



THE

Gentleman's Magazine :

M A Y, 1732.

A View of the Weekly DISPUTES and ESSAYS in this Month.

The Grubstreet Journal, May 4. No. 122.

Reasons of unhappy Marriages.

Mr. Bavins.



IN a Conversation over a Bottle, the Discourse turning upon Matrimony, it was left to *Clorius*, the only married Man in the Company, to

determine which was most eligible, a single Life or a married. *Clorius* is rich, young, well bred, a Man of Honour, and a fine Gentleman. In deciding this important Question, he delivered himself to the Effect following.

—Before, said he, I resolv'd upon marrying, I deliberated the Inconveniencies of a single Life, and the Consequences of an illicit Commerce with the fair Sex. Having often observ'd, that Avarice is the grand Source of Unhappiness in Marriage, I resolv'd never to object the Want of Fortune to the Woman I lik'd; whereby I should be sure of avoiding that scandalous Practice of settling my Estate on my first Issue Male. Next I consider'd, whether I could confine my volatile Temper within the Limits of a nuptial Appointment. This I found feasible: And nothing was to be sought but a Woman, whose Person, Education and Humour, might correspond with my own. Such an one I found in the Daughter of an honest Country Gen-

tleman. Her I married, with her I live, and yet am unhappy. Gentlemen, you seem surpriz'd, and you will be more so, when I assure you, that there is not that Woman living, who has a Disposition more mild, gentle or good Natur'd: And had not the one Fault, I would not exchange her for all the Pomp and Luxury of the most voluptuous Eastern Monarch. What I mean is, an indecent Disregard at Home of those Advantages of Dress and Cleanliness, which seldom fail of engaging the Affections of a sensible Man. This is my Objection against Matrimony, and for this Reason I declare my Judgment absolutely in Favour of a single Life.

Here an old Batchelor with a grave Sneer, replied, That the Remedy for this Evil was, for Husbands to treat their Wives like their Mistresses, and bribe them into Cleanliness with a daily or weekly Stipend: Or, if this is too expensive, a general Licence to the Ladies to receive their Gallants at home in their own Apartments, would effectually provide against it.

I must own, Sir, that, as Propagation is necessary for the support of Mankind, so Marriage is truly wise and political, for the sake of Order and Decency. If there are some Women who deserve Censure for being sluttishly Indolent, this can be no just Foundation for condemning in general an Institution attended with so many

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important Advantages. A Sollicitude for the Decency of one's Person and of Conversation is extremely expedient,

For obscene words, too gross to move desire,
Like heaps of fuel, do but choke the fire.

Yet I can't help observing, there is one Mistake which most Ladies are in, *i. e.* the expecting Applause from the Splendor of their Attire, which they seldom attain. Women generally cast their Eyes on the best dress'd Man, Men on the handsomest faced Woman; so the finest dress'd Lady in an Assembly is often pass'd by with less Regard, than a tolerable pretty Woman in plain Bombazine.

Flying-Post, May 4.

Bp Burnet vindicated against the London Journal. [See. p. 700, 711.]

I was amaz'd, says this Writer, to find the Character of Bp Burnet so unhandsonly attack'd in the *London Journal*. It is an ill Bird, &c. It can only gratify *Jacobites*, *Tories*, and *Craftsmen*, whose hatred proceeds from the eternal Railing and Ribaldry of the *Papists* against him, ever since he publish'd his excellent *History of the Reformation*, for which he received the solemn Thanks of the whole Representative of *England*, and of the whole Protestant Body in *Europe*. This might have deserved better Usage, especially at a Time when the Enemies of our Constitution are endeavouring to destroy the Credit of his last *History*, and if possible, to prevent the Publication of the Remainder of it.

Hard Fate for the Memory of this illustrious Prelate, as *Rapin* calls him, to be vilify'd by a *Whig*, as *credulous*, *revengeful*, *talkative*, *whimsical*, &c. at the same Time that a mortal Enemy to all *Whiggism*, (the noble Author of *Monk's Vindication*) informs us a great Dutchess, a French Harlot and *Papist*, said He was the greatest Liar upon the Face of the Earth. Whatever is told us of Bp Burnet, after French and *Papist* Concupines, is only worth mentioning for the Enormity of it, not for any Mischief it can do his Memory: But what-

ever is said by Persons who call themselves good *Englishmen*, gives a handle for the common Enemy to continue their Calumny. Therefore it's strange to see the Bishop reproach'd with falsifying Characters in the same Paragraph, in which he is own'd to be an honest Man.

Price-Dilston, May 4, &c. Apr. 27. No. 126, 127. Extracts of a Pamphlet concerning the Reduction of the Land Tax to 1 s. in the Pound.

MR. Walsingham introduces this Subject in his Paper of April 27, by observing that the late Debates concerning the Salt Duty and Land Tax having run very high, he chuses to explain that Affair, and shew the Relief given to the Publick by the Manner of raising the yearly Supply.

It hath been objected, says he, against this Reduction, "That all Taxes ought to be laid on the *Rich*, and not upon the *Poor*; that all People ought to pay Taxes, according to their Abilities; and that all who sit in the Parliament should consider those whom they represent". To which *Walsingham* answers,

Its notorious, that there are not poorer Men in the World, than Gentlemen of small Estates and large Families. Estates of 1000 l. per Annum, and downwards are attended with incredible Difficulties. These Gentlemen have no Way, while they continue Country Gentlemen, to improve their Fortunes, and it is harder still, when their Properties are loaded with grievous and unequal Taxes. Their Estates are often entailed and incumber'd. Many of them are Heads and Heirs of ancient Families; and are oblig'd to live up to the nominal Value of their Estates, merely to support their Figure and Credit in their Countries. They are oblig'd to serve expensive, unprofitable Offices, and by settling their younger Sons, and marrying off their Daughters, leave their First-Born to inherit an insupportable Mortgage.

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The *Mortgagee*, or the *monied Man*, stands wholly exempt from Taxes, even in those Estates where he is such a *dead Weight* and *heavy Incumbrance*. The *Land Owner*, tho' *half his Estate* be mortgaged, pays the *whole Tax*.

To People so confined in acquiring Money, a *small Sum* released is a *mighty Benefit*. 5 *l.* added to 100 *l.* a Year, and 50 *l.* to 1000 *l.* are great *Accessions*. The *Mortgages* remaining upon *Lands* ever since the *South Sea Years*, merit *Compassion* for the *Land Owners*. Men in any Way of Commerce, have *out-lived their Misfortunes*; but the *Mortgages* of landed Men are likely to *out-live the Unfortunate*. Since the Increase of Trade, and the *Extravagancies* of that *fatal Year* have entailed the most *expensive Habits* upon all Degrees of Men, are *Country Gentlemen*, loaded with Taxes and Incumbrances, likely to clear their *Mortgages*, or even to live *within their Estates*?

The Blessings of Peace repay the Merchant his Losses in War; whilst the *landed Men* have *no Relief*, but from the *Remission of Taxes*. Further; in England there are above 9000 *Parochial Clergy*, in a Condition far from being envied; 'tis therefore a Satisfaction, that in *one Instance only*, this Abatement will operate in the Relief of *so many thousand Families*. How widely then among the *Laiety*?

From the Inequalities of Assessments in the several Counties, those Towns have lost their Trade where Lands were rated high; and the Inhabitants have resorted to Places where the Rates are less Grievous. Hence, how many *landed Estates* must have wanted Tenants, and decay'd in Value; Even the *Labourer* will find the *Salt Tax* for his Benefit; for he can have no Employment, unless the *Country Gentlemen* can afford to employ him.—The *Receivers* of Counties will be less able to hurt themselves, their *Friends*, and *Country*. The collecting and managing a *One Shilling* Rate, is not above 13,000 *l.* but the vast Sums, which at 2, 3 and 4 *s.* in

the Pound, have been lodged in the *Hands of the Receivers*, have occasioned the saddest Misfortunes. The *Land Tax* must be recurred to in our Exigencies, as it is a *sure Fund*, and raises a *great Sum*.

This Maxim is supported by the Authority and Arguments of *John De Witt*, in a Book call'd, *The true Interest and political Maxims of the Republick of Holland and West Friesland*, published by the Authority of the States, &c. wherein he proposes, that Imposts be first laid on such Goods as are used in home Consumption; the *Luxury*, and then the *Necessaries of Life*; all Persons in *publick Employments of Profit*; then all *Artists, Tradesmen*, and *Mechanicks*; after them, *Farmers, Husbandmen and Grasers*: His final Remedy is, a general Tax on all moveable and immoveable Goods, *real and personal Estates, Lands and Houses*.

The Reason why *London, Bristol*, and other great Towns are liable to Mistakes, in imagining the *Land Tax* a less Evil than the *Salt Tax*, will be seen from the Disproportion between the *Land* and the *People*. The Number of inhabited Houses in *London, Westminster, Borough of Southwark*, and that Part of *Middlesex* which is within the *Bills of Mortality*, is computed at 80,000, among which are not above 10,000 *Land Owners*; consequently 70,000 pay nothing at all, and as they feel nothing, will oppose the *most equal Tax*, which would rate them *all alike*. In this District there are about 6000 *empty Houses* one Year with another, which, being never the less tax'd, is an additional Hardship on *Land Owners*.

The *landed Man* and the *monied Man*, the *Merebant* and the *Farmer*, the *Navigation*, and all other Branches of the Publick, bear the *Salt Tax*, equally divided among them.

The Free Briton having left this Subject, the Hyp-Doctor takes it from the same Pamphlet, whence we proceed, and add the *Lords Protecls relating thereto*.

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The *Hon. Doctor*, May 9. No. 73.
Sing, O be joyful all ye LANDS.

IN a Dialogue between the Marq. of *Knares-Acre*, Sir *Harry Freeland*, and *Tence-pence A-peck*, Esq; a Salt-Owner, the Case relating to the Reduction of the Land Tax, and reviving the Salt Duty, is stated, and argued.

Sir *Harry Freeland* answers all the Objections, and maintains, That the Revival of the Salt Tax was not for the Court Interest, as appears from its occasioning a doubtful troublesome Contention on two Days, when a Motion of 2 s. in the Pound would have caused no Controversy. The *Hon. Person* who proposed it, sacrificed his own Ease to ease the Land: A Supply was voted, a Million to be raised towards it; the Court pleaded for the Country.

When the Salt Tax was on, none felt it; when off, no Thanks. The Salt-Officers are few, when compar'd with those of the Land Tax, and not Men of Estates and Fortunes, as the others are, capable of influencing Elections: And since the *Craftsmen* exclaim for Want of Places, they may be Salt-Officers; they love to Measure all by their own Bushels.

There are Proprietors of 40 Millions in the Funds; many of them have no Lands, and their Money is not tax'd at all. But in a Salt Tax they pay all alike, fair Play; Neighbour's Fare. The landed Men opposed the Easing of the Land, yet desir'd it; so the *Hon. Person* who proposed it, is a Benefactor even to his Enemies. A Freeholder will save more by it, than he will pay in many Years to the Salt Tax. The Duty on a Peck of Salt, which is sufficient to Cure any Hog but *Fog*, or *Caleb*, is but 10 d. no great Burthen to a Farmer: Salt used in a Dairy is sold again for five Times its Cost.

The Commissioners and Assessors of the Land Tax, yearly levy what Proportions they please of the Sum allotted to each Parish on the several Estates without Appeal, and may be very Partial. Suppose one Commissioner,

two Assessors, and two Collectors in a Parish, and they will make near 60,000 Men, besides Clerks, and Receivers General; enough to eat up your 700 Salt-Officers without one Grain of Salt. The Nett or clear Sum accruing from the Salt Tax to the Treasury, is but 186,350 l. on the Credit of which 500,000 l. is to be raised, and 3 Years allow'd to pay it in.

We are told the Salt Tax prohibits the Improvement of Land where Salt is used in Manure, which is false; no Tax is paid for the foul Manure Salt, if prov'd to be so used, and may be had for Nothing.

As to its being a Load on Navigation, that has prosper'd 35 Years under this Tax; it costs the Merchants Service less than 4000 l. a Year, and the Royal Navy at 10,000 Men, but 2,600 l. not above 5 s. a Man, as appears by 3 Years Contract at the Victualling Office: For many Ships victual at our Plantations, or in Ireland, where they may do it cheaper, by Reason there is no Land Tax.

Some tell us that a 10 s. Land Tax, which would produce 5 Millions, would be the most even Tax. Ten Shilling Patriots! Great is their Zeal, and would even consume us! Tax-Officers of all Sorts, as they pay all Taxes themselves, and as they expend their Money, are beneficial to the Community, and some of 'em kept from being chargeable to a Parish, by living upon the Government.

The Lord's Protest on the Bill for Reviving the Duties on Salt.

I. ON the Motion for a Clause to exempt all Salt used for manuring Land, from the said Duties, which was carry'd in the Negative;

Dissentient

Because it has been found, by Experience, during the Time the Duties upon Salt were taken off, that great Improvements have been made, in several Parts of the Kingdom, by using Salt in manuring of Land; but, by the

the Revival of the said Duties, there must be a Total Stop put to all Improvements of that Nature; and we are convinced, that, within a few Years, the Lands of *England* might have been raised, by the Use of this Manure, more than double what this Tax will produce to the Government; and, we apprehend, this is a very improper Time to check the Industry of the People, and prevent their domestic Improvements, since we fear, the national Wealth is not likely to be increased, at this Time, by a foreign Commerce.

II. On the Motion for exempting from the said Duties, all home-made Salt used in Victualling of Ships, which was resolved in the Negative;

Dissentient

1. Because the Duties to be laid by this Bill on all home-made Salt used in victualling of Ships, increases the Expence of the Royal Navy, and is a heavy Burthen upon the Trade and Navigation of the Kingdom, and will very sensibly affect the Merchants, already under great Difficulties, by reason of the Decay of Trade, and the many grievous Losses they have sustained, and Hardships they have undergone, by Depredations, Seizures and Confiscations, too severely felt by most of the Traders of *Great Britain*, and too publicly known to be doubted of.

2. Because this Duty upon our home-made Salt must occasion many of our Merchants to victual their Ships abroad, to the Diminution of the national Wealth, and to the great Detriment of the landed Interest of this Kingdom.

III. On the Motion, for a Clause to restrain all Collectors, Clerks, &c. for managing the Salt Duties, from being returning Officers, or voting in any Election for Members to serve in Parliament; which was resolved in the Negative;

Dissentient 1. Because the Officers employed in the Customs, in the Excise, in other Branches of the Revenues, and in other Posts of the pub-

lick Service, are already vastly numerous; they compose, in Effect, a second Standing Army, and are, perhaps in some Respects, more dangerous than that Body of Men properly so called: The Influence which they have in Elections of Members to serve in Parliament has been too often felt to be denied; and we presume, that Examples are not hard to find, where the Military Forces have been withdrawn to create the Appearance of a free Election, and the standing Civil Forces of this Kind have been sent to take that Freedom away. Should we suffer this Evasion on the Freedom of Elections to continue, much more to increase, it will be easy, in our Opinion, to demonstrate, that one vital Principal of our present Constitution, and the Freedom of the *British* Government must be lost, since the House of Commons might, indeed, afterwards be a Representative of an Administration, or of one single Minister, but could no longer be a true Representative of the People. We think our selves therefore obliged to oppose the Growth of so great an Evil, upon every Occasion; and we apprehend, that every such Increase of Officers of the Revenue as this Bill imports, is, strictly, such an Occasion; and therefore we think the [Motion] should have been agreed to, that we might not add to that Evil, which, we conceive, is already too great.

2. Because the very Institution of Parliaments, at least, from the Time when they began to be composed and held in the Manner, and for all the Purposes, they now are, the principal Aim of the Enemies of publick Liberty has been to enable the Crown to govern without them, or to corrupt their Members, or to destroy the Freedom of their Elections. From the same Time we may date the constant Care which has been taken, by the Friends of publick Liberty, to ward off those several Dangers: And the Laws which appear in our Statute-Books,

Books, as the Qualifications of the Electors and the Elected, are standing Monuments which shew how early those Dangers began; and the Opposition to them began as early. The Form of our Government, as it has been settled since the Revolution, leaves us no longer Room to apprehend the first of the Attempts mentioned. The Wisdom of this House has seem'd, by rejecting the Pension Bill three times successively, to think the Laws already in Force sufficient to prevent the second; but the third must, in our Opinion, be looked upon as a growing Danger, and to require extream Watchfulness against the Consequences of it, as long as the many heavy Taxes, and the present Management of the publick Revenues, keep up, in all Parts of the Nation, such an exorbitant Number of Receivers, Supervisors, Collectors, and other Tax-Gatherers, who are maintained by the People, but are solely directed by the Treasury. The State of Property, and the Nature of Tenures anciently, the real, as well as the pretended Prerogative, in Times more modern, gave to the Crown, among other Influences, a very great one in Election of Members to serve in Parliament. Thanks be to God, and to the Virtue of our Fore-fathers, this State of Property is altered, these Tenures are abolished, and these Prerogatives are either taken away or limited, defined or fixed, by Law; there will remain, therefore, no Means of destroying the Freedom of Election, except those of Corruption, which, we hope, may be rendered ineffectual by the Law to which this House consented two Sessions ago, and to the entire Satisfaction of the whole Nation, unless the Dangers we apprehend should arise by establishing such Augmentations of the Number of Officers employed in the Revenue, without Restrictions to prevent them from being returning Officers, or voting, or influencing any Elector to vote in future Elections.

3. Because we apprehend, that if

such Augmentations, without the aforesaid Caution, are suffered to be made, greater Danger will arise from this new Influence, to the Freedom of Elections, and, by Consequence, to the Constitution of our Government, than ever did arise when Prerogative was carried to the utmost Height; and the Influence of the Crown was the most severely felt and complained of. We apprehend, that this exorbitant Number of Officers may, one time or other effect the Destruction of those Liberties, for the Preservation of which the Taxes were given, which these Officers are employed to collect. We apprehend, that, by consenting to the Increase of these Officers, without Restriction, we shall contribute to such an Influence as may prove more fatal to Liberty than those which were formerly acquired, because it will be the Effect of a Parliamentary Establishment, and will make its Way the more surely, by making it indirectly, secretly, and silently.

Abingdon,	Shaftsbury,	Tweedale,
Scarshale,	Litchfield,	Carteret,
Stratford,	Suffolk,	Ker,
Warrington,	Coventry,	Bristol,
Gower,	Masham,	Thanet,
Bathurst,	Brighthelm,	Winchelsea and
E Boyle,	Northampton,	Nettingham

The Daily Courant, May 5.

THE Craftsman's Complaint of the Injustice and Danger of governing by a Party, and of engraving Employments being new and peculiar to this Reign, the Writer of this Paper answers, by referring him to the Conclusion of Q. Anne's Reign; and asks, Was there ever such an entire engraving of Employments of Profit by one Party as at that Time? Was not every Whig turned out of Employment? and a Mark set upon every Man who professed a Zeal for the present Royal Family? Were not the most furious Jacobites countenanced or preferred both in Church and State? Altho' the then Minister left but a small Estate, yet, during his short Administration, his Relations, or Creatures, whom he rais'd from low Circumstances

into *Employments*, acquir'd immense *Fortunes* by *Stockjobbing*, *Sale of Offices*, and all those *vile Methods* so falsely charg'd upon another *Person*.

The *Craftsman's* complains, That the *Whigs* engross all *Employments of Profit*.—Is the secret come out at last? Is Mr. *D'auvers* commission'd to declare that his *Patron* is willing to accept his old *Employment of Cofferer*?

Weekly Register, May 6. No. 108.

On the Power of Gold.

THE first Part of this *Journal*, is a Discourse of Benevolence and Covetousness, the Blessings accruing to Society from the one, and the Mischiefs and Evils of the other. To this is subjoined a Sequel in a Letter from a Correspondent, who says, 'tis a common Practice among Philosophers, to rail against Gold; which must proceed from their Ignorance of its Value, or their not having it in their Power. The *Portuguese* are so convinc'd of its Importance, that they have given its Character in the Motto to their Coin, *In hoc signo vinces*. Some think this alludes only to the Cross that appear'd to *Constantine* with these Words round it. It is rather a publick Evidence of the Power of Gold, and that they really esteem it a *God-Almighty*. I, says he, apply'd it accordingly. In a Fit of Sickness I wanted a *Physician*, in vain, till I shew'd him one of these enchanting Pictures. I apply'd the same Spell to a *Lawyer* and a *Priest*, to the same Purpose. Nay, a *Courtier*, who had broke his Promise for a Year together, grew honest, as soon as I touch'd his Hand with a few of these, and did my Business without any more Trouble. I have found, that without this needful Charm, I could never be supplied with the common Necessaries of Life. I have thought myself rich in Friends, but never found any half so valuable as a few golden Transcripts of this inestimable Motto; so that at last I am persuaded that a *Golden Cross* is the best of any, and *In hoc signo vinces*, the truest Motto in the World.

Applecore's Journal, Sat. May 6.

Friendship assisted by Religion.

THIS writer having examin'd, and given Instances of Friendship among the Antients, (See p. 714.) thinks it not amiss to give a like Example from Scripture of the Union between David and Jonathan, an Amity which carries in it as many Marks of Generosity, Greatness of Soul, and exalted Virtue, as in the Relations of any Authors. In the Jewish Records are many Instances of the most Heroick Dispositions; so that Revelation heighten'd all those Perfections, to which a Man disposed to Piety and Virtue could aspire. Natural Religion excited the Mind to Goodness by its Conformity to Reason, but the Revelation of Moses, grounded on the express Commands of the Deity, carried with it the strongest Motives to Obedience.

