

The Gentleman's Magazine:

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Or, MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER.

NUMBER XX. for AUGUST, 1732.

Being the EIGHTH of VOL. II.

CONTAINING,

more in Quantity, and greater Variety, than any Book of the Kind and Price!

- I. VIEWS of the WEEKLY ESSAYS, viz. Degeneracy of Taste; Improvement of the Stage; The Education of a Prince; Of Liberty and Precedence; Benevolence; English Fishery; Fops; Criticisms; Chief Good; Divine Judgments; Royal Honour and Example.
- II. POLITICAL ESSAYS, viz. The Peace lasting; question'd; The Partition-Treaty; Pragmatic Sanction; Trading Justices; Of Multiplicity of Laws, the Evil; Political Pedantry, Honesty, and Conscience; Steps to Tyranny; State Principles, and Ethics; Use of Faction, and Ill Writers.
- III. Colony of GEORGIA; the Trustees; Design of their Charter, Mr Purry's accurate Account of Carolina, and Proposals for building his Town of Purrysburg. Translated from the French.
- IV. DEBATES in Parliament on a Standing Army; Grants of Publick Money for 1731 and 1732 compared.
- V. POETRY, A Winter's Journey to preach; Lady's Pattern; The Merry Monarch; Zolus at Church; Epitaph on Mr Elrington; Woman a Cloud; and a Bills that will not tire; The Queen's Hermitage; Epigrams.
- VI. Domestick Occurrences; Marriages; Births; Deaths; Promotions; Prices of Goods; Bankrupts; Bill of Mortality.
- VII. REMARKABLE TRYALS.
- VIII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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Note, A few are printed on fine Royal Paper, large Margin, for the Curious.

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Note. Having proposed to give the World a correct LIST of FAIRS so much wanted, in a small Volume with other useful Matters never yet attempted, our Opposers among the Book-sellers have, in order to discourage the said Undertaking, thought fit to recommend to their Customers who have occasion for such a LIST, a Pocket Book of Roads as containing also a Correct and Compleat LIST of FAIRS: We think ourselves obliged to take notice that upon examining the Book, tho' it be very useful as to the Roads, it is as deficient in the Account of Post-Towns; and we found above 20 Faults and Omissions in the FAIRS for the County of Bucks only, so that it is very far from being correct or compleat. We know several of them have been bought by their Customers, but shall make no Remarks on that head, only observe, that as we can thus largely Correct this boasted Piece so particularly recommended, in one County, we shall be able to do it as far in the rest, and so make a very useful, if not an en- tirely compleat Book of the kind; and therefore doubt not the Encouragement of the Publick.



THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
AUGUST, 1732.

DEBATES in last Session of Parliament, continu'd from p. 867.



THE Accounts for the Year 1731, (See the Table, p. 919) and Estimates of Charges on the Articles therein mention'd for the present Year being laid before the House on the 21st of January; the Grants in the Column for the Year 1732 were resolv'd on severally upon that and following Days.

ON the 26th, in a Committee of the whole House, there happen'd a great Debate about the Number of Land Forces.

Sir Wm St—r—d, Sec—y at W—r, mov'd, That the Number of Effective Men to be provided for Guards and Garrisons in Great Britain, and for Guernsey and Jersey, for the Year 1732, should be (including 1,815 Invalids, and 555 Men which the independent Companies consist of for the Service of the Highlands) 17,709 Men, Commission and Non-commission Officers included. He supported this Motion by arguing, that tho' the Peace was fully establish'd, it was necessary to keep up the Number of Troops mention'd till we should see how the Measures would be approved by some Powers who had not yet declared themselves.

Mr W—ns W—ms W—m shew'd now dangerous a Standing Army in Time of Peace was to the Liberties of the Nation, and mov'd that the Number be only 12,000 Effective Men.

Ld H—cy said, Tho' in all Probability Peace and Tranquillity is now establish'd, yet we ought to be upon our Guard, and keep a good Army of regular Forces, to prevent our Enemies making any Attempt to disturb us; the Number mov'd for is the least that can be thought of by any Man who has a true Regard for the Quiet of the Nation, and the Preservation of the Protestant Succession, &c. Every Re-

duction of the Army hitherto has been the Occasion of some Plot or Machination against us. Did not the small Number of Forces in the Beginning of his late Majesty's Reign encourage a wicked and unnatural Rebellion? After that the Army was no sooner reduced, but we were threaten'd with an Insurrection at Home, and an Invasion from Spain. When that was frustrated, the ensuing Reduction of the Army reviv'd the Hopes of our Enemies, and they began to plot against us under the Management of Bp Atterbury. We must not imagine our Enemies to have lost their former Watchfulness. The many Scribblers employ'd to vilify his Majesty and his Administration, and sowing Disaffection among the People, is an evident Sign we have Enemies even within our Bosom, who would probably think of using other Weapons than the Pen if any Hopes of Success were given by a greater Reduction of the Army; therefore I am for continuing it this Year as propos'd.

Mr P—r answer'd, That he could not see that because there was a great Number of Scribblers against the Government, therefore we should keep a Standing Army of Soldiers, the best Way would be to employ an Army of Scribblers to defend them, Numbers sufficient would be found to list on the Side where they might expect the most Advantage.

Sir Wm T—ge. Sir, This Question does not any way affect our Liberties. We have had sufficient Experience of his Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness not to entertain a Suspicion of his employing the Forces to be kept up in an illegal Way. His Majesty desires no more than are necessary to secure the Enjoyment of our Liberties and Privileges, by enabling him to repel any Attacks that may be made on our Country or Constitution. And for this, the Number propos'd is not at all too large. If any other Use were to

to be made of them, I should be as ready as any Man to oppose it. But I think it is impracticable, and there is not the least Danger of such Measures, since the Continuance of the Army depends on the Resolutions of Parliament from Year to Year. It is only proposed to continue the present Forces one Year longer, till we see how the Treaties lately made are relish'd by Foreign Powers; and to prevent their giving any Disturbance to the present General Tranquillity, if they should happen to disapprove the Measures taken for establishing it. If at the Year's End the Powers of *Europe* appear willing to rest satisfied with these Measures, our Forces may then be lessen'd. The Difference is but 5 or 6,000 Men, and the Expence of keeping them one Year, is a Trifle in Comparison with the Loss the Nation may sustain by exposing itself and *Europe* to the Danger of a War. This was the Case upon disbanding the Army after the Peace of *Ryfwick*. *K. William* being, notwithstanding all his excellent Reasons to the contrary, deprived of his brave Army, was not in a Condition to prevent the *French King* seizing the whole Kingdom of *Spain*, on the Death of the then declining King, and was therefore under a Necessity of entering into the *Partition Treaty*, afterwards so much censur'd in this House.—The good Effects of agreeing with his Majesty's Measures we have seen in continuing the *Hessian Troops* in our Pay, which I am persuaded very much contributed to the Success of his Majesty's Negotiations. I was for that as a Measure absolutely necessary, and am of Opinion the present Forces are no less so: For were there no Danger of Foreign Powers attempting to disturb the Tranquillity of *Europe*, the Preservation of our own Liberties ought to be provided for. The Affections of the People, it is true, are only to be measured by the Affections of their Representatives in Parliament. But there is a Spirit of *Jacobitism* remaining, as appears by the Treatment of a Petition for erecting a Statue to *K. Wm.* which Spirit, unless depriv'd of all Hopes of Success, by keeping on Foot a good Number of regular Forces, will always be aiming to disturb the Publick Peace:

