicly venal, that their Brokers, or rather their Pimps, deal as openly for the Sale of them, as Bawds for that of a Prostitute. This infamous Traffic I am for putting an End to; and as the Bill now proposed will be of great Service for this Purpose, I shall be not only for bringing it in, but for having it passed into a Law.

The rest who spoke in this Debate supported the foregoing Arguments, which do not admit of great Variety, but several remarkable Expressions were made use of much to the Entertainment of the Assembly. For it is observed by Mr Gulliver, that the *Clinabs* of Lilliput made very frequent Use of ludicrous Expressions, and Strokes of private Satire. Of this Kind was an Observation of the Urg; *Pit*, that the Place.

men were a Set of *sturdy Beggars*; in which he not only hinted at a Reproach thrown upon the Merchants of Lilliput, which was resented by the whole People, but at a private Story of a *Clinab* in Office, who being denied some Preference which he asked for a *Clinab*, his Friend, summoned some other *Clinabs* of his Acquaintance, and went to the Minister; and, instead of petitioning with Submission generally practised on these Occasions, made a loud and importunate Demand of the Post, although it had been promised to another Gentleman, not then a *Clinab*, using some Menaces of Resentment if they met a Refusal. The Minister, not accustomed to such Treatment, was either compelled, or surprized, into a Compliance; and the *sturdy Beggars* went off triumphant!—However, this Instance affords one Proof of what is advanced in the Minister's Speech, *that when the Crown obliges some, it unavoidably disoblige others*.

Another Passage taken Notice of, was a short Speech made by a young Nobleman, Commander of a Ship of War, who signified his Hopes, that the Bill was not to extend to Commanders in the Sea Service: Whether he was apprehensive that less Indulgence was to be expected for any ill Conduct, if he should lose his Seat in the Senate, or thought his Exclusion an Abridgment of his Power to serve his Country, both what he and a Land-Officer said, to the like Purport, was not heard without giving room to reflect, how certainly Self-Interest will operate, and how readily each Man will exempt himself from a general Censure.

The Question at last being put, the House divided, and it was carried in the Negative. Yeas 207. Nays 223. Present 430. Majority 16.

A Debate on the same Subject happened in the British House of Commons in February, 1734, being the last Session of the then Parliament, which is inserted in the Months of August and September, Vol. IV. The Bill was at that Time rejected, after the second reading, 230 to 191. Present 421. Majority 39.

This Account of Debates to be continued.

N.B. We shall also give our Readers, at proper Opportunities, the Substance of the most important Debates that have happened in the Parliament of England, before the Commencement of our Magazine, beginning with a remarkable one in the Protectorship of Cromwel.

An exact LIST of the House of COMMONS elected in 1734,
as it stood in their last Session, Dec. 31, 1740. With a Blank for the next.

N. B. Those in *Italic*, not in the last Parliament.

* Before a Name, shews those who came in after the first Returns.

Sir after a Name — the Honour since Election.

¶ Knights of the Bath.

p. c. Privy Counsellors.

Abingdon, Berks Robert Hucks Esq;
Agmondesham, Bu. Henry Marshall, * Tho. Gore
St Albans, Hertf. Sr Thomas Aston, Bt. Tho. Ashby
Albborough, Suff. William Conolly, Geo. Purvis
Aldborough, Yo. * John Jewkes, * Andrew Wilkison
Allerton, North. To. * Wm Smelt, Henry Peirse
Andover, Hants. Wm Guidot, Jn Pollen
Anglesea, Wales Nicholas Bayly of Placenydd
Apulby, Westmord. Walter Plumer, Jn Ramsden Sir
Arundel, Suff. Sr Jn Shelly Bt, * Garton Orme
Ashburton, Devon Thomas Bladen, * Joseph Taylor
Aylesbury, Bucks Christo. Tower, Geo. Champion Sr
Banbury, Oxf. * Wm Moore
Barnstable, Dev. * John Basset, The. Fortescue
Bath, Somersetsh General Geo. Wade, Jn Codrington
Beaumaris, Wales Lord Visc. * Bulkeley
Bedfordsh Sr Rowld Alston Bt, * S Rog. Burgoine
Bedford * Sr Botley Chernocke Bt. Sa. Ongley
Bedwin, Gr. Wilts William Sloper, * Edward Popbarn
Beerallston, Dev. * Samuel Heathcote, Jn Bristow
Berks, Winchcomb Howard Packer, * Penyston Powncy
Berwick * Tho. Watson, * Ld Vis. Barrington
Beverly, Yorksh Ellerker Bradshaw, * Ch. Pelham
Bewdly, Wor. * Brig. Phineas Bowles.
Bishops Castle, Sal. Robt More, Edw. Rynaston
Blechingly, { Sir Wm. Clayton of Marden, Bt.
Surrey { Kenrick Clayton his Son
Bodmin, Cornw. Jn Laroche, Sr Jn Heathcote, Bt.
Borobridge, To. Maj. G. Ja. Tyrrel, Geo. Gregory
Bosfiney, Corn. Visc. Palmerston, * Peregrine Paulet
Boston, Lin. Hon. Albemarle Bertie, Rich. Fyde
Brackly, North. ¶ Sr P. Merhuen, Geo. Lee, LL.D.
Bramber, Suff. Sr Hen. Gough Bt. Harry Gough
Breconshire John Jeffreys.
Brecon Town Hon. John Talbot.
Bridgwater, Som. Geo. Dodington, * Cha. Wyndham Sr
Bridport, Dorset Wm Bowles, Solomon Ashley
Bristol Sr Abram Elton Bt, * Edw. Southwell
Bridgnorth, Sal. Tho. Whitmore, Gray James Grove
Buckinghamsh Sr Wm Stanhope ¶, Sr T. Lee Bt.
Buckingham T. R. Grenville, Geo. Denton
Caln, Wilts Wm Duckett, Walter Hungerford
Cambridgesh Sam. Sheppard, Henry Bromley
Cambridge T. { Sr John Hynde Cotton Bart.
{ * Gilbert Affleck Esq.
Cambridge Univ. Hble Ed. Finch, Tho. Townshend
Camelford, Corn. Sr T. Lyttelton, Ja Chholmondeley
O o o o

Canterbury	'Sr Tho. Hales Bt, Tho. Knight
Cardiffe Glam.	Herbert Mackworth
Cardigansh	Walter Lloyd of Peterwell
Cardigan T.	Richard Lloyd of Mabus Esq
Carlisle, Cumb.	Hon.Col.Ch.Howard, Jn Hylton
Carmarthensh.	Sir Nicholas Williams Bt
Carmarthen T.	Arthur Bevan of Laugharne
Carnarvanshire	'John Winn,
Carnarvan	Thomas Winn of Bodvean
Castlerising, Nfk.	Maj G. Ch. Churchill, 'Ld Andover
Cheshire	Cha. Cholmondeley, Jn Crewe jun
Chester	Sr Ro. Grosvenor, Sr Ch. Bunbury Bts
Chichester Suff.	Hon. James Brudenell, Tho. Bates
Chippenhams Wilts.	Richard Long, 'Edw. Bayntun
Chipwicombe, Bu.	Harry Waller, 'Sr Cha. Vernon, Bt
Chri. Church, Hauts	Edw. Hooper, jun. 'Cb. Arm. Pawlet
Cirencester, Glo.	Tho. Master, 'Henry Batburst
Clithero, Lanc.	Tho. Lister, Wm Curzon
Cockermouth Cum.	Hble Wm Finch, 'Eldred Curwen
Colchester, Eff.	Matthew Martin, 'Jacob Houlton
Corfe Castle, Dor.	John Bankes, John Bond
Cornwal	Sr Wm Carew, Sr Jo. St Aubin Bts
Coventry	'John Neale, 'Ld Euston
Cricklade, Wilts	Sr Tho. Reade Bt. 'Cha. Gore
Cumberland,	Sr Ja Lowther, S Jos. Pennington Bts
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At a late Meeting of several young Gentlemen, Apprentices of the City of London, to consider of a proper Method to congratulate that brave Man Admiral Vernon, on his glorious Successes (when it shall please God to return him safe to this City) their President address'd them in these Words,

Gentlemen,

I Am sensible there have been several Obstacles rais'd to the Proposal now before us; some have ridicul'd it without giving the least Reason for so doing, others indeed have allowed it to be good, but, as if they were ashamed of promoting that which is good, have refused to sign it, till others have set them the Example; nay, some are so base and mercenary, that their chief Enquiry has been, what they should get by it. These Objections and Excuses, Gentlemen, in my Opinion, seem rather to prove the Decay of Public Spirit, and the Degeneracy, which, of late Years, has spread itself, alas! too universally, through this Nation, than that the Proposal we are met upon, is in itself either mean or dishonourable. In my Opinion, it is an Action which will show, that though we are in a lower Station, yet we have not less Gratitude than our Superiors; it will shew that though we are not in a Capacity to fight for our Country, yet we have Hearts burning with the most ardent Zeal for its Honour and Welfare; it will unite the different Members of our Body into one Society, which we may afterwards continue by constituting an annual Meeting. These are the Advantages, my Friends, which we ought to pursue, and if you are all determin'd, as I believe you are, to promote this Design with the same Spirit, as I am resolv'd to do, I make no doubt but we shall be able to put it in Execution, to our own Honour, and the Disgrace of those who have refus'd their Concurrence. I shall no longer trespass on your Time, Gentlemen, than only to say, that as the Action we are now upon ought to be executed with the greatest Decency and Order, none will be admitted as Members, but such as are capable of behaving themselves

with that Decency which is requisite on such an Occasion.

Afterwards, a Motion being made, that the Thanks of the Company should be given the President, for his Speech, it was unanimously agreed to. To which he made this Reply.

Gentlemen,

I am sensible of the Honour you do me, and must attribute it more to your Generosity, and Good-nature, than my Merit. However I shall always endeavour to deserve your Esteem, by making use of all Opportunities, which shall offer, to promote the Interest, and Honour of the Body of which I am a Member.

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INDEX to the Debates, Essays, Differtations, and Historical Passages, 1740.