The same Method of Reasoning may be apply'd in examining whether the elegant Discourses of Ancient Philosophers, or the plain Directions of the Gospel of Christ tend most to the exalting the Offices of Amity. The Friendship of the Ancients was founded on Interest. The best Reasons which Tully himself assigns for those high Epithets he bestow'd on it were, --- The innumerable Vicissitudes to which human Life is Subject, make it necessary to enter into such Engagements, as in every Station to find a faithful Confident to be advised by, on all Emergencies. Thus the Tie of their Affections was made from a reciprocal Advantage. This render'd their Friendships narrow, and confined; and it was difficult to distinguish in what Cases Men were tied to the Assistance of their Friends. Some fancied the Band of Amity dispensed with all other Obligations. C. Blossius excused himself to his Judges, for joining in a Sedition, on the Score of Friendship with Gracchus who had rais'd it. His Judges approved his Principle; but sentenced him to Death, not for assisting Gracchus, but for leading him on.

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The *Christian Dispensation*, and the blessed *Author* of our *Faith* never mention *Friendship*, but in its Place established an universal *Charity*, that is a Disposition not only to relieve, but to treat the whole human Species with the same Justice, Candour and Tender-ness, which should incline us to believe, speak, and do unto all Men, as we would they should do unto us. The *Prince of Peace* and his *Apostles* extended their good Wishes even to their most bitter Enemies, and treated all Men as *Brothers*, descended of one Stock, and Heirs of eternal *Salvation*, by which they established a *Kingdom* in, tho' not of, this World.

Fog's Journal Sat. May 6. No. 183.

On K. William and the Revolution.

IN reading the two last *Hyp-Dottors*, says *Fog*, (See p. 714, 15.) I could neither comprehend the Doctor's Meaning, nor what he would say, could he speak plain. The most intelligent and significant Sentence was near the Bottom, *Price Two-pence*, which I take to be the Doctor's favourite Point. I was much puzzled at one Assertion, that the D. of H--- did assist in the Revolution, for which he says he has a positive Proof; that is, *Inventi, aut facti*. But there are some unlucky Circumstances in his Way, viz. The D. of H--- was in *Italy* most of the Time when the Revolution was concerted; and when the Pr. of O. embark'd on his Expedition, the D--'s Forces were in the *Morea* in the Service of the *Venetians* against the *Turks*, under the Command of his Son, Prince *Maximilian*; and in *Hungary* with his two Sons, *Frederick* and *Philip*, in the Emperor's Service against the same common Enemy.

Next *Fog* proceeds to consider the Performance of the two *Sofias*, *Walingham* and *Osborne*, (See p. 691, 699) The Propriety of the Epithets of *Glory* and *Immortality*, bestow'd on King *William*, they have not supported, nor prov'd that his Ambition and Love of Power were not the Motives of his Ex-

pedition to *England*; nor is that Ambition justified to support the superlative Character of Heroism.

Fog allows that Distinction of Mr *Osborne*, That the Revolution is one Thing, and the Motives or Views of those concerned in bringing it about, another. Every Man must own that whatever the Obligations of the Nation may be to the Memory of K. Wm, yet he had great Obligations to the Nation. The Obligation we were under to K. Wm in accepting the Crown carried with it its Rewards, which neither his Birth nor Alliance at that Juncture entitled him to; which clears the People from all Imputation of Injustice or Ingratitude. But had not K. Wm accepted the Crown, there's no Doubt but the same Spirit, and Necessity which obliged a brave People to take up Arms in their own Defence, would not have deserted them by the Caprice or Dislike of one Man; such a Cause never wants a Head, nor will it be denied, that there were *Protestant* Princes and Princesses enough of the Royal Blood, who had the Cause equally at Heart, and would have gladly join'd in the Undertaking.

In forming a true Judgment of the Revolution should be consider'd, the Necessity of it, which Nobody questions; and to whom it is owing. Some say it was wholly due to the Pr. of O. others, that it was conducted by the immediate Providence of God. Each of these might have its proper Influence and Effect, yet not exclusive of the People. He could not, without Violation of Faith, but leave them in free Enjoyment of their Liberties; in so doing he only answer'd the great Trust reposed in him by the People.

On Mr. *Osborne's* stating the Circumstances of the Revolution, the Obligation the Nation had to the Memory of K. William, consists only in his acting from the Necessities of his own Principles, Religion and Interest, and in our receiving from his Hands what could not be deny'd us, without endangering the Ease and Welfare of his own Administration. The

The London Journal. May 6. No. 671.

On M. Voltaire's History.

IT is no wonder that a Frenchman should be partial in his Characters of the English Nation, especially after having enrich'd himself with our Contributions he behaved so ill, that he was refus'd Admittance into those Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Families, in which he had been received with great Marks of Favour and Distinction. He left England full of Resentment, and wrote the K. of Sweden's *Life* to abuse this Nation and the Hanover Family.

When, he says, That the present English are no more like the English in the Days of Oliver Cromwell, than the Monks and Prelates of Rome are like the ancient Scipio's (See p. 702.) he says a Thing highly dishonourable to the present English. It might be demonstrated, that Cromwell was no wiser in his foreign Affairs, than honest at Home: His quarrelling with the Dutch was against the Interest of the Nation, and allying with France against Spain, was destroying the Ballance of Power in Europe. He was a Coward at certain Seasons, and terribly afraid lest the French should assist Charles Stuart. He was the Dupe of Card. Mazarine, who used to call him the Fortunate Fool. Yet, this Man, this Composition of Knavery and Folly, is set before us as a Pattern.

M. Voltaire and D'anciers say, that the late King purchased Bremen and Verden of a Prince who had no Right to 'em; therefore the K. of Sweden vow'd Revenge, and prepar'd to invade Scotland with an Army of 10,000 Swedes. Tho' the King of Great Britain and Elector of Hanover are two distinct Powers, yet are those Powers lodg'd in one Person, and whenever his German Dominions are attack'd on account of Alliances and Treaties made by the K. of Great Britain, 'tis highly reasonable that Great Britain should assist Hanover. The Protestants Interest, which is the Interest of Liberty is the stronger by it; and Great Britain itself the better for it when oblig'd to make War on the Continent.

As to Bremen and Verden, the K. of Denmark, from whom they were purchas'd, got them by Conquest, and so had the same Right to them as we had to Gibraltar before it was yielded to us by Treaty. As to what is said of a certain Gentleman in Gylleberg's Letters, an Answer is already given to it in the Free-Briton, See p. 704.

The Craftsman. Sat. May 6. No. 305.

Of Chairs.

CHairs have been in great Estimation in all Ages and Countries. The Carrs of the Heathen Gods and Goddesses were no more than Flying Chairs: The triumphal Chariot was only a fine carved Chair drawn on Wheels. Somewhat like this is the Custom of several Corporations in England, of carrying the successful Candidates thro' the Town in a great arm'd Chair.

The Curule Chair among the Romans was allow'd to none but Consuls, Prætors, and Ediles. Coronation Chairs are religiously preserv'd. That of Edward the Confessor is still kept in Westminster Abby, and used by our Kings at their Coronation. It is a plain, hard, wooden Chair, without any Cushion, to intimate that the Situation of the Person in it is uneasy, and its Plainness suggests Humility, notwithstanding his Exaltation. The superstitious Fancy that this Chair instantly conveys the same Goodness to all seated in it. However 'tis a little odd that in our Common Prayer-Book, the same Epithets should belong to all our Princes, each being pray'd for as a most religious and gracious King. This Form, D'anciers thinks, was first appointed under K. Charles II. but won't say that every King since has been equally religious and gracious.

We have our Ecclesiastical Chairs, and the Chairs of our two Universities. Divinity Chairs, Chairs for Philosophy, Mathematicks, &c. Hence, when a Man preates dogmatically, he is said to speak ex Cathedra: that is, from the Chair.

Chair, but ironically, for our *Cathedral Churches* took their Name from the *Chair* or *Stall*, in which the *Bishop* used to preside; tho' of late Years our *learned Prelates* chuse to do their Duty on a *Bench*. Of all *Ecclesiastical Chairs*, the *Apostolical* at *Rome*, is the most extraordinary, having in its Seat a Hole like a *Close-Stool*, thro' which two of the most eminent Cardinals, examine the Person elected *Pope*, before he is confirm'd in his Office.

Among *Chairs* in *civil Government*, B that of the *Lord Mayor's* was formerly a Seat of great Dignity, tho' its Lustre has of late been much diminish'd by several *upstart Chairs*; particularly those of the *East-India*, *South-Sea*, and *Charitable Corporation*; and it is hardly credible what Deference the *Proprietors* pay to them on all Occasions.

The *Chair* in the *House of Commons* may be stiled the *Palladium* of our *English Liberties*. The Person who fills it never enters the House without making three low Bows to the Chair; and when he rises to speak, Silence is demanded by crying *the Chair, the Chair!*

Among the Women there is the *groaning Chair*, in which the Matron sits in form to receive Visits of Congratulation. This is a kind of *female Ovation*, due to every good Woman, who goes thro' such eminent Perils in the Service of her Country.

From *Chairs* 'tis natural to descend to *Stools*, which are only *Diminutives* of the other. Of these are two sorts, the *Stool of Honour*, and the *Stool of Infamy*. Of the former is the ancient *Tripod*, or *three legg'd Stool*, from whence the Heathen Deities delivered their Oracles. *Momus* has still his *Tripods* at *Cambridge*. The highest Distinction of a female Subject in *France*, is the Privilege of sitting in the *Queen's Presence*, on a little *Stool* call'd the *Tabornet*.

The *Stools of Infamy* are the *Ducking Stool*, and the *Stool of Repentance*. The first was invented for taming *Female Shrews*, and may prove serviceable against *Scurrilous Writers*. And as Mr.

Walsingham is but a *Male Scold*, the *Ducking Stool* wou'd become him very well. The *Stool of Repentance* is an *Ecclesiastical Engine*, of *Papish Extraction*, for the Punishment of *Fornication* and other Immoralities, whereby the Delinquent publickly takes Shame to himself, and receives a solemn *Reprimand* from the Minister of the Parish. *D'auvers* is glad this Custom extends to Cases of a *civil Nature*; and adds, it wou'd be diverting to see Mr. *Walsingham* and his *Patron*, one in a *Ducking Stool*, the other on a *Stool of Repentance*.

Whilst *D'auvers* was ruminating in this manner he fell asleep in his *Elbow Chair*, and thought himself convey'd into a most delightful Garden where he beheld a most august Person, attended with his Nobles, and followed by a Crowd of People. They ascended a Hill together, on which a large Chair was plac'd. The King being seated in it his chief Minister turn'd it to the South, where stood a sumptuous *Hospital*, and near it a pleasant *Villa* belonging to himself. To this one Point the Minister endeavour'd to confine his Master's View, alledging, that it is the Property of a *Weathercock* to be always varying, and that a *Prince's Seat* should be immutably fix'd. However a certain great Man, privately gave it a little Shove to the left which open'd to him the Prospect of a large populous City, and the People expressing their Joy at the Sight of their *Sovereign's* Face. The King with another Push had his Back turn'd on the *Hospital* and *Villa*. Immediately a terrible Storm of Thunder and Lightning batter'd down the *Villa*, whilst the *Royal Hospital* remain'd untouched. But where the King turn'd his Eyes the Sun appear'd in all its Lustre, and he disclosed a vast extended Country, loaded with Riches, and crouded with Multitudes of People, who cry'd aloud *Long live the King*; and may that venerable Tree that stands before him, soon bear its proper Fruit.

The

The *Dutcheſſes Spectator*, May 6, No. 184.
*A Deſcription of Scarborough; or that
 Town, as it were, brought to viſit
 thoſe who cannot viſit it.*

THE Town is exceeding roman-
 tick; it is built on the Side of a
 Hill in form of a Crefcent, wall'd and
 moated round, except towards the
 Ocean, of which it has an unbounded
 Proſpect from all Parts. On the Top
 of the ſame Hill ſtands the Caſtle
 which has been one of the moſt impreg-
 nable in the Kingdom, is extended al-
 ong the Coaſt, and built upon a lofty
 Promontory, which overlooks two Stone
 Piers that form a capacious Haven,
 yet not large enough to receive the Ships
 that belong to the Place. The Cliffs
 of the Caſtle are of the moſt amazing
 Height, and may well be deſcrib'd in
 the following Lines of *Shakeſpear*;

Come on, Sir, here's the Place—ſtand ſtill—how
 fearful
 And dizzy 'tis to caſt one's Eyes ſo low!
 The Crows and Choughs that wing the midway
 Air,
 Show ſcarce ſo groſs as Beetles. Half way down
 Hangs one that gathers *Sampſon*, dreadful
 Trade!
 Methinks he ſeems no bigger than his Head.
 The Fiſhermen who walk upon the Beach
 Appear like Mice; and yon tall anchoring
 Barque
 Diminith'd to her Cock; her Cock, a Buoy
 Almost too ſmall for Sight. The murmuring
 Surge
 That on th' unnumber'd idle Pebble chafes,
 Cannot be heard ſo high. I'll look no more,
 Left my Brain turn, and thro' deficient Sight
 Topple down Headlong.

The Buildings are numerous, uni-
 form, neat, regular, large and com-
 modious, and the Streets ſpacious. The
 Imagination is moſt agreeably amuſed
 at the Sight of that vaſt *Expanſe*, that
 infinite Abyſs of Waters, which often
 appears loaded with ſuch a prodigious
 Number of Ships, that it ſeems to
 groan under the Burden. On the
 Recess of the Sea there is a fine *Parterre*
 upon the Sands, where all gallant Ex-
 erciſes and Divertiſements go forward.

Turn your Eyes from the Sea, your
 Proſpect is terminated with Hills; and
 the intermediate Space affords a beauti-

ful Variety of Meads, Valleys, Groves,
 and convenient Seats. Towards the
 Sea you meet with Meads among Rocks
 and Rocks among Meads; gloomy Ca-
 verns and aſpiring Towers, than which
 the Face of Nature is no where more
 grotesque.

The *Medicinal Waters* are in their
 Nature and Operation, powerfully Ca-
 thartic and Diuretic, communicate a
 ſenſible Alacrity to the Mind, and
 Strength and Vigour to the Body, and
 a due Tone and Elasticity to the
 Stomach.

The Place abounds with all hand-
 ſome Accommodations; the Converſa-
 tion is elegant and polite; and a bright
 Conſtellation of *Luminaries* never fail
 to adorn the Hemisphere.

'Tis uſual for the Ladies there to bath
 publicly and frequently in the Sea.
 An honeſt *Bacchanalian*, on ſuch an Oc-
 ſion, wrote the following Lines.

Is't true, what ancient Bards ſuppoſe,
 That VENUS from the Ocean 'role,
 Before ſhe did aſcend the Skies,
 To dwell among the Deities?

Yes, ſare: Why not? Since here you ſee }
 Nymphs full as beautiful as ſhe. }
 Emerging daily from the Sea.

The *Grubſtreet Journal*, May 11, No. 123.
*A Letter of Advice to a young Gentleman,
 ſince deceaſed, ſent to Mr. Bavius, for
 Publication, as containing matter that
 may be applicable to others of the like
 Character.*

SILVANUS,

I write to you without a Name, and
 therefore am ſecure from your Re-
 ſentment, and the Aſperſions uſually
 beſtow'd on him who ſerves a Man a-
 gainſt his Will.

The Verſes which paſſe under your
 Name diſcover a good Underſtanding
 and a Mind well furniſhed, but your
 Converſation and Behaviour, ſuch
 Childhood and Folly as might argue
 you deſtitute of common Senſe. If
 your Temper be naturally good, as it
 ſeems to be, what Pains muſt you have
 taken to extinguiſh almoſt every Spark
 of good Nature about you? Don't you
 find a Satisfaction in making another
 uneaſy?

uneasy? Else, how comes it that one or other in Company, is the undeserving Mark of your senseless and ill-natur'd Laughter? Scarce any Man passes the Street without your Observations on his Dress, Gate, or Gesture. You contrast false Friendships with Persons on purpose to have Opportunities of deriding them; like the Serpent, you sting those most about whom you twine.

Your Cloaths indeed are rich, and well made, you appear with Men of the best Fortunes, which is not to be ascribed to your personal Merit. Your Acquaintance with the Rich serves to gratify your Pride, and secures them from your Sneer. Your raising a Laughter at another's Expence is no Proof of a generous and candid Temper, nor does your Success in it discover the least Grain of Wit.

I must give you one Admonition for your effeminate Carriage; if you dislike being nick-named Miss *Silvana*, be sure not to deserve the Title.

§ Friend Bavius,

Tho' I wou'd not prejudice the Book-sellers, or their Masters—that shou'd be, the Writers, yet for the Benefit of the much greater Majority of Mankind, the Readers, permit me to enter a Caveat, in the Records of your Society, against such Performances, as do not answer the Character they bear in their Title. Not that I am against an Author's setting off his Works decently; nay, I can almost excuse the hyperbolical Style of a Grammarian who has just publish'd *A Proposal of a new Scheme of Grammar, and Method of Instruction, by which the Grounds of a Language may be learned in a few Hours, as to read an Author, and write intelligibly*; because his Pretences are supported by Probabilities. But to be trick'd out of one's Money by a specious Tide and an empty Performance, is what I ought to reient. Of this sort is a Piece entitled *Apparatus ad linguam Græcam, ordine novo & facili digestus; in quo defectus aliorum quam-plurimi supplentur, &c. autore Geo. Thomson*. So far

is it from answering the Title, that I found his Method old and trite, and encumber'd with the most trifling Superfluities; and instead of a large Supplement, is incomparably more defective than any other of the same Size; and we have abundance more in the excellent *Rudiments* of Dr. Busby.

Mr. Thomson piques himself chiefly on his *Tabella verborum compositorum*. What is this Table? why, only a Parcel of compound Verbs, carried thro' the Moods, Tenses and Voices, and disposed in Columns, without hinting at their Peculiarities, or signifying that they are Patterns to others: So that a Learner may drudge through 12 Pages, and be taught as much by others in less than half a Page; nay, in 3 Hexameter Verses, by the aforesaid Dealer in Grammatical Novelties, in a new Method which I bought 12 or 13 Years ago. The Doctrine of Verbs and Adjectives takes up in Thomson 110 Pages; in *Lowee*, a little above 5.

But the Book is approved by Mess. Morland, Pilgrim, Ward and Patrick, and dedicated to Prince William. What then? The Prince's Governors know better than to sacrifice his Time at such a rate. Instead of 279 Pages, He shou'd not be troubled with above 5 or 6; to which, what is necessary for a due Knowledge of the Language may be reduc'd; therefore the Approvers of the said Book must wrong their Judgments. Yours,

Downright Honesty,

For's Journal, May 13. No. 134.

On Mr. Osborne's *Revolution Principles*.

THIS common for the Champions of a Party to rail at what themselves wou'd establish, and to deny the People the Liberty of judging from their own Sense and Experience. This seems to be the Case of Mr. Osborne, who, in founding a Rock for the Revolution to stand on, has confounded all Notions of Government.

The Rebellion in 1641 was founded on the Pretence of Liberty: But 'tis a Question, whether the most arbitrary Monarch,

Monarch ever shew'd such flagrant Acts of Tyranny and Oppression as were seen under *Cromwell's* Usurpation. The Reflection which naturally results is, that Liberty is only an Engine of Government, a Handle to gratify the Ambition and Discontent of particular Men at the Expence of the Nation. The only establish'd, unalterable Rule we can have in our Constitution is to preserve the *Equilibrium* in the several Parts of the Legislature. Nothing is so absurd as a Recourse to the Law of Nature, which Mr. *Osborne* will have to be the Basis of Government, and the Rock on which the Revolution stands. The Law of Nature is an uncertain and dangerous Direction in Matters of Government, Civil and Ecclesiastical, and makes no Difference between Martyrs for an Onion or the Christian Religion. It may indeed, teach us to defend our Wives and Daughters from Rapes, were a *Tarquin* to appear, but not to oppose artful Attempts. There's Room enough on this Principle to justify Liberty or Rebellion. A Crown held on these Terms is worse than elective, as it must depend on the Caprice of the Multitude. Such Principles equally justify the modish Distinction of a wet Martyrdom and a dry one. By the Law of Nature, a Papist is as fit to govern a Protestant People as any other; it subjects the whole World to one Rule of Government. In Aid to this Law of Nature the Wisdom of our Ancestors hath provided us with positive human Laws, and Limitations which the Grievances they suffer'd under weak or wicked Reigns made necessary.

From thence arises the Constitution, and what is call'd the original Compact of Government. Positive Laws and Limitations are the Measures of Submission or Resistance. For want of these Limitations it was that the Civil War was so long kept up, and from the same Cause *K. James* unhappily exercised some Prerogatives of the Crown which were thought a Grievance to the Subject, the consequent Evils

of which might have been prevented, had the Limitations proposed in the Reign of *Ch. II.* taken place.

Mr. *Fletcher* of *Salton*, of known Zeal for the Revolution, observ'd, *That Limitations, which wou'd render a Nation free and independent, were better under a Papist, than no Limitations, under a Protestant.* Again, *If we may live free, I little value who is K. 'tis indifferent to me, provided the Limitations be enacted, to name H — or St. G —, or whom you will.*

The Parliament, at the Restoration, obtain'd Limitations on the Prerogative of the Crown. The Parliament which establish'd the *Hanover* Succession establish'd Limitations on the Crown, notwithstanding they were introducing a Family known to be Assertors of Liberty; but, 'tis from such Princes, who need no Limitations, they are generally obtain'd.

Mr. *Osborne* lays a great Stress (continues *Fog*) on my asserting, that the Revolution was a Breach in the Constitution; (See p. 663.) but, Was not postponing the Princess *Anne* 8 Years, for the Faults of her Father, such? Could this be justified but from the Necessity of gratifying the Pr. of O — ? Which shews, that we hardly deserve Reproaches of Ingratitude; and that 'tis scarce conceivable there shou'd be any Ground for the Reports of some Difference between *K. W.* and the Princess *Anne*, or that she cou'd meet with any Difficulty in receiving the Allowance the Publick cheerfully contributed to her Support.