For which Reasons I shall vote for the Number of Forces proposed.

Sir *Wm W.*———*m* argued thus: A Standing Army has always been looked on as contrary to our Constitution, and inconsistent with our Liberties.

As his Majesty has been most graciously pleas'd to assure us, that the Expectations he had given us of seeing the General Tranquillity of *Europe* established, are now fully answer'd, either now is a proper Time to reduce Part of our Army, or such a Time will never happen; for there will ever some Jealousies and Animosities subsist; and so we must always be at the Expence of a numerous Army, and in Danger of having our Liberties trampled upon by Means thereof, whenever we shall have a King or a Ministry wicked enough.

A much less Number than we have at present has been found sufficient to guard us both against Invasions from Abroad, and Insurrections at Home. Even in the Time of open War, in the Reigns of *K. William* and *Q. Anne*, 6 or 7,000 Men, together with the Affections of the People, were so sufficient a Guard for us, that *France* and *Spain* never attempted but once to make an Invasion upon us, and that in so faint a Manner, as shew'd they were afraid of Success.

Immediately after the Peace of *Ryfwick*, the Parliament, jealous of their Liberties, very wisely got the Army disbanded, and no ill Consequence ensued. This could not occasion the *Partition Treaty*, so strenuously oppos'd by some of our own Ministry, and so justly censur'd in Parliament. *Spain* then would have heartily joined with us, to prevent the *French King's* taking Possession of any Part of their Territories: But were forced afterwards to accept of the Protection of *France*, in order to prevent their Monarchy from being torn to pieces, in pursuance of that ridiculous Scheme. Yet, notwithstanding this false Step, we lost nothing by disbanning our Army; for upon the Wars breaking out afresh, we, in Conjunction with our Allies, rais'd such an Army, as was found to be an Over-match for the joint Powers of *France* and *Spain*, assisted by the Duke of *Bavaria*, whom we had disobliged by the second *Partition Treaty*; from whence we may most certainly conclude, that there never can be any Necessity for keeping up such a numerous Standing Army in Time of Peace, as we have at present in *Great Britain* alone.

We ought principally to depend on the natural Courage of the *British* Subjects, which has hitherto protect'd us; if we trust in any Thing else, our Happiness and our Liberty will be at an End.

As to the Disaffection that is pretend-

ed to be in the Country; I hope it is so inconsiderable that our ordinary Civil Officers are sufficient to seize, and our Common Goals capable to hold, all the Disaffected in the Kingdom: But I must say, that the Continuing of a Standing Army will make the Disaffection increase, for the People never can be easy under a Load of Taxes and Oppressions, which are the Consequences of it. The Continuing of an Army from Year to Year may make our People despair of preserving their Liberties by any peaceable Method, and cause them to engage in a cruel Civil War for its Preservation. But wo to those that advise Measures productive of such fatal Effects! May neither God nor Man ever pardon them!

As to the Distinction between a Standing and a Parliamentary Army, I can see no Difference, since both must be maintained by the People; whose Affections, I own, ought to be measured by the Affections of their Representatives; but if we from Year to Year agree to the Continuance of a Standing Army, I am afraid this will be no longer a standing Rule. They will look upon us not as their Representatives, but as the insignificant Tools of a Court and Ministry.

Mr P——m said, That as long as the Army was regularly paid, and strict Discipline kept up, the People could meet with no Injustice from it; and that, as it was subject to be disbanded by the Parliament, when-ever thought convenient, it never could be employ'd against the Liberties of the Subject, nor raise any Discontent in the Minds of the People. However, he heartily joined with the Hon. Member, in wishing that neither God nor Man might ever forgive those who should be the Occasion of our being obliged to fight for our Liberties! tho' the Case had happen'd, and yet many of them who were the principal Occasion thereof, had been forgiven, at least, by Man.

Mr B——n said, That he could not agree to the Continuing of the Army on the Footing proposed, because his Majesty had assured, that there was a profound Tranquillity Abroad: and if there was any Party at Home against the Protestant Succession, it was so insignificant, that it was not worth Notice. The Setting up, or not Setting up K. William's Statue, could not prove there was a Spirit of Jacobinism in the Country, as the Opposition made to it did not proceed from any Disaffection to the Government, or Dislike of the Revolution; but there

were many Reasons to be assigned which by those who were concern'd in that Matter, were thought to be of Weight enough to make 'em give their Negative, tho' he wish'd it had been agreed to.

Mr Att—G—l said, That the greater Opinion our Neighbours have of our Strength and Power, the less apt they will be to undertake any Expeditions against us, and the more easy for us to obtain from them any Advantages for improving the Trade, and increasing the Riches of the Kingdom. That the only thing that can make this Nation considerable in the Eyes of Foreigners is, a hearty Union between his Majesty and the Parliament, which has produced the happy Tranquillity we now enjoy; which has been, by our Influence, communicated to the rest of Europe, tho' forced, in a Manner, upon some of the Princes thereof, who were inclined to disturb the Peace of their Neighbours, but durst not venture, when they found the K. of Great Britain and his Parliament would join against them. That the least Disagreement between his Majesty and his Parliament would afford them what they long for; therefore was of Opinion, that it was necessary to continue the Means by which we accomplish'd so good a Design.

Mr P——r] If I thought there was an absolute Necessity of continuing a Standing Army, I would heartily agree to the Motion; but during the whole Reign of Q. Anne; and in time of War, there were but 7000 Regular Forces kept in this Kingdom, and these were found sufficient, though the Pretender was then openly entertain'd at the French Court, therefore a greater Number, is now unnecessary and superfluous on that account.