- A**
Academy, Royal at Bourdeaux, their Prize Sub-
 ects 127. For fawn-
 ing and cringing proposed 65
Abdalla, Muley, settled on the
 Throne of Morocco 205
 Act of the Lilliputian Senate not
 binding on the Property of a
 succeeding Emperor 5. Af-
 firm'd to be otherwise 6
Afa Diurna of the Romans,
 Nature of them Pref. iv.
 Their Resemblance to our
 News-papers, *ib* and v. Ex-
 tract from them vi, vii, viii.
 Observations on their Style
 viii
Astor, Character of a good one
 131
 Acts passed 202, 143, 257
 Addresses, the Echo of the
 Speech from the Throne 213
 Addresses from the City on the
 Marriage of Princess Mary
 259, to the King on his Re-
 turn 522. Of the House of
 Lords on his Majesty's Speech
 562. Of the Commons 563.
 On the taking *Porto-Bello*
 142, 143. To the Duke of
Argyle at Edinburgh 412,
 455, To the Landholders 448
 Administration well bestended
 323. Distresses the Crown
 more than the Opposition
 368. Not to direct the So-
 vereign *ib*. *Vid*. Ministry.
Admiral Vid. Bajan.
 Advantages of domestick Union.
 233
 Adventure of *Florio* and *Sylvio*
 502. Of *Bellamond* and *Ho-*
norio 249. Of *Charles V.*
 with a Cobler 68
Æras of Learning and Per-
 fection 74
 Advertisement for a new Pamph-
 let 251. Its Contents 297
African Coins, Table of 504
 Age, remarkable Instances of it
 414
Agryl Nardac, opposes the Vote
 of Credit 12. His resolute
 Speech against the Convention
 15. For a War 48. On the
 Declaration of War 220. His
 Picture of the Prime Mini-
 ster 221. His Character 102
Airy, Will, his Family describ-
 ed 116
 Aldermen Court of, set aside Sir
Robert Godschall in opposition
 to the Livery 468, 522. Lose
 their Negative 568
Affred: A Mask perform'd be-
 fore the Prince of Wales 411
Allemanuan Emperor his Per-
 fidy 325
 Alliance between Sweden and
 Turkey 319
 Altar, Roman, at Netherby, 171
 Ambition, serious and ridiculous
 67. Instances of the Latter *ib*
Ambrose Capt. tried at Spithead
 421
Amelia her Case 69
Amelot M. his Letter to the E.
 of Waldegrave 127
America, Troops raised in the
 Colonies there 95. Title of
 the *English* to it 103
Anne, Queen her Bounty 148
Anne, Princess of Russia declar-
 ed Regent 625
Anson, Commodore fails from
 Spithead 466
Arcob, Urgs moves for the Ad-
 dreis 271
Argyle, Duke of, resigns his
 Places 258. Reception at
 Edinburgh 412. His Libera-
 lity there 466. His Answers
 to the Addresses made to him
 412, 465
 Army, Standing; dangerous to
 Liberty 425. Only useful to
 the Minister 426. Its ill
 Tendency *ib*. The Necessi-
 ty of keeping it up 367.
 Instance of its being oppres-
 sive 120
 Art of growing rich 63
 Arts encouraged by Dr. Madden
 94
Asiatick Coins table of 504
 Astrology when in vogue 76
 Attestation given to Mrs *Step-*
bens, by the Trustees 185. G
Augustine St. described 242. Be-
 sieg'd by General *Oglethorp* 359.
 Siege raised 575. Prospect of
 the Castle and Town 359
Ayelsdorf, Hurgo censures the
 Nardac Secretary 14
Azogues Ships their Escape char-
 ged on the Ministry 277. Ac-
 cidental 278. Accounted for
 by the Minister 475. Arrival
 in Spain 205. Described 242
Azoph demolished 205
- B**
- B**aker, Mr. has the first ac-
 count of the taking *Porto-*
Bello 142
Baichen, Vice-Admiral, fails from
Plymouth 199. Sails from St.
Helens 364. Returns *ib*. Put
 back 411
 Bank of England make their
 Dividend 143, 466. Chuse
 their Directors 199
 P P P P
 Bap-

INDEX to the Debates, Essays, Dissertations, &c.

- Baptism Infant, Query about it 191. Defended 442
 Barbarity, Spanish, Instances of it 75
Barretier, John Philip, his Life 612
Basan, Don Alvaro, High Admiral of Spain his Memorial 352
Bavaria, Elector, claims the late Emperor's Succession 574
Baudin, Mr. his Views of Venice 313
Beasts, Their Souls accounted for 112. Naturally vicious 111. Endued with Understanding 113. Have a Language 180
Besford, Nardac his Speech, 222
Bellamond, *Vid* Adventure.
Bermudas Islands, their Strength 242
 Bill for registering Sailors, its Heads 546. For recovering small Debts 596
Blake, Admiral his Life 301. Instance of his Gallantry 202
 A. Of his Resolution 306. Of the Regard paid him abroad *ib.* His Character 307
Blas, Don, his insolent Messages 147. Burnt in Effigie 569
Blutrome, Hurgo, for the Sailor's Bill 538. Speech and Motion on the Navy 583
Bledna, Urg; his Speech 381
Blufcu, Her Orders to *Dun-cram* 9. Observation of a Nobleman of that Country 10. Not likely to assist *Iberia* 160. Her Measures pacific 375. Gains by her Neutrality 427. State of her Marine 384. Must assist *Iberia* 432
 Boat, uncommon Invention of one 95
 Boroughs their Venality 652
Bugeant, Pere, his Dissertation on the Language of Beasts continued from *Vol. IX.* 109. continued 130
 Bounty, See *Peddle*
Bourdeaux, *Vid* Acad. my.
Bratibwaite, Col. his unhappy Fate 355
Brnard, Hurgolet, justifies the Secession 276. His Speech on the War 479. On the Convention 491. His Character 230
Branch, Mrs executed. 238
Bravery, Vid *Peddle*
Brazil Fleet arrives at *Lisbon* 131
 Brother, to the Prime Minister, his humorous Speech 499. His Character 228
Brisk Widow, her Character 345
Brustrath, Hurgo, opposes the Vote of Credit 11. Enquires if the Convention be fulfilled 14. Is for a War 47. And for unanimity 268. His Character 103
Burford, Man of War, her extreme Danger 299
 C
Camps order'd 91
Canada, Improvements of Iron Mines there 262
Caraccas, Coast of, deserted 94
 Cardinals, List of 123
Carolina, Revolt of the Negroes there 127. Suppres'd 128
Cartagena, City, its Description and Plan 200. Taken by Admiral *Ponti* *ib.* Bombarded by Admiral *Vernon* 350
 Cases, of the Success of Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicines 185. Of a London Tradesman 189. Remarkable one in Physick answered by *Amasius* 245
Casproffer, Hurgo, opposes the Settlement Bill 7. And the Vote of Credit 11. Describes the State of the Nation 45. Is for a War 46. Exposits the Misconduct of the Ministry 212. His Character 101
Catbcart, Lord, Copy of his intended Declaration 526. Sails with Sir *Chaloner*. Ogle 524
Cauzar, Capt. his Bravery 357
Cecil, compared to the present Minister 400, 455
 Centenarians, See *Pictures*
Chagre, Castle of, taken by Sir *Henry Morgan* 457. By Admiral *Vernon* 350. Articles of Capitulation 351. Destroy'd *ib.* Plan of it 350
Chambers, Mr his Epitaph 262
 Characters: of a just Lawyer 4. Of a Countess of *Westmoreland* 109. Of Mr *Griffin* the Comedian 132. Of *Eugenio* and *Theana* 238. Of *Euphorbus* and *Saphraia* 239. Of the Duke of *Epemnon* 295. Of Mrs *Samtley* 344. Of Miss *Lucy Finical* 345. Of Widow *Brisk* *ib.* Of Mrs. *Abigail Verjuia* 343. Miss *Fanny Freebree* 344s Of Mrs *Martha Tittle Tattle* *ib.* Of the Princess of *Conti*, with her Epitaph 19.
 Charges, national, increased 375
 Charity, its peculiar Advantages 19
Charles V. vid. Adventure
Chitres VI. Emperor, his Death 527
 Chastity, its Encomium from *Milton*, 230 *vid.* *Hennria*
Chichaw Indians, defeat the French 151
Chimney-sweep, compared to a Minister 63
Chrysothome St his Homily on the behalf of the Poor 18
 City of London present Admiral *Vernon* his Freedom, 143. See *Common Council*. Chutefear Commissions go. Thank heir Representatives 314
 Civil-List too great 6. Not subject to be accounted for *ib.* 8 in Debt 7. Senate, the Judge of it 8
Clinas, House of, desire a Conference with the *Hurgos* 335. Names of the Managers 15. Their DEBATES, on addressing the Emperor for his Speech 271. On addressing for the Preliminary of a free Navigation 279. On an expeditious Method of raising Marines and lessening the Expence of the Nation 336. On an Address for laying the Establishment of the Marines of the 3d *Maon* of the Empress *Nana* before the House 379. On the Number of Standing Forces 425. On inspecting Papers relating to the Negotiations with *Iberia* 428. On inspecting the Instructions given the Admirals 435. On inspecting the *Urg Kne's* Instructions 480. On a Call of the House 493. On another Motion for the same 494. On a Bill to encourage Seamen and secure the *Columbian* Trade 530. On the Estimate of the Navy 585. On the Place Bill 629. Their Characters 227. Their Duty 629. Importunate Demand of one for a Place from the Minister 652.
Cluckerbyte, *Urg*; his Speech 588
 Coal-pits find by Accident 34
 Coals, Proposal for selling by Weight 185. Their Price regulated 91
 Cobler, Story of a Flemish 61
 Cold, its Degrees in the late Frost 26
 Coins, European, Table of their Names and Value 106. *Afratick, African and American* 504
 Collodge, new, erected at *Orford* 364
 Colonies; American, Troops raised there 95. *West-India*, State of them 241
 Common Council of London, their Proceedings on the Place-Bill

and Historical Passages in Vol. X. for 1740.

Bill 90. On the Choice of, a Lord Mayor 468. 522.	Dancram, Court of, its real Interest 9. Subsidy Treaty with it 18.	English Language should be used in Treaties 619.
Common Law Petition of to Common Sense 396.	Darien Company injured 581.	English Title to America 103.
Common Sense, his Reply to the Gazetteer 191.	Dead Woman revives 35.	Epervan, Duke of, See Characters.
Com ^{te} M. the Sicilian Minister proposes a Neutrality 95.	Debates, vid. Clinabs and Hurgos.	Epictetus, his Epitaph 595.
Company, East India, chuse Directors 199. Turkey, their new Officers 90. Russia, their new Officers 142. South Sea, their Dividend 356. East India, reward their Officers 621.	Declaration of War well drawn up 48, 161. Of Lord Waldegrave 205. Of the French K. 572. Lord Cathcart's intended one 526.	Epitaphs, On the Princesses of Conti 19. Mr Cowley's 594. On Epictetus 595. On Mr Chambers 262. On Lady Elizabeth Hastings 36. On Henry III. of France 595. On Zofima ib. Eljay on them 593.
Conclave shuts in 123.	Degulia. Ballance of it preserved 325. Its Situation described 483.	Euphorbus, vid. Characters.
Conduct of the War censured 337. Vindicated 363.	Derham, Mr, his Observations on the Frost in 1708. 78.	European Coins, Table of 106.
Conspiracy at the Groyné discovered 415. at Petersburg 359. Of Douglass against Drake 514.	Devarlar, Hurgé, his Speech and Motion 5.	Exchange, Remarks on its Course 296.
Constitution, cannot suffer from a Majority of Placemen 648.	Dialogues, between a modern fine Lady and her Husband 25. A young Miss and her Acquaintance 26. Between a Soldier and a Sailor 173.	Excise, its Hardships 449.
Conti, Princess of, her Epitaph 19.	Dissertations on the Original of Temples from Vol. IX. p. 470, concluded by W. C. 16. Answered 170.	Excise Scheme, its design to extend the Influence of the Crown over Elections 642. It could have no such Effect 649.
Convention to be mentioned with Decency 218. Not fulfilled 11. Dishonourable 480. Defended by the Minister, 481. vid. Knee.	Douglass, his Conspiracy against Drake 514, and remarkable Death 515.	Executive, vid. Power.
Cookery, Military, its Use 237.	Drake, Sir Francis, his Life 389. Continued 443. Continued 503. Continued 600.	Exila, treated her Senates magnanimously 632. Her Example shews the best of Princes should be restrained 633.
Cordelia: vid. Adventure.	Draneus, Urg; his diverting Speech 367.	F
Corruption accounted for by the Prime Minister 375. How its Growth may be prevented 651.	Draper of London, his Pamphlet 500.	Faculties, human, their Difference 51.
Corsica, kept by the French 95. Regulation on that Head 208.	Drew, Charles, the Parricide executed 199.	Farthing Posts connived at 558.
Cortez of Spain lose their Liberties 11.	Duel, Will, a Malefactor, hanged at Tyburn revives 570.	Fast general observed 34. New one proclaimed 621.
Courland Duke of, assumes the Regency 573. Is arrested and imprisoned 625.	Dunkirk demolish'd by the Treaty of Utrecht 554. Re-fortified 472. Case of it, a Pamphlet 553.	Fat, Mr, Remarks on his Promotion 62.
Cowley, Mr, Remark on his Epitaph 594.	Dutch Fleet, State of 34.	Faulkes Urg; reports the Resolution of the House 425.
Craftsman, Remarks on the War 63. Persecuted 537. Sentenced 314.	Duty of a House of Clinabs 629.	Ferrol, Harbour of, described 359.
Credit, Voté of, dangerous 10. Contrary to Law 12. Limited by the Commons 14. Agreed to ib. Observation of a French Nobleman on that Head 10.	E	Finical, Miss Lucy, her Character 345.
Creke committed for robbing the Mail 260. Executed 412.	E After, Miscalculation of 242.	Fires 91.
Crotch Urg; his Speech 589.	East India Company chuse their Directors 199. Reward their Officers 621.	Flax-Seed, Directions for its Cultivation 79.
Cumberland, Duke of, espouses the Princess Mary as Proxy for the Prince of Hesse 259. Embarks a Volunteer 356. Returns to St James's 466.	Eclipse of the Sun observed 80.	Fleet, Dutch, State of it 34. Spanish, List of it 200. Sails from Cadix 260. Arrives at Porto Rico 574. Brazil, arrives at Lisbon 151. French at Breff Account of it 319. Sail for the West Indies 471.
Curson, Sir Nath. obtains a Grant for a new Market 260.	Education makes the Man 115.	Floury, Card. his Reply to Ld Walgrave 205. To the Dutch Ambassador 206. Preserves the Neutrality 263.
Czarina rewards her Generals 151. Plot against her 359. Accepts the Mediation of France 415. Regulates the Succession 573. Her Death ib.	Egypt, King of, his Experiment 24. Troubles in that Country 206.	Florio, vid. Adventure.
D.	Elections in favour of the Patriots 91.	Flota, Account of it 243.
D Amages done by the Frost 34.	Elizabeth, Q. influenced Elections 73. Her Glory 236.	Fortune, Man of, should be employed by the Government 647. Men of none, Danger from their being employed ib. Men of Fortune have often sacrificed their Country 650.
	Embargo laid on 90. Taken off 91. Laid on Corn and Provisions 570.	France, her Neutrality dubious 472. Supports the Pragmatic Sanction 574.
	Emperor Charles VI, his Death 127.	Franks