As to the dispensing Power us'd by *K. James*, it was not a dispensing with all Laws in general, but only with particular Penalties of some certain Laws, of which there were old Precedents, as appears by the learned Defence of the Lord Chief Justice *Herbert*, which remains yet unanswered.

Mr. *Osborne* takes it for granted, that his Opposers found the Justice of the Revolution on *K. James's* going away. [If by the Revolution he means the first Resistance of the People, that was certain]

tainly founded on K. James's Male-Administration; but the actual placing the Crown on the Pr. of O—'s Head was founded on the Circumstance of his Abdication, which yet met with such Obstruction, that it was carried but by a few Voices. *Fog* asks what wou'd have been the Case had K. James stood his Ground? then supposes, such Limitations might have been form'd as wou'd have secur'd the Nation, its Laws and Liberties.

Mr. Osborne may say, K. Ch. II. was a Papist. If he was, he took an odd Method to propagate his Religion by marrying his two Nieces to Protestant Princes, entertaining the French Hugonots, and passing the Habeas Corpus Act. Therefore he was not directed wholly by his Religion.

The Craftsman, May 13. No. 306.

Of Ministerial Power.

HISTORY and Experience of the Mischiefs of exorbitant Power in any one Minister furnish us with such various Matter, that *D'auvers* fears it will never be exhausted. Flourishing Nations have been ruin'd, and great Princes have forfeited the Affections of the People, their Lives and Crowns, by the Practices of such overgrown Monsters and Tyrannical Vice-Roys. No Nation was ever pester'd with them more than our own; as appears in our History from the Conquest almost down to the present Time: Yet we are told by one of the Ministerial Scribblers, that the Misfortunes of our English Kings have been owing to their gratifying the Resentment of the People by giving up their Ministers to Justice, and not to the Iniquities of the Ministers. To invalidate this Assertion let it be laid down as a Maxim, that no Minister of common Sense wou'd make himself absolute in a free Government, without some bad Design; for as a Participation of Power renders his Station easy and secure to himself, so a Monopoly of it is attended with Envy and Jealousy; but then it serves to raise sudden Estates; therefore a new Man, who has his For-

tune to make, and a numerous Family to provide for, thinks he has no Time to lose, but falls immediately to plunder, because he may be soon turn'd out.

No body, it may be said, will serve a Court without Rewards. *D'auvers* replies, Honest Ministers are worthy of their Hire, as well as other Labourers. But, says an excellent Writer, "Our Ancestors thought that Government very costly, when Ministers, not content with their Appointments, go away with 10,000 l. per Ann. Estate, for 5 or 6 Years Service; or that three or four new and wealthy Families shou'd be built up every Year out of the Substance of the Commons of England. The Rancours, de la Poole, Beurlers and Buckinghams, of former Days, who by bold Steps, every Day run the Hazard of their Necks, might expect all they cou'd get; but in Times when Laws govern, Ministers shou'd be content with a moderate Reward."

Avaricious and Ambitious Ministers engross the whole Administration, that no body may be able to controul their Designs; to support which they find it necessary to govern by a Party, or rather a Faction; for when two great Parties divide the Nation, both will be averse to such a Ministerial Tyranny. This renders a Cabal necessary, the Power of which the Head of it subdelegates among his Creatures, subject to no Controul but his own. Whatever he does himself he must allow them the same Liberty; for a monopolizing Minister can support himself by nothing but a Combination of inferior Monopolies, in a regular Gradation. He must have Monopolies of Power, Money, and Trade, and the Heads of them to be under his Direction; whose Male-Practices it behoves him to screen from the Severity of the Law, lest the Discovery of one Iniquity shou'd lead to Enquiries which may end in the Destruction of the great Monopolist himself. Monopolies and Corruption are the constant Expedients of an absolute, engrossing Minister. Mr. Walsingham, perhaps, is the first who ever

ever publicly recommended a *Monopoly of all the Lands in England* (See p. 746.) But as he seems resolv'd to defend his Scheme, an Explanation of it may be collected out of the Writings of Dr. Davenant. "Of all the false Suggestions made by those, says that Writer, who have arrived at Power by wicked Arts, none have prov'd so dangerous as those insinuated in the Cabinet.

—Sir, We are your only Friends. Stick by Us, and we will stick by You. Do not the best Men of the other Party refuse Employments! What is it from but Disaffection to the present Government! They choose Popularity. Other Hands have been us'd but found resty; so there is a Necessity of keeping to us and us only. Thus Princes, by such false Friends, have been induced to purge, till the Body Politick was quite exhausted. Such a faithful Servant must be discarded because he could not give into the last bad Measures. This Man is suspected—another against me—some too discerning, others not to be depended on—so they lop and top till they leave the Government a Trunk naked, defenceless, and obnoxious to every Storm: But when they can get the Prince to declare openly for one, and against the other Side, They lay the Axe to the very Root.

Universal Spectator, Sat. May 13. N. 184.
Taste in Plays.

A Correspondent from Derby, who signs K. P. writes thus—We are a Couple of young Girls who live at a Grandmother's, whose Kindness is equal to us. We are delighted with reading, and the old Lady furnishes us with Books. My Cousin Maria is fond of the Sublime, and I of plain Sense; she is best pleas'd when most puzzled, I never better entertain'd than with an easy and intelligible Style, which gives the full Sense of an Author's Thoughts. I am delighted with the noble Sentiments and Simplicities of Diction remarkable in the *Married Philosopher*; my Cousin is so charm'd with the Sublimity of Thought and Loftiness of Expression

in the *Blazing Comet*, that her common Discourse is almost unintelligible. Walking with her in the Garden on a fine Day, she took occasion to break out in the following Lines,

A See groveling Mortal, see th'Eternal Blaze,
View here the INKY Sun's unhyas'd Ways,
Let loose thy Soul t'Ætherial Paths Divine,
And teach thy Earth-born Thoughts the Road
of mine,
Amazing, dazzling be, th'Eternal Shine.

I express'd my Dislike of the Epithet *Inky* given to the Sun. She told me that to comprehend the sublime, we ought to be all *Eden*, Pure and Celestial Air, Spirits divested of corporeal and gross Ideas. What wretched, paltzy, groveling, trite Thoughts, in a vulgar Style, is the *Married Philosopher* stuff'd with; but with what a Vivacity and Strength of Thought and Expression is the *Blazing Comet* compos'd! *Virgil* himself would renounce all his Works to be Author of the 3 last Lines which conclude (Oh! that it never wou'd conclude) the *Blazing Comet*.

D Two again fall blaze the stormy Seas forsook,
From Realm to Realm three ample Strides
he took,
Thundering up the high Profound, the
Worlds above all shook.

Here is Fire, Propriety of Diction, and strong Ideas convey'd.—I acknowledged this extremely fine, but my self too weak to be taken with it.—No Wonder, says Maria, the Eagle only gazes on the Sun. In like manner you object to the Word *Inky*; but I borrowed it from the Dedication of this incomparable Poem, which she pull'd out and read as follows. And now with the Quill of an Eagle in my Hand, wrap me with divine Thoughts, and make me ready to leap up in Ecstasy, and dip my Pen in the Sun.—Shew me any Thing like Thought or Sublimity in your new Comedy, and I'll shew you an hundred Improperities. Don't you perceive your Author's Blunder in making a Philosopher continually uneasy and in dread of Sarcasms; in making him give way to his Passions, and lose all his Philosophy at the Sight of a fine Woman?—I answer'd, that the wisest Men

Men have their Weakness, and that 'twas a genteel Compliment made to our Sex in shewing Philosophy too weak for the Charms of Beauty.

The old Lady having heard our Arguments, said the Cause was too weighty for her Decision, and advis'd to state our Case to Mr. Spectator.

Mr. Stonecastle's Answer is, that Maria's Objections shew a penetrating Judgment; and the Lady's Answer, B good Sense and strong Reasoning.

The Free Briton, May 11. No. 128.
On the Craftsman's Doctrine, that the Whiggs, by acquiring the Lands of England, will destroy the Constitution.

TO satisfy the Whiggs, says Walsingham, which of us two political Writers. (the Craftsman or himself) is most zealously affected to the Whigg Interest, I am resolv'd to examine his Paper of April 29. (See p. 713.)

Mr. D'auvers cites a Position from a Pamphlet published last Winter, viz. If the Profit of Places be computed, that Party which is admitted into Trust will have more than a Retribution, whilst the other Party is continually losing Weight, without any new Accession to keep the Balance; so that in Time the prevailing Party will be able to purchase all the Lands in the Kingdom; ---and then answers it thus. 'I believe this Writer is the first that ever recommended a Scheme for supporting the Constitution, by destroying the Balance of it, and putting all the Weight into one Scale.

I admit, says Walsingham, that all Constitutions are maintained by a due Balance of Power. But the Question is, How are we to balance this Whigg Constitution of ours? Are we to divide the Power and Property of the State equally among the Whiggs, or betwixt the Whiggs and the Tories, Parties for and against our Establishment, in which Case a small Accession to the latter would endanger all. But will there be any Danger, if all the Men of Property and Influence shall be on the Side of the present Settlement? Or will the

State want a due Balance because the Pretender's Scale is empty?

Whence was it, that Jacobites and Tories so much abounded in Scotland before the late King's Accession? Was it not because the Lands there had never changed Hands? Whereas the Lands of Ireland, have come by Purchases under Whigg-Titles and Parliamentary Grants, into different Hands, who must maintain the Establishment which maintains their Title.

From the Preston Rebellion accrued this Benefit to the Publick, that by the Forfeitures of Lands in Scotland, and by the Alteration made in Tenures of Vassalage there, the Jacobite Faction, then at full Balance, has been weaken'd in that Kingdom, whilst the Whigg Party has been proportionably strengthen'd, and by their Acquisition of Land and Property, have dilanc'd the Tories, D and the King is secure without the least Competition, which he could not be so long as the Whiggs and Tories were upon the least Equality of Rivalship.

Thus was the exorbitant Power of the ancient Nobility, and of the Church transferr'd by the alienation of Lands, B This was the Principle of our Ancestors, in making a Forfeiture of Lands for High Treason; and of our Legislators in excluding all Papists from any Power in Government; and charging them with additional Taxes, as they occasion'd additional Dangers.

When the Land-holders of a Country are Enemies to the Constitution, Measures should be used to engage their Affections; else, the Friends of the Constitution ought to be made Land-holders. Now, if a Prince can make G his natural Friends Men of Property, ought he not to do it?

The Whiggs, by their beneficial Offices, may be able to purchase Lands; but is a Tory oblig'd to part with his Land, because a Whigg can give him a good Price for it? We have had but H one Tory Reign, since the Revolution, in which was a constant Struggle to rob and plunder the Whiggs. K. Wm gave his Friends Land, to strengthen the

the *Whigg-Party*. The Reign of his Successor began and ended with *vigorous Attempts*, to resume those Grants, and strip the *Whiggs* (only) of their Land. The present Minister, tho' he had no such Grants, oppos'd this Oppression, and, seeing the *Tory Voice* prevail, moved, that the Crown-Lands to be resumed might take Place, not from the Revolution, but from the beginning of K. James II. Reign. This was deny'd. He then divided the House, and gave his *Negative* to the Scheme for stripping the *Whiggs* of their legal Rights and Inheritance.

In the Journals of that Year may be seen a *Petition* of Henry Guy, Esq; to the House of Commons, setting forth, That the principal Term and Interest, which the late Sir Wm Pulteney had in a large Estate, in the Parish of St. James's Westminster, was by Grant from the late K. William III. and was Part of the ancient Royal Bayliwick of St James's; that the said Henry Guy was Executor to Sir Wm P——'s Will and Trustee for his Children; that it was almost all their Provision, and that such a Bill would be the utter Ruin of the Family. The Bill dropt at that time, but was afterwards reviv'd, and lost in the House of Lords, merely by an equal Division of Voices. Let the *Craftsman* ask his honourable Patron, whether the *Tories* may not, if ever in Power, greatly endanger his own Grants by a general Resumption.

Applebee's Journal. May 13.
Of Education.

THE true End of Education, is to instill into Youth such Principles as may most easily conduct them to Happiness; 'tis common to compare the Minds of young Persons to Wax, or Paper. Don Sevedra, the Spaniard, in his Emblems for the Institution of a Christian Prince, represents a Canvas stretched on a Frame, ready to be painted, with this Motto, AD OMNIA, apt alike for all.

Arts and Sciences are often mistaken

for all that is necessary to form a Man, whereas they are no better than Accomplishments. Therefore, they are wide of the Mark who make Education so laborious and abstruse a Thing. There is little more to be done than to inculcate true Notions of Things, not as they are defined in Books, but as they appear in Nature, and as they are likewise to be experienced in the course of Life. But then this sort of Learning is not to be beat into any.

Parents ought to be particularly cautious, that their Children see nothing that is base or flagitious. Young Minds are more susceptible of Impressions of whatever passes before them, than at any other Stage of Life; which may be the reason why so many Princes and great Men have had their Children prove Tyrants and Debauchees; Courts generally producing but bad Examples for their Imitation.

But the true and solid Basis of Education is Religion, which well inculcated, is most likely to secure them against Scepticism, establish them in Morality and Virtue, and constitute Men worthy of those glorious Endowments they have receiv'd from their Creator.

Weekly Register, May 13. No. 119.

English Usage of Beasts.

IN the Scriptures a merciful Man is distinguish'd by his Mercy to his Beast; and Mahomet made a Tenderness to Animals an essential Part of a Mussulman. The Indian Bramins, by their injudicious Concern even for noxious Brutes and Insects, acted cruelty on themselves. The Christians are the only People who are cruel to so great a part of the Works of the Deity they Worship; Infants are frequently indulg'd in Barbarities to young Animals, whereby they grow habitually Savage. Our Kindness to Brutes is chiefly owing to Whim and Caprice. Ladies are fond of a Lap-Dog, Squirrel, Parrot, Monkey, Cat; and a Sportman's Dog or Horse are

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his bosom Friends. But when the Horse is grown old and disabled, and the Dog has lost his Scent or Speed, the first is made a Drudge, and the latter treated with Cruelty and Contempt. These are the only Instances of the least Humanity towards Brutes. All besides is one continu'd Scene of Oppression and Misery. Nor is this all; we make a Sport of their Miseries.

Throwing at Cocks, Bull-baiting, Duck-hunting, Cock-fighting, and Horse-racing are Barbarities in the highest Vogue, and Ladies are now as fond of the last, as the most Savage amongst us. But a Mildness to the brute Creation would teach us to be more mild one to another.

Free Briton, May 18, No. 131.

On the Ballance of Power.

IN answer to the *Craftsman*, who tells us, that *there is no Ballance of Power to be preserved in a State, but by a Ballance of Parties*, Mr *Walsingham* quotes Dr *Swift* (as before p. 639.) on the *Contests and Dissentions between the Nobles and Commons in Athens and Rome*. It appears from Observations on those ancient States (says he) That as a soon as a free People fall into any Acts of civil Society, they do of themselves divide into three Powers. The first is that of some eminent Spirit, who by great or popular Acts, gets an Influence over the People. The second natural Division of Power is of such Men as are Masters of large Possessions, who to secure them, join in proper Measures for providing against Invasions and Tumults. Hence naturally commences a great Council or Senate of Nobles for weighty Affairs of the Nation. The last Division is, of the Mass or Body of the People, whose Part or Power is indisputable, either collectively or by Deputation. These three Degrees were mostly called *Kings, Nobles, and Commons*; a Ballance of whose Power among every free People, will be an eternal Rule in Politics.

The true Ballance of Power is best

conceived by considering the Nature of a Ballance. It supposes 3 things: First, the Part which is held, with the Hand that holds it; and then the two Scales, with whatever is weighed therein. Thus, to preserve Peace in several neighbouring States, or of a State within itself, the Ballance must be held in a third Hand, who is to deal the remaining Power with the utmost Exactness into the several Scales. Such was that of the 2 Kings of *Sparta*, the consular Power in *Rome*, that of the Kings of *Media* before the Reign of *Cyrus*, as represented by *Xenophon*; and that of the several limited States in the *Gothick* Institutions.

When the Ballance is broke, Power will never continue long in an equal Division, but give way to *Tyranny*, that is, not the seizing of absolute Power into the Hands of a single Person, but the breaking of the Ballance, in whatever Hand, and leaving the Power wholly in one Scale. For *Tyranny* and *Usurpation* are not confined to any Number.

The *Romans* having sent to *Athens*, and the *Greek Cities of Italy*, for Copies of the best Laws, deputed TEN Legislators to put them in Form and Force; these Men immediately usurp'd arbitrary Power, destroy'd the Nobles and oppress'd the People, and one of them endeavour'd to force a virtuous Lady, the Crime which occasion'd the Expulsion of the regal Power 60 Years before; as this Attempt did that of the *Decemviri*.

The *Ephori in Sparta* were only deputed by the King to judge in civil Affairs during their Wars; but proved as cruel Tyrants as any in their Ages.

Soon after the unfortunate Expedition into *Sicily*, the *Athenians* chose 400 Men to administer their Affairs, who became a Body of *Tyrants*, and were called an *Oligarchy*, or *Tyranny of a Few*, but were soon deposed by the People.

When *Athens* was subdued by *Lysander*, he chose 30 Men for the Administration

ministration of the City, who fell into the rankest Tyranny, and admitted 3000 into a share of the Government, the cruellest Tyrants upon Record.

In the second *Panick War*, the Balance of Power in *Carthage* was on the Side of the People, whose Government was call'd a *Dominatio Plebis*, or *Tyranny of the Commons*, and was one Cause of the Ruin of that State.

The Orators of the People at *Argos*, says *Diodorus*, or in modern Phrase, *Great Speakers in the House*, stirred up the Commons against the Nobles, of whom 1600 were murder'd at once, and at last the Orators themselves, because they left off their Impeachments.

From what has been advanced we may conclude, 1. That a mixt Government has place in Nature and Reason, agreeable to the Sentiments of most Legislators, and to the Practice in most States, whether *Monarchies*, *Aristocracies* or *Democracies*. 2. That those who are so zealous in upholding the Balance of Power in *Christendom*, and at the same Time are endeavouring to destroy it at Home, are not such mighty Patriots as they would really affect to be thought. 3. This makes appear the Error of those who conceive, that Power is safer lodg'd in many Hands than in one.

It is manifest likewise, that to preserve the Balance in a mixt State the Limits of Power deposited with each Party ought to be ascertained and generally known. The Defect of this introduces those Struggles in a State about Prerogative and Liberty, about Encroachments of the Few upon the Privileges of the many, and of the many upon the Rights of the Few; which ever did and ever will end in a Tyranny.

Fog's Journal, May 20. No. 185.

A Letter from the Corsicans to their Countrymen abroad.

DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

Feb. 1, 1732

YOU must, no doubt, have been informed of our Defence against

the implacable Persecution of the most ferene Lords of *Genoa*, who might have govern'd us according to solemn Stipulations, but have reduc'd us to the last Misery: all our Remonstrances were ineffectual; at last we had recourse to Arms, and refus'd to pay such a part of the Taxes as of late was unjustly added.——Our Governor issu'd Orders of *Pains and Penalties*, and commanded an armed Force against the Disputers of the Tax; these Forces were repulsed, and obliged to leave their Arms behind them. Upon this our Towns, Villages, and Castles, form'd an Association, and we concerted Measures to make ourselves Masters of the Arms and Arsenals; those Arms which the Government had despotically wrested out of our Hands, and kept back after many of us had bargain'd to pay a Fine to have them return'd.

At length the Republick dispatch'd the most excellent *Jerosima Veneroso*, Senator, with pacifick Instructions. We presented him a submissive Memorial of our Grievances, and insisted only on an Abatement of our Taxes which were multiplied in some places from 4 to 8 times as much as was paid formerly, contrary to ancient Usages and Compacts. Yet nothing could be obtained; but we received fresh Provocation by two Attempts, one to surprize *Corte*, the other upon *Furiano* and *Biguglia*, which they plunder'd: Add to this their cruel Prohibition of *Salt*. Wherefore we made an Irruption towards *Bastia*, took *Monferrato*, but meddled not with the Governor, only oblig'd him to let the People have *Salt* as usual, and to release some of our Countrymen who were Prisoners.

In the mean time our Rev. Penitentiary Canon of the Cathedral of *Alteria*, Don *Erasmo Orticoni* signify'd to us that an Undertaking so important as ours, without consulting the Divines of the Church, might expose us to the Wrath of God and Censure of Mankind. We submitted to a Decision of an Assembly of 22 Divines, who answer'd, That

That it was lawful with Arms to oppose the Oppressions of the Republick, because she had broke all Covenants with us; nevertheless it wou'd be commendable to treat again with her, to obtain some Security for a better Government. Accordingly Commissioners were employ'd on both sides but without Effect. Despairing of Success we dispatch'd the Canon *Orticoni* to Pope *Benedict XII.* and about the same time form'd the Blockade of *Bassia* and of other Garrisons, to hinder the *Genoese* from issuing out to burn our standing Corn, as they threatned. His Holiness offer'd himself Mediator; the Republick answer'd his Brief with an artful Letter, full of injurious and malicious Reflections upon us, but not a Word of their accepting the Mediation. Upon this we resolv'd to shew ourselves the true Descendants of those ancient *Corinthians*, who deserv'd this glorious Encomium from *Julius Caesar*, — *Elogium missum Coris a Cesare primo, seu vincendum belligerando, seu moriendum.*

Several Battles and Skirmishes have since happened, and altho' undisciplin'd and ill-provided, we have made a brave Resistance. We were amaz'd to see the Arms of his *Cæsarian* Majesty employ'd against us, procur'd by false Insinuations of the *Genoese*; our Poverty disabling us from supporting the Expence of a proper Embassy to diabuse his Majesty.