When that War was at an end, the Army was reduced to under 7000 Men, a little more than one third of the present Forces; yet the general Tranquillity of Europe was preserved, and upon the Queen's Demise, the Protestant Succession took place without the least Opposition; and tho' a Rebellion broke out some time after, the small Number of Forces we had, were sufficient to suppress it. Neither did any Foreign Power offer to disturb us then or their Neighbours.

Attempts of Invasions, or Insurrections, always arise from a Government's pursuing Measures by which Discontent is sowed among the People. Our Neighbours will be ready to invade us, at such times when they are sure of meeting with a powerful Support from them;

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and there is no one Measure more apt to spread a general Disaffection among the People, than that of keeping up a numerous Standing Army. This was one of the principal things that ruin'd the late *K. James*. He had to trust to a more numerous Army than that at present demanded, but what was the Consequence? That Army was so far from securing him against the general Discontent of the People, that it even contributed to his Overthrow. Therefore, from the sincere Affection I have for the present Establishment, I must be against continuing such a number of regular Forces in the Kingdom.

Mr W----[e] I am sorry to see a Parallel drawn between *K. James's* Army, and the Army intended to be kept up at present. His Army was rais'd against Law, maintain'd against the Consent of the People, and employ'd in overturning their Liberties. The present Question is about an Army which is to be kept according to Law, and with the Consent of the People; therefore no Parallel can be drawn between 'em.

I hope there is but very little Dissatisfaction in the Nation, and that the Jacobite Party is now inconsiderable; yet Gentlemen may say what they will of the little Consequence of any Endeavours that have been, or may be used by 'em. But the late Rebellion was a certain Testimony that they are not to be too much despis'd; for if our Liberties had been overthrow'n by 'em, it would have been entirely owing to our having so few regular Forces on Foot; and since we have escap'd that Danger, we should not expose our selves to the like for the future, yet it must be the necessary Consequence of reducing any part of the small Army now on Foot. I have been assur'd by a Minister of the *French* Court, that the Reducing of our Army after the Peace of *Ryfwick*, encourag'd them to despise us, and to take such bold Steps, as they afterwards did. The Reduction of the Army after the Treaty of *Utrecht* had not all the ill Consequences that were design'd, for tho' the Queen herself might have no ill Intentions, her Ministers had laid a Scheme for overturning the Protestant Succession, by getting free of all the brave Officers and Soldiers who had so faithfully served in the late Wars, and supplying their Place by a Body of above 6000 Men, who were privately kept in Pay, and maintain'd under the Colour of *Chelsea* Hospital; and the

Consequence shew'd what those new Troops were; for almost every Man of them appear'd in Arms in the late Rebellion against the Government. This Treaty has been applauded by some, whether deserv'dly or no, I won't say, but am sure, that we have been oblig'd to enter into separate Treaties with almost every Power in *Europe*, for explaining and amending the Blunders of it.

People may say what they will about the Treatment the Petition for erecting *K. William's* Statue met with; I look upon it as an Affront design'dly put upon the Revolution, and am sure it never could have met with so much Contempt from any thing but a Spirit of Jacobitism still subsisting in the Country, Spirit which can never be destroy'd but by keeping an Army sufficient to defend us against their utmost Efforts.

Mr N---I said, He was glad to hear his Majesty declare his Affection for his People in such strong Terms as he did; but that from the Motion made for such a Number of Troops, he thought his Speech ought to conclude with these Words, "That his Majesty, to shew his Affection for his People, would quarter upon them, for the next Year, but 18,000 Men".

Sir R---[e], Sir, I find the Gentlemen who oppose the Motion made by my Honourable Friend, have all along argued as if the Number of Forces now propos'd, were to be kept up against Law, whereas the very Design of the Motion, is, to have Law for keeping them up. The Case then is, whether it will be more proper to keep that Number, or to reduce some part of them, and thereby expose the Nation to be contempt'd by its Neighbours. There is not a Sovereign State in *Europe* but keeps a Body of regular Troops in its Pay, and our Neighbours keep a much greater Number than we do, which makes it absolutely necessary for us to keep some to oppose those, that, on a sudden Emergency, may be brought against us. A Standing Army is represent'd, as not to be depended on; even by the King, whose Service they are in. I grant that an Army of *British* Subjects, whatever way kept up and modell'd, is not to be trusted to by a King, who makes any Attempts upon the Liberties of the People: And therefore an Army rais'd and maintain'd, and that may be dismiss'd by Parliament, when convenient, also commanded by Gentle-

men

men of the best Families and Estates among us, who never can be supposed capable of joining in any Measure for enslaving a Country where they have so great an Interest, and where their Ancestors so often signaliz'd themselves in the Cause of Liberty; such a one, I say, can be of no dangerous Consequence, were it much more numerous than it is.

Every State in Europe measures the Strength of their Neighbours by the number of regular Troops they can bring into the Field; and therefore the Credit, and Influence every State has in the Publick Negotiations, depends on them: Whence we must conclude, that if we reduce our Number of Forces, our Influence Abroad will decrease, and our Enemies may catch great Advantages of us, or at least of our Allies, before we can be in a Condition to afford them any considerable Assistance. Therefore I think it not prudent to make any great Reduction of our Army, till the Treaties made for establishing the Tranquillity of Europe are absolutely secured.

We do not know what unexpected Attempts may be made upon us at Home, and notwithstanding the great Army we have now (as is pretended) we could not in several Weeks time bring 5000 Men of regular Forces together in any part of the Island to oppose an Invasion, without stripping our Capital, and leaving it exposed to its Enemies. During the course of Q. Anne's Wars, we had, besides the 7,000 in England, 4 or 5 thousand Troops in Scotland; and upon the first sure Accounts we had, that the French design'd an Invasion, we brought 10,000 Men from Flanders which made the Number then in the Island above 20,000, which shews we were far from relying on the 7000 Men urged to be at that time our sole Defence in case of Danger. Besides the French King was then wholly taken up in settling his Son on the Spanish Monarchy, and had not Troops to spare, or Time to think of the Pretender. Should any Nation have a Quarrel with us now, they would endeavour to steal in the Pretender upon us with a good Body of Troops, which they will be the more ready to make, the fewer Forces we have to oppose them; and though our Allies should have more than was absolutely necessary for their own Defence, we know what a tedious Affair it is, before they can be brought to our Assistance. We therefore can put our trust in none, but those within the Island.