INDEX to the Debates, Essays, Dissertations,

- Franks, the Danger of forging them 91
Freelove, Miss *Fanny*, her Character 344
 Free Masons, their Original 17.
 The Devil the first Grand Master 18
French King, his Declaration 572
 Fleet Account of it 319. Sails from *Brest* and *Toulon* 471
 Frost, general, its sad Effects, 35. Accounted for Mechanically 65. Its unusual Severity 78. At *Halle*, Observations on *ib* That in 1708. 77
 Frugality, public, a necessary Virtue 336. Unseasonable 338.
 Ministerial 339, 374
- G**
GAGE, Lord, his Speech for the Place-bill 228.
 Against the Bill for registering Sailors 290
 Gallies laid up at *Cartagena* 94.
 Description of them 243
Gambia, River, vid. *Moore*
Gazetteer, daily, his Charge on *Common Sense* 135. His Queries *ib*. Burnt 314. His Defence of the Ministry 411
Gega, Hurgo, his Speech for a Call 499
 St *George*, Chevalier de, resigns 319
Georgia, attack'd by the *Spaniards* 129
 Generosity in Princes a necessary Virtue 236. Described 182. in a Courtisan 503
 Germany, Emperor of, his Death 527
 Gildry at *Edinburgh*, the Address to the D. of *Argyle* 364
 St *Giles*, Marquis de, his Behaviour at the *Hague* 207
Godschall, Sir *Robert*, set aside being Ld. Mayor by the Aldermen 468, 523. His Letter to the Livery 548
Golpindo, Hurgo, his Encomium 379
 Good Breeding, modern, destructive to good Manners 115
 Good Nature, a Character usurped 117. Its Definition *ib*. Characters mistaken for it 118
 Government, a, loses more Friends by refusing than it gains by conferring Titles and Posts 647
 Governors, their Duty 235
Grandier, *Urban*, his Death 76
Greenwood, Mr his remarkable Trial 411
Griffin, Mr his Character 132
Groyn, Conspiracy, there discovered 415
Guiana, La, bombarded 126
Guild-ball, Proceedings there 523
- Guinea Trade censured 341
Gulliver, Mr his Memoirs 99.
 His Characters of the Emperor, Royal Family and Grandees of *Lilliput* 100. His Characters of the *Lilliputian* Climates 218
Gundabm, Hurgolen, his Motion for a tree Navigation 285. Agreed to 334. Speech thereon *ib*. Agreed to by the Hurgos 335. His Speech and Motion 428. Rejected 435. His Speech for the Place-Bill 648. His Character 229
Gynob, Urg; his Motion for a Call 493. Rejected 494. For the Sailor's Bill 544
- H**
H. Addock, Admiral sails for *Port-mabon* 151. Cruizes on the Coast of *Spain* 260
 Half-pay Officers preferred 621
Hannover, the King's Bounty to his Subjects there 206. Remarks on his Majesty's Journey there 246
Harte, Mr, his Sermon before the University 135
Hart-ball at *Oxford*, made a College 364
Hastings, Lady *Elizabeth*, her Epitaph 36
Havanna, City, Description and Plan 147
Haxilaf, Hurgo, his Speech for the War 44. For Unanimity 269
Heagb, Urg; his Speech to vindicate himself 592
Heatbcoe, *Geo*. chosen Mayor by the Aldermen 468. Declines serving *ib*.
Hebrews, their Customs Aboriginal 470
Henry III. of *France*, his Epitaph 595
Hereff, Hurgo, speaks for the Settlement-Bill 8. Vindicates the Ministry 216. And the delaying War 217. His Character 103
Hesse Cassel, Prince of, his Nuptials celebrated by Proxy 259
Hesse Cassel, Princess *wid Mary*
Mecuo, Urg; his Speech 540
Hickrad, Hurgo, for the Settlement Bill 7. For a Vote of Credit 13. Against a sudden War 48. Apologizes for the Convention 224. His Character 101
 Homily, vid. *Cbrystofome*
Honorio, vid. *Adventure*
Horcop, Urg; his Speech 541
 Horse racing on the Ice 34. Act restrain 257
- Hosier*, Admiral, commended 176
Hospital for Foundlings, its Use 23. Objections to it 24
 House-keeper, less expensive than a Wife 131
 Human Faculties their Difference 31
Huendon Hurgo, moves for the Address 117
 Hurgos, their Debates, on the Settlement Bill 5. On the Subsidy Treaty with *Dan-cram* and a Vote of Credit 9. On the Nonpayment of 95,000 *Springs* by the *Iberians* 14. On the State of the Nation 43. On Addressing the Emperor for his Speech 155. Their Characters 101
- J**
J. Ago, St, de *Cuba* described 242
Jacomites, Promoters of the Place Bill 639. Nothing but public Evils make them 644
Jesus invited to *Naples* 123. Privileges granted them 122
 Judges declare the King did an Error 559
Jupiter's Occultation by the Moon 315, 453, 455, 517
 Justices, Lords, vid. *Regency*
 Justice, modern, ridiculed 388
- I**
Iberia resolved to break the Convention 12. Her Weakness 47. Where to be attack'd 159. Her Opinion of our Divisions 287, 430. Her Ambition 413
 Impeachment dreadful to Ministers 327
Indiana, her Case 354
Indians, *Chickasaw*, defeat the *French* 151
 Infant Baptism, Query about it 191. Defended 242
 Infants, whether they have Souls 4. Their State after Death 3, 52, 53, 167, 246, 342, 441
 Inscriptions on a monumental Stone at *Tork* 189. On a Roman Altar at *Neiberby* 171
 Insolence, vid. *Monk*
 Institution of a Prince: Extracts from it 55. Continued 291
 Instructions to Representatives in Parliament from *Buckinghamshire* 348. More 524
 From *Somersetshire* 411
 Interview between the Prince and Princess of *Hesse* 359
 Invasion to be fear'd 366. Ridiculous 371
 Iron-Mines discovered in *Canada*, their Improvement 262 Islands

and Historical Passages in Vol. X. for 1740.

Ilands, new discovered 95, 205

K.

Kellymont, Gang of Robbers dispersed 466
King's Speech at the Close of the Session 202. Sets out for *Hannover* 260. Returns 522. His Speech 562. Sends 100 Guineas to Capt. *Peddie* 570
Kings Bench, Court of, Judgment given there 91
Kotnot, Hurgolen, his resolute Speech 498
Kouli Kan enters *Ispahan* in Triumph 205. Different Accounts of him 319. His Success and immense Booty 472

L.

Lambertini, Cardinal, elected Pope 415. His Character *ib.*
 Landholders, Address to the, 448
 Land Forces should be employed at Sea 337. Why the Favourite of the Ministry 369. Lift of 613
 Land Tax for the Year 1741. 571
 Language of Beasts, Dissertation upon, continued from Vol. IX. 109. Continued 180
 Law Suits described by *Hudibras* 388
 Laws, penal, their Increase 119
 Lawyer, vid. Character
 Leeward Islands vid. *West-Indies*
 Legislative, vid. Power
LETTERS. From G. F. on the State of Infants after Death 3. From *Didius* with the Character of a just Lawyer 4. From A. Z. at *Edinburg* on Free Masonry 17. From A. B. with a Homily of St *Cyrysosoma* 18. From *Alcaeus* with an Epitaph 19. From M. Mendall to the *Craftsman* with Proposals for a Female Parliament 21. From L. L. on the degree of Cold 26. From I. H. on the difference of human Faculties 51. From *Eugenius* on the State of Infants 52. From B. G. on the same Subject 53. From D. Silk with Queries on the Frost 54. From Margery *Weldon* to the *Craftsman* for capacitating Women to be Members of Parliament 61. From Jean *Faineant* to *Common Sense* for a new Academy 65. From *Amelia* and *Miserabilis* to the *Universal Spectator* 69. From P. R. to the *Gazetteer*, in relation to Q. Elizabeth's influencing Elections 73. From

Tb. Evans, with Mr *Jones's* Discovery in *America* 104. From B. Hope with Tables of Coins 105. From two Members to their respective Boroughs 130. From G. S. with a new Phenomenon in Optics 130. From Sol. *Single*, with matrimonial Proposals 131. From Sim. *Wiseacre*, with his Case 131. From Lucia *ib.* From Philo Science with Mr *Griffin's* Epitaph 132. From *Pistil* to *Common Sense* 132. From I. L. with a Latin Letter of Mr *Woolston* 165. From S. J. in relation to common Swearing 167. From S. W. on the State of Infants, in answer to *Eugenius* 167. From a Curate of *Salop* to W. C. on his Dissertation 168. From B. Martin concerning the Optical Phenomenon of G. S. 170. From G. S. about a Roman Altar 171. From a Gentleman at *Hackney*, to a Dean in Relation to a Marriage Contract 173. The Dean's Answer 174. From an *English* Sailor to his Wife 181. From I. Smith to Mr Hope on his Money Tables 184. From E. S. with a Proposal to sell Coals by Weight 185. From several Ladies in answer to Mr *Single's* Proposals 186. From W. *Winlas* to the *Craftsman* 187. From York on a monumental Stone 189. From Tom True-Cafe to the *Universal Spectator* 189. From Berean with a Query on Infant Baptism 191. From Harry *English* 236. From A. B. on military Cookery 237. From a Curate of *Salop* on the Miscalculation of *Easter* 242. From a *Norfolk* Lady, with her Case 245. Answered by *Amasius ib.* From *Eugenius* in answer to S. W. on the State of Infants 246. From *Honorio*, with her Story 248. From Phæbe *Sonnet*, with a Pastoral Ballad, 250. From Sir Richard *Steele*, to the late E. of *Oxford* 293. From W. F. V. of C. with a Problem 297. From G. S. in relation to his optical Phenomenon 298. From *Semircirculus*, with an Account of Sir Harry *Morgan* 385. From W. *Richardson* at *Jamaica* 300. From *Mercator Honeftus* concerning the Guinea Trade 311. From S. W. in Anf. to *Eugenius* 342. From *Philome-ron*, with a Remark on *Nil-*