We consider'd the Claim, and set up the Standard of *Spain*, before the Imperial Troops appear'd on our Coasts, thinking we had a Right to his Catholick Majesty's Protection. — When the Imperialists were landed we let their Commander know we were willing to submit if they came in the Name of *Cæsar*, but if in the Name of the *Genoese*, we would oppose them to the last Drop of our Blood. — It was answer'd, they serv'd the Republick; upon which we have fought them with Success.

As yet no Prince has offer'd us his Protection. We therefore invite you, dear Countrymen, to join us in this Asso-

ciation. — Think not of out-living the Fall of your Country. — Let us be Companions in Victory, or offer up our Lives as a Sacrifice for our Country's Liberties. — Throw away the Pen, and draw the Sword. — It is not a Time to shed Ink but Blood. — You that were born with us, come and die with us.

Est aliquid fatore suo ferro cadenti

In patria moriens, ponere Corpus humo.

At the Instances of the *Genoese*, some Courts have forbid their Subjects to trade with us. But in the late Wars it was reckon'd lawful for the Vessels of *Genoa*, when neuter, only for their own Profit, to supply the Armies before *Toulon*, those in *Italy*, *Catalonia*, and elsewhere, with what they wanted, — and it was counted by them a noble Traffick and most honest Hire in 1358 to transport 60,000 *Turks* into *Greece*, to the Profanation of the Christian Religion. They were the first, nay the only, who open'd the Way for the *Mahometans* into *Europe*. But the bare Trafficking with us is look'd upon by the *Genoese* as unlawful and sacrilegious, and they have had the Boldness to take all Vessels coming to us, whatever Colours they carry. — Haste to us therefore, and be not dismay'd at our Distresses.

Si moriemur enim, jam non moriemur inultum.

The Craftsman, May 20. No. 307.

Political Vampyres.

IN the *London Journal*, March 11. I was an Account of a Prodigy discover'd at *Madreyga* in *Hungary*, namely of *dead Bodies* sucking, as it were, the Blood of *Living*; the latter visibly drying up, while the former are fill'd with Blood. They are call'd *Vampyres* see the Story of *Paul Arnold*, p. 681.

Mr. *D'auvers* was in company where a Dispute happen'd upon this extraordinary Narrative, between a grave Doctor of *Physick* and a beautiful young Lady, an Admirer of *strange Occurrences*. The Doctor ridicul'd such *romantic Stories*, as common Artifices of News-writers to fill up their Papers; the

the Lady insisted on the Truth of this Relation, which stood attested by *un-exceptionable Witnesses*, 4 of them *Surgeons*, and 2 *Officers of the Army*. The Doctor replied, that all the *Surgeons* and *Soldiers* in the Universe should never make him believe, that a dead inanimate Body, cou'd torment the Living by *sucking their Blood*; it being contrary to the Principles, Philosophy, and the Laws of Nature. The Lady, a little nettled, returned, — *Sure, Doctor, you cannot have forgot the Story of the famous Rabbit-Woman of Godalmin, which you persuaded us to believe.* This produc'd a Laugh on the Lady's Side, who turning to Mr. D'anvers with an Air of Triumph, said, *I am sure, Mr. D'anvers, You are of my Opinion, and believe there may be Vampyres.* — Mr. D'anvers answer'd,

I must agree with the learned Doctor, that an inanimate Corpse cannot perform any *vital Functions*; yet, agree with the Lady that there are *Vampyres*. This Account, you'll observe, comes from the Eastern Part of the World, always remarkable for the *Allegorical Style*. The States of *Hungary* are in Subjection to the *Turks* and *Germans*, and govern'd by a pretty hard Hand; which obliges them to couch all their Complaints under *Figures*. This Relation seems to be of the same kind.

These *Vampyres* are said to torment and kill the *Living* by *sucking out all their Blood*; and a ravenous Minister, in this part of the World, is compared to a *Leech* or a *Blood-sucker*, and carries his Oppressions beyond the Grave, by anticipating the *publick Revenues*, and entailing a Perpetuity of *Taxes*, which must gradually drain the Body Politick of its Blood and Spiritus.

In like manner, Persons who groan under the Burthens of such a Minister, by selling or mortgaging their Estates, torment *their unhappy Posterity*, and become *Vampyres* when dead.

Paul Arnold, who is call'd a *Heyduke*, was only a *ministerial Tool*, because it is said he had kill'd but 4 Persons; where-

as, if he had been a *Vampyre* of any Rank, we shou'd probably have heard of his *Ten Thousands*. It may be objected, that his *Body, after it had been buried 40 Days, was free from Corruption.* It is the *Mind*, not the *Body* is the Author of all Wickedness; and a Man can no more carry his *bad Qualities*, than his *Riches* with him to the Grave. His *Corruption* and the *Fruits* of it remains to stink in the Nostrils of his Posterity.

As to the driving a Stake thro' the Heart of Arnold, at which he gave an horrid Groan and lost a great deal of Blood. This seems an Argument that the whole Story is a *Fable*, us'd to convey a satirical Invektive against some living Oppressor; for it is impossible that a dead Corpse shou'd be sensible of any Pain, or express it by any Sounds. The Blood which Arnold lost in driving the Stake thro' his Heart, might figure the making him refund the corrupt Wages, which he had suck'd out of the Veins of his Countrymen. History, especially our own, supplies us with so many Instances of *Vampyres*, in this Sense, that it wou'd fill Volumes to enumerate them. The *Gavestons*, *Spencers*, *De la Poles*, *Empson* and *Dudley*, *Wolsey*, and *Buckingham*, were *Vampyres* of the first Magnitude; nor do we want later Instances.

Private Persons may be *Vampires*, or *Blood-suckers*, i. e. *Sharppers*, *Usurers*, and *Stockjobbers*, *fraudulent Guardians*, *unjust Stewards*, and the *dry Nurses of great Estates*; a noble Colonel lately deceas'd, some *Sea Directors*, and the Managers of the *Charitable Corporation*; but nothing less than the Power of a *Tr—ry* can raise up a compleat *Vampyre*.

'Tis somewhere observed, that *Cecil*, E. of *Sailsbury* was the last good Treasurer, and the first bad one, since *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign; perhaps this is too severe; for we are told that *Bp Fuxton* accounted with the utmost Exactness, and the Earls of *Godolphin* and *Oxford* went out of their Office with

with *clean Hands*, and died *poor*. *Mezzeray* tells us of one *Gérard de Poffi*, who being seized with a Remorse of Conscience for having robb'd his Master, refunded it into the Exchequer of his own Accord: But the Historian adds, *he believes this Example will always remain singular.*

Universal Spectator, May 20, No. 181.

A Case in Love resolved.

Florinda, in a Letter to Mr. Stonecastle, desires his Direction in the following Case.—I am, says she, courted by a young Tradesman, to whose Person and Fortune, tho' small, I have no Objection; the Gentleman who recommended him to me has the Management of my Fortune, and may possibly add to it, if I marry with his Consent. An old Widower, an Intimate of my Guardian's, is likewise fallen desperately in Love with me, is profuse of his Presents, and has persuaded my Guardian to insist on my relinquishing my first Lover, or forfeit his Favour; for which Purpose I have been conveyed to his Country-house. My old enamoured Spark dresses gaily, and diverts me with Plays and other Entertainments, and has offer'd me a handsome Settlement: But I am resolv'd not to marry him. I have your Answer to these Queries, E

1. *Whether my old Gentleman's Passion may be call'd Love or Dotage?*
2. *If the former, which of the two may I prudently chuse for a Husband?*
3. *As to the Behaviour and Conduct of my Guardian in this Affair?*

Mr. Stonecastle says, the Lady is not particular enough in many Circumstances with regard to her young Lover, nor in the Age, Constitution and Intellectuals of her second Admirer. In answer to her first *Quere*, it may be observ'd, That the Passion of the old Gentleman may be very sincere and reasonable: For *true Love* arises from Contemplation, and it may as well be said, that Folly is the Ground of Friendship, as to affirm that *Love and Reason* are incompatible. It is Irregularity, not Years, that makes us old; one Man

may dote at 60, and another be Master of a sound Judgment at 80: A young Fellow of 30 may want a Nurse, and live by Art; and a regular Man have a florid Blood at 70. Old *Parr*, when brought to Court was 150; some of the Maids of Honour being merry upon his Age, he wish'd only to be fifty Years younger for their Sakes. Many prudential Reasons with respect to the OEconomy of his Family and the Conduct of his design'd Heirs, may make a Wife necessary to her second Lover; nor can his Passion be call'd *Dotage*, if her Person is capable of inspiring Love.

As to her second *Quere*, *Prudence* is laying hold of every Opportunity to advance our Fortunes, and is, the acting reasonably, that is, justly; Justice being the Basis of all human Prudence. Allowing this, *Florinda* can best tell whether she ought to discard her first Lover; if she can, and thinks she can live happily with the old Gentleman, why shou'd she hesitate at an apparent Advantage? However, she will do well to consider that a Lover and a Husband are often as different as one Man from another. Let her study well the Man. Where there is Love, the Duties of a Wife are easy; where Interest is the only Motive they are little better than Slavery. The Infirmities of old Age increase with Years; Tenderness, Obedience and Observancy are especially requir'd of an old Man's Wife; and frequently attended with jealousy.

If her Inclinations are bent to her young Lover; if she is satisfied he is more in love with her than with her Fortune, and she had rather live with Base than Splendour, especially if she has enter'd into any Engagements with him, she cannot in Honour or Prudence reject him.

The Behaviour of the Lady's Guardian must be condemn'd by every Man of Honour, because she by his Venality, or Bickleness may be injur'd beyond Reparation. In a word, let *Florinda* examine Things stript of their gay Appearances, and be strictly just.

The

The *Weekly Messenger*, May 20. No. 110.

A Wife of Quality.

NOT long since young *Lovish* was left by the *Alderman* his Father in the quiet Possession of 120,000 *l*. Having never been us'd to Business, and taught to depend on his future Fortune, he had acquir'd the Pride and Indolence of a Man of Quality, without the Knowledge and Dignity to support it; with Quality he associated, and receiv'd their daily Visits; for with them it is a mighty Joke to waste an *Upstart's* Fortune. *Lovish's* Pride took the same way to ruin with *Timon's* Generosity, and the Wantonness of his Guests was as fatal as the Ingratitude of the others. But the Farce was not yet compleat. *Lovish* was not married, and consequently could be no *Cuckold*. 'Twas therefore propos'd to find out a *Help-meet* for him. Accordingly one of the *Cabal* recommended a distant Relation of his own, High-born, of much Wit, more Pride, very beautiful, and a Coquet to all. The only Objection was, that she would not marry beneath her Birth. However the noble Lord, her Cousin, undertook to remove all Difficulties; and at length prevail'd with the Lady to let him introduce the Creature to begin his Courtship and Ruin together. *Lovish* was overjoy'd at the Overture, made his Addresses, and was as haughtily receiv'd as a poor *Balthaw* by a Daughter of the *Grand-Seignior's*, behaved with as much Servility, and complied with every Demand. The happy Day arriv'd, the Bridegroom thought himself entering Paradise; but was miserably disappointed; his Lady Wife immediately gave him to understand she was to be obey'd, that she married for her own Interest, not for his Pleasure. This gave him but little Pain, because he thought it due to her Rank and Quality. Besides, he deot'd on her to Distraction, which only serv'd to put him more in her Power. When she had any Point to gain, his Tender-ness was the Handle, and she made as

palpable a Sale of her Favours, as if she had been common to the World. She manag'd him into a Compliance with Gaming, and, while she piddled at a Guinea a Fifth at *Quadrille* in one Apartment, some of her noble Relations took in her *Crib* at *Hazard* in another, and then divided the Gains. Her separate Bed, separate Apartments, numerous Confidants, frequent Letters, at length gave him an Uneasiness that he knew not how to bear or rectify. But presuming to complain, she convinc'd him by her Authority, that the *Mode* was a sufficient Justification. In short, he was moulded into a tame domestic Slave. — Hence his Affairs grew exceedingly embarrass'd, and tho' he saw his Ruin, could not prevent it, because his Lady Spouse would not hear of retrenching. His Estate being gone, his noble Friends went too; and while his Wife liv'd at Ease on the ample Settlement he had made her, he became a Prey to his Creditors for her Extravagance, and died a Victim to his own Folly and her Vices.

Stanh-street Journal, May 25. No. 125.

Remarks on Dr. B.

In Two Letters sign'd A. Z.

Mr *Bavius*,

IN your *Journal*, No. 118. (See p. 690.) you accuse Dr. B. of making his Notes on *Milton* extempore, and putting them to the Press as soon as made. This you support by the Dr.'s own Confession, and the many signs of Haste in the Performance itself. But give me leave to clear the Dr of so extravagant a Proceeding. 1. His Confession ought to be of little Weight, and should be consider'd only as a Bait laid for Compliments, or as the Testimony of a Man in his own Cause. 2. With regard to the Tokens of Haste in the Notes, it shoud be consider'd, that some Men imagine that to correct their first Thoughts, is tacitly to confess themselves to have been once in the Wrong; therefore their Works, if

reserved

reserved in the Desk ten Years, must carry with them the same Marks of Hastē, as if immediately printed off; I am pretty well assur'd this is the present Case. About six Years ago Dr *Aschenbush* declared at *Bristol*, that Dr B. was then engaged in making Notes ^A on *Milton*; nor spoke it as just then taken in Hand, for he had not seen Dr B. in two or three Years before; so that it might cost the Dr as many Years Labour as his *Horace*; and we may look upon him as not guilty of B mangling so noble a Poem without De-liberation, and upon his Notes as the elaborate Product of his ripe Years.

One passage in the Dr.'s *Preface* I don't rightly understand: speaking of the strength of *Milton's* Spirit, he says, *And it would almost seem to me to be peculiar to him, had not Experience by others taught me, that there is that Power in the human Mind, supported with Innocence and conscia virtus; that can make it quite shake off all outward Uneasinesses, and involve it self secure and pleas'd in its own Integrity and Entertainment.* I should have thought the Dr had meant himself; but for that odd dark Expression, *Experience by others.* As for *Milton*, it might be enquir'd with what view this Gentleman ^E could so profusely celebrate the Memory of a Man, who was so bitter an Enemy to that Church and State of whose Revenues and Favours this Editor has enjoy'd so large a Share. The kindest Excuse I can make for him is, that he scatters both his Censures and Praises at random, has injudiciously condemn'd *Milton* for his Poetry, and prais'd him for his religious Principles.

§ I remember in the Paper War in 1721, about Dr *Bentley's* intended new Edition of the *Greek Testament*, his Adversaries extracted out of a Pamphlet, written in the Dr.'s Defence, a most monstrous Catalogue of *Billinggate* Oratory, which falsely pointed at Dr *Coldbatch*, for a Work known to be writ by Dr *Middleton*; so it is in the present Case. Dr B. knew it

would be impolitic to exercise this Talent against *Milton*, and therefore conjures the Apparition of an Editor whom to brand with scurrilous Names; a large Collection of which may be gather'd out of the Notes on the six first Books; and the other six are quite as well embellish'd. As Defecation by a bad Printer and worse Editor. Clogs and sullies the Poem with romantic Trash; a heap of barbarous Words; Pedantry, silly Boast of useless, Reading, &c. Is this the proper Dialect of a Scholar, a Royal Librarian, a Clergyman, a D. D. an Archdeacon, a Master of a College, and a *Regius Professor*? But if after all, the Supposal is groundless; and if Dr B. is the only Editor that has changed *Milton's* Text, and inserted his own Verses; how easy is the Application of all his Scurrility? For my part I heartily thank him, that with these extraordinary Abilities, he could keep his Hands off from the Holy Scripture, and content himself to spend his Rage on *Milton*.

Free Briton, May 25. No. 131.

On the Whiggs monopolizing the Lands of England, in answer to the Craftsman, See p. 713, 746, 7.

^E Property, when monopoliz'd by one, or a few, destroys Equality in a Community. If the Whigg-Party were a Handful of Men, then the Whiggs by being Masters of the Land would destroy the Liberty of all the rest; but ^F if the Whigg-Party be numerous; if the Number of *Tories*, *Jacobites*, or Enemies to the Whigg Establishment, should sell their Lands to the same Number of Whiggs, the Balance of Property must still be the same. The Change of Owners cou'd not produce a Change of ^G Property; nor is there a less Number of Freemen than there was. This Change of Possession without Change of Property, may be greatly contributed to, if none but Whiggs were employed in Offices of Profit; since, by that Means, they wou'd have a new Income to defray their constant Expences, and their

their old Income is discharged from the Burthen; which in a short time would make them rich and powerful; and at the same time strengthen the Constitution and the Prince on the Throne.

The Author of the *Craftsman* indeed asserts, that the *Whiggs* by possessing the Lands, will endanger the Constitution, contrary to the Notion of Sir *Wm Temple*, who observes, "The Comparison of a State and a Ship, however common, yet differ in this, that in great Storms and rough Seas, if all the Men and Lading roll to one Side, the Ship will be in danger of oversetting by their Weight. But on the contrary, in the Storms of State, if the Body of the People, with the Bulk of Estates, roll all one way, the Nation will be safe."

However *Whiggs* may be divided, or oppose an Administration, yet they will adhere to that Constitution which they themselves establish'd, and abhor the Introduction of any Person who would overthrow it. But the *Tories* have a natural Aversion to this Succession, and have always turn'd their Eyes to another Claim. Dissatisfied *Whiggs* throw up their Employments and wait for a new Ministry, but still love their Prince. But should the *Tories* come into Power under a *Whigg* Establishment, they would bring *Jacobitism* into the Cabinet Council, even in 6 Months. A *Tory* Ministry would soon be at variance with themselves as well as all other Men. The Disappointed would return to their old Cause, betray the Councils of the Crown, and carry new Wealth and Credit to their old Party. Again, the *Whiggs* have ever supported the legal Rights of the Clergy; the *Tories* would still be at the Head of the old High Church Interest. The Toleration of Dissenters, and the Right of Separation would again be Schism. Of all these Truths we have numerous Instances in the Course of two successive Reigns. K. W. III. mixed his Administration with *Whiggs* and *Tories*; the latter betrayed one another, and the King himself, to the *Jacobite* Faction, and made him uneasy by distressing his *Whigg*

Ministers, whom, when he fail'd to support, the *Tories* grew bold and arbitrary. Lord *Somers* was an Instance of this. When it came to the Question Whether the House of Commons should address the King to remove him? even the *Tories*, seeing the King support him, pass'd a Negative. But when the King demanded the Seals of him, they went so far as to impeach him; and the King himself was denied the common Supplies of the Year.

Applique's Journal May 27.

Of Vampyres. See P. 681, 756.

IN order to examine the Credibility of the Story of *Vampyres*, 'tis necessary to divest ourselves of all Prejudices; and to settle the Sufficiency of Evidence which should convince our Reason, and include the Weight of that Testimony on which we are to believe it. Was the attractive Quality of the *Leadstone* to be now told us, we should reason within our selves of the Possibility of it. The exhaling the Effluvia of odorous Gums and Flowers occurring to our Memory disposes us to hear the wonderful Qualities ascrib'd to this Stone. Hence therefore it is, we may receive one part of a Proposition and reject the other, as the Arguments are full or defective. Thus we may reject the Possibility of a Story's being true, because it appears to our Reason utterly impossible, yet we may so far credit the Witnesses as to believe they were imposed on, and represented Things in the same Light they stood to them.

This will solve the Credibility of *Vampyres*. We may admit that they who told the Story, might believe it to be true, but we are not to believe it if repugnant to our Reason and Sense. We rationally and experimentally know, that Death so totally deprives human Bodies of all Faculties as to render them absolutely unfit to act consistent with these Stories. If the Assistance of the Devil be called in, it will but superinduce new Impossibilities; so that we must disbelieve it, or renounce our Reason.

London Journal, May 27. No. 674.

On Marriage and Divorce.

MEN cannot live so happily without Women, as with them; but how and on what Terms; whether in or out of Matrimony, is the Question? In order to solve this, we are to consider the Subject, as it relates to *Pleasure, Honesty, and publick Good*. As it relates to *Pleasure*, we are to observe the *Conveniences and Inconveniences* which attend a *promiscuous Use of Women, Keeping and Marriage*. The *Conveniences* of a *promiscuous Use of Women* are gratifying a *present Passion*, attended with the *Pleasure of Novelty and Variety*. Tho' Nature is unlimited, we are limited; the *Gratifications of Sense, Fancy and Imagination* must be under some *Regulations*, and be subject to *Reason*, to satisfy a wise Man. *Perpetually wandering* shews a *weak Mind*, and often a *weak Body*; that we are *wearied of our selves* and every thing about us; whereas *Strength of Mind and Constitution* find *Variety* enough in *One* well chosen. The *Inconveniences* are, *Diseases and Distempers*, the *Probability* and almost *Certainty* of *destroying their Constitutions and Fortunes*. And what's all this for? Why, the *Gratification of a present Passion* with a Woman, who has no more *Love or Friendship* for the Man whom she takes into her Bosom than for a *Hottentot*; and could see him *hang'd* the next Moment, and *laugh*. One of the highest *Pleasures* in this or perhaps any World, is to be *sensible* that we give *Pleasure*. All Men feel the Truth of this, till they have lost the *Sense of Humanity*, and when that is gone their *Beings* are not worth preserving.

The next Thing to be consider'd is the *appropriating or keeping Women*. This indeed is *less hazardous*, and the *Chance of Love and Friendship* more: But in a length of time the boasted *Novelty and Variety* are lost, it grows into a sort of *Matrimony*; we may call it a *natural Marriage*. If the *Woman* is faithful, tender and honest to her

Keeper, what *Struggles* will there be in his Breast, between his glowing *Passion* for a new Object, and his *just Concern* for the *Happiness of a Woman* who has *resign'd herself* to his *Pleasures*!