There is not an Enemy to the Protestant Succession, nor a Jacobite in the Land, but what strenuously appear against the keeping up a Standing Army. Among some Irish Bills lately sent over, for his Majesty's Approbation, there was one against the Papists of that Kingdom. Counsel were heard for and against this Bill, and the Counsel for the Papists had occasion to refer to the Articles of Limerick, but there being no Copy of them then at the Council-Board, their Solicitor who was a Papist, pulled a little Book out of his Pocket, and from thence read the Articles. I supposed that this little Book was his *Vade Mecum*, therefore I desired to look upon it, and found that it contained those Articles, the French King's Declaration against the States of Holland in 1701, and three Arguments against a Standing Army; whence I concluded that this Solicitor, was a notable Holder-forth in Coffee-houses against the pernicious Consequences of regular Forces; and don't doubt, if he were a Member of this House, but he would be one of the Keenest among us against the present Question; for which reason, I shall glory in being one of those that are for it.

Mr P—y said, I have always been, and always shall be against a Standing Army, tho' a Parliamentary One: To me it is a terrible Thing. The Nations around us have lost their Liberties by Means of their Standing Armies: Shall we then take any of our Measures from their unfortunate Examples?

I have a very good Opinion of many Gentlemen now in the Army, and believe they would not joyn in any Measures to enslave their Country; but they may be dissuad'd, and proper Tools put in their Room. *Julius Caesar's* Army was commanded by brave Roman Citizens of the best Fortunes and Figure, yet at last that Army enslaved their Country. By the Military Law, the Administration of Justice is so quick, and the Punishment so severe, that if an Officer were commanded to pull his own Father out of this House, immediate Death would be the sure Consequence of his disobeying. And if an Officer were sent with a Body of Musqueteers, and with Orders to tell us how we were to Vote, it would be our Duty to order the Officer to be hang'd at the Lobby-Door: But I doubt if such a Spirit would be found in this or any future House of Commons.

I talk not of imaginary Things, but
in

of what has happen'd to an *English* House of Commons from an Army that was rais'd, paid, and commanded by Generals appointed by it: Therefore let us not imagine, that an Army rais'd and maintain'd by Authority of Parliament, will be always submissive to it. Nor does the Legality or Illegality of that Parliament or Army alter the Case; for, according to their Way of Thinking, the Parliament dismiss'd by them was legal, and they were an Army rais'd and maintain'd by Law, for the Preservation of those Liberties they afterwards destroy'd.

It has been urged, that whoever is for the Protestant Succession, must be for continuing the Army; for that very Reason I am against it. I know that the Protestant Succession in his Majesty's most illustrious House can never be safe, as long as there is a Standing Army in the Country. The first two *Cæsars* at Rome did pretty well, because the Generals and Officers were all their own Creatures, but how did it fare with their Successors? Was not every one of them named by the Army according to the Whim and Frenzy of the Soldiers, without any Regard to Hereditary Right?

We are told, this Army is desired to be continued but for one Year longer; is there any Army in the World continued for any Term of Years? How long have we already continued it from Year to Year? And if it thus continues, wherein will it differ from the Standing Armies of those Countries, which have already submitted their Necks to the Yoke? His Majesty has assur'd us of a profound Tranquillity Abroad; we know there is one at Home: If this is not a proper Time for reducing Part of our Forces, we never can expect to see any Reduction, and this Nation must remain exposed to the Danger of having its Liberties trampled upon, by any future King or Ministry who shall take it in their Heads so to do.

Then the Question was put -- Agree with the Motion (first mention'd) or no -- and was agreed to, without any Amendment, on a Division 241 against 171, and was next Day reported to the House, and agreed to, without any further Debate.

N. B. The farther PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES will be continu'd in this manner in our future Numbers. We don't pretend to give the very Words of every Speech, but hope we have done Justice to the Arguments on each side.

PROPOSALS by Mr PETER PURRY, of *Newschatel*, for Encouragement of such *Swiss* Protestants as should agree to accompany him to *Carolina*, to settle a New Colony. See p. 894, 895, 896.

THERE are only two Methods, viz. one for Persons to go as Servants, the other to settle on their own Account.

1. Those who are desirous to go as Servants must be Carpenters, Vine-planters, Husbandmen, or good Labourers.

2. They must be such as are not very Poor, but in a Condition to carry with them what is sufficient to support their common Necessity.

3. They must have at least 3 or 4 good Shirts, and a Suit of Clothes each.

4. They are to have each for their Wages 100 Livres yearly, which make 50 Crowns of the Money of *Newschatel* in *Switzerland*, but their Wages are not to commence till the Day of their arrival in *Carolina*.

5. Expert Carpenters shall have suitable Encouragement.

6. The time of their Contract shall be 3 Years, reckoning from the Day of their arrival in that Country.

7. They shall be supply'd in part of their Wages with Money to come from *Switzerland*, till they embark for *Carolina*.

8. Their Wages shall be paid them regularly at the end of every Year; for security whereof they shall have the Fruits of their Labour, and generally all that can be procured for them, whether Moveables or Immoveables.

9. Vittuals and Lodging from the Day of their Imbarcation shall not be put to their Account, nor their Passage by Sea.

10. They shall have what Money they want advanced during the Term of their Service in part of their Wages to buy Linnen, Clothes and all other Necessaries.

11. If they happen to fall Sick they shall be lodg'd and nourish'd Gratis, but their Wages shall not go on during their Illness, or that they are not able to Work.

12. They shall serve after Recovery, the time they had lost during their Sicknss.

13. What goes to pay Physicians or Surgeons, shall be put to their Accompt.

As to those who go to settle on their Hown Account, they must have at least 50 Crowns each, because their Passage by Sea, and Vittuals, will cost from 20 to 25 Crowns, and the rest of the Money shall go to procure divers things which will be absolutely necessary for the Voyage.

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Free Briton. Aug. 3. No. 140.

*Against the last Craftsman, See p. 867.**On the natural Probability of a lasting Peace in Europe: a Pamphlet.*

After a silly Introduction about Ministers and ministerial Writers, with a wise Observation that he had not heard one Person speak of the Pamphlet above-mention'd, the *Craftsman* proceeds to ask the following Questions: *If Great Britain is at Peace, and on the most amicable Terms with all her Neighbours, and they strongly disposed to live well with each other; what obliged us to fit out a Fleet in so much Hurry? Will any Man, replies Walsingham, imagine that the Dutch are in a State of War, or in an uncertain Situation of Peace, because all their Frontier Towns are garrison'd, a strong Barrier, and a mighty Force provided for the publick Tranquillity? Will any Man suspect the Peace of Britain, or of Exrope, because the British Nation keeps up a Number of Guard-Ships as her natural Force? Or that any State can enjoy Peace or Security, without that Power and Force which commands the Terms, and secures the Enjoyment of it? May not the national Dignity, and good Policy, require it of the British Nation, that when other Great Powers send out their Fleets, to shew ourselves Masters of a maritime Force? Will not our Ships make as good a Figure at the *Nore*, equipp'd, as unmann'd and unrigg'd at *Chatbam*? This Appearance of a naval Power, is the best Argument, even with the greatest Princes and wisest States, to be the Friends and Allies of a People, whose Power is useful to their Confederates, and terrible to their Invaders.*

The scandalous Insinuation, that Ministers may fit our Fleets to vary the Price of Stocks, could only come from the grovelling Mind of a little mean

ALLEY-JOBBER; one who rioting in Thousands *per Ann.* hath made himself a Trader, and in Time past a Debater among Brokers. But for a Minister to give Alarms merely to sink publick Credit, without which himself, as well as the Nation, must be utterly undone, is a weak as well as vile Suggestion.