ton 342. From Berean 395
 From *Aminadab* to the *Craftsman* 397. From S. Export to the *Daily Gazetteer* in defence of the Ministry 402
 From *Aimwell* with the Case of *Indiana* 354. From *Traulus* to *Indiana* 440. From *Eugenius* in answer to S. W. 441. From *Christianus* in answer to Berean 442. From *Agricola* to the Land Holders 451. From P. Wood solving the optical Phenomenon 452
 From D. Silk on *Jupiter's* Occultation 455. From R. T. 458. To a Manager at the Theatre *ib.* Anonymous on the Case of the *Norfolk* Lady *ib.* From *Benoni* Hope with a second Table of Coins 583
 From *Amasius* Concerning Mr *Ward's* Medicines 515. From M. *Amelot* to the E. of *Waldegrave* 127. From Capt. *Maxim* in Vindication of General *Oglethorpe* 575. From E. P. with the Story of *Veterona* 597
 Letyltino, Urg; his Speech on the Convention 492. For a Call 498. His Speech for the Place Bill 633. His Character 229
 Lewis XIV. compared to *Augustus Caesar* 553
 Liberty of censuring public Measures 224
 Lilliput, Great, Characters of her Imperial Family 100. Her Naval Power 161. The Importance of her Trade 164
 Not duly protected 277. Negotiated into a War 279. Deserted by her Allies 333. Involved in Debt 340. Her People dissatisfied 436
 Line of Battle under Sir *John Norris* 467
 Lingen, Capt. his Bravery 466
 Linnen Manufactory in *Scotland*, its Annual Increase 94
 Lisbon, Ships in that Port 151
 Packet from thence taken 357
 Lists, of the Sheriffs for the current Year 37, 91. Of Cardinals 123. Of the House of Commons for the current Year 653. Of the Bank and India Directors 199
 Of the Spanish Fleet 202. Of the Lords Justices 260. Of Sir *Chaloner Ogle's* Squadron 570
 Of the Land Forces 613
 Lodfneal, Hurgo, opposes the Vote of Credit 12 His Speech for a War 48
 London, City of, see City London,

INDEX to the Debates, Essays, Dissertations,

London Apprentices, their President's Speech, proposing to congratulate Admiral *Vernon* 659
London, Tradesman Case of 189
 Losses, private, amount to a public one 333
 Lottery, for the Poor at *Vienna* 206
 Bridge one. begun to be drawn 621
 Lover's Complaint, from *Shakespeare* 249
 Lucia's Complaint of *Petulant* 134

Mr

M-Adden, Dr his Encouragement of Arts 94
 Mails robbed 199
 Malefactors executed 259, 314, 570
 Malt Spirits prescribed for the Fleet 90
 Man of Quality, Memoirs of, Character of it 251
Manchalis Fort, taken by General *Oglethorpe* 242
 Manifesto *vid. Catcart*
 Manners make the Man 115
 Maps of *Africa*, erroneous 179
 Correct one of the *West Indies* in *Jan. Of the Atlantick Ocean* in *July*
 Marines, how to be raised 36
 An Addition to the Land Force 370. Debate on that Head 382. Sum granted for that Service 424
 Market, new one, 260
Marlborough, Dutcheſs, her Bounty to Capt. *Peddie* 570
 Marriage Contract broken 181
 Recommended 237
Mary, Princeſs, her Marriage declared 142. Solemnized 259
 Embarks for *Holland* 314. Arrival at *Caſſel* 359
Malque, *vid. Alfred*
 Malquerades, unseasonable 80
 Matrimonial Proposals, by *Sol. Single* 131
 Mayor, Lord, Alderman *Parsons* elected 523
 Medals struck in *Sweden* 262
 Medicines, *vid. Stephens*
 Members of Parliament, Instructions to 348, 524, 411
 Memorial of *Don Alvaro Bazan*, high Admiral of *Spain* 352
 Merchants Petition 259
Mexico, Viceroy of, his Escape 524
Micio, his Speech in *Terrence* 69
 Military Cookery, its Use 237
 Mines Iron, improved at *Canaan* 262
 Minister, compared to a Chimney Sweep 63

Minister, Prime, the sense of the Word 15. The Deer singled out 286. Speaks for the Address 275. Vindicates himself 276. And the Convention 286. Hunted 327
 Compared to a Jockey *ib.*
 His Speeches on the *Marines* 375, 381. His third Speech on that Head 419. His Apology 438. His Defence of the Convention 482. His Speech 542. His fine Character 228
 Ministry censured 18. Their Conduct arraigned 432. Defended 483. Their Mismanagement 434
Miserabilis, his Case 69
Mogul Converted, how B. 24
Mogul, Great, dethroned 471
 Restored *ib.* His vast Wealth 471
 Money-Syllables, their Use 553
 Monk, Insolence of one at *Naples* 122
Montagu-House design'd for an Hospital 90
Moore, Mr His Travels to *Africa*, Character of it 379
Morgan Sir *Henry*, takes *Cibique* 386. And *Panama* 387
Morocco, *Muley Abdallab* established on the Throne of 205
 Mortality, general, Bill of, for *London* 38. 626. For *Edinburgh* 38. *Amsterdam* *ib.*
Moses did not borrow from the *Heathens* 168
 Mothers Instructions to a Daughter 248
Muskib Puskib, Count, his Sentence, and Obstinacy 414

N.

N-Aples, *Jews*, invited to settle there 123
Nardac, Secretary, for the Settlement Bill 5. Introduces a Motion 9. Owns the Convention broke 14. Yet vindicate it 45. And defends the Ministry 163. His Character 102
 Nation Plaintiff, against one *Man* Defendant 507
 Nature consistent in her Productions 182
 Navy, Debate on the Estimate of it 587
 Negroes revolt in *Carolina* 127
 Are suppressed 128
 Neutrality, proposed by the *Sicilian* Resident 95. Of *France* dubious 472
Newton, Sir *Isaac*, his Epitaph censured 594
Norris, Sir *John*, Sails from *Spithead* 356. Put back *ib.*
 Sails again 357. Sails from

Torbay 411. Put back 412
 See Line of Battle

O

O Biequies of the late *Pope* 123
 Occultations of *Jupiter* 453.
 of several fix'd Stars 611
 Officers on Halfpay prefer'd 611
 Of the Revenues excluded from the House of *Clinab* 631
Ogle, Sir *Chalmer*, sails from *Portsmouth* 544. List of his Squadron 570
Oglethorpe General takes *Manchalis* Fort 242. Besieges *St. Augustine* 359. Justify'd 575
 Raises the Siege *ib.*
 Old *Baily* Sessions there 34, 144, 199, 621
Odenexon, *Hurgolen*, his Speech on the Navy 588
 Opposition to the Ministry justify'd 331. Guilty of Corruption 375. History of it 561. Causes of it 645.
 Opticks, a new Phenomenon in 130. Letter concerning it 170. Ans. 298. Solved 452
Ormond, Duke of, his Reception at *Madrid* 205
Ottoboni, Cardinal, his Character 147

P

P Amphlets Political, Extracts of 177. On the Woolen-Trade 549. Seditious their ill Tendency 269
Panama, taken and burnt *vid. Morgan*.
 Paper-Money its Currency in *America* 151
 Parliament, *British*, prorogued 466. Assembles 569
 Parliament, *Irisb*, disarm the *Papists* 150.
 Parliament, Female propals for 21.
Parsons, Alderman, elected Mayor 523
Parusby, Emperor of, his Alliance useful to *Lilliput* 9
Peddie, Capt. his Bravery 574
Petersburgh, Conspiracy there discovered 359
 Parties, three different ones 646
 Peace Scheme for 263
 Petition of *River Thames* rewarded 570
Pbarab. An Eastern Story 190
 Physicians, College of, prescribe Malt Spirits for the Fleet 90
 Approve the Use of *Vinegar* 356
 Physic, Case in 244. Answered *ib.* and 451
 Pictures, Centenarian, what? 14
Pierre, *Abbe de St. his Scheme* 265
 for a general Peace *Piety*

and Historical Passages in Vol. X. for 1740.

- Piety necessary in a Prince 55
Pissol to Mr. *Common-Sense* 132
 Place Bill its Advantages 340
 Objections to it answered 27
 Arguments for it 56. Against it 58. Summary of the Controversy on that Head 399.
 Rejected by a small Majority 29. Debate upon it 629.
 how carried in 1734, 651.
 Placemen ought to support the Charge of the War 606. A Majority of them cannot endanger the Constitution 648
 Danger of them 649
 Places more valuable than Pensions of like Sums 639
 G Plans; of *Porto Bello* 144. Of the *Havanna* 149. Of *Cartagena* 201. Of *Chagre* 350. Of *St. Augustine* 359. Of *La Vera Cruz* 242
Plemabm, Urg; his Character 230. His Speech 531. His Speech against the Place Bill 636
Ponti, Admiral, takes *Cartagena* 200
Polgarib, Hurgo, his Motion on the Marines 338. Rejected 378. Motion for a lost Estimate 379. Produces a Copy of it 383. His Speech for a War 433. On the Convention 487. On the Navy 587. His Character 230
 Policy the best Honesty 23
 Political Questions, insupportable of Demonstration 645, 650
Pope, new, chosen 115. See *Lambertini*.
Porto Bello taken by Admiral *Vernon* 124. Articles of Capitulation 125. Further Accounts of it 145, 146. Plan of it 144
 Poverty, See *Veterana*
 Power, where safest 506. Executive accountable to the legislative 649
 Pragmatick Sanction disputed by the Elector of *Bavaria* 574
 Preparations, Naval, 90
President of the *Cinabs*, his Speech to the Emperor 230. His Character 229
 Pride conceal'd beneath Humility 68. Prime Minister's Speech against the Place Bill 644
Princepsa, Spanish Man of War, taken 199. Account of the Engagement 257. Her Shape and Dimensions *ib.*
 Printers, a Hierarchy 239. Consecration of their Chappel *ib.*
 Their Hymn 240. And Mysteries *ib.*
 Printing, its Jubilee celebrated at *Straßburg* 95. Its Use 557. Its Discouragements 558
 Privateers, Spanish infect the Coast 143: One taken 314.
 Others described 316. Of *Jamaica* successful 524, 621
 Prizes, Spanish, taken 147, 95
 Prize Subjects, proposed by the Royal Academy at *Bourdeaux* 127
 Proclamation for encouraging the War 198. For a general Fast 621
 Proposals for a Female Parliament 21. To the *Lilliputian* Senate 547
 Protections declar'd void 199
Prussia, King of, his Conduct on his Accession to the Crown 318. His Humanity 414.
 His Difference with the Bishop of *Liege* 472. Enters *Silesia* at the Head of his Troops 624. His Manifesto *ib.*
Pulnub, Urg; his Speech on the War 274. Vindicates the Secession 272. Censures the Administration 327. Charges the Ministry 368. Speech on the Loss of an Estimate 380.
 On the Supply 425. On the Army *ib.* On the War 435. For a call of the House 494.
 His Motion 437. Rejected 480. His Motion for encouraging the Sailors 531. Speech to support it 545. On the Navy 591. His Character 228. His Speech for the Place Bill 639
Q
Quadrant, Hurgo, opposes Settlement Bill; His Speech on the subsidy Treaty with *Danemarck* 44. On the War 159. His Character 102
Quadrant, new, invented 627
 Queries on the Frost by *D. Silk* 54. Three remarkable ones 396. Political 507. Relating to the Navy 597
R
Rason, Definition of it 76
 Receipt for a Sprain 35.
 For cheap Food 659
 Regency See *Lords Justices*
 Register Bill for Lands, Sir *William Temple's* Sentiments on it 66
 Register Ships see *Azogues*
 Rejoycings see *Vernon*.
 Religion necessary to a Patriot 114
Remus, Mr. His Observations on the Frost at *Halle* 1708 78
Renton, Capt. brings the Account of the taking *Porto Bello* 142
 Representatives, new, for the City 569
 Resurrection of Christ prov'd 243
 Revolution in *Mascovy* 624.
 Rioters executed 364. Of Spittle-fields try'd 34
 Riots. See *Tumults*.
 Robbers, *Kellymont*, dispersed 466
 Roguery, universal, its Usefulness 23
Roman Altar, at *Netterby* 171
Romans, their regard for Religion, Pref. viii. Vid *AB.*
Diurna
Romenians destroy'd by the Dictatorial Power 11. Ruin'd by their Vices 13. How enslav'd 372
Rowe, Mrs. her Life concluded from Vol. IX. p. 286 70.
 Further Particulars of her 233
Russia, Revolution there 624
 S
 Sailors, why backward to enter 214
Saintley, Mrs. her Character 344
 Scandal Club, its Members, 343
 Schemes, new, proposed 119
 Scuffle in *Clare Market* 142
 Sea Horse, Man of War, her Success 151
 Seamen, Number granted for the Fleet 571. Are discouraged 374
 Secession defended 493. Ridicul'd 496
 Secrecy, political, suspicious 478
 Necessary 476
Selden, Mr, his Opinion censur'd 50
 Self-Love, true, defin'd 72
 Senate, *Lilliputian*, its Independence 340. Its Privilege 368
 Sessions at the *Old Bailey*, 34, 142, 199
 Settlement Bill, Debate upon it 5
Shannon, Lord, his Death and Character 623
 Sharps detected at the *Malquerade* 199
Sharkbrugh, Hurgo, his impartial Speech 49. For Unanimity 216. His Character 103
Sheriffs chosen for the Year 1740, 37. The Manner of choosing them alter'd 559
 Ships, English, taken by the Spaniards 95
 Ships, employed in the Spanish Trade 207. Of 20 Guns their Use 27
Shomlug, Hurgo, his Speech for the subsidy Treaty 11. Against a War 46
Sicilies, King of, encourages the Jews 121
Silesia