In the next place let us try how 'tis with *Marriage*. The *grand Inconvenience* of *Marriage* is, being oblig'd to live with one Man or one Woman till *Death* parts, tho' they hate and despise one another heartily. To remedy this Evil, there is one Way, i. e. To suffer some Alterations in our *Laws about Marriage*; and make *Divorces*, in all just Cases, *more easy and less expensive* than at present: For, tho' 'tis said a Man shall not put away his Wife but in one Case, it is not said, That a Man and his Wife shall not part, when they freely, and upon the *maturest Deliberation*, consent. There may be *moral Incapacities* which as effectually destroy the *End of Marriage*, as *natural*. If *Divorces* were permitted in all *reasonable Cases*, we should soon find an End put to the *wretched State* of old Bachelors, who are *miserable* in themselves and *useless* to the World; cut off from *Society*; solitary Wanderers; *Coffee-house Drones*; four splenetick Fellows, who languish out Life, and find no Relief but in the *idle Chat* of a *soaking Club*; without the *lasting and solid Pleasures* of *Husband, Wife and Children*, who by a long Train of mutual good Offices are most delightfully endeared to one another.

Another *Happiness or Convenience of Marriage* is the *Care of their Offspring*. The Children got out of *Wedlock*, are *Thousands* of them *destroy'd before they are born*, and *Thousands* murder'd, sold, or starved afterwards. But, in *Marriage* the Children are *honourably* gown'd; *love with*; and are provided for by *Father and Mother*.

Besides, the *Pleasures of Marriage* being *more safe, and less expensive*, they will also be *more lasting*, by making 'em *less common*, and using the same *Delicacy and Respect* on both Sides as in *Courtship*; ever endeavouring to *please*, and then they will *seldom fail of pleasing*.

Read's

Head's Journal, Sat. May 6, 13, 20, 27.

Life of Charles XII. K. of Sweden, continu'd from P. 715.

OF two Sisters that *Charles XII.* had, the eldest was married to the Duke of *Holstein*, who was oppress'd by the K. of *Denmark*, and came with his Wife to *Stockholm*, to beg the King's Assistance against the *Danes*, who had committed Hostilities in the Country of *Holstein*, and were leagued with the K. of *Poland* to fall upon the K. of *Sweden* himself.

Frederick Augustus, K. of Poland, was no less known for the incredible Strength of his Body, than for the Bravery and Gallantry of his Mind. He thought he had need of his Troops to secure him on his Throne; but wanted a Pretence to keep them in *Poland*: He therefore design'd they shou'd attack the K. of *Sweden* in *Livonia*, on the following Occasion.

Livonia was enjoy'd by the *Suedes* near 100 Years, who had it solemnly yielded to them by the Peace of *Oliva*. *K. Charles XI.* had stript the *Livonians* of their Privileges and one Part of their Estates. *Patkul* was deputed by their Nobility to carry the Complaints of the Province to the Throne. This he faithfully perform'd in an eloquent and moving Speech to the King, who struck him gently on the Shoulder, and told him, *You have spoke for your Country like a brave Man, I esteem you for it; go on.* But a few Days after he was declared guilty of *Lese-Majesty*. *Patkul* fled into *Poland*, and represented to the *Polish* Monarch the Facility of conquering *Livonia*, with such Effect, that every Thing was got ready for a sudden Invasion. The like was threatened on the Side of *Muscovy*.

The *Ara* of the *Muscovites* began from the Creation of the World, computing 7207 Years to the Beginning of the last Century. The first Day of their Year agrees with the 13th of our *September*; alledging that it was most likely that God created the World in *Autumn*, when Fruit is in its Maturity,

not imagining that the *Autumn* in *Muscovy* could be the *Spring* in opposite Climates. Not long since they were very ignorant of all Sciences. Their Religion was, and still is, that of the *Greek Church*, but mixt with Superstitions. Few *Moscovites* wou'd dare to eat a Pidgeon, because the Holy Ghost is painted in the Form of a Dove. They observ'd four Lents in the Year. *God* and *St Nicholas* were the immediate Objects of their Worship, and after them the *Czar* and the *Patriarch*. The Authority of the last was boundless. When he rode out with his Clergy in Procession, the *Czar* on foot held the Bridle of his Horse, and the People prostrated themselves in the Street. Their chief Dispute in Religion was, Whether the Laity ought to make the Sign of the Cross with two Fingers or with three. But all the *Czar's* Subjects were not *Christians*; the *Tartars* are *Mahometans*; and the *Siberians*, *Osfiacks*, and *Samoiedes*, Savages. *Peter Alexowitz* had an Education which tended to encrease the Barbarity of that Part of the World; but being inform'd by one *Le Fort*, a *Genevan*, of the Advantages of Commerce and Navigation; the Arts of War and Government; Manufactures and Sciences, the *Czar's* Genius discover'd itself, and he resolv'd to be a Man.

Many Princes have laid aside their Crowns for the Weight of them, but none, like *Peter the Great*, ceased to be King, to learn how to reign. He left *Moscow* 1698, went to *Holland*, and under the borrow'd Name of *Peter Michacloff*, work'd as a common Carpenter in the Dock Yard, and at his leisure Hours studied Fortification, Navigation, and the Art of making Plans, nor let any thing escape that was worthy his Observation. Thence he went into *England* and made himself perfect in the Art of Ship-building; return'd to *Holland*; saw all *Germany*; and after 2 Years Travail appear'd again in *Muscovy*, bringing with him the Arts of *Europe*. Now were first seen great *Muscovite* Vessels on the *Black Sea*, the *Baltick*.

Baltick, and the *Ocean*; noble Buildings rais'd; Colleges, Academies, Printing-houses and Libraries, established; Cities put under Government; Habits and Customs changed; Superstitions abolished; the Dignity of the Patriarch laid aside, and the *Czar* declared Head of the Church. He enlarged Commerce, and drew a Plan to unite the *Volga*, *Tanais*, and *Dniep* by Canals, and propos'd to open Passages from the *Baltick* to the *Euxine* and *Caspian* Seas, and from those to the Northern Ocean. But not content to be *Founder* and *Lay-giver*, He wou'd also be *Conqueror*, but wanted well disciplin'd Troops. *Ingria* lies on the N. E. Side of *Livonia*, and was taken by *Gustavus Adolphus* from a former *Czar*. This, *Peter* was impatient to recover, but wanting a Port on the East Side of the *Baltick* Sea, concluded a League with the King of *Poland* to take from *Sweden* all that she possess'd between the Gulph of *Finland*, the *Baltick* Sea, *Poland*, and *Muscovy*.

These were the Enemies who prepar'd to attack *Charles XII.* in his Infancy. A Council was call'd to debate these Affairs: some proposing Negotiations; but *Charles* rising up spake thus; "Gentlemen, I have resolv'd never to make an unjust War, nor put an End to a just one but by the Destruction of my Enemies: My Resolution is fix'd: I will attack the first that declares himself, and when I have overcome him, I hope to make others fear me." The Council agreed; and from that Hour the King renounc'd the innocent Amusements of his Youth, retrench'd his Table, and put on the Soldier; He declin'd all Conversation with Women, and drank nothing but Water.

He began with assisting the Duke of *Holslein* with 8000 Men, whose Dominions were actually invaded by the Kings of *Denmark* and *Poland*. A Squadron from *England* and another from *Holland* appear'd in the *Baltick*-Sea to succour the Duke. These two States were Guarantees of the Treaty of *Alena*, violated by the *Danes*; and 'twas

their Interest to relieve the Duke against the *Danes*, in order to secure their Trade up the *Sound*. *Charles* set out for his first Campaign on the 8th of May, 1700, leaving *Stockholm* to which he never return'd; but first establish'd a Council of Defence, and put his Kingdom in Order. His Fleet was composed of 43 Vessels; he went on board the King *Charles*, which carried 120 Guns, and Count *Piper*, General *Renschild*, Count *Guisard* the French Ambassador with him. They join'd the Squadrons of the Allies, and, the *Danes* declining Battle, threw some Bombs into *Copenhagen*.

The King, as in a sudden Transport, catch'd hold of *Piper* and *Renschild*, "Ah, said he, what if we should take this Occasion to make a Descent, and besiege *Copenhagen* by Land, while it is thus block'd up by Sea? *Renschild* answer'd, Sir, The Great *Gustavus*, after 15 Years Experience, would have made no other Proposition." Instantly 5000 Men were sent for from *Sweden*, and Preparations made for a Descent.

Copenhagen, the Capital of *Denmark*, is situate in the Island of *Zealand*, in a fine Plain, the *Sound* on the N. W. and the *Baltick* on the East, where the K. of *Sweden* then lay. The *Danes* immediately put themselves in a Posture of Defence, and turn'd all their Artillery against the *Swedes*.

The King jump't into the Shallop, and Count *Piper* and the Ambassador with him, and being impatient to land, flung himself into the Sea with his Sword in Hand, having the Water above his Middle. His Ministers, Officers, and Soldiers follow'd his Example, and march'd to Shore, in spite of a Shower of Musket-balls discharg'd by the *Danes*. The King ask'd Major *Stuart*, What that little whistling was which he heard? It is the Noise of the Musket-Balls which thy fire at you, said the Major: Very good, said the King, for the future that shall be my Musick. At that Instant the Major receiv'd a Ball in his Shoulder, and a Lieutenant fell dead on the other Side

Side of the King. The *Danish* Horse and Foot fled, and the King, Master of their Intrenchments, fell on his Knees to return God Thanks for this Success, and sent to *Schonen* for a Reinforcement of 9000 Men. All this was done in Sight of the *Danish* Fleet, who durst not stir. Deputies from *Copenhagen* begg'd him not to bombard their City, which he comply'd with on their Payment of 400,000 Rixdollars, and bringing Provisions to his Camp, which he paid for in ready Money.

The K. of *Denmark* was in *Holstein*, and had it published in his Dominions, that whoever wou'd take up Arms against the *Swedes* shou'd have his Liberty, but *Charles XII.* was in no Fear of an Army of Slaves. A Congress was assembled, and a Treaty quickly concluded to the Advantage of the Duke of *Holstein*. Thus *Charles XII.* at 18 Years of Age began and ended this War in less than 6 Weeks.

At the same Time the K. of *Poland* besieg'd the City of *Riga* in Person, and the *Czar* advanced on the East at the Head of 100,000 Men. *Riga* was defended by Count *Alberg*, the *Swedish* General, then 80 Years of Age; and the Siege was manag'd by Count *Fleming* and *M. Pathul*, under the King's Eye; but despairing of Success, he harken'd to the Mediation of the States General, and rais'd the Siege.

To finish his Campaign *Charles XII.* march'd against his Rival in *Glory Peter Alexowitz*, who had three Ambassadors at *Stockholm* to swear to the renewing of an inviolable Peace. The Grievances which the *Czar* alledg'd for the Ground of his ravaging *Ingria*, were, that there had not been sufficient Honours paid him when he was *Incognito* at *Riga*, and that Provisions had been sold to his Ambassadors at too high a Price. A weak Pretence!

The *Czar* sat down before *Narva*, within 30 Degrees of the Pole, on the first of *October*, a Season when Frost and Snow oblige Nations in temperate Climates to suspend War; and *Charles XII.* hasten'd to relieve it. *Narva*

was almost unfortified; and Count *Hoorn* who commanded there, had not 1000 regular Troops; yet this numerous Army was not able to reduce it in ten Weeks.

The *Swedes* were but 20,000, yet the *Czar* was far from despising them, and not content with an 100,000 Men, prepar'd another Army, and sent 40,000 to intercept the King, poited 30,000 within a League of the Town in the King's Route, 20,000 *Streletses* a little farther, 5000 others made an advanced Guard: He was to pass thro' all these Troops before he cou'd arrive at the Camp, which was fortified with a Rampart and a double *Fosse*. The King, not staying for his whole Army march'd with only 8000 Men, and came up with the first Posts of the Enemy, their Advanced Guards, who fled back to the 20,000 Men, who, terrify'd at the Flight of their Countrymen carried their Disorder to the 30,000, who likewise retir'd to the main Body. These three Posts were carried in two Days and a half, and retarded the King's March but one Hour. He appear'd at length with his 8000 Men before a Camp of 100,000 Men, defended with 150 Pieces of Cannon in Front. On *Nov. 30.* he gave Orders for the Attack. The Signal was two Fuses, and the Word *with God's Help*. An Officer representing the Danger, "Do you doubt, said he, that with my 8000 brave *Swedes* I cannot master 100,000 *Muscovites*? Their Horse can be of no Service to them, and their great Number will only incommode them." The *Swedish* Cannon made a Breach in the Intrenchments, they advanced having a violent Storm of Snow behind them which blew full in the Faces of the Enemy. The King attack'd the Right where the *Czar's* Quarters were, and receiv'd a Ball in his left Shoulder, his Horse kill'd under him, and a second had his Head shot off. He vaulted nimbly on a third, saying, *these People oblige me to exercise*. After three Hours fighting the Intrenchments were forc'd

on every Side. The King pursu'd the Enemy's Right to the River *Narva*; the Bridge broke under them, and in a Moment the River was cover'd with dead Bodies. The rest return'd in Despair to the Camp. At last their Generals *Dolorouky*, *Gollowin*, *Federowitz* submitted, and the Duke of *Croy*, General of the Army, surrender'd himself with 30 Officers. The Subaltern Officers and Soldiers were disarm'd, and sent over the River *Narva* to their own Homes. 1500 *Swedes* were kill'd, and 18,000 *Muscovites*. Night came on, and the King seiz'd on their Artillery and posted himself between the Camp and the Town and slept some Hours on the Ground wrapt in his Cloak. About 2 o'Clock in the Morning General *Vede* who commanded the Enemy's Left submitted with 30,000 of his Soldiers. He let them all cross the River without detaining one. He enter'd victorious into *Narva* accompany'd with the *Muscovite* Generals, restor'd them their Swords, and presented the Duke of *Croy* with 1000 Ducats, and 500 to each of the *Muscovite* Officers. A Relation of the Victory was immediately drawn up, but the King struck out what was too much to his own Advantage or too injurious to the *Czar*. Among the Medals that were struck on that Occasion was one wherein he was represented on one Side on a Pedestal, to which were chain'd a *Muscovite*, a *Dane*, and a *Pole*; on the other, *Hercules* arm'd with a Club, treading on *Cerberus* with this Inscription, *Tres uno contudit istu*.

Among the Prisoners was the eldest Son and Heir to the King of *Georgia*, and call'd *Czarafsi*, signifying Prince, or Son of the *Czar*, among the *Tartars* as well as *Muscovites*; the Word *Czar* meant King among the *Scythians*; from whom these People were descended. This Prince's Father had been driven out of his Dominions by his Subjects and shelter'd himself under the *Czar* of *Muscovy*, whom the Son follow'd in this Expedition, *Charles* sent him to *Stockholm*, with this Reflection,

It is as if I were one Day to be a Prisoner among the Crim Tartars.

The *Czar*, at the head 40,000 Men, hearing of this Defeat, retreated back, saying, *that the Swedes will beat us a long while; but we shall learn of them, at length, how to conquer them.* The *Muscovites* order'd publick Prayers to St *Nicholas*, and *Charles XII.* returned Thanks to God.

Weekly Register. Sat. May 27. No. 111.

PUFF is become a Cant Word signifying the Applause set forth by Writers, &c. to increase the Reputation and Sale of a Book, and is an excellent Stratagem to excite the Curiosity of gentle Readers. What had become of the *Oratory Transactions* had it not been for a judicious *N. B.* or a seasonable *P. S.* by way of Specimen of the Author's Wit? His Reverence no doubt copied this Art from *Taste before you buy*. What would be the Fate of the daily Productions of Mess. *Rayner*, *Walker*, and *Gulliver*, if not timely repriev'd by a smart Paragraph to insinuate the Merit of the Author in *Pay*, or the Publisher in Custody of a *Messenger*? A *Puff* is to supply the Place of Truth, and a lucky Falsehood is sometimes of more Service than all the real Learning in the World. The ingenious Mr. *B*— has puff'd his Person, as well as his Parts, and is now Deputy *Puff Master General* of *Great Britain*; for the Reverend *Orator* is undoubtedly *Supream*, and will as soon have a Rival in his *Rostrum*, as an Equal in Self-Commendations. Neither is the *Theatre* exempt from these necessary Implements; A surprizing Comedy has been read at Court and applauded by the best Company; a sublime Tragedy or a wonderful Farce; 'tis thought, 'tis judg'd, 'tis esteem'd, the best Piece that has been made publick this Season. Nor are these the only *Puffs*; Dress, Shew, and Equipage are *Puffs* to a Lady's Beauty. Fashion is nothing but a Round of *Puffs*. The Beau is all over *Puff*. The Physician makes the Gravity of his Face, and the Formality

Formality of his Dress a *Puff* to his Practice, and his Nurse and Apothecary gossip his Skill and Reputation all over the Parish. The Lawyer makes a *Puff* of his Gown and Bag in *Westminster-Hall*. The Professors of Divinity are apt to *puff* it up to their own Advantage. Vanity and Ostentation is nothing but *Puff*, and Hypocrisy itself a *Puff* for Life. Even the severest Critick on these Practices uses it as much as he whom he condemns, and every Body had need to turn his best Side to the World, if he would pass thro' it with any tolerable Approbation.

To the AUTHOR of the Gentleman's MAGAZINE. { Gray's inn. May 27, 1732.

SIR,

ENTERTAINMENTS in Dumb-Show, in which there is not the least Shadow of Sense or Connection, being now become the Favourite Diversions of the Town; 'tis a wonder that more frequent Attempts have not been made to explode them. Harlequin-Horace, was written with so much Justice, Beauty, Humour and Spirit, that 'tis surprizing it did not quite banish these wild Chimeras from the Stage; a melancholy Proof how much Folly and Stupidity prevail over Reason and good Sense.

I am now perusing another Poem just publish'd, entitled the DRAMATIC POETASTER, a Vision; the Author of which likewise sneers at these Pantomime Entertainments, as they are called. But how vastly inferior these Tumblers are to the celebrated Pantomimes of Antiquity, is well known to those who are conversant with Lucian and other ancient Writers.

The Author of the DRAMATIC POETASTER reflects on the great Encouragement that is given to Dancers; the Scorn and Neglect which the Muses meet with; and the unaccountable Impropriety of introducing Dancers on the most solemn and melancholy Occasions, as follows.

See Dancing Spring, mercurial, from the Ground;
Now whisk here, there, and on her Toe
whirl round.

(As brightest Geni well may turn to Lead,
When Famine, dreadful Stares, where'er they tread;
So Dancing must strange Inspiration feel,
When all Potosi rises with her heel.)
With decent Grace, behold her intervene,
And cheer with mazy Step the Sable Scene:
A Haunt close a Murder, Burial or a Rape:
The Comic may—The Tragic shan't escape.

The ancient Mimi were far from running into such Absurdities, but on the contrary perform'd every thing with the utmost Propriety, as indeed might be expected from their Qualifications, they being well vers'd in History and Fable. But to return to our Poetaster; he thus banters a silly Incident in the famous Entertainment of Cephalus and Procris, where Aurora being in love with the former, comes upon the Stage, and begs Venus to soften his Heart; and afterwards implores the inanimate Statues to intercede in her favour with the Goddess; which they do, but to no Purpose.

Alas! what Hearts but feels soft Pity's pang.
When poor Aurora does on Venus hang,
D Begs her, in trills, to mollify the Swain,
Sighs, whines, cries, stamps, storms, bellows—
but in vain.
Where next apply? She bids the Statues bend;
O pow'r of Tears! A gracious Ear they lend;
Down, down they sink, the Goddess tempt by Prayer;
E She's dead—Aurora says—Then, as you were.
So, the plumb'd, train-band Hero, on the Green
His Veterans marshalling (so plumb! so clean!)
Now cries, *advance*; now bids the Bluffs retire;
Now Shoulder; Firelocks ground; present and Fire.

As he directs, so they perform—quite wrong:
Achilles pushing, splutters at the Throng:
But finding *Bluffs* will bungle, tho' he burst,
Mildly he bids 'em range—How? As at first.

It wou'd take up more room than you can indulge, shou'd I transcribe any more from this Poem, which is in three Cantos, with Notes; and includes not only a great Number of humorous Remarks on the most famous Entertainments in Dumb Show; but likewise several satyrical, but general Touches on the Great, for their countenancing Trifles, and disregarding such Things as delight and improve the rational Faculties.

I am, Sir, Yours,

The CONTROVERSY concerning Bp Burnet continu'd from P. 700, 711.

Daily Journal, May 3.

Bp Burnet defended.

A prudent, moral Man would not have asserted in print a Fact which might probably be disputed, without *Leave* first obtained of his Authors.

Shou'd an inquisitive Reader ask who this *Osborne* is, that settles the Characters of Kings, Princes and Bishops that he never saw; and has Anecdotes from Noble Peers and Great Men that must be nameless; whose Authority (if you believe himself) would be equal to any Man in the Kingdom: Would not the Answer raise a Laugh?

Some body (whose Integrity you do not question, who had a Post in the Government, as you have been told, and who says he was intimately acquainted with K. Wm) has told you, the K. told him, that Dr. B. &c. Don't you see that your *Feracity* is justly questionable?

Other Improbabilities may be added, as that Q. Mary, if K. Wm. had a personal Dislike to Dr. B. should be ignorant of it; or, that knowing it she shou'd engage to serve him, or promise a Bishoprick, without consulting her Husband, especially when it was doubtful whether ever it would be in either of their Power.