Next is a curious Remark, "That it would have been more to the publick Satisfaction, if under the *British* Guaranty of the *pragmatick Sanction* the Marriages of the Archdutchesses had been specifically settled and made known." Possibly this could not be stipulated. Was it not sufficient for the Emperour to stipulate whom they should not marry? But if it were specifically settled, it does not follow that this is immediately to be made known, or even before it be safe or prudent.

"But (says the *Craftsman*) if *France* or *Spain* should be disposed to defeat this Succession at the Demise of the present Emperour, how can the Peace of *Europe* be secured without a vast Expence of Blood and Treasure?" This is but a SUPPOSITION, and whether *Spain* will make War for the Benefit of *France*, or *France* (says *W.*) do the like to aggrandize *Spain*; Whether *Spain* will violate the most explicit Guarantee, made in the first Treaty of *Vienna*, that possibly could be form'd in favour of this very pragmatick Sanction; or will risque the Dominions of their Son in *Italy* to oblige *France*; are Questions fit to be ask'd and answer'd, before we admit of it. But if *France* and *Spain* on the Emperour's Demise will invade the *Austrian* Countries, will that be our Fault? No; but if we suffer such an Invasion unoppos'd, it will be a great Fault in us. Can it then be wrong or ill-judg'd, openly to declare those Resolutions in Time, which we must at last declare in all Events? Has it given any Power Umbrage? And hath it not made, and must it not keep the Emperour our Friend, by making our Assistance always necessary to him, the

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Succession in his Family depending altogether on our Support?

Craftsm. "May not the *Italian* Dominions furnish a Bone of Contention between *Germany* and *Spain* hereafter, as *Flanders* hath done between *France* and the *States General*?" As to *Hereafter* (says *W.*) no Man can foresee what may happen; but as to *Don Carlos*, when his Father is dead, and the Power of his Mother expir'd, *Spain* will no longer have any Relation to him, and the *Spaniards* can then have no Contentions with *Germany* on his Account.

But if *Spain* had any Demands upon the Emperour in *Italy*, would this unite the *French* and *Spaniards*? Did *France* show any Eagerness for this Introduction of *Don Carlos* into *Italy*? Are not the *French* and *Spaniards* naturally as jealous of each other as either of them can be of the House of *Austria*?

THE *HYP-DOCTOR* of this Week uses the like Arguments, and affirms we shall have a lasting Peace on the Principles of *Probability*: Which is all the ingenious Author of the Pamphlet contends for. We cannot be absolutely sure of the Success of Treaties.

Let Justice only awe, and Battle cease;
Kings are but Cards in War, they're Gods
in Peace. Sr J. DENHAM.

No *Tory*, *Calebite*, or *Fogpate*, can drive a Bargain for himself clear of all possible Hazard. After making merry with the *Craftsman's* *IR's* and *MAY's*, &c. the *Hyp-Doctor* adds, That the Fault of the Partition-Treaty was not disposing of Dominions not belonging to us, but giving too much Advantage to *France*.

Gazetteer Journal, May 3. No. 135.

On Degeneracy of TASTE.

THEATRICUS, a Correspondent, gives the Substance of a Conversation, in which was lamented the present Want of Taste, and the Occasion of it. Various Reasons were assigned. Some

imputed it to the too early Introduction of our Youth into the World, before they were able to accommodate their Behaviour to the different Parts of Life. Hence such Numbers of raw Boys of 25 or 30 Years, that infest all Companies, incapable of Conversation or Improvement. As to the Female Sex, their too early Conversation with ours, makes them too soon acquainted with their own Beauty, which being represented as their most distinguishing Characteristick, they apply their chief Care to cultivate that, to the entire Neglect of their intellectual Qualifications.

A Gentleman somewhat splenetick was of the same Opinion; yet (since Empires, as well as Arts and Sciences, had their Rise and Declension) he rather thought our Period was come, and that henceforward little was to be expected but a gradual Decrease of every thing that was good.

My Opinion, says *Theatricus*, was, That, as in former Times, the Stage was look'd on as the School from whence riper Youth copied their Manners, and gather'd Knowledge: No wonder therefore, when ridiculous, stupid, obscene, and infamous Pieces are represented that ridiculous, stupid, obscene, and infamous Characters are form'd by both Sexes, and seen so often on the Theatre of the World.

The Notion seem'd so just, that the Company immediately turn'd their Thoughts upon forming Schemes to remedy this Disorder of the Stage. At last one of the Company, after expressing his Detestation of some Pieces acted last Winter, proceeded thus:—I conceive no Method so likely as providing a Way, that the receiving or rejecting of Plays should not lye in the Breast of the managing Actors. A Committee of 3 or 5 Gentlemen of Rank and Figure should be appointed to sit weekly, and receive all Plays, without respect of Persons, Favour or Affection; if 3, to have a Salary of 300 *l.* per *Ann.* if 5, but of 200 *l.* The Majority to determine which Plays be received, and which

which rejected; and the House obliged to act those that are approved. This would prevent the Increase of bad Poets, and excite Gentlemen to write, as they would not be obliged to pay a servile Court to Persons beneath them.

Two Difficulties were raised against this Scheme; the first was, The finding out a Fund for the Payment of this theatrical Commission; and the second, That as the Managers were to stand the Expence, it seem'd hard not to let them have the Choice of what Plays they were to act.—To this the same Gentleman replied, That the Managers would run much less Risk than they do now: And as to the finding out a Fund, the raising the Boxes a Shilling, and the Pit Sixpence, would produce sufficient to pay the Salaries, and an Officer or two more to supervise the Collection. See p. 595-6, 566, 570, 613.

Fog's Journal, July 29. and Aug. 5.
No. 195, 196.