INDEX to the Debates, Essays, Differtations,

- Silefia* claim'd by the King of *Prussia* 624
Silk, Daniel, his Queries on the Frost 54
Single, Solomon, his Matrimonial Proposals 131. Answers to them 186
Steipben, Urg; his 22d Speech against a standing Army 426
Stenwy, Urg; his Speech against the Place-Bill 630
Snoddy, Urg; his Ironical Speech 381. For the Sailors Bill 533. On the Navy 587. For the Place-Bill 629. His Character 230
Sopbronia Vid. Characters
Souls, not made for Misery 54
S—l Edward, his Speech for the Place-Bill 339
Spain, *Cortez* of, lose their Liberties 11
Spanber, Capt. discovers new Islands in the Tartarian Sea 295. Further accounts of them 205
Spaniards, Attempt on *Georgia* 129
Spanish Fleet, Lift of 200 Sails from *Cadix* 260. Arrives at *Porto Rico* 574
Spanish Man of War taken 622
Sprain Receipt for 35
Stackhouse, Mr. his History of the Bible 251
State of the Nation, Debate on it, in the House of Hurgos 45
States General augment their Troops 414
Steele, Sir *Richard*, his Letter to the E. of *Oxford* 293
Steinburst its purchase 147
Stephens, Mrs. discovers her Medicines and Receives the Reward 142
Stone, Monumental at *York* Inscription on it 189
Storm violent 364, 569
Styria, Insurrection there 206
Subsidy, Vid. Treaty
Sun, Eclipse of it observed 80
Swearing cured by a Clergyman 167
Sweden, Divisions there 471
Sylvia: See Generosity.
- T
Temple, Sir *Will.* his Sentiments on the Register Bill 66
Temples, ancient, See *Differtation*.
Tames River, his Petition 79
- Tbeana* See Characters.
Tbofmon, Urg; his Speeches 493, 497
Title of the *English* to *America* 103
Tittle-Tattle, Mrs. *Martha*, her Character 345
Tablar, Hurgo, his Speech against the settlement-Bill 6
On the Address 212
Tomo Chibbi, King, his Death, Funeral and Character 129
Trade, *Spanish*, Ships employ'd in it 207. To *Guinea* unlawful 341
Tradefman of *London*, Cafe of 389
Transports, hired 91
Treasure, vast one at *Norbtre de Dios* 391. Vid. *Mogu*.
Treaty, of *Utrecht* its bad Effect 324. Of *Hanneuro* censured 331. Applauded 325. Of *Sebfule* justify'd 325. Blamed 436. Of Subsidy with *Dancram* 8. With *Hesse Cassell* 415
Trefilian, Sir *Robert*, hang'd 559
Torkus his Answer to *Indiana* 440
Tryace, Urg; his Speech against a Call 487
Tull, Mr. obtains a Patent 260
Tumults at *Newcastle* 355. At *Wisebech* ib. At *Norwich* 356
Twenty Gun Ships their use 277
- V.
V Agabonds seized at *Madrid* 206
Venality of little Boroughs 152
Venice, Mr *Baudin*'s Views of 313
Venron, Galbet, why he had no Land Force 364
Vera Cruz, La, Description of it 242. Taken by a Dutchman 241. Plan of it ib.
Verjuice, Mrs *Abigail*, her Character 343
Vernon, Admiral, Sails from *Jamaica* 200. Takes *Porto Bello* 124. Bombarbs *Cartagena* 300. Takes *Chagre* 350. His Birth Day observed with extraordinary Rejoicings 570
Vetrona, her Story by Mrs *Rowe* 598
Vinegar, Use of, approved 365
Vifler, Grand, depofed 472
Union, Advantages of it 233
- Voltaire*, Mr, his Essay on the Age of *Lewis* XIV. 74
Vopifcus, *Julius*, quoted 292
- W.
W *Aldegrave*, Earl, his Declaration 205. His Representation concerning *Dunkirk* 414
Walmoden, *Amelia*, Naturalized 90. Created a Peeress 148
War, Conduct of it examined 517. Its Management blamed 433. Defended 363. Only Maritime 426
Ward, Mr, his *Arcanum* 515
Webber, Mr, his Petition and Succels 549
Welral, Urg; his Speech and Motion 430
Werga, his Speeches 278, 479, 537, 586
Western Ocean, see *Map*
West Indies State of our Colonies there 241. vid. *Map*
Westmorland Countels of, her Character 109
Wbethoc, Urg; his Speech 478
Wife, see *Cordelia*
Wifeacre, *Simon*, his Cafe 131
Wolinski, Mr, his Co-fpiracy and Death 359. Remarks on it 607
Wool, Calculation of its Growth 548
Wool-packs, why placed in the House of Lords 549
Woollen Trade, its important Consequence 500. Its Decay 549
Woolston, Mr, his Letter to some Clergymen 165
- Y.
Y *ATE*, *Richard*, Account of him 233
Yarmouth, Countels of, created 148
Yali, Hurgo, speaks for a Vote of Credit 13. On the State of the Nation 263. His Character 103
Yegon, Hurgolen, his Speech on the Marines 338. Owns the Estimate lost 379. Pleads for the Convention 439. Against a Call 496. On the Navy 590
Against the Place-Bill 633
- Z.
Z *Ofima*, her fine Epitaph 595

INDEX to the POETRY.

A

ACROSTICKS, p. 82,
225
Advice to Damon 255
ENIGMAS.] p. 32. An-
swered 87. Another 193.
Answered 255, 296. Dit-
to 311 and 410. An-
swered 462. Another
462. Censured by S. S.
519. Encomium for
them 615.

Air-Pump, vid. TALE.
ALCÆUS, Poems by
— Ode on the Birth of the
M. of *Tarvislock*, 83
— Hope's Farewell, Ode, 193
— *Cupid's* Revenge, Ode, 463
— Improvement in *Chaucer*
404
— *Mr Voltaire's* Epistle tran-
slated 406
— *Horace*, Book I. Ode I. 520
— to *Celia's* Busk 567
AMASIUS, Poems by
— to *Celia* 32
— The Enjoyment of Life.
from *Le Motte* 197
— Epitaph on a young
Lady 256
— Ode on the Creation 565
ANACREON, Odes of,
translated by Dr *Chester*.
Ode xxiv. p. 33. Odes
xxv, LIV, XXXI, LII,
p. 138. XLVIII 195.
XXXVII 256. L, LVI,
308. ODES XLIX, LI,
by Mr *Barry* 617
Argyle, Duke of, his Levee
87
Arminius, Prologue to 32
ASTROPHIL, vid. Browne.

B

BALLADS.] Old one on
the *Spanish* Armada 141
— a *Lancashire* one 460
— sung by Mr *Low* for
Capt. *Peddle's* Sailors 567
Ballance, The 139
Barry Mr, Odes by 617

Bently, Ode by 610
Breton, Mrs, to the Me-
mory of 518
Breton, Miss, Verses to 610
BROWNE, Mr *Moses*,
Poems by
— In Praise of *Chaucer* 31
— *Renoch's* Despair, Ec-
logue, 233, 308
— Musing by a River 464

C

CAntara, vid. Contest.
Carolina. vid. Poem.
Celia. vid. Amasius.
Character, A 139
— two common ones 568
Charity display'd, vid. Pa-
raphrase.
Chaucer, on 463
— Improvement in 404
— In Praise of 31
Chester, Dr, Odes by, vid.
Anacreon
Clio, vid. Verses.
Cobwebbs, vid. TALE
Contest, The; a Cantata
197
Cupid's Revenge 463

D

Daphnis to *Amasius* 85
Description of the
Morning, from *Seneca* 86
Dialogue between Death
and a dying Man, set to
Musick 88

E

Eclouge, vid. *Browne.*
ELEGY.] on Potatoes
30 — of an Irish School-
master 461
Elixa, Verses to 617
ELIZA, Poems by
— to the Memory of Mrs
Breton 518
— on hearing Miss *Lynch*
sing 566
EPILOGUE.] — To the faithful Shep-
herd 85

— To the Mock Doctor 460
EPISTLES.] — *Mr Voltaire's* to the K.
of Prussia 406
— *Mr Lyttleton* to Mr *Poyntz*
459
— *Emrus* to *Theander* 518
— another by the same 565
EPITAPHS.] — On an abortive Child 31
— On a dropical Drunkard,
in Latin 86
— Latin one at *Geneva* 140
— On Prince *Madoc* in Latin
194

— Latin one on Mr *Muf-*
grave 255
— On *Claudy Philips* 464
— On Mr *John Hervey* 32
— On Mr *Griffin* the Come-
dian 132
— On Mr *Aylworth*, in Latin
564. Translated 617
— Latin one on *Van Tromp*
618
— on a young Lady 256
EPIGRAMS.] — on a Quack 83
— on a Parson 84
— on Admiral *Haddock* 195
— the Dr and *Polly* 196
— on the Expedition 312
— to Sir *John Norris* 516
— on the new-fashion'd
Fans 616
— Pride despised 460
— *baishful Corydon* and *perc*
Lycoris 16

F

FABLES.] — The Emmets 81
— The Apes 85

H

Hecatissa to *Hilaria* 353
Hill, *Aaron*, Elq; Ver-
ses by 567
— *Hope's* Farewell 193
HORACE, Odes of
— To *Lydia*, imitated 459
— Ode VIII. Book IV. by
Telarius 513
— Book

INDEX to the Poetical Essays.