Is it imaginable that Dr. B. so vigilant after his own Interest, should quite forget himself in England, and solicit a Bishoprick for a Friend? This you evade by coining a Piece of *Secret History*, which you own you have no Authority for, i. e. Dr. B. might imagine that he might be made Archbishop when *Sancroft* might resign. Was it ever known that *Sancroft* would; or did he in fact ever resign? And when he had refus'd the Oaths, did he not continue in his Dignity till 1691?

As your Tale about the Memoirs of the M. of H. stands still unattested, I am at liberty to call it a *Forgery*.

Mr. Osborne, a Weekly Writer.

London Journal, May 13.

No. 672.

I Do assure you, that I would never have produced my Vouchers without *Leave*, that would be immoral, and break in upon the *Laws* of private Conversation; *Great Names* are to be used tenderly.

Yes, indeed, a loud Laugh against the Querist. This *Osborne*, Sir, is a Man who spent the first part of his Life in *Seny*, and the latter part in *Conversation*; is well received by Gentlemen of *Integrity*; and the highest Character he pretends to is that of an honest Man and an agreeable Companion; and being so, his Authority is equal to any Man's.

The Gentleman from whom I had the Fact relating to the Bishoprick of *Salisbury* is at the Bath, but will return in about a Fortnight's Time, and then you shall have the Satisfaction you require: For Men, tho' of the strictest Honour and Probity, don't care to have their Names in publick Papers.

The King knew the Bishop to be credulous, a great Hearkener to and Retailer of Stories; that tho' he was a good Man, yet he was not a wise Man, nor able to keep a Secret. When the 3 Commissioners from K. James came to treat with the Pr. of Orange at *Hangerford*, he bid those about him lock up Burnet, for he would blab, and spoil all.

This Supposition is not brought to answer your Fact, but to reconcile the two Facts, yours and mine. Dr. B. had reason to expect *Sancroft* would resign; or at least not take the Oaths, and so lose his Bishoprick; for at that Time, Bp *Kenne* says, he refused to consecrate Bp Burnet: And began now to deny the Legality of the New Government, &c. What becomes now of your triumphant Question, was it ever known that *Sancroft* would resign?

The Memoirs of the M. of H. are probably in the Hands of one of the Noblemen, who

Daily Journal, May 16.

THE Bishop's Character is placed as much above the Reach of your Scandal, as it was of your Knowledge. I do not complain of Injustice done to myself, but to poor unhappy Orphans, whose Father's Services and Disbursements merited another Treatment; and that the Injustice was and could be done only by the Person, to whom the Letter was wrote; and if Bp Burnet's Character was once rescu'd from your dirty Churches, I would not be bound to read your Journals for twice the Pension you have for writing them.

How, says the Writer, do your three Facts stand now? The first relating to Q. Mary's Promise in *Holland*, having no Voucher to support it, must, as a fatherless Story, lye at the Door of the Person who usher'd it into the World, till you can find another Father for it.—The second Fact relates to *Memoirs* in the Hands of a certain Family. The Passage is of no Consequence when proved; but as no body asserts they have seen it, no body is bound to believe it.—As to your third Fact, If Mr. Woodward, the Bookeller, has named the right Person to a Friend of mine, it is vouch'd by one, who can never be mention'd with Terms of too much Honour and Respect. In what manner, with what Intent, and upon what Occasion, the Bishop might say those Words, I presume not to enquire. But the Person, in whose Custody the Bishop's History now is, has authoriz'd me to affirm, That whatsoever Dr. Burnet might say, he did not, he could not go and alter his whole Character: For there is but one Copy of the History in the Bishop's own Handwriting (the other is wrote by a Servant) and there is no Character of that Person in the whole History, unless that of very brave. The Noble Person is mention'd but in five Places

DAILY JOURNAL.

ter, in pay, affirms on his unquestionable Credit, that a noble Lord) who does not consent to be named) told him, That some body else told him, that he flood with an ill Grace in the History, till granting the Bishop a Favour, he told another nameless Friend of this Lord (who told him again) That he must go and alter his whole Character.

You term this (the only Vice the Bp found in K. Wm.) a Vice too abominable to be nam'd. Why so? why must the Reader apprehend the most unnatural? If the Reader considers this Character as drawn in the Life time of Q. Mary, he will scarce apprehend this Vice to be the most shocking to human Minds. The Bishop would not lye for him (his Friend, Benefactor, Patron) to Posterity, but said he had one Vice and but one. O glorious Prince! shew me such another King.

Mr. Osborne is angry that he is call'd a Ministerial Writer, yet owns Mr. D'auvers has call'd him so, which is all that I advanced. Far be it from me to affirm him to be such. It would be ill Manners to suspect Men of Wisdom and Dignity of employing such a Champion in their Cause; tho' in a bad one, it might be policy to employ a round Asserter, who is not out of Countenance at being confuted. S. T.

wrote him an angry Letter once, but that he never did him any Injustice in his Life.

Scandal as above my Knowledge. How mature in Dulness! I had not the Honour of knowing Julius Caesar; and yet his Character is not above my Knowledge, tho' he was full as great a Man as Bp Burnet. Osborne ask'd a certain Gentleman about the Affair of the Burnet Family, therefore Osborne was employ'd by that Gentleman to abuse the Bishop. How sagacious a Reasoner is this Mr. S. T.

Mr. Osborne's Arguments burlesqu'd in the *Grubstreet Journal*, May 25.

BE it known unto all Men, that I, F. Osborne, late Dealer in Birch and Books, but at present set up to be as honest a Man as any in England (there being no Degrees of Honesty,) and likewise an agreeable Companion, do now declare in this my Postscript, that I have roundly asserted three things as real Facts: one of which, I suppose, must not be question'd. the second I am at a stand to bring ready Vouchers for; and the third must vouch for itself. Which a sorry Fellow, one J. T. as thought fit to dispute the Veracity of.

LONDON JOURNAL.

married the Heiresses of the S----- Family.

The Great Person referred to, is of the highest Quality and Character, and such as all Men will allow to decide in any Point of Debate: But tho' I presume not to name him here, Mr. Woodward, a Bookfeller in Fleetstreet, can convince you, upon what Authority I said it, and with this Addition; for the Bishop came himself, and told the Noble Peer, That he must go and alter his whole Character.

The Bishop's mentioning that one secret Vice of the King was not only very weak, but seem'd to flow from Resentment. All the Enemies to the Revolution and K. Wm. have constantly insinuated, That had not that Vice been too abominable, the Bishop would have nam'd it. None but Higgons, Jacobites and Nonjurors say the Bishop would Lye; yet none but an Enemy or an Ideot would have mention'd in a History, a Vice of a Prince so private that no body knew any thing of it till he told it.

Mr. Osborne is neither in pay, nor ever expects to be paid; he wants nothing; and will live as never to want. One Gentleman in power, and but one, he has been oblig'd to. He ask'd that Gentleman about the ill Usage of the Burnet Family, who gave him leave to say, that a certain Person

DAILY JOURNAL.

Places of the History, in all which there is no Rature or Word struck out, nor any Interlineation that alters the Sense. For Proof of this the Original Manuscript may be produc'd, in the manner, which the Printer of this Paper (the D. J.) will inform any proper Person that shall inquire.

S. T.

London Journal, May 20.

His Author (in the Daily Journal above) seems unwilling, says Mr. Osborne, to allow that I left the Name of the right Person with Mr. Woodward, when he may at any Time satisfy himself. And may not what is said of that noble Peer in 5 or 6 Places amount to a good Character? and might he not have a bad one before? If there's but one Copy in the Bishop's Hand-writing, does it follow there never was another? I declar'd I would produce Authority for the other Fact. That, he says, stands as a fatherless Story. Ridiculous! when I stand ready to produce the Father. The Fact from the Memoirs of the M. of H. he says, is of no Consequence; and no body asserts they have seen it. I say it's of the highest Consequence to my Point. That the K. and Bp did not like one another. 'Tis false to say, no body asserts they have seen it; for I know Persons who assert, they have seen the Memoirs and those Words. Mr. S. T. says, that the Bishop's Character is as much above my

whereby my consummate Honesty and agreeable Companion-ship, have been much vilified and disparag'd. Now I think it high time to give over corresponding with a Person, who writes without common Sense or common Decency, who hath not Honesty enough to acknowledge my Honesty, and honestly ask my Pardon for abusing him and his Friend's Memory; nor Understanding enough to discern where the Strefs of my Argument has all along lain. who is not able or willing to distinguish between the misal and agreeable (which indeed are both my Talents); nor able to see, that a Man may be regarded and neglected both at the same time.

F F

Now

Now after I had probably proved my round Assertions, I might reasonably expect an Acknowledgement from an honest Man. — But the Letter-writer does not seem capable of so much Integrity as to acknowledge things that he does not understand. — Instead of that, he writes on in the same scurrilous manner, and wittily says, he abuses No body. — as if forsooth, I was No body, — when every body, who sees me, can plainly perceive that I am Some body. — How often must I tell this Jack Straw (I suppose S. T. stands for Straw) that I am an honest Man, and an agreeable Companion. And pray, is not an honest Man some body? Is an agreeable Companion who can print every thing he hears in company. — No body? Besides, how can Nobody write Letters to Nobody? That would be fine Correspondence indeed.

Now I'll suppose — But what signify Suppositions? — Be they true or false, it is nothing to us. — 'Tis S. T.'s Business to answer Suppositions. — And how does he do it? — Why he calls one of my supposed Facts, a *fatherless Story*, which, like other *spurious Issues*, must lie at the Door of the Person who usher'd it into the World. Here he downright lays a Bastard to me. — But I'll be even with him presently, with his beautiful simile of *spurious Issues*: for can any thing be more ridiculously unjust, than to call that a *fatherless Story*, for which I am ready to produce a Father, as soon as I can get one. — But this Man having once impudently asserted, that I invented three false Facts, can't bear the producing my Authorities, even before I have produc'd them; and seems more angry at my appearing honest, than ashamed at his own appearing a — Ads bobs, my Wife here had like to have run away with my Politeness.

As to the *Fact* from the *Memoirs* of the M. of H. tho' I don't know Mr. S. T. yet I know that he knows who I mean by the M. of H. and that he can satisfy himself (and probably has done, but has not Grace to own it); for he may find them in the Hands of one of the Noble Peers, who married the Heiresses of the S. —'s Family. He may probably be acquainted with the Family; and they may probably shew the Manuscript to any one that asks

it. And therefore he certainly has seen it.

Now what is the Reply to this? Why, the Passage is of no Consequence, and Nobody asserts they have seen it. — A pox on this Nobody. — But, I say, the Passage is of the highest Consequence to my Point; and therefore 'tis absolutely false to say, Nobody asserts they have seen it: For I, if he will allow me to be Somebody (and I think I have fairly proved my self to be Somebody) have seen Persons that have seen others who assert they have seen the *Memoirs*, and seen those Words.

'Till I hear from Mr. S. T. again, I have nothing more to say, but that he should have left his filthy Words, such as *dirty clutches*, &c. to porters, and his pretty Phrases of, *Fies for shame*, to little Misses and School-boys; and learn good Language of me, and how to speak like a Man, and a gentle Man, as I am; and ought to know, that 'tis no Shame for a Person (who is not Nobody) to say of himself, that he pretends to the highest Character, which is that of an honest Man, and an agreeable Companion.

And tho' I have nothing more to say, I can't conclude without saying one thing more, and that is, I was full as well acquainted with *Julius Caesar*, as I was with *Brutus*; and I think *Julius Caesar* was full as great a Man as the Bishop, tho' probably he was not quite so good a Christian.

This Letter-writer may bluster, and labour to rescue the Bishop's Character out of my Hands, but that's impossible; so that he may go on, and ring as many Changes as the College Tombs. He may also produce Letters, even from the greatest Personages of the Bishop's own time; and tho' I know not one Word of their Contents, yet I here roundly assert, that they can be nothing to the Purpose, against what I have advanced. — We (our self) know him better than any of his Contemporaries could know him; and when I examine some of his Characters, I will carry it to a Demonstration, that the Bishop was not so agreeable a Companion as myself. — But that I reserve to the next Opportunity. — For I find I can write full as well as Figg or Sutton; so am resolv'd to fight it out to the last, for the Division of the Town.

F. OSBORNE.

The Craftsman, May 27. No. 3.

A History of bad Ministers.

IN this Paper the Craftsman pursues the Subject he began in his Remarks on the Reign of K. Charles I. (See page 685.) that is, to shew, that the Misfortunes of our English Princes have been generally owing to the Ascendant bad Ministers gained over them.

William the Conqueror tyranniz'd

without any Proxy; but his Son William Rufus was render'd odious by one Ranulph, who, from a mean Birth rais'd himself to the Head of the Treason and the Bishoprick of Durham, by a fluent Tongue, Court Attendance, and a Genius for plundering the People, without Regard to Conscience, Office, or Honour. No body cou'd grow rich under his Administration, except those who had somewhat to do in the Exchequer.

chequer. D'anvers can't assert they did the King any further Mischief than rendering him unpopular, but finds it suggested in History that the Arrow which kill'd him in *New Forest*, did not come without Direction. However, *Ranulph* was cast into Prison, and loaded with Irons.

The most unfortunate Reigns, since the Conquest, with regard to the Prince, were those of *Edward II.* *Richard II.* *Henry IV.* *Charles I.* and *James II.* The Reign of *Edward II.* was one continued Scene of ministerial Tyranny, under a Succession of insolent Favourites. His first Minion was *Pierres Gaveston*, whom his Father *Edward I.* had banish'd, and oblig'd his Son to take an Oath never to recall him: Yet this Prince sent for him to assist at his Coronation; and afterwards this Man engross'd the Royal Favours in so exorbitant a manner that the Barons confederating against him caused his Banishment; but the King soon recall'd him, and brought him to a publick Tournament; where he insolently brav'd the Nobility in the Splendour of his Equipage and numerous Train. The Lords then attacked him in Parliament, and oblig'd the King to consent in appointing Commissioners, call'd Ordainers, to make Regulations, one of which was the perpetual Banishment of *Gaveston*; but he soon recall'd him without consulting the Ordainers, whom, on his Return, he insulted with Nick-names, imputing their Opposition to Disappointment, and telling 'em he knew the Price of every Peer in the Kingdom, except two or three. Then they impeach'd him in Parliament of several Crimes; particularly of having alienated the King's Affections from his People, so as to make him slight their Advice, and for having remov'd all faithful Counsellors, and placed only his own Creatures about the King.

But finding the King resolv'd to support him at all Events, they rose in Arms, and struck off this Favourite's Head by their own Authority.

The King next took into his Favour the two *Spencers*, Father and Son; who behaving like their Predecessor *Gaveston*, the Barons oblig'd the King to banish them, but he soon reform'd his Concessions. These repeated Violations of the Royal Faith pay'd the Way to the Deposition and Murder of that King, which was most cruelly perpetrated by *Mortimer* and his own Queen.

Neither the miserable Catastrophe of this Prince, nor the glorious Example of his Son *Edw. III.* had any Influence on *Richard II.* who succeed'd them; for he suffering himself to be govern'd by his Favourites, like *Edward II.* in opposition to the repeated Instances of his Parliament, after frequent Prevarications with them, ended his Life and his Reign, in the same tragical manner. D'anvers after a Parallel between these two Princes quoted from *Sir Robert Howard* concludes that they fell a Sacrifice to their own † Obstinacy in supporting their Ministers and Favourites against the Inclination and Remonstrances of their People. See p. 693.

† The Craftsman speaks this, we suppose, with regard to a Writer in the *Conrants*, who had argued that many Princes were ruin'd by giving up their Ministers, and that if Princes would be well served, they must when they had a good Servant reward him with constant Protection; of which an Instance was given in *Q. Elizabeth* and *Lord Burleigh*, who serv'd her 40 Years, and was enabled to bare the Odium rais'd against his peaceful Ministry, by every dissatisfied Cabal thro' the strength of her Protection.

Universal Spectator, May 27. No. 190.

Of Extravagance in Building.

Jenny Downcastle gives Mr. *Stoncastle* her Thoughts on modern Architecture, and desires him to produce in all his Inventory of female Extravagancies any thing so enormous,

moons, so expensive, so exposing as your modern Vanity of Buildings, Gardening, Vistas and Avenues, Labyrinths and Meanders, Wildernesses and Decoys, Canals and Reservoirs, Fountains and Cascades, Statues and Obelisks, Banqueting-houses and Conservatories, Aviaries and Menageries, Hot-Houses and Stove-Walls, Mounts, and Terraces, Grottos and Ha-Ha's, without mentioning the Capital Monastery. And adds, All these fall among your own Sex; you have no *Virtuovius*, no *Palladio* in Petticoats.

You must know, Sir, continues the Lady, the Opportunities I have had of observing some of those *designing Virtuosi*, who have signaliz'd themselves for this *Grand Gusto* of distorting and disguising the Face of Nature, have qualified me to characterize the most conspicuous of them, from their renown'd Exemplars Mr. *Inigo Pilaster* and Sir *Christopher Cupolo*, down to that incomparable Engineer, Mr. Alderman *Pantile*, who for these 30 Years past has been building himself a *Palace* in the Country, and probably will never finish the Out-houses and Offices contiguous thereto. His *Malt-house* has appear'd in three different Shapes in less than so many Years; his Dove-house in as many Places, and his *Stables* been demolish'd 5 several Times upon the improved Plans of Mr. *Aftherthought* his Undertaker. He has muddled away more Money underground in *Aqueducts*, &c. than wou'd set an *Hospital* for *Incurables* upon it. There's not a *Gate-Post* near the House, nor a *Broomstick* in it, which is not turn'd or carv'd, according to some of the *Five Orders*: But his only Daughter is denied every Accomplishment, because her Shape, forsooth, inclines to the *Tuscan*. His darling Son has been rambling about *Italy* to refine his *Tasse* in Building, under the Direction of Monsieur *Sans Chemise*, his

Governor or Preceptor, Cook, Butler, Valet, Taylor, Barber, Lacquey and Groom, whereby the cunning Dadd, saves the Wages of so many different Attendants, yet thinks 1000 l. a Year too little to his *Builder* towards raising a *Quarry* above Ground, and a 50th part of that Annuity too much for a *Tutor* to the *Heir* of it.

Now whence all this Homage to the Stones and Dirt, and profuse Establishment of the meanest Objects of Nature, whilst so many rational and breathing *Edifices* are sinking into Ruin? Will not the proud Cardinal of *York's* Pathetick and penitential Confession of his Ingratitude to his own *Domesticks* (all but his lazy, glozing Chaplains) survive his *Offentatious Buildings*?

Does not such gross and superficial Grandeur argue a Consciousness of intrinsic Little-ness in the Master, and his Incapacity of any Eminency by his *Virtues*? Besides, should his Varieties in Building be faulty in any of the numberless Niceries of Style, Symmetry or Situation, his Judgment must suffer as well as his Purse, and the Gentleman father the homely Issue of the Mechanick. A Miscarriage in Behaviour grows invisible in succeeding Acts; but an *architectural Blunder* is a *monumental Folly*, always in Sight. But if the Edifice proves a Master-piece, what a Pattern has the Possessor set himself! How ridiculous will he be, if a noble *Body of Buildings* shou'd be found animated with a *Plebeian Soul*!

Fog's Journal, May 27.

Begins an Examination of the Bp of *Chichester's* Sermon (see p. 606, 621.) to be continued; so we shall not enter on it here, but proceed to

Affairs of the Charitable Corporation. (See p. 578.)

ON Enquiry into the management of the *Charitable Corporation*, it appears, 1. That the Capital had been increa-

increased from 300,000 to 600,000l. 2. That the License for increasing it was kept secret near 2 months after obtained; whereby the Managers bought up shares at 6l. and sold again at 10l. 3. That 1250 were so sold by a principal Manager who procured the License; for which Service the General Court, *Nem. Con.* return'd him thanks, and desir'd leave to set up his Picture at length in their House; 4. That there is a Deficiency of 420,000l. besides 110,000l. in Notes, and 40,000l. in Bonds. 5. That the coining of Notes and Bonds being remonstrated against as inconsistent with their Charter for relieving the Poor, a Manager said, *Damn the Poor, let's go into the City, and get Money for ourselves.*

The BILL for restraining Sir Rob. Sutton, Sir Archibald Grant, Dennis Bond, Wm Burroughs, Rich. Woolley, and Thomas Warren, late Managers of the said Charitable Corporation from going out of the Kingdom, imports, *That they shall give Security before the Barons of the Exchequer for their not departing the Kingdom on Pain of being committed to the Fleet Prison.*

That whoever of them shall depart the Kingdom, and all who shall knowingly be aiding in such Departure, shall be adjudged guilty of Felony, and shall forfeit all his or her Lands, Chattels, &c.

That each of them shall before the 29th of September next, deliver in to the Barons of the Exchequer true and exact Inventories of the Real and Personal Estates, Goods, Chattels, they were possess'd of before the first of January 1730, or at any Time after; and in case of any Concealment, or Falsehood, shall be adjudg'd guilty of Felony.

That if any Person or Persons be known or suspected to have, or detain, any part of the Estates, Goods and Chattels aforementioned, shall refuse to appear before the Barons of the Exchequer to be examined touching the same, shall be liable to be imprison'd.

That for the Space of one Year, and to the End of next Session of Parliament, they be disabled from alienating, or incumbring any of their Lands, Tenements, &c. or conveying, or making over or otherwise disposing of any personal Estate, except for the necessary Subsistence of themselves and Families, or for paying such just Debts as were contracted before the 29th of September 1731, except perishable Goods: However, in case of Death they may dispose of their Estates by Will, subject to the Justice of Parliament.

That they shall not within the Time aforesaid convey any of their Goods, Chattels, Monies or Effects out of this Realm, on Pain of being adjudg'd guilty of Felony, and suffering Death as Felons, and forfeiting all their Lands, &c. Any Person knowingly aiding herein, to incur the same Penalties.