ON PRINCELY EDUCATION. *By the Author of, The Travels of CYRUS.*

TRUE Education is the Art of curing those Diseases of the Mind, to which the present State of human Nature has render'd it liable, so as to restore in some Degree our decay'd Faculties to their primitive Vigour. Thus we reinstall in their different Functions the *Philosopher*, the *Painter*, and the *Lover*; of which our Spiritual Nature seems to be composed. The principal End of publick and private Instruction should be to strengthen the Judgment, to wing the Fancy, and to purify the Heart.

A Prince then, who may one Day govern a Nation, should, after a tolerable Knowledge of *Greek* and *Latin*, begin with the *Mathematicks*, which will habituate the Understanding to Penetration, Depth and Attention; and enable it at length to reason closely, clearly and strongly. The first 5 Books of *Euclid's Elements* are the best Foun-

dation of all mathematical Learning. The Tutor should then give him a Taste of *Algebra*, *Fluxions*, and the Doctrine of *Curves*, yet so as not to perplex him with quaint Speculations. Being thus initiated, he must be taught to apply all to the Knowledge of Nature, and its Operations. That the first Laws of Motion are the voluntary Establishment of an intelligent Cause, and not the necessary Effects of a blind Force. He may proceed to a general Survey of the principal Secrets and beautiful Discoveries of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, wander over our Globe with Pleasure, and discover the Causes of the great Phenomena that appear on the Earth, in the Air, and among the celestial Bodies.

To prevent the Mind from being absorb'd in these Speculations, and an Opinion of its own Abilities, the following Principles should be taught, That the Creation is but an Image or Picture of the Divine Perfections, and therefore bears a Character of his Infinity and Immenity; that the Part we inhabit is but a Point in Comparison of the solar System; that the solar System is but a Point in Comparison of the vast Spaces discover'd in the Regions of the fixt Stars; that these superior Regions themselves are but a Point in respect of the innumerable Worlds perhaps hid in the Bosom of Immenity. That in this Point which we inhabit, we only know some superficial Qualities and Properties of Nature as is necessary for our present State, Conduct and Uses, That we can never be true Philosophers till we can see the Author of Nature Face to Face, compare the Pictures with their Original, and know by direct Intuition their mutual Relations and Resemblances. That the Cause of Attraction, and all the wonderful Phenomena of Nature, depend upon the Action of an ethereal Fluid, that pervades all Things. By these Ideas the Mind will be elevated and dilated, yet preserved from that Vanity which puffs up vulgar Souls; will look down on the Ball of

of Clay as a Prison; conceive a noble Indifference for Life; be inspired with Thoughts of Immortality; and cheerfully submit to the Decrees of Heaven, when Death comes to disengage us from Matter and Sense.

While the Reason is thus cultivated and improved, the Sciences that depend upon the Imagination ought not to be neglected. The pleasing Images of Poetry, Mythology and Eloquence, amuse youthful Minds, enliven their Fancy, and polish their Taste. In reading the Classics they should be taught the masculine Strokes, and the finer Shades of the *Grecian* and *Roman* Painting; the different Genius and Ornament of Prose and Verse; the Nature, Rules, and various Characters of Epic, Dramatic, and Lyric Compositions. In reading the Poets and classical Authors, a Prince must be shewn the great Principles of Theology and Morality, that are oft hid under the Allegories and Fictions of the Ancients, according to the *Pythagorean* or *Platonic* Philosophy. While the Understanding and Imagination are thus strengthened and polished by a due Mixture of philosophical and classical Learning, the Morals are to be perfected, and such Sciences taught as give us a true Knowledge of God, of ourselves, and our Fellow-Creatures.

To the Study of Poetry should be joined the three Acts of Imitation. The Antients represented the Passions by Gestures, Colours and Sounds. Hence came Dancing, Painting and Musick. All that is necessary of Dancing, is so much as will give a handsome Action and Air, because upon external Figure and Appearance depend often the Regard we have to the internal Qualities of the Mind. A graceful Behaviour in the House of Lords and Commons, commands the Attention of the whole Assembly.

A Taste of Painting is not to be neglected. We have scarce any Remains of the ancient Painting; but the *Grecian* Statues, Cameos and Entagles, preserved to this Day, were the Models

that *Raphael*, and all the great Painters studied. These or modern Prints of them should sometimes make the Amusement of a young Prince. Here he will see fine Imagination, beautiful Symmetry and Composition, the genuine Expression of Nature, and the wonderful Effects of Light and Shade.

A Relish of Musick elevates and refines the Soul, and serves as a pretty Amusement to the Intervals of Business: But 'tis rather a Taste than thorough Skill in these Amusements that become a Prince and a Man of Quality.

The Mind thus fortified and improved with rational Sciences, should be likewise taught to consult the Idea of Infinity in itself, which seems even congenial to our spiritual Natures. By this he will soon see, that all that we can conceive of the first Being may be reduced to three Attributes, of Power, Wisdom and Goodness; that he is the Light and Love of all intelligent Beings: that they receive from him at every Moment their Being, their Reason, and their Felicity; that he could create them for no other End but to make them eternally happy in the Contemplation and Love of his infinite Perfections. By this we soon find in ourselves, and in all Beings round us, manifest Characters of moral and physical Evil, of Passions that contradict Reason, and inevitable Sufferings that hinder our complete Happiness; and thus have we an invincible Demonstration that we are fallen from our original Purity. Therefore we ought to lay open our superior Faculties to his pure and intellectual Influences, that so he may restore our lapsed Powers to their primitive Health and Strength, make us imitate his divine Perfections, and transform us into his Likeness.

From these same Principles derive all the moral and social Duties both of private and publick Life. We become true, just and good, from a Desire of imitating the Sovereign Truth, Justice and Goodness. We will speak Truth when necessary, tho' contrary to our Interests,

Interests. and injurious to Self-Love. By this inward Principle of Justice we do Right, tho' not constrain'd to it by any Authority. By Imitation of his Goodness we not only acquire an universal inward Beneficence, Generosity, and disinterested Good-Nature; but also that outward Politeness and Delicacy of Manners, which expresses itself by a noble Freedom and Easiness far remov'd from the everlasting Ceremonies of importunate Civility.

From the same Source flow all the great Maxims of Politicks and Government. We will look upon Mankind as one great Republick, of which God is the common Father and Prince, and every Kingdom as a Family of that Republick. Hence arises the eternal, immutable Law of Nature and Nations, antecedent to all fictitious, original Contracts betwixt King and People. This Law is, that the Good of the Many is to be prefer'd to that of the Few, and publick to private Interest, because our Capacity of loving Good is boundless.