- Book III. Ode XXI. re-
vers'd 520
— Book I, Ode I. 521
— Ode II. Book III. imi-
tated by Mr *Titley* 616
— Answered by Dr *Bentley*
616
Hymn of King *David*, by
Amvraldus 462

I

- Ilustrissima Principi MA-*
RIÆ, &c. 312
— Englished 354, 409

K

- K**ISS, the golden. 520

L

- L**EX *Natura* 139
Looking-Glass, The 616
Lynch, Miss, on hearing
her sing 566
Lyttleton, Mr, to Mr *Poyntz*
459

M

- M**IRA, Poem to, by an
eminent Hand 197
Moplas 462
Moply 460

N

- N**ititur in vetitum 192
Nobilitas vera. 30

O

- O**DES.] *vid. Anacreon*
and *Horace*
— To *Chloe* 256
— The Modern Coquette 353
— To the Earl of *Chester-*
field 406
— The Ravished Lover 459
— The Schoolboy's Triumph 461
— To a young Lady at
H— Church 463
— Invitation to Miss B— 464
— On the Prince of *Wales's*
Birth-Day, by Mr *Vic-*
tor 565

- By *Richard Savage*, Esq;
567

P

- P**araphrase on 1 Cor. xiii. 192
PASTORALS.] *Strepson*
and *Daphnis* 313
Pharaoh's Daught'r 312
Potatoes, *vid. Elegy*
POEMS.]

- To Lord *Tullamore* 84
— By Mrs *Rowe*, on her
Husband's Death 89
— On the late Benefactions,
by Mr *Pope* 138
— *Sarum*, by *Lucius* 255
— A Winter Day, by a *Scotts*
Clergyman 256
— To Dr *Watts* 410
— To the Memory of a
Mother, by *Carolina* 518
— The Lady's Petition 519
— On our Taste in Musick 520
Problem Metaphysical 618
PROLOGUE.]
— To *Arminius* 32
— At *Dublin*, to a Play for
the Benefit of insol-
vent Prisoners 617
Psalm VIII. *vid. Hymn*

R

- R**ENOCK's Despair 233, 208
Retreat, The 568
Rowe, Mrs, on her Hus-
band's Death 89
Ruins of *Rome*, Extracts
from it 196
Rusticus to *Common Sense* 32
— on Charity 81

S

- S**avage *Richard*, Esq; Ode
by 566
Seneca's Description of the
Morning 86
SONGS.]
— Set by Mr *Stubble* 252
— The Incertainty, *ib*
— A new one 311
— From *Alfred* 357
— on Angling 405
— by my Ld *Molesworth*, set
by Mr *Atcock* 608
— *Kitty*, a Song 619
Stone, Mr, Verses to 618
Strepson and *Daphnis*, *vid.*
Pastoral

T

TALES.]

- The Air-Pump 194
— The Disappointed Milk-
maid 463
Turvislock, M. on the Birth
of 83
Tularius, Ode, by 513
Titley, Ode by 616
TRANSLATIONS.]
— The Song of *Moses* from
Exodus, Ch. xv. 566
Tullamore, Lord, to 84
Tyro. vid. Paraphrase.

V

- V**alentine, The 88
Vesta, *vid. Wight.*
Vedastus, Verses by
— on a young Lady's Re-
covery 93
Vernon, Admiral, Verses on 141

VERSES.]

- On the present Frost 34
To *Celia* 32
To a valetudinary Lady 31
By a *Lilliputian* 26, 520
On the Year Forty 80
On the Death of the
Elyer at *Shrewsbury* 89
On the hard Frost 140
On Chalk *ib*
On the European Race 141
On Admiral *Vernon's* be-
ing found at *§* *Plough*
141. On his Clemen-
cy *ib*
On a young Lady's Re-
covery, by *Vedastus* 193
To Mr *Pope*, *vid. Taste.*
To a Lady on her Mar-
riage 195
On seeing Miss — at
Church 196
To Mr *Handel*, by G. O. 255
To the Month of May 311
To Miss C. N. of *Suffol*
— 311
On a Lady singing 312
On the D. of *Argyle* *ib*
To Mr *Baudin*, on his
Views of *Venice* 313
On the Dean's Bonfire 355
To Mr *Urban* 354
To *Delia* *Zusie* 407
To Dr C, at *Gloucester* *ib*
On *Clio* 410
To *Chloe* 462
Answered by a Friend *ib*
Written

INDEX of NAMES to VOL. X. 1740.

Written in an Inn 462	To a young Lady 619	
On <i>Chaucer</i> , by <i>Vario</i> 463	On Christ's Nativity <i>ib</i>	Y
To a young Lady em- broidering 464	From <i>Chloe</i> to <i>Emma</i> 620	
On Riddles, by <i>S. S.</i> 519	On Recovery from Illness 620	<i>YATE</i> , Mr <i>Richard</i> ,
To <i>Delia</i> 521	— On a favourite little Cur <i>vid. Moppy</i>	Verbes by
To Mr <i>Povey</i> <i>ib</i>	— By <i>Ruficus</i> 81	— on Mr <i>Pope's</i> Verbes 195
On the Drought 564	— <i>Voltaire's</i> Epistle to the King of <i>Prussia</i> , <i>vid.</i>	— to Mr <i>Moses Browne</i> 197
On Windows in <i>Scotland</i> , by Mr <i>Hill</i> 567	Epistle and <i>Alcaeus</i>	— to Miss <i>Brereton</i> 618
The Mod. Hero 568	Visit to <i>Zink</i> 620	— to the Author of two Sneers 617
On Sir <i>Phil. Sidney</i> 615		Z
To <i>Eliza</i> 617		<i>ZINK</i> , Visit to 620
To Mr <i>Stone</i> 618		
<i>Latin</i> by a Clergyman, to his Boys 618	<i>W</i> <i>WIGHT</i> (the) described 309	

INDEX of the Names to the Marriages, Births, Deaths, Promotions, &c.

A	Barney	316	Bosworth	622	Carol	570	Coates	261
A Bercomby	Barratt	91	Bourchier	525	Caipenter	204	Cole	37
93, 358	Barretier	571	Bourke	262	Carr	261	Colebatch	204
Abney 571, 623	Barrington L. 148,	Bourne	37	Carter	413	Coleman	148	
Acland 316, 570	469	Bowles 36, 37, 412	Caryl	203	Colquhoun	358		
A' Court 525	Bailet	623	Bocmunt Ms. 203	Caslehaven E.	571	Colson	204	
Aldred 469	Bateman 204,	316	Boyle 261,	622	Caswall	623	Combes	622
Allen 261, 469	Bates	412	Bravo	469	Catcart L.	148	Cornyns 203, 261,	
Alvaris 469	Bayly	570, <i>ib</i>	Bay	203	Cavalier 262, 358	571, <i>ib</i>		
Ambrose 469	Baynes	357	Bredfield	91	Cavendish 469, 571	Conduit	357,	
Amyand 357, 525	Beauclerk 37, 93,	37, 93,	Bretton 92, 147	Cecil	262	Cooke 37, 571		
Andrews 316	147, 204, 261,	Brewer 93, 469	Brickdale 37, 91	Chalmers	93	Cotte Vi.	525	
ANNE Ps. of Ruf-	316, 623	Bridges 93,	623	Chambers 37, 262	93, 525	Corbet 91, 93, 525		
fia , 468	Bedford	261	262, 358	Charlton	92	Cornwallis L. 261,		
Annelly 262	Beecher	261	262, 358	Check 525, 623	317, <i>ib</i> ,	Cornwallis 261, 622		
Argyle 261	Behrens	469	317	Cheepe	623	Cotterell 317, 413		
Armitage 37	Bell	36	Bristow	91	Chernock	571	Cowlshaw	412
Arnold 93, 525	Bennet	316	Broderick	358	Chichester Bp. 261,	571	Cowper 92, 203,	
Askew 261	Bentley	204	Broughton	203	Chichester 469, 622	204	Couraud	961
Astel 203	Berkley 261,	412	Browne 37, 147,	623	Child 204, 261,	262, 622, 623	Coxed	469
Astley 261	Bernard	469	Brown 37, 147,	623	Cholmondley 571,	Cracherode	37	
Avery 622	Berners	358, 469	Browning 37, 623	623	Church 37, 148,	Craddock	92	
Austin 262	Bertie 358,	469	Bruce L. 203, <i>ib</i>	623	Clarke 36, 37, <i>ib</i>	Crashford E. 358,		
Aylesford Co.	316	469,	525	623	Chrimble	148		
Ayncombe 525	Bethune	317	Buchanan	357	Crieff	358		
Ayscough 525	Bignal	525	Burchet 148,	316	Crookenden	4 2		
	Bingham	93	Burgoyne	468	Cropp	358		
B	Birch	93	Burnet	261	Crawford	358		
Bacon 36	Bird	316	Burroughs	204	Clanrickard E. 357	Crawley	316	
Bagnall 203	Bishop 203,	358	Burris	36, 571	Clarke 36, 37, <i>ib</i>	Crimble	148	
Bailey 623	Bitley	316	Burton	261, 317	Clive	36		
Baird 469	Blackwell	203	Butler 261,	317	Clutterbuck	92,		
Baker 204, 358,	Blagrove	93	Byng	525	Clay	92		
413	Blair	358	Byne	91	Cleatton	469		
Baldwin 570	Blakeney 23,	023	Byron L.	412	Clement	92		
Barber 203, 469	Bland	317			Clifton	316		
Barker 469, 525,	Bludworth	261			Clinton	148		
<i>ib ib</i> 570	Bolton D.	92			Clive	36		
Barnaby 37, 91	Bolton	622			Clutterbuck	92,		
Barnard 148, 261,	Boniver	204			Carew	525		
317	Booth	623						
Barnes 525	Booth							

INDEX of NAMES to VOL. X. 1740.