That all Pawns, for which Defeazances for the Redemption of the same shall not be produced, be sold for the Benefit of the Corporation, by Commissioners, who shall take an Oath faithfully to execute the Power vested in them.

It was pleaded in behalf of the three first named that the issuing Bonds and Notes was by order of a General Court and that at such Times they were often absent; that they had lost Money by the Corporation; that if they had transgress'd the Law, due Recourse might be had to it, and that they had used Endeavours to secure Thompson and Robinson; — in behalf of the 3 last, that they only acted as Brokers for the Corporation: To which it was reply'd, That Absence was no Excuse, since they were as answerable for Omissions, in letting the Checks on Thompson and Robinson be removed, as for Commissions; that for the Endeavours and Pains taken to apprehend them, the Corporation had paid 50l. to one, for the Charge he had been at therein, and another expected near as much. As to the Brokers, there was no need of 'em, unless as Engines to squander away near 200000l. of the Corporation Money, by a Contrivance of fictitious Pledges; and that Relief ought not to be trusted to the Uncertainty of the Common Law, for that as the Offenders were worse than common Transgressors, they ought to be dealt with in an uncommon manner.

The following Letter (see Occurr. May 26) claims a Place next, as relating to the Corporation; but we must refer the Remarks on it to our MAGAZINE for June.

Rome, May 4. 1732.

GENTLEMEN,

TIS with great Pleasure, that I embrace this Opportunity, which now offers, of shewing my Esteem and Affection for the *English* Nation, in contributing to the Welfare and Advantage of many particular Persons in that Kingdom, and, consequently, to the Satisfaction of the Parliament, and of the whole Nation in general.

As the Frauds which have been committed in the Management of the Affairs of the *Charitable Corporation* have made a great Noise in the World, People, in these Parts, have been sensibly touched with the Misfortunes which they have produced, and are fully convinced, how much it concerned the whole Nation to find a Retress; and that this could not be effectually done unless (what the Parliament have not yet been able to procure) the Person Papers, Books, and Effects of Mr. *Thomson* should be secured.

Having receiv'd Advice therefore, that the said Mr. *Thomson* intended to come to *Rome*, under a fictitious Name, the necessary Means were taken to seize him upon his Arrival, which was accordingly executed. At the same time were seiz'd also his Papers, the Letters which he had receiv'd since he left *England*, Copies of the Letters which he had wrote to his most intimate Friends, and Minutres of his most secret Affairs. He is now Prisoner in the Castle of St. *Ange*, whereby he has been in a manner forc'd into a Confession and Discovery of the whole Mystery of that Affair; and which he has done in so ample a manner, as to give an Account, not only of the Books and Effects of the Company, but also of his own.

This being done, I was order'd to communicate this important Discovery, in the most proper manner, for the Good and Advantage of the *English* Nation; for which Purpose I immediately dispatch'd an Express to one of my Correspondents at *Paris*, with all the Papers relating to that Affair, to the End they might be put into your Hands. But as it seems just, that the Proprietors of the *Charitable Corporation*, who are going to reap so great a Benefit from this Discovery, should agree and consent to certain Articles, before the Delivery of these Papers and Writings into your Hands; I have order'd my correspondent to insist upon such previous Agreement and Consent, and to keep those Writings in his own Custody, merely as a Pledge, till things should be agreed upon, and I make no doubt, but that this Precaution, as well as the Articles themselves, will appear just and reasonable to every Person concerned.

Having thus executed what I had in Trust, I have nothing to add, but my sincere Wish, that you may be assured of the Regard I have for the *English* Nation, and of the ardent Desire I shall ever retain to promote their Welfare.

I have the Honour to be

JOHN ANGELO BELLONI.

A Rome, May 4. 1732.

MESSIEURS,

C'EST avec beaucoup de plaisir que je profite d'une occasion que s'est présentée pour montrer mon Estime & mon Affection pour la Nation *Angloise*, en contribuant à l'avantage de plusieurs particuliers de ce Royaume, & par conséquent, à la Satisfaction du Parlement, & de la Nation même.

Comme les fraudes qui ont été commises dans l'administration de la *Compagnie Charitable* ont fait beaucoup de bruit par tout, on a été ici vivement touché des maux dont elles ont été la cause, & on a senti l'intérêt, que la Nation avoit d'y remédier, ce que ne pouvoit être effectué, qu'en se laissant de la personne, des papiers, & des effets du Sieur *Thomson*, à quoy le Parlement n'avoit pas encore pu parvenir.

A cette effet, comme on avoit eu avis, que le dit *Thomson* pourroit venir à *Rome*, sous un nom emprunté, on a pris les mesures nécessaires pour l'arrêter, quand il y seroit arrivé, ce que a été exécuté. On s'est fait en même tems de ses papiers, des lettres qu'il a reçu d'*Angleterre* depuis qu'il en étoit parti, des copies de lettres qu'il a écrit à ces confidens, & des notes de ses affaires les plus secrètes. Il est à présent lui même dans le Chateau de St. *Ange*, & a été mis en cette façon dans une espèce de nécessité de découvrir toute la mystère de cette affaire, ce qu'il a fait amplement en découvrant non seulement les livres & les effets de la *Compagnie*, mais aussi les siens propres.

Cela étant fait, on m'a chargé de communiquer cette importante découverte à qui & où il conviendrait, pour le bien & l'avantage de la Nation; c'est pourquoi j'ai dépêché sans délai un Courier à on des mes Correspondens à *Paris*, avec tous les papiers qui ont rapport à cette affaire, à fin qu'il trouve les moyens de vous les faire remettre. Mais comme l'équité exige, que les propriétaires de la *Compagnie Charitable*, qui tireront un si grand avantage de cette découverte, se présentent à certaines conditions avant que les papiers & les écrits vous seront remis, j'ai ordonné à mon Correspondent, d'insister que ces conditions seront préalablement accordées, & de garder en attendant les écrits comme une simple dépôt entre ses mains, sans les en laisser sortir jusqu'à ce que sera fait: & je ne doute point que cette précaution aussi bien que les conditions ne paroissent justes & raisonnables à tous ceux qui sont intéressés dans cette affaire.

M'étant ainsi acquitté de ma commission, il ne reste que de vous prier d'être persuadé de mon respect pour la Nation, & de l'envie que j'aurai toujours de contribuer à son avantage.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

JEAN ANGELO BELLONI.

An ELEGIAC SONG on the Death of
EDWARD BELL Esq; B. L. sometime Advocate at YORK; but late Vice-Chancellor of DURHAM. From a MS.

Dignum laude Virum Musæ velas mori.

ALAS! poor AMYNTOR is gone!
Alas! we shall hear him no more;
The Fund of choice Mirth is now done,
And spent is the wonderful Store.
Give leave for a Friend to lament,
In a heavy dull languishing Strain,
And give all his Sorrows a vent,
For the Loss of so sprightly a Vein.
To all that AMYNTOR was known,
To all was he equally dear;
To those I address my sad Moan,
That each may contribute a Tear.
A Tear from each Eye is but due,
For Grief that the Man is no more;
Who often with Mirth, over new,
Exhausted their watery Store.
Kind Nature bestow'd at his Birth,
Her Gifts in an ample Degree;
No mortal e'er born upon Earth,
Enjoy'd more Perfections than he:
With a strong Constitution the lent,
A Form of the noblest Kind;
But these she by far over-went,
In his rarer Endowments of Mind.
A Genius exalted as thine
No Station of Life could disgrace;
In the Senate would gloriously shine,
At the Bar—in the Pulpit take place:
Had not thy Good sense been seduc'd
By thy too, too good Nature to stray,
And those Delicate Parts been abus'd,
By following a Slippery Way.
When he touch'd his Poetical Lyre,
The Strings so melodiously rung,
Each Breast at his Musick took fire,
So charmingly sweet was his Song.
Ah! had he but oftner ally'd,
What might we expect or what hope?
A second to none he had play'd,
Not even to PRIOR or POPE,
Wherever AMYNTOR appear'd,
With Looks ever cheerful and gay,
The Goddess of Dulness uprear'd,
And sullenly stalked away.
In Company deep and profound,
How oft has he made her retreat,
Till tir'd in a Nap he was found,
And then She resumed her Seat.
A Wit so refined and smart,
So poignantly sauc'd all he said;
It seem'd as if Nature and Art
Conjunctively furnish'd his Head:
Yet oft to elude dull Discourse,
And a tedious Story to shun,
The visible Muscles he'd force,
By Quibbles, Contundrum, or Pun.
Along with this excellent Mirth,
Which, perhaps, I but too much commend,
His Honesty, Honour and Worth
Engag'd him to many a Friend;

And this I may venture to say
Without Offentation or Show,
The Grave where AMYNTOR they lay
Encloses his mortalest Foe.

And now, my Companion so dear,
For ever I bid thee Adieu;
I lay these dull Lines on thy Bier,
And shade them with Cypress and Tew:
But had I thy Muse to my Aid,
Thy Name should reach Ages to come,
To Nations far distant convey'd,
Each Stranger shou'd ask for thy Tomb.

The grateful PATIENT; inscrib'd to Mr.
CHESELDEN by Mr. RICHARD YEO, a Lad of
12 Years of Age. (From the Grubstreet.)

O Gratitude, do thou inspire,
And warm me with poetic fire;
Bid thou the Muse to stretch her wing;
And raise her infant voice to sing.
Be CHESELDEN thy theme of praise,
The subject of thy earliest lays.
By him restor'd from pain to ease,
My life again begins to please.
But I such ceaseless racks before,
And such intestine tortures bore;
That e'en a child I wish'd to die,
Nor grow a man in misery.
PROMETHEUS felt not sharper pain,
Tho' all were true the Poets feign:
Tho' heak'd vultures, as 'tis said;
On his renewing vira's prey'd.

Oft I complain'd the time was slow,
And linger'd out my hours of woe;
Weary of day, I wish'd the light
Would hasten, and give way to night;
Impatient of the night I lay,
And wish'd again for rising day:
Nor day, nor night, my torments ceas'd;
The growing evils still increas'd;
'Till thou (that day be ever blest,)
Wert call'd, great Artists from the west.
The work was in a moment done,
If possible, without a groan:
So swift thy hand, I could not feel
The progress of the curing steel.
ÆNEAS could not less endure,
Tho' VENUS did attend the cure:
Not her soft touch, nor hand divine,
Perform'd more tenderly than thine;
When by her help IARIS own'd,
The barbed arrow left the wound,
For quicker e'en than sense, or thought,
The latent ill to view was brought;
And I behold, with ravish'd eyes,
The cause of all my agonies.

Of CÆSAR's sword thou wonders hear;
ALCIDES' club, PELLEUS' spear;
In these let others celebrate
The wasteful instruments of fate.
Thy lancet merits more by far,
Than all the weapons us'd in war.
By wounds, and death, they glory gain;
Thou triumph'st o'er death, and pain,
This I, with thousands, witness true,
Whilst that we live we live by you.

Tha;

That I instruction can attend;
Enjoy the converse of a friend;
Delight o'er fields and meads to stray,
And with my dear associates play;
That now my thoughts with ease can flow;
All this to thee, to thee I owe,
Henceforth, if any time I live;
If any joy I shall perceive;
If any good hereafter do;
To thee my thanks for all is due.

O! could I reach the true sublime,
With energy of thought in rhyme;
My verse should fair inscribe thy name,
In lasting monuments of fame.
Long as my life its course shall run,
Till all the fatal thread be spun;
Each morn, as duly as I rise,
Each eve before I close my eyes;
When I adore th' Unseen above,
In whom I live, in whom I move,
And pay my reverential praise,
For all the blessings of my days:
Recounting all, from first to last,
As I from youth to age have past;
In this memorial first shall stand
His mercy by thy saving hand;
And above all the race of men,
I'll bless my GOD for CHESELDEN.

*On his Grace the Lord Lieutenant's late
dangerous Passage from Ireland.*

Fond of his Sway, *Hibernia* mourns
Her darling Viceroy gone;
And *Britain* with Impatience burns
To greet her Favourite Son.

The Last WILL of Mr.
MATTHEW A-----Y, late
Bed-maker and Sweeper at
CAMBRIDGE in New ENGL-
LAND.

TO my dear Wife,
My Joy and Life,
I freely now do give her
My whole Estate,
With all my Plate,
Being just about to leave her.

A Tub of Soap,
A long Cart Rope,
A Frying Pan and Kettle,
An Ashen Pail,
A Thrashing Flail,
An Iron Wedge and Beetle.

Two painted Chairs,
Nine Warden Pears,
A large old Dripping Platter,
The Bed of Hay,
On which I lay,
An old Sauce-Pan for Butter.

A little Mug,
A two Quart Jug,
A Bottle full of Brandy,
A Looking Glass
To see your Face,
You'll find it very handy.

A Musket true,
As ever flew,
A Pound of shot and Wallet,
A Leather Sash,
My Calabash,
My Powder Horn and Bullets.

An old Sword Blade,
A Garden Spade,
A Hoe, a Rake, a Ladder,
A wooden Can,
A Close-Stool Pan,
A Glyster-Pipe and Bladder.

A greasy Hat,
My old Ram Cat,
A Yard and half of Linnen,
A Pot of Grease,
A Woollen Fleece,
In order for your Spinning.

A small Tooth-Comb,
An Ashen Broom,
A Candlestick and Hatchet,
A coverlid
Strip'd down with Red,
A Bag of Rags to patch it.

A ragged Mat,
A Tub of Fat,
A Book put out by *Bunyan*,
Another Book
By *Robin Rook*,
A Skin or two of Igun-Yarn.

To bless each Isle by Heav'n design'd,
In well try'd Worth approv'd;
And greatly loving all Mankind,
By all Mankind below'd.

But see, amidst th' impetuous Flood
His Storm-beat Vessel tost,
Forbid to keep her destin'd Road,
And urg'd from Coast to Coast!

Yet tho' we grieve his least Delay,
We slight the vain Alarm;
The Tempest may obstruct his Way,
But wants the Pow'r to harm.

No, not to DORSET (trust th' Event)
Can Storms or Seas be Foes,
Since Pray'rs are for his Safety sent
By ev'ry Wind that blows.

(See some Account of this Voyage,
p. 721, April 30.)

EPIGRAM.

A Jack t'other Day in a Coffee-House prating,
For Freedom, as strongly as *D'Anvers*, de-
bating,
Left his Subject abruptly---to make it appear
What a Patriot we had in a wrong'd *Chevaquer*:
He shew'd, from his acting so honest a Part,
That the Man had his Country's Welfare at Heart,
And that all Men, whose Hearts were not canker'd
with Spite,
Must applaud his Behaviour to *Thompson* and
Knight.
Very true, says a *Whig*, he's so useful at *Rome*,
That the Nation will suffer, if e'er he comes Home.

An old black Muff,
Some Garden Stuff,
A Quantity of Borrage,
Some Devil's Weed,
And Burdock Seed,
To season well your Porridge

A Chafing Dish,
With one Salt Fish
If I am not mistaken,
A Leg of Pork,
A broken Fork,
And half a Fitch of Bacon.

A Spinning Wheel,
One Peck of Meal,
A Knife without a Handle,
A rusty Lamp,
Two Quarts of Sump,
And half a Tallow Candle.

My Pouch and Pipes,
Two Oxen Tripes,
An Oaken Dish well carved;
My little Dog,
And spotted Hog, [ed.
With two young Pigs just slay'd.

This is my Store,
I have no more.
I heartily do give it,
My Years are spun,
My Days are done,
And so I think leave it.

THE Monthly Intelligencer. MAY, 1732.

Monday 1.

THE Body of the late E. of Macclesfield, (whose Death, See p. 725.) was open'd by Mr. Cheselden, who found 3 large Stones in his Bladder, and several in his Kidnies.

Yearly WAGES appointed by the Justices, to be taken by the Servants in the County of Kent not exceeding the following Sums, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
Head Ploughman, Waggoner, or Seedfman	3	8	0
His Mate		4	0
Best Woman-Servant		3	0
Second Sort		2	0
Second Ploughman		0	0
His Mate		3	0
Labourers by the Day, in Summer	7	0	1
In Winter	5	0	1

By the Justices of Gloucestershire.

	l.	s.	d.
Head-Servant in Husbandry	5	0	0
Second Servant	4	0	0
Driving-Boy under fourteen Years	1	0	0
Head Maid-Servant in Dairy, &c.	2	10	0
Cook	5	2	0
Second Maid-Servant	2	0	0
Mower in Hay-harvest, without Drink, per Day	3	0	1
With Drink		0	1
Mower and Reaper in Corn-harvest, with Diet, per Day	5	0	1
Other Day Labourer, from Corn to Hay Harvest with Drink only, per Day	7	0	0
With Diet per Day	5	0	4
Without Diet or Drink, per Day		0	10
Carpenter, Wheelwright, and Mason, without Drink, per Day	2	0	1
With Drink, per Day	5	0	1

At Edinburg this Day was a great Fall of Snow, and on

Tuesday 2.

The Ice was so strong as to bear Man and Horse, and several Lambs were kill'd by excessive Cold.

A Man Dwarf, brought from Denmark, not quite 3 Feet high, was presented to their Majesties. He stood under the D. of Cumberland's Arm, which mightily pleased his Highness.

Wednesday 3.

The S. Sea Company receiv'd a Schedule from the Court of Spain for sending a Ship this Year to La Vera Cruz, and began to ship Goods on board the Royal Caroline, late the Prince William.

An Order pass'd for all Officers, Horse and Foot, to repair immediately to their respective Posts at Gibraltar and Portmahon.

Thursday 4.

The Patent granted in 1730 to Mr Robert Hamblin for 14 Years for his Invention for distinguishing Lights at Sea, &c. (it not appearing to be a new Invention) was order'd in Council to be cancell'd.

An Order pass'd at the Treasury-board, to pay all Arrears due to the Pensioners belonging to the Chest at Chatham to Mar. 25, 1731.

Met at Edinburg the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; the Instrument constituting the Marquis of Lothian his Majesty's High Commissioner was read; Mr Neil Campbell, Principal of Glasgow University, was chose Moderator.

The Sieur Platen de Lunn, Resident of the Elector Palatine notified the Death of the Elector of Mentz to his Majesty.

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Friday 5.

Wm Burroughs, Esq; belonging to the Charitable Corporation, was committed close Prisoner to the Fleet by Order of the House of Commons.

Saturday 6.

Count Kinski, the Imperial Ambassador, and the Envoy from the King of Poland, had their Audiences of Leave of his Majesty.

Monday May 8.

A Court of Chivalry, held at the College of Arms in Doctors-Commons, admitted the Articles exhibited against Mr. Baynton, Executor of Mr. Ladbroke deceased, for using Arms not belonging to his Family; also against Sir John Blunt, who by Council denied the Jurisdiction of the Court, but being over-ruled, an Attachment was ordered against him for not appearing; when Mr. Phillips appeared as Proctor for him; and Witnesses were also sworn and appointed to be examin'd in the Case of Mrs. Radburne.

Wednesday 10.

Their Majesties went to see the Princesses Mary and Louisa, perform their Exercises on Horseback at the Riding-house at Kensington, under the Direction of Mr Backenbawantz, Clerk of her Majesty's Stables.

The Queen's Majesty was appointed Regent during his Majesty's Abode in Foreign Parts.

At a Trial in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, Dingley Goodere, Esq; Son of Sir Edward Goodere Bt. recover'd of Sir Robert Jason, Bt. 1000 l. for criminal Conversation with his Wife.

Thursday 11.

The E. Cowper, and the Lord Strathnaver, Son and Heir of the E. of Sutherland, were admitted Fellows of the Royal Society.

Friday 12.

The Corpse of Bp Atterbury was privately interr'd in his Vault in Westminster Abbey. On the Urn

which contain'd his Bowels, &c. was inscrib'd *In hac Urna depositi sunt cineres Francisci Atterburi Episcopi Rossensis*. Among his Papers brought over by Mr Morris was, *Harmonia Evangelica*, in a new and clearer Method than any yet publish'd. 'Tis also said, he translated *Virgil's Georgicks*, which he sent to a Friend with the following Lines prefixed;

Hec ego iussi

*Ad Sequantē Ripas, Tamehino a flumine longa
Iam senior, fradūq; me, sed ipsa morte meorum
Quos celui, patriaque memor, neque degener
(usquam.*

Saturday 13.

The D. of Cumberland's young Company of Grenadiers performed an Exercise at Arms in the Royal Gardens at St James's; when a Son of Major Kemp was presented to his Royal Highness, receiv'd his Trophies, and kiss'd his Hand.

The Mails from Bristol and Gloucester, containing 46 Bags, taken from the Post-Boy, April 24th last, were found in a Wheat-Field, and brought to the General Post-Office. All the Bags were unopen'd except the Bristol, the Seals of which were not broke, but the Bag was cut open, and only one Letter left directed to a Gentleman in Bremen.

Tuesday 16.

Four hundred Pounds were paid at the Treasury to the Persons that apprehended Thomas Beck, Edward Wentland, Peter Robinson; and one Hall executed at Guildford.

At a grand Exercise of the first Reg. of Foot Guards, a Ball was discharged from the second Battalion which went thro' two Pouches, and struck against some Money in the Pocket of a private Centinel, which prevented its penetrating farther.

Saturday 20.

A full-length Picture of his Majesty, reckon'd a fine Piece, was ship'd for Edinburgh, to be set up in the Council-Chamber there.

Paris

Monday 22.

The Court of *King's Bench* discharged a Rule which they had granted for Mr. *Oshorne* a Printer in the *Minories*, to shew Cause why an Information should not go against him for printing and publishing a Libel reflecting on the *Jewish Nation*, charging them with burning an Infant begot by a Christian on the Body of a Jew.