It will follow also from hence, that the Love of Order is very compatible with the Love of Liberty, and that we ought to have an equal Horror for all levelling anarchical Principles, as well as for despotick arbitrary Maxims. It is therefore more consistent with Humanity, the publick Good, and the true Love of our Country, to suffer small Grievances from a lawful Government than to unhinge it altogether, deliver up the Multitude to their own Furies, and embroil a Nation in Civil Wars.

On the other Hand, Kings and Princes may pass the Bounds of their Authority, reverse the End of all Governments, and bring a Nation to Ruin by their Tyranny and Oppression: To say, no Bounds are to be set to such Licentiousness, is to stake Men's Minds to the vilest Slavery, and lose all Taste of Liberty. Here Princes should be taught, that to give their Will for a

Rule, is to usurp the Rights of the Divinity, and invade the Privileges of human Fraternity. Tho' the hereditary Right of Crowns and Dominions, seems to be founded upon Civil Law, tho' the *Salick Law* is perhaps one of the wisest Institutions of a Nation, yet these Maxims ought to be concealed from a young Prince, especially an *English* one. He should be taught on the contrary, that the universal, free, unbiassed Consent of the States of a Kingdom is what gives in each Generation the true Right to Crowns; and that hereditary Right was never exactly observed in *England* for many Generations together.

The Constitution of *England* seems the best adapted to prevent the Distempers occasioned by the two Extreams of Anarchical and Monarchical Phrenzy. The true Method of preventing such Corruption is by the Education of young Princes.

The last and great Study of a Prince is that of History. 'Tis there he will learn not only the Causes of the Rise and Fall of Monarchies, the Defects and Advantages of all the different Forms of Government, but also the Characters of Men, the Sport of human Passions, the Contrasts of their Virtues and Vices, the periodical Returns of their Errors and Follies, and, so to speak, the true Anatomy of Man. This Plan of Education however can hardly be executed in any determinate Number of Years, neither can it succeed with every Genius; set Hours of Application are not always the most useful. A skilful Tutor can instruct, correct and improve, by a Look, a Word, a Tale ingeniously told; at a Table, at a Play, in walking, he may inspire the Love and Taste of great Thoughts, noble Sentiments, and a true Delicacy of Manners. And in this Way a Prince's Education may be carried on till Twenty, without the formal Lessons and Speeches of a pedantic Monitor.

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Craftsmen, Aug. 5. No. 318.

ON JUSTICES of the PEACE. A

A Correspondent thus addresses Mr D'auvers—You took Notice some Time ago of the late Act of Parliament for the better Qualification of Justices of the Peace, (See p. 856 G) I wish you had made further Observations on that important Subject. For

A Justice of the Peace is an Office of a high Nature, capable of doing the greatest Service or Diservice to the Nation, being a Sort of inferior Judge. This Trust was formerly discharged by Conservators of the Peace at Common Law, elected by the Body of the People, as Members of Parliament and Coroners are now; but that Privilege is long since lost, these Magistrates acting now under a Commission from the Crown, revocable at pleasure: By which means Ministers have an Opportunity of filling the Commission with Men of bad Principles, and of striking out the more Worthy.

There were Complaints of this Nature in the best Reigns, even in that of Q. Elizabeth; for a Bill against common Swearing being under Consideration in the H. of Commons, Mr Glascock, a Member observ'd, "We make so much Levity in our Laws, that we had as good have no Laws. A Justice of Peace is a living Creature; and for half a Dozen of Chickens will dispense with a whole Dozen of penal Statutes: These are Basket Justices. — A poor Neighbour applied to one of 'em for Relief, complaining he was too highly rated in the Subsidy-Book: To whom he answer'd, I know you not. Not me? quoth the Countryman; Why your Worship had my Teem and my Oxen such a Day; and I have ever been at your Worship's Service. Have you so, quoth the Justice; I remember nothing of the Matter.—If a Warrant comes to him from the Council to levy 100 Men, he will levy 200; and what with chopping in and chusing out, will get 100*l.* by the

Bargain. If he grants a Warrant against a Felon, you must put 2*s.* in his Pocket as his Clerk's Fee. We have pass'd five Bills, of Swearing, going to Church, Ale, Drunkenness, and— This is as good as if you had given 'em a Subsidy and two Fifteenths." Being call'd upon to explain himself on this severe Reprehension, which gave Offence to the Court Members; "I speak only, says he, of the inferior Sort of Justices, who are like the wise Men of Chaldee, that could never give Judgment till they saw the Intrails of the Beasts. Our Statutes penal be like the Beast born in the Morning, at his full Growth at Noon, and dead at Night; Thus these Statutes, so quick in Execution, are regarded a While, but at the End of the Year are carried dead in a Basket to the Justice's House."

If the Number of penal Laws, and the Power of these Magistrates were thought such Grievances in the Reign of that excellent Princeess, what shall we say now, when the former are multiplied, and the latter extended almost ad infinitum, occasion'd by our Debts and Taxes? How would the H. of Commons in Q. Elizabeth's Reign have thunder'd against giving every little Justice a Power to prevent a few Friends from diverting themselves together at any Sport, or even continuing for an Hour upon lawful Business, under no less a Penalty than the Gallows? Therefore I was glad to hear an Act pass'd last Session, for preventing these Evils; for Basket Justices have only changed their Style, and are now distinguish'd by the Title of Trading Justices.

However, 100*l.* a Year, the Qualification now set, is but a small Estate to live upon in Town, as such a Magistrate ought to do, and may be evaded before the Act takes place; for it seems, Estates may be bought in this City for 4 or 5 Years Purchase, which serve all the Purposes of a Qualification. One Argument for reducing it so low gives me some Uneasiness, viz. That Gentlemen of any Figure or Fortune, will

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not take such a Drudgery upon them, nor condescend to *act in Concert* with some Persons put into these Commissions. Not that a Magistrate ought to serve his Country for nothing, nor is it scandalous or unjust to take legal Fees and Perquisites. Yet he ought not to be one who has nothing to depend upon but his Commission, or to keep open a profess'd Shop of Litigation, where the poor People are encouraged to harass one another to encrease his Worship's Income. I wonder none of our modern Farce-Writers have diverted the Town with a Scene of this Nature.

When Men in Offices can thus make a Trade of their Duty, they will be oblig'd in Return to become the Tools of a Minister: On the other Hand, a good Magistrate is a glorious Benefactor to his Country, and deserves the utmost Veneration.

Under the Spectator, Aug. 5. No. 209.