D	Elwell 92	Garlington 148	Haughton 623	Jennings 92, 93
D Addo 469	<i>Ely</i> Bp. 203	Garth 148,	412	Hawker 358
D'Aeth 261	Ernest 203,	Gascoigne 204	469	Hawley 201
Dalway 571	Erskin 623	Gatchel 525	412	Hay 204, 358,
Dangerfield 203	Effington 525	Geddes 413	Head 37	Inglis 262,
Danvers 37	Evans 92, 148,	Gedding 469	Heathcote 148	Jobson 317
Darby 358	204, 525, <i>ib</i>	Geekie 36	Henage 36	Jollif 338
Dartmouth E. 316	Everett 622	Gery 570	Henley 571	Jolly 261
Dalhwood 92	Eyles 92, 147, 148,	Gibbs 147	Herbert, 93,	Jones 37, 148,
Davers 148	316, 358	Gilbert 261,	571,	203,
Davis 203	Eyre 92, 261, 412,	623	203,	204,
Dawney 261,	571, <i>ib</i>	Gildart 203	Herring 469	Jordan 148
Dawson 525		Glasgow E. 316	Hertford E. 261	Ireland 413
Dayrell 262	F	Glenn 358	Hesse Cassel 204,	Juxon 92
Deacon 571	F Agg 469, 623	Godolphin E. 204,	Pce. 316, 413	
De la Creuze 571	Fairfax 37	Goldwin 316	Hewer 37	K
Delavalle 37	Farmer 317, 357	Goodwyn 203	Hewett 317,	K A Y 413
Delme 262	Fauconberg Vi. 357	Goodwyn 36	Mewitt 413	Keene 37,
Delorain E. 92	Felton 148, 413	Gooftry 623	Heyrick 37	<i>ib</i> 317, 358, 413
Dennis 148, <i>ib</i>	Fenwick 148, 571	Gordon 571	Higginson 204	Kendall 148, 257
Dennison 525	Fernonagh Vi. 469	Goreing 623	Higgs 469	Kennedy 358
Denton 148,	204, Ferrers E. 92	Goffing 316	Hill 261, 262,	204
<i>ib</i>	Ferrers 92, 148	Gofwell 469	Hinxman 148	Kent 317,
Descary 623	Fielding 316	Gough 204	Hirft 93	Kepple 358
Devereux 412, 525,	Finch 37, 570,	Gould 413,	525,	Kerr 358
623	Fisher 148	623, <i>ib</i>	Hoadley 469	Kettle 92
Dibben 37	Fitzroy 148, 261	Gower Ld. 357	Hoare 204	Kidd 37, 623
Diekens 413	Fitzwilliams 148,	Græme 203	Hodges 412,	622
Dickerfon 261	204	Graham 148, 204,	Holbourn 37,	93
Diekfon 92	Fleetwood 93	317, 358	412	Kimardine E. 103,
Dilk 37	Fleming 36, 413,	Grainmay 93	Holdernefs E. 204,	525
Dingley 36	623	Green 557,	469	King L. 147, 204
Ditton 469	Fletcher 37, 148	Gregory 413,	469,	King 203,
Dives 468	Floyd 357	525	Holdsworth 148	Kingston D. 204
Dixon 204	Fogg 261,	316	Holford 36	Knightly 622
Dodd 93,	571	Foley 203	Holland 412	Knowler 203, 317
Doddington 525	Fonnerau 203	571	Hollings 623,	412
Dodsworth 558	Fonfeca 358	Griffin 204,	469,	Knowles 413, 469
Donerayle Vi. 37	Forbes 262, 358,	Grimes 357	Honeywood 261,	623
Dormer 261	525	Grimstone 261,	571	
Dorrington 571	Ford 93	Grosvenor 412	Hoop 412	L
Dorset D. 261	Forester L. 203,	Groves 412	Hopton E. 204	L Acy 469
Douglas 261, 317	469	Guillaume 412	Horwood 525	Lake 92, 257
Downes 412, 525	Forester 525	Guile 358	Hoskins 316	Lamb 623
Downing 204, <i>ib</i>	Fotherby 262, 469	Gumley 525	Houghton 412	Lamond 623
Drury 91,	36	Hubert 203	Howard 36,	469
Dubois 525	Fowkes 37, 623	Hubert 203	571, 623	Landaff Bp. 261,
Dudley and Ward Fowle 317,	571	Huckell 93	Howarth 204	Langatock 91
Ld. 262	Frankland 147, <i>ib</i>	Hall 36, 92	Hucks 571,	203
Duke 358	358	Hallam 317	Humphreys 92,	622
Dummer 622	Franklin 37	Hallet 261	622	Langdale 570
Dumont 525	Frederick 413, 571,	Hamilton D. 412	Hunter 36	Langdon 147
Dysart Cs: 204,	<i>ib</i>	Hamilton 147, 358	Huntingtower 357	Langley 147
525	Freebairn 36	Hammond 36, 262	357	Langstaff 148
Dython 261	Freeman 148	317	Hurrel 571	Langston L. 203
	Frewen 413	Harding 204	Hulke 261	36
	Frogmore 37	Hardwick L: 204	Musley 261	Lancdown L. 203
E	Frowd 412	Hare 204,	Hutchinson 358	Lancels 36
E Arbery 525	Furlong 317	Harmar 412	413	Lathbury 622
Earle 148,	Fynes 412	Harpur 317	Huxley 357	Lawrence 37
357, 571,	623	Harris 93,	Hyde 148	Lawton 317
Easton 412	Fytch 37,	204, 261, <i>ib</i>	Hyndford E. 204	Lee 37, 317,
Eaton 317,	358	525		358, <i>ib</i>
Edgarr 37	G	469, <i>ib</i>		316
Edwards 36,	G Age 525	469, <i>ib</i>		316
Effingham E. 623	Gainborough 357,	412,		469
Egerton 147	Gs. 361	525		Leefon 316
Ellery 525	Galmoy Vi. 317	Harvey L. 204		Legg 92, 93, 316,
Ellob 92	Gardener 525	36		358
Elton 469	Gardner 525	Haflings 36,		204
	Graham 469	525		Le Grand 204
		Hatton 357,		Leicester E. 261
		525		Lempler L. 571
				Lelly 412
				Leftock 623
				Lever 571
				Levett 469
				Lewis 1111111111

INDEX of NAMES to VOL. X. 1740.

Billington	570	Mitchel	93, 358,	Patten	623	148, 316, <i>ib</i> 525,	SPAIN Q.	358
Limeburner	358	469, 525,	571,	Pawlett	204, 357,	571, 623	Speke	204
Littler	261	623		571, <i>ib</i> 623			Spence	570
Lloyd 91, 92,	316	Mittel	622	Payne	37	Rogers 37,	Spencer	37, 91,
412, 525		Montague D.	261	Peddie	571	Rondeau	204	261, 525, 571
Lock	412	Montagu	469	Pelham	92	Rofcomon E.	413	Spotfwood 148,
Lockier	413	Montandre Ms.	358	Pellat	413	Rofewell	571	358, <i>ib</i> 413
Logi	92	Moore	358, 525,	Penkethman.	262	Roxburgb D.	203	Springle 148
Lombe	316	623		Penry	36	Rudge	148	Stanhope 37, 525
Long 148,	203,	Mordaunt	204, 571	Percival	623	Rufane	358	Stanier 37
623		623		Perriam	261	Ruffen	358	Stanley 357, 358,
Longdale Vi.	261	Morgan	93, 317,	Perrott	92	Rufden	92	413
LORRAIN D.	36	413	469	Perry	525	Ruff	93,	413
Lowcock	358	Morley	623	Petre	316	Ruffel	317,	525
Luborne	36	Morrice	36, 525,	Pett	358	Rutter	469,	525
Lumbarr	622	622, <i>ib</i> 623		Philips	93,	Ryal	357	Starks 571
Lufcombe	37	Mortimer	37	Philpot	525			S
Luffington	204	Moftyn	93, 147	Piddington	317	Sackville	261,	Stawell 412,
Lyddel	525	Mure	623 <i>ib</i>	Pinckney	623	S	469	Stevens 623
Lyfter	623	Murray	358	Piteber	358	Salvador	36	Stevenson 92
				Pitfield	413,	622	358, 571	Stibbs 36
				Plowden	92	Samplon	469	St. John 204
				Plumptre	93,	525	Savage	204
				Pocock	204	Saunders	203	Stobbs 261
				Polhill	571	Savy	204	Stokes 571
				Polkinghorne	413	SAXE GOTHA	Stone	261, <i>ib</i> 571
				Pohen	525	Da. 525	Stonehouse	358
				Poplewell	37	Sayer	203	Storey 91, 93
				Porter	148	Scarborongb E.	37,	Strafford E. 469
				Pottle	622,	623	204	Strange 261
				Potts	261	Scott	148,	204,
				Powell	622	358, 469		Strickland 36, 317
				Powlett	91,	358	Seaford E.	203
				Powys	37,	570	Seamen	317
				Poyntz	37	Selby	37	Sutton 92, 570
				Price	379 91,	412,	Selwin	148
				623			Seuple Ld.	623
				Probyn	571	Seward	571	Swayland 358
				Prothero	37	Seymour	571, 525	Sympson 623
				Proufe	623	Shannon Vi.	622,	T
				O Brian	317,	FRUSSIA K.	262	623
				413,	469	316	Sharp	357
				623	Pryfe	469	Shaw	37, 261, 413
				261	Purnell	469	Shely	93
				203	Purvis	358	Short	413
				316,	Putland	412	Shuckburgh	36
							SICILIES Q.	468
							Simpfon	92, 571
							Sims	37
							Sifmey	91
							Skyrme	37
							Slaughter	148
							Sloan	413
							Smallbroke	261,
							Read	469
							Reeves	204
							622	623, <i>ib</i> 623
							Reynelle	525
							Reynolds	204, 317,
							37	<i>ib</i>
							261	Rich
							261	Richards
							469	Smithfon V. 413
							36	Richmond D.
							93	Snelling
							622	Somerfet 261, 469
							261	Somerville
							261	Southwell
							37,	37
							36	Robinfon
							37, 93,	Sowrbay

INDEX to the Register of BOOKS.

Tavor 87, 147,	Villiers 469	Way 468	Willes 317	Woolridge 419
469	Vincent 93,	357	Williams 37, 148,	Woolfeley 412
Trollop 92	Urry 35	Webster 413	92, 148,	Worsley 148
Tucker 57, 623		Weller 93,	469, 525,	Worth 147, 412
Tull 36	W	Wentworth 203,	Willoughby 93	Wright 92, 203,
Tully 412	Wade 317	317, 358	Wilmot 204	261, 571
Turberville 37	Wales	Westbury 261	Wilson 36, 148,	Wyde 203, 204,
Turner 36	Ps. 622	Westcomb 571	Winchelsea 570	571
Twisdale 358	Wallingford, L. 317,	Weston 469	Windsor 570	Wyndham 317, 621,
Tydel 36	358, 623	Wharton 358	Winmore 147	Wynne 37, 148, 91,
Tynte 413	Wallop 357	Wheeler 469	Winter 357	261, 469
V	Walmode 148	Whetham 261	Wolf 358	Wyvill 262, 468
Anbrugh 37	Ward 261	Whichcote 93	Wolfenholm 92	Y
623,	Warner 36	Whiteford 358	Wolfenholme 147	Yarmouth Ca.
Vane 92	Ware 91, 357,	Whiting 357	Wood 316	148
Uaghan 37	413	Whitmore 36	Woodford 92	261
Ventris 317	Washington 92	Whitney 317	Woodhouse 36	York 412
Verney 469	Waterland 623	Whittle 92	Woolaston 412	Yorke 469
Vernon 92, 525,	Watson 413, 469,	Whorwood 148	Woollet 469	Younge 623
571	623	Wilks		



INDEX to the Register of BOOKS.

DIVINITY, MORALITY.	Syke's Reveal'd Religion 264	Maximus Tyrius 576
A	Taylor of Original Sin 152	Memorials and Characters 576
Rehdeacons Examination 528	Three Discourses 39	Memoirs Military 208
Brook's Practical Essay 264	Turnbull's Moral Philosophy 96	— of <i>Cromwell</i> 208
Christian Free-Thinker 264	Whiston of Original Sin 152	— of <i>Ripperda</i> 360
— Philosophy 264	Whitefield's Letter 320	Military History Ch. 12. 528
Chubb's Inquiry 152	Wilson's Essay 264	Military Memoirs 208
Distinctions of Sacrifice 320	HISTORY PHILOLOGY, &c.	Musical Dictionary 264
Doctrine of Original Sin 320	Abridgment of the Pantheon 152	New Spanish Dictionary 99
Ely (Bp of) his Charge 576	Account of Frosts 96	North's Examen 627
Essay on the Sabbath 264	Annals of Europe 528	Potter's Antiquities 39
Exponder expounded 576	Art of Music 152	Revolution Politicks 152
Eucharistical Sacrifice 264	Banyer's Mythology 264	Roe's Negotiations 208
Free Grace 264	Bentley's Horace 264	Rollin's Roman History 208
Future Rewards 320	Biographia Classica 416	Scotch Compendium 627
God's Dealings with Whitefield 320	Bowles's Latin Tongue 96	Seward's Journal 360
Gospel Sanctuary 264	Burleigh's Papers 264	Spanish Armada 208
Heath's Divine Existence 264	Cave's Historia Literaria 152	Strakeley's Stonehenge 208
Historical Catechism 264	Chronicle of the Kings 208	Survey of Downe 320
Holloway of Repentance 264	Coasts in the West-Indies 320	Taking Carthage in 1697 208
Johnson on Prayer 39	Curiosities of the Tower 627	Vernon's Glory 528
King of Evil 39	Description of the W. Indies 627	Verrot's Roman History 576
Law against Trapp 96	Ditworth's Spelling 320	Universal History 360
Leland's Divine Authority 264	Dissertation on du Halde 264	Uncertainty of Roman History 260
Liturgy restored 96	Foreigners Guide 39	War against France 264
Lookup on Genesis 152	French Rudiments 152	Whitefield's New Journal 627
Moral Philosopher Vol. 3. 416	General Dictionary 618	MISCELLANEOUS
Philemon to Hydaspes 39	Geography reformed 628	Abridgment Gardner's Dict. 360
Pbets of Revelation 264	Gent's Hist. of England 576	Abstract of Human Nat. 152
Pious Man's Delight 152	Horace's Odes 264	Advice to the Clergy 39
Pococke's Works 152	Horatii Opera 576	Answer to Mr. Wood 39
Primitive Invocation 416	James's Voyage 416	Antient and Modern Cer. 528
Remarks on Chubb 96	Journal Military 627	Antonius Musja's Character 264
Rudd of Existence 152	Lardner's Gospel History 39	Art of Angling 260
Ruin of Mankind 264	Lyfiae Orations 528	Bacon's Works 208
Salvation by Christ 264	Matho 264	Bellamy's Miscellanies 360
Serious Call 39	Marston's Journal 264	British Angler 208
Social Religion 360		Calvinism

INDEX to the Register of BOOKS.