Her Majesty sat for her Picture at Length in her Royal Robes, for his Majesty to take abroad with him.

The two following Malefactors were executed at *Tyburn*, both for Street Robberies, viz. *Edward Wentland*, alias *Winkland*, for robbing Mr *Sanon* of two half Guineas. He was 66 Years of Age, and had serv'd in all the famous Battles both of the first and last War; and denied the Fact to the last. *Thomas Beck* for two Street-Robberies, one on Mr *Wiseman* of his Hat and Wigg, the other on Mr *Davison* of a Silk Handkerchief and Cap. He declar'd he had been a Pickpocket and Thief from the Age of six Years. They both died Penitent.

The House of Lords ordered that Notice be given to the respective Judges of the Courts of *Westminster-Hall*, that it is the inherent Right of Peers in Parliament to answer upon Protestation of Honour only, and not upon Common Oath; and that the same be inviolably observ'd for the future.

Tuesday 23.

The Directors of the *S. Sea Company*, to prevent clandestine Trade, in *Spanish America*, by their Servants, resolv'd, that the Goods which they ship in the *Royal Caroline* shall be register'd, and a Copy of the Register given to the *Spaniards*; and to defer the Choice of the Captain and Supercaigoes till she be ready to sail.

Friday 26.

A Letter from Signior *John Angelo*

Belloni at *Rome*, (see p. 768.) directed to the Committee to whom the Petition of the Proprietors of the Charitable Corporation, &c. is referred; or, if they did not subsist, to Sir *Robert Sutton*, Sir *John Shadwell*, Mr. *Molesworth*, Dr. *Mowbray*, or any one of them, was burnt before the *Royal Exchange* by the Common Hangman; pursuant to an express Order of both Houses of Parliament who unanimously voted it an insolent and audacious Libel, attempting by false and insidious Insinuations to impose upon the Parliament and *British Nation*, and by specious Pretences of Esteem, Affection, and Compassion, to amuse the unhappy Sufferers of the Charitable Corporation with vain and deceitful Hopes of Relief.— A General Court of the Corporation express'd their Detestation of the said Letter, and their Resignation to the Wisdom of Parliament.

Arrived the two following East-India Ships off *Portsmouth*, viz. The *Macclesfield*, Capt. *Hudson*; and the *Cesar*, Capt. *Mabbot*, both from *China*, which they left *December 16th 1731*. Their Cargoes consist of Silks, Teas, Quicksilver and Gold.

At *Setby* in *Yorkshire*, a Woman of loose Character was deliver'd of 4 Children, one of which wanted Arms and Legs, and none lived above two Days.

Edmund Cheesborough, convicted of forging a Note of Hand, which by a late Act is made Capital, hang'd himself in one of the Cells at *Newgate* with a small Line which tied up his Irons.

Saturday 27.

The *Algerine Ambassadors* were entertain'd at the *King's Arms Tavern* in *Pallmall*, by Order of *Charles Black*, Esq; Consul at *Algiers*; to whom and most of the *British Consuls*, Orders were this Day sent on the present Situation of Affairs.

Ponday 29.

The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the 9 following Malefactors received Sentence of Death, viz. *John Osborne*, *Edward Paul*, alias *Spaw*, and *Michael Shaw* for Street-Robberies; *Robert Robinson*, *John Wakelin*, and *John Dunstan* for Burglary; *Henry Barnes*, *William Woolcott*, and *John Longman*, for the Highway. Three were burnt in the Hand; and 27 order'd for Transportation. *John Waller*, alias *Treuer*, was convicted of giving a false Information in the Name of *Treuer* against *John Edgellin* for robbing him on the Highway in October last, of which *Edgellin* and another were acquitted. It appear'd on the Trial that he had made it his common Practice to go the Circuits, and swear against innocent Persons for the sake of the Reward. He was fined 20 Marks, two Years Imprisonment, to find Security for his good Behaviour during Life, and stand twice in the Pillory bareheaded with his Crime written in great Characters, and twice before the Pillory likewise bareheaded, one Hour each Time.

Tuesday 30.

Being the Birth Day of the Princesses *Amelia* and *Caroline*, their Highnesses receiv'd the Compliments of the Nobility, &c.

The East-India Company's Ship *James* and *Mary*, Capt. *Balchin*, arriv'd from *Bencolen*, with Pepper.

Wednesday May 31.

BILLS ready for the Royal Assent.

That for paying off one Million of S. S. Stock. --- For encouraging the Woollen Manufacture, --- Tillage --- E. India Trade and Greenland Fishery. --- For regulating Pilots. --- Qualifying Justices of the Peace, which is to be 100 l. a Year in Land. --- Two Charitable Corporation Bills. --- To encourage the Exportation of Hats to America. --- The Bankrupt's Bill. --- For Justices of the Peace to determine Appeals at the Quarter-Sessions. --- For making void the Sale of the late E. of *Derwentwater's* Estate. --- Repairing the Harbours of *Scarborough* and *Porton*. --- For rebuilding of *Bladford* and *Tiverton*. --- For encouraging the Growth of Coffee in America. --- To prevent destroying of Turpikes. For making Process in Courts of Equity effectual. --- For preventing tedious and vexatious Suits; calculated for the Benefit of the Poor by suppressing Extortions of litigious Attorneys and oppressive Bayliffs; provided however, that in particular Franchises and Jurisdctions the proper Officer shall execute Process. --- Also 28 private Bills.

P. S. June 1. The abovementioned Bills received the Royal Assent.

DEATHS.

- May 2. **M**ISS *Leicester*, Niece to Sir *Nathaniel Curzon*, an Heiress.
 Sir *John Leigh*, of *Addington* in *Surry*, Bart.
 3. Mr *John Jefferies*, formerly Keeper of the Gate-House, and late of the Poultry Compter, a noted Solicitor in Criminal Cases.
 5. The Lady of Sir *Thomas Hatton*, Bart. at her House in *Bloomsbury*.
Paul Davandaz, a Dutch Merchant, at *Putney*.
 Capt. *Wm Poesley*, Commander of the Prince *William* from *Cadiz*.
 The Lady of Sir *James Harrington*, Barr, at *Hampstead*.
 The Relict of Sir *Charles Hoghton* of *Hoghton* Tower in *Lancashire*.
 The Lady of *Alexander Baird*, Esq; Sister to the Ld *Belhaven*.
 Mr *John Rolfe*, Deputy Clerk of the Peace for *Westminster*.
 The Rev. Mr *Wm Hewett*, B. D. Fellow of *Magdalen* College in *Oxon*.
 Capt. *Piper*, Master of the *Dorothy* from *Malaga*, drowned in the *Hope*.
 7. *H. Hawley*, Esq; Col. of a Regiment of Dragoons in *Ireland*.
Samuel Wright, Esq; a Gentleman of a good Estate in *Lancashire*.
Edm. Hill, Esq; Land-Surveyor of *Lyn-Regis*, in *Norfolk*.
John Morley, Esq; lately arrived from the *West Indies*.
 8. The Lady *Furnese*, Mother of Sir *Robert Furnese*, Bart.

9. Mr *Samuel Palmer*, an eminent Printer, Author of *the History of Printing*, of which some Parts have been publish'd.

Thomas Jures, Esq; of *Wiltshire*, for which he was Justice of the Peace in the Reigns of *K. Wm. Q. Anne*, and his late Majesty.

Capt. *Othniel Parker*, of the Friendship, lately arrived from *Oporto*.

11. *Walter Louth*, Esq; a Justice of the Peace for the City of *Oxford*.

15. *James Jones*, of *Northumberland*, Esq;

John Coney, of *Weston Coney* in *Staffordshire*, Esq; of an ancient Family.

The Mother of the Lady *North* and *Grey* in *Holland*.

16. Mr *Pitt*, Head Keeper of *Newgate*, at his House in *Newgatestreet*.

17. Mr *Charles Burford*, an eminent Quaker, at *Wimbleton* in *Surry*.

Capt. *Cooke*, who married a Daughter of ——— *Tyson*, of *Hackney*, Esq;

Rev. Mr *Wm Lowth*, *Prebendary* of *Winchester*, *Rector* of *Burton*, *Hants*, Author of *Commentaries on the Prophets*, and other Books in *Divinity*.

Sir *Henry Ashurst* of *Waterstock* in *Oxfordshire*, Grandson of *Henry Ashurst*, Esq; of the City of *London*, who had the chief Hand in settling the Corporation for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, *Temp. Car. II.* promoted the Translation of the Bible in the *Indian Tongue*, and fin'd for Alderman. He left four Sons and two Daughters. His eldest Son *Henry*

married a Daughter of *Wm Ld. Paget*, was created a Bt 4. *James II.* and died 1710 leaving Issue his only Son the above Sir *Henry Ashurst*, Bt who was Representative in *Parl.* for *Windsor*, 1714, and married the youngest Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Tho. Draper* of *Sunninghill Park* in *Berkshire*, Bt. But leaving no Issue the Title is extinct; and great part of the Estate goes to *Thomas Ashurst* of *Ashurst*, *Lancashire*, Esq;

18. The Rev. Mr *John Lawrence*, Rector of *Weremount* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, fam'd for his Writings on Gardening.

Abraham Blackmoor, Esq; Prisoner in the *Fleet*, having cut his Throat.

19. *Nicholas Reaves*, Esq; Examiner of the *London Brewery Excise*.

22. *Samuel Clark*, of *Surry-street* in the *Strand*, Esq;

John Gordon, Esq; Son of Sir *James Gordon*, a *Scots Baronet*.

Mils Orme, Daughter to an eminent Merchant in *Dublin*.

24. The Rev. Mr. *Wm Owens*, Rector of *Warden*, and Vicar of *Leysdown*, both in the Diocese of *Canterbury*.

25. Mr *John Gilbert*, Auctioneer and Warehouse-keeper to the *East-India Company*, Father to the Dean of *Exeter*.

26. *J. Coates*, Esq; at *Bath*; who some time since Married the Lady *Delves*. Mr *Thomas Brigue*, Tobaccoist in *Friday-street*, worth 30,000*l.* which he left to Mr *John Brigue*, his Nephew.

27. Mr *Arkus*, of *St Margaret's Westminster*, near 90 years of age.

28. Mrs *Withers*, Mother to the late *Charles Withers*, Esq; (See p. 500.

Mr *Wm Pessell*, Fellow of *St John's Coll. Oxford*, found dead in his bed

29. Mr *Young* who kept the *Griffin Tavern* by *Grays Inn*.

The Rev. Mr. *Walsfern*, Rector of *Stafford*, to succeed whom the Rev. Mr. *Addenbroke* of *Sudbury* was recommended by the Corporation.

Mrs. *Brent*, a Widow near *Red Lyon-Square* worth 20000*l.*

Mrs. *Mary Mattershead*, a Maiden Gentlewoman of *Stepney*; who left 160*l.* per Ann. to her Waiting Woman, and 100*l.* to each of her Servants.

MARRIAGES and BIRTH.

THE Revd Mr *Webb*, of *Dorsetshire*, married to the youngest Daughter of the late Sir *Constantine Phipps*.

Mr *Graham*, of *Cartmore*, in *Scotland*, to the Lady *Margaret Cunningham*, Daughter to the E. of *Glencairn*.

Mr *Lisle*, Druggist in *Piccadilly*, to the only Daughter of *George Foster*, of *Kensington*, Esq;

The *Ld Visc. Cullen*, of *Ireland*, to the eldest Daughter of *Borlace Warren*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Nottingham*, a beautiful young Lady.

Henry Walker, of *Epperstone*, in *Nottinghamshire*, Esq; to a Daughter of *Edward Becher*, of *Northwood Park* Esq;

-- *Butler*, Esq; of *Gray's Inn*, to the Relict of the *Ld Clanbrazil* of *Ireland*.

Mr *John Wilks*, jun. Distiller of *Clerkenwel*, to Miss *Hope*, with 10,000*l*.

The E. of *Sunderland*, to a Daughter of the present *L. Trevor*, with 20,000*l*.

Wm Carr, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Newcastle upon Tyne*, to Mrs *Ellison*, of *St Helen's Auckland*, in the County Palatine of *Durham*, a Fortune of 10,000*l*. in Money, and 1500*l*. per annum in Land.

Wm Carbonnel, Esq; to a Daughter of Mr *Whaland* a Merchant in *London*.

Samuel Reynardson, of *Bloomsbury Square*, Esq; to a Daughter of the late *Sir Randolph Knipe*, a Lady of 15,000*l*. Fortune.

John Walcot, of *Walcot* in *Shropshire*, Esq; Member for the said County, a Gentleman of 3000*l*. per ann. to a Daughter of *Sir Fran. Dalswood*, Bt. Niece to Dr *King*, Master of the *Charterhouse*, with a Fortune of 12,000*l*.

Sir Thomas Ambrose, Brewer in *Houndsditch*, to a Niece of the late Countess Dowager of *Coleraine*, with 20,000*l*. Fortune.

Ld Abergavenny, to Lady *Rebecca Herbert*, Daughter to the E. of *Pembroke*.

The Revd Mr *Gee*, to the Sister of *Sir Marmaduke Wyvil*, of *Constable-Burton*, in *Yorkshire*, Bt.

George Chamberlayne, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Buckingham*, to a Daughter of *Sir Thomas Hardy*, with 10,000*l*. Fortune.

John Trevor, Esq; youngest Son to the late *Ld Trevor*, to the only Daughter of the late *Sir Richard Steele*.

13. The Lady of *Ld Hervey*, deliver'd of a Son at *St James's Palace*.

P R O M O T I O N S.

Robert *Byng*, Esq; appointed Comptroller of the Store keepers Accounts of the Navy.

Ld Vere Beauclerc, a Commissioner of the Navy, in his Room.

Mr *Joseph Saunders*, made Ensign in Col. *Montague's* Reg. of Foot.

Col. *Phipps*, a Native, of *New England*, appointed Lieut. Gov. of the Province of the *Massachusetts's* Bay, in the Room of *Wm Tailer*, Esq; deceased.

Capt. *Smith*, made Com. of the *Dursley Galley*, a 6th Rate of 20 Guns.

Capt. *Medley*, made Com. of the *Gibraltar*, a 6th Rate of 20 Guns.

Capt. *Edw. Falkingham*, Commander of the *Salisbury*, appointed Commodore to go to *Newfoundland*, to protect the Fishery.

George E. of *Macclesfield*, chosen High Steward of the Town and Corporation of *Henley upon Thames*, in the Room of the late Earl his Father.

John Cockson, Esq; made one of the Commissioners for licensing and regulating Hackney Coaches, in the Room of *John Idle*, Esq;

Ld Visc. Howe, appointed Governor of *Barbadoes*.

Stephen Boyce, Esq; a Lieut. — a Capt. in Col. *Bisset's* Reg. of Foot.

John Fitz Williams, Esq; Page to the King, a Cornet in the *Blue Guards*.

Pattee Byng, Esq; appointed one of his Majesty's Privy Council.

Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, Commander of the *Edinburgh*, appointed Commodore of the Squadron lately sailed to the *West-Indies*, in the Room of Commodore *Lestock*, who is recall'd, with his Wife and Son.

Capt. *Robert Trevor*, to be Commander of the *Edinburgh*. And

Capt. *Joseph Laws*, to be Commander of the *Exeter*.

Mr *James Hatter*, appointed Examiner in the London Brewery Excise.

John Temple, Esq; made Auditor of the Duties on Hides, Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate, in the Room of *Wm Burroughs*, Esq;

George Cook, Esq; made Chief Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, his Father Sir *George Cook*, Kt, having resign'd to him.

Richard Thompson, Esq; made second Prothonotary, having purchased Place of *Robert Wayner*, Esq; who succeeded *Richard Foley*, Esq; dec.

Mr. *Proffor*, Steward to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Pauls*, made Judge of *Brecknock*, *Glamorgan*, and *Radnorshire*, in the Room of *John Verney*, Esq; Member of Parliament, who resign'd.

—Mrs. *Laura Bassi*, promoted to the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy at *Bologna* in *Italy*, having first pass'd a strict Examination, and answer'd all Points with surprizing Capacity and Learning.

The *Ld Wilmington*, Lord President of his Majesty's Privy Council, was elected Governor of the *Charter-house*.

Payne, of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq; appointed one of his Majesty's Council for the *Dutchy of Lancaster*, in the Room of *John Finch*, Esq; Member of Parliament who resign'd.

Mr. *Higgs*, Clerk of the Indictments at *Hicks's-Hall*, made Deputy Clark of the Peace for the City and Liberty of *Westminster*. See Deaths.

Daniel Webb, Esq; late of *Brig. Sutton's Reg.* appointed a Captain in *Col. Legonier's*, in the Room of Capt. *Desbrisay*, who is placed on half Pay.

May 30.

Thomas Bennet, Esq; } Chose without Opposition Kts of the Shire for
the Connry of *Nottingham* in the Room of Lord

And

How made Gov. of *Barbadoes*, and Sir *Robert*

William Levinz, Esq; } *Sutton* expell'd the House, being a Compromise.

Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq; made one of the Lords of the Admiralty in the Room of *John Cockburne*, Esq; who has resign'd.

Brigadier Gen. Moyle presented to the Reg. late *Brig. Croft's*.

Col. Archibald Hamilton, to that late *Brig. Pocock's*.

Gen. Wade, appointed Gov. of *Berwick* and *Holy Island*.

Major *John Suckling* late of *Honeywood's Dragoons* made *Lieut. Col.* to Sir *James Wood's Regiment of Foot*.

The E. of *Rothes* (one of the 16 Scotch Peers) presented to a Reg. of Foot,

Col. John Middleton (Member for *Aberdeen*) presented to a Regiment of Dragoons

Lord Mark Ker presented to another Regiment of Dragoons,

Col. Philip Honeywood, who has the Regiment of Dragoons late *Lord Carpenter's*.

} in the
Room
of

Ecclesiastical Preferments conferr'd on the following Revd Gentlemen.

M R *Muchall*, presented to the Vicarage of *Renton*, *Staffordshire*.

Mr *Gough*, to the Vicarage of *Great Ness*, *Salop*.

Mr *Wm Borlace*, to the Rectory of *Saxby*, *Lincolnshire*.

Mr *Rich. Bundy*, made Doctor of Divinity, in order to attend as Chaplain to his Majesty during his stay in his *German Dominions*.

Mr *Morison*, a Minor Canon of *St Pauls*, and Lecturer of *St Bennet's Eim*, presented to a Living in *Essex* of 200*l.* per ann.

Mr *Wm Huddleston*, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Furley*, *Gloucestershire*.

Mr *George Topping*, Reader of *Somerset Chapel*, induced into the Living of *Walsingham* in *Suffol*, in *Berk*.

FROM Constantinople came Advice of an Affair that was near ruining the whole Factory. The E. of Kinnoul our Ambassador returning Feb. 25. from an Entertainment on board the *Williams*, Capt. Petre, 15 Guns were fir'd. This being after 9 at Nighr, put the Grand Seignior in a Pannick, who enquiring the Cause and what Punishment it deserved, the Vizier said, the Captain ought to be hang'd, the Ship sunk, and the Ambassador sent away. In vain was the English Custom pleaded, and that the Capt. did it ignorantly. He saved his Life by absconding at the Dutch Ambassador's. But Mr Jennings and Mr Hanger, two English Merchants, were close confin'd, and our Ambassador quite in Disgrace. In the interim the Vizier was changed and succeeded by one more favourable to the English Nation, by whose means the Grand Seignior being reconciled; order'd the Merchants to be releas'd without any Expence, and an Excuse to be made to our Ambassador. — 'Twas added, that on the Vizier's being chang'd as above, an Insurrection broke out to restore the old Sultan Achmet to the Throne, for which a great Number of People had been put to Death.

From Leghorn, May 10. That the Generals Ciavardi and Giasseri two Chiefs of the *Malecontents* in Corsica, having been beat in several Actions, had surrender'd to Prince Wirtemberg, in order to make their Submission to the Emperor, but not to the Republick of Genoa, till the following Articles be sign'd. — 1. That all Prisoners be releas'd before the Treaty takes Place. 2. That the Corsicans shall jointly enjoy with the Genoese the Military Posts. 3. That the Benefices shall be bestow'd by the respective Parishes. 4. That the most considerable Families in Corsica shall be aggregated to the Genoese Nobility. 5. That of 5 Bishopricks, 4 in the Island shall be held by Natives. 6. That Parishes may be allowed to erect Se-

minaries at their own Expences. 7. That a Chamber shall be settled at Milan for the Affairs of Corsica. 8. That the Inhabitants of the Isle shall be allowed their Agents there, in order to have Recourse to the Emperor as Guarantee of these Articles, in case the Republick happen to contravene them. See p. 449, 450.

From Lisbon, That the King of Portugal had forbid the bringing any Women to the Convents there from Brazil, it being found to be one chief Cause why that Country is no better peopled.

From Geneva, that Mon^r. Durant a Protestant Minister was hang'd the 20th of April at Montpellier in France for preaching in the Wilderness. No Pains were spar'd to make him change his Religion, but in vain.

From Germany, That the Holland Mail of the 13th was taken away from the Post-Boy the 19th inst. by 3 Roffians, within 3 Miles of Newremberg; that many Ship Loads of Protestants being constrained to leave their Native Places in the Bishoprick of Saltzburg were relieved by Collections in all the Protestant Places they came to, in order to, forward them to the English Colonies in America where they intend to Settle.

From Gibraltar, That they were about to level the Works rais'd by the Spaniards the last Siege; but that from their other new Works they would be able greatly to annoy that Town; and especially if they succeeded in their Expedition against Oran; whence the Garrison had most of their fresh Provisions.

From Berlin, That the Marriage of the Prince Royal of Prussia with the Princess of Beveren was put off, and the Princefs Royal of Great-Britain talk'd of again for his Highness; also a speedy Interview between the two Kings,

STOCKS