Calvinism and Non-conformity	152	Supplement London Brewer	208	Danger of Incapacities	39
Cafe of Haynes	528	Suffolk Parricide	208	Disputes with Spain	152
Character of Iosis	320	Table of Affize	528	Essays on Trade	96
Charter for Foundlings	416	Temple's Works	264	European Race	39
Conversations Moral	39	Three Discourses	627	Faction display'd	627
Conduct young Persons	39	Treaties of Confirmation	96	Freeholders Instructions	576
Defence Congrat. Letter	208	——— Money	320	French Influence	627
——— Duty of Man	416	Trial of Cibber	360	——— Reveaues	528
——— Examinat. Quakers	208	——— Drew	208	General Remonstrances	576
Detail of Lottery Tickets	39	Tarnbull of Universal Love	627	Great Britain's Complaint	152
Divisions of Dissenters	576	Venn's Tracts	264	——— Mistakes	264
Durham (Bp of) his Charge	528	Vindication of the Quakers	39	——— Supplement	627
Essay on the Apocrypha	152	Universal Pocket-Book	208	Great Man's Answer	627
Exam. Quakers Persecution	152	Warburton's Letters	320	Have at you all	627
Family Magazine	528	Welch Charity	627	His Majesty's Journey	208
——— Piece	96	Whitefield's Spirit	576	History of Somebody	264
French King's Ordonnance	627	World display'd	152	Irish Precedence	452
Greenwood's Cafe	627			Laws of Estates	216
Groves's Posthumous W.	627	PHYSICK, PHILOSOPHY		Letters on Coin	96
Harmony with'd Uniformity	152	Alarm to Persons	264	——— from Gallipoly	320
Hill against Rich	39	Allen's Synopsis	528	——— a Counsellor	264
Jewish Spy	360	Analysis Bristol Waters	320	——— a Gentleman	320
Imposture of Methodism	528	Anti-Logarithmic Canon	320	——— on a Point of Conduct	320
Institution of a Prince	264	Becket's Tracts	560	——— to a Member	576
Keith's Papers	152	Boerhaave de Calculo	576	Leviathan hook'd	576
Laureat	627	——— of Medicines	39	Library of the Law	416
Letter on Afflictions	152	Conference on Painting	576	Liberty of the Press	208
——— to Trapp	360	Compleat Astronomer	360	Life of Haman	627
——— from Whitefield	416	——— Bookkeeper	576	Management of the War	39
——— To a Gentleman	528	Emptiness of Space	208	National Debt	264
——— to Goad	576	Experimental Inquiry	360	Nature of Government	627
——— Wesley	208	——— Philosophy	208	Notes on Cakes	528
——— a Friend	208	Faerriery improv'd	208	Occasional Paper	39
Life of Drew	360	Hales on Stephens's Medicines	627	Operations of the War	576
Lift of Officers	152	Health restored	208	Papers Bps.-Gate Ward	39
Loveman of Civil Government	208	Headley of Respiration	208	Political Writers	528
———'s Appendix	576	Index Horti Celsiana	528	Proceedings State Prisoners	528
Manners of the Romans	264	Lobb on the Small-pox	627	——— at Guildhall	528
Marriage Ceremonies	208	Martinius de Animalibus	264	Prohibition of Trade	39
Matrimonial Expenses	528	Martin's Essays	416	Properties of Places	208
Maxims of Education	320	——— Opticks	152	Redress of Grievances	39
Methodists Impostors	320	Nicoll's Oratio	528	Reduction of Place Men	152
Milward's Letter	152	Pharmacopœia Pauperum	36	Rife of the War	320
Modern Antiquities	264	Practical Measurer	576	Rules of the Kings Bench	528
Murder by Mrs. Branch	320	Robins against Jurin	360	——— Practice	26
Murray's State of Scotland	39	Simson of Chance	39	Secret Expeditions	528
Narrative Ship Suffex	528	——— Essays	627	Septennial Act	96
——— of Duel	627	Thompson's Anatomy	96	Serious Remonstrance	416
Odes of Horace	96	——— of the Gout	96	Trial of Mrs. Branch	320
Open Heart and Purse	152	Warren of Fevers	576	——— Mr. Greenwood	416
Parish Corruption	152	LAW, POLITICAL.		——— W. Patrick	264
Patrick's Prophecy	152	Advantages Place Bill	39	Vernon's Glory	627
Pay Officers	528	American Trade	576	Vindication of the Commons	96
Popish Impostor	576	Anti-Machiavel	627	Uncorrupted Parliament	264
Provision for the Poor	416	Appeal to the Publick	96	War against France	528
Quakers Defence	320	Argyle's Conduct	264	Weather-Menders	576
Quakers Methodism	39	Are these things so	576	What of that?	627
Rat-catcher of Chelsey	416	Bibliotheca Legum	208	What Things?	576
Rebuke Play H. Rioters	152	Bristish Colonies	152, 320	William's Reports	320
Reply to Bosman	627	Cakes in Chancery	96	Woollen Manufacture	152
Rich against Hill	39	Clerks Ecclef. Instructor	96		
Saturn turn'd Moralist	320	Considerations on the Trade	416	PLAYS, POETRY, &c.	
Sailors Companion	360	Consequences of the War	39	Admiral Haddock	95
Second Letter to Bate	264	——— Trade	416	Alfred	416
Shipton's Prophecy	208	Continuing the Parliament	208	Antiochus	208
Spirit of the Methodists	320	Cromswell's Manifesto	627	Arenarius	96
——— Martyrs	39			Barber's Works	528
				Bench	

INDEX to the Register of BOOKS.

<i>Bench</i>	518	Ode to <i>Argyle</i>	627	— <i>Browne</i>	416
<i>Britania and Batavia</i>	320	Oddity	627	— <i>Colet</i>	627
<i>British Admiral</i>	360	Operator	96	— <i>Collier</i>	151
Breeding of Bees	528	<i>Orpheus</i>	39	— <i>Copping</i>	416
<i>Britain strike Home</i>	39	— and <i>Eurydice</i>	152	— <i>Craddock</i>	528
<i>Canterbury Tales</i>	208	<i>Perfius</i> Imitated	208	— <i>Crowe</i>	320
<i>Cheeshire Hunts</i>	252	Place-Bill	96	— Bp. of <i>St. Davids</i>	528
<i>Chinese Tales</i>	96	Plain Truth	264	— <i>Denne</i>	96, 320
City struggle	528	Poemata Italorum	208	— on <i>Eternal Misery</i>	96
<i>Cooke's Heliad</i>	264	Poem on the War	39	— <i>Felton</i>	360
Countess of <i>Corbon</i>	627	Poetical Meditations	152	— Bp. of <i>Gloucester</i>	320
Deity	96	Protestant Knock	208	— <i>Goodwyn</i>	152
Description of <i>Merryland</i>	576	<i>Rosalinda</i>	152	— On the Great Frost	96
Don <i>Blasi</i>	416	Ruins of <i>Rome</i>	152	— <i>Grosvenor</i>	362
Dove Cots	152	Satirical Instructions	264	— <i>Gwyse</i>	99
<i>Elmerick</i>	152	Scamsam	208	— <i>Harte</i>	66
<i>Erick and Isabel</i>	208	Seaforable Admonitions	264	— <i>Harris</i>	96
Encomium on <i>Amber-Beer</i>	264	Siege of <i>Calais</i>	152	— <i>Hekden</i>	320
Epigrams	96	Shepherd's <i>Kalendar</i>	39	— <i>Houlton</i>	152
Epistle Lord <i>Lovel</i>	627	Sir <i>Robert</i> triumphant	39	— <i>Hutchinson</i>	96
— to <i>Pope</i>	264	Soliloquy of a Great Man	152	— <i>Johnson</i>	96, 220
Epistolary Poem	528	Song on <i>Porto Bello</i>	208	— <i>Lardner</i>	360
Essay on <i>Physek</i>	39	Statesman	528	— <i>Macbin</i>	320
Faction	576	<i>Torbay Expedition</i>	528	— <i>Mead</i>	96
Fair Thinker	576	<i>Trapp's Milton</i>	627	— <i>Millar</i>	39
Fortunate Country Maid	208	Triumph of Beauty	208	— <i>Morrel</i>	96
Fortuna di <i>Amour</i>	627	Truth in Fiction	576	— <i>Morrice</i>	360
<i>Gotham Election</i>	320	— a Poem	627	— <i>Moore</i>	576
<i>Hardykute</i>	264	Verles on Lord <i>Harrington</i>	264	— <i>Newman</i>	528
He has kept his Word	576	View of the Creation	576	— <i>Newton</i>	528
His Majesty's Return	528	Vindication of <i>Britain</i>	39	— Bp. of <i>Norwich</i>	39
<i>Hobbinol</i>	208	Vique Rewarded	576	— <i>Parker</i>	576
<i>Horace</i> imitated	39	Unfortunate <i>Princes</i>	576	— <i>Partington</i>	39, 416
<i>Hosier's Ghost</i>	264	Winter Evening Conference	576	— <i>Pearfall</i>	320
<i>Juvenal</i> Imitated	96	Woman unmask'd	320	— <i>Pitts</i>	310
Laugh on Laugh	208	World in Miniature	264	— <i>Smitb</i>	96, 416
<i>Laus Vernon</i>	528	S E R M O N S.			
Liberty regain'd	264				
<i>Lulus Westminster</i>	528	Sermons by <i>Arnold</i>	96	— <i>Speele</i>	152
<i>Merope</i>	320	— Bp. of <i>St. Asaph</i>	220	— <i>Trebeck</i>	96
<i>Milton to Pollio</i>	152	— Bp. of <i>Bangor</i>	96	— <i>Waterland</i>	39
Money	96	— <i>Hateman</i>	320	— <i>Wedding Sermons</i>	96
Muff	208	— <i>Bedford</i>	528	— <i>Whaley</i>	96
Mum	576	— <i>Blair</i>	220	— <i>Whitefield</i>	310
New Amours	328	— Bp. of <i>Bristol</i>	230	— <i>Wright</i>	96
Novels <i>Bandello</i>	376			— <i>Zinzendorf</i>	320

TABLE of the MAPS and PLANS in this VOLUME.

- I. An accurate MAP of the WEST-INDIES. --- Delivered with the Mag. for Jan. To be placed at the Beginning, fronting the Vol.
- II. A new MAP or CHART of the Western or Atlantic Ocean, with the Effigies of Admiral *Blake* and *Vernon*. --- Delivered with July Magazine. To be placed at the End of the Vol.
- III. Draught of the Castle of *San Lorenzo*, or *Chagre*, and the Situation of Admiral *Vernon's* Ships. --- To be placed at p. 350.
- IV. A View of the Town and Castle of *St Augustine*, and the English Camp before it. --- To be placed at p. 359. both delivered with Nov. Mag.
- V. A Plan of the City and Harbour of *La Vera Cruz*, and the Castle of *San Juan de Ulua*. --- Delivered with December; to be placed at p. 242.
- VI. PLAN of *Porto Bello*, on p. 144.
- VII. --- of the *Havannah*, p. 149.
- VIII. --- of *Carthagena*, p. 201.

The END of the Tenth VOL.