WHEN the two great Blessings of Peace and Plenty are poured down in Conjunction upon a People, the general Felicity is firmly establish'd. Peace indeed, as the Produce of human Councils, may be liable to many Objections; but Plenty brings with it the concurrent Testimony of all our Senses. We who are confin'd to the great Metropolis, have not so near and full a Prospect of the plentiful Harvest and fruitful Autumn: But we shall soon feel and taste the Abundance that is around us. The Fertility of the present Year is so surprizing, that it cannot but excite our Wonder, and improve our Gratitude. Providence seems to have concurr'd with the Legislature in making us happy, by loading our Lands with Plenty, just as we were eas'd in the Tax upon them. All Orders of Men find the Increase of the Year in the Increase of their Happiness; when their Rents and Revenues are readily and regularly pay'd; and have fresh Opportunities of excelling in the God-like Virtues of Magnificence, Generosity, Hospitality and Charity:

The Trader and Mechanick find their Accounts in the Cheapness of their Consumables; the Farmer's increased Stock is a Ballance to the diminish'd Price; the Physician is pleas'd with the Increase of Plants, Herbs, &c. in the *Materia Medica*, and his Fees and Bills are more easy of Digestion. The Natural Philosopher, Botanist, Chymist, Florist and Virtuoso, are all busy in tracing the Wonders of the Year. The Divine, besides the Increase of his Revenue and Offerings, has a noble Subject on which to display the two great Attributes of our Maker, his Wisdom and Goodness; and from which to give Proofs of his Being and Existence: For as *Cowley* finely observes,

Ostendit summum quolibet Herba Deum.

Hence *Solomon* condescended to write of the *Hyssop* as well as of the *Lilly*. And hence the Scriptures so minutely trace the vegetable Growth thro' all its Stages and Periods from the Seed to the full Corn in the Ear. Notwithstanding the various Arts of Inoculation, and the Attempts made to quarter Flowers and Fruits of the same Tribe upon each other, nothing has yet been produced but vegetable Mules, incapable of Propagation. After all our Discoveries into the minute and abstruse Secrets of Vegetation by the Help of borrow'd Eyes, there remain many unfathomable Mysteries in Nature: And yet all these fine Creatures, infinite in Number, so curious in their Rise and Growth, so various in Make and Colour, so beautiful, useful and entertaining, are but the fallen Offspring of their great Original in *Eden*. And can we doubt who was their first Planter? If there were no Preacher or Writer upon this Subject, every Grove would be vocal; every Oak, as of old, oracular.

London Journal, Aug. 5. No. 684.

On the Colony of GEORGIA.

THE Romans esteem'd the sending forth Colonies among the noblest of their Works. When they found them-

themselves overburthen'd with a Conflux of People from all Parts, they lessen'd their Multitude by planting them in Colonies on the Frontiers of their Empire, which gave a new Strength to the Whole, the Expence being defray'd out of the publick Treasury.

From the CHARTER.

THIS Majesty having taken into Consideration the miserable Circumstances of many of his own poor Subjects, as likewise the Distresses of many Foreigners, who would take Refuge from Persecution, and having a princely Regard to the great Danger the Southern Frontiers of South Carolina are expos'd to, by Reason of the small Number of white Inhabitants there, hath granted a Charter for incorporating a Number of Gentlemen by the Name of, The Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America. They are empower'd to collect Benefactions, and lay them out in cloathing, arming, sending over, and supporting Colonies of the Poor, whether Subjects or Foreigners, till they can build Houses and clear Lands. And his Majesty farther grants all his Lands between the Rivers Savannah and Alata-mahah, which he erects into a Province by the Name of Georgia. At the Desire of the Gentlemen there are Clauses in the Charter restraining them and their Successors from receiving any Salary, Fee, Perquisite, or Profit whatsoever, by or from this Undertaking; and also from receiving any Grants of these Lands, &c. See p. 88.

The Trustees expect to raise a considerable Fund from the compassionate Disposition of our Gentry and Nobility; and in order to prevent the Benefactions from being misapplied, will deposite the Money in the Bank of England, and enter in a Book each Sum given with the Benefactors Names. Annual Accounts of all Money received and disposed of, will be laid before the Ld Ch. Justice of the King's Bench, Master of the Rolls, Ld Ch. J. of the Common Pleas, and Ld Ch. Baron of the Exchequer, or Two of them, and printed Copies of the said Accounts will be transmitted to every considerable Benefactor.

The Colony of Georgia lying about the same Latitude with Part of China, Persia, Palestine, and the Maderar, its highly probable, when peopled, may supply us with raw Silk, Wine, Oyl, Dyes, Drugs,

and many other Materials for Manufactures, which we are obliged to purchase from Southern Countries. As Towns are established, they will make such a Barrier as will render the Southern Frontier of the British Colonies on the Continent of America, safe from Indian and other Enemies.

Instructions will be given concerning the Method of cultivating the Soil. There are but few Indian Families within 400 Miles. Port Royal, the Station of His Majesty's Ships, is within 30; and Charles Town, a great Mart, within 120. If the Colony is attack'd, it may be reliev'd by Sea from Port Royal, or the Bahamas; and the Militia of South Carolina is ready to support it by Land. See a List of the Trustees, p. 825; leaving out Tho. Tew, Esq; for John Laroche, and Wm Bentz, Esqs; read John Laroche, Wm Belitha, Esqs; and add the following, viz.

The Rev. Richard Bundy,
Arthur Bedford,
Samuel Smith,
Adam Anderson, Gent.
Thomas Coram, Gent.

We are the shorter in the Description of Carolina, as given in this and other Journals, having had Mr Purry's original Treatise in French communicated to us; a Translation of which follows:

A DESCRIPTION of the Province of SOUTH CAROLINA, drawn up at Charles-Town in Sept. 1731.

THE King of Great Britain having about 3 Years ago purchased this Province of the Lords Proprietors thereof, has since studied to make Agriculture, Commerce and Navigation, flourish in it. His Majesty immediately nominated Col. Johnson, a worthy Gentleman, to be Governor thereof; who, at his Departure for Carolina, receiv'd divers Orders and Instructions, but in particular was directed instantly to mark out Places in a proper Situation for building Eleven Towns, viz. Two on the River Alata-mahah.

Two on the River Savanna,
One at the Head of the River Porpon,
Two at the River Santee,
One at the River of Watery,
One at the Black River,
One at the River Wacomau, and
One at the River Pedee.

The District of each of these Towns is to contain the Extent of 20000 Acres of Land

Land, formed into a Square, bordering on the River, and divided into Shares of 50 Acres for each Man, Woman, or Child, of one Family, which may be augmented as the Planters shall be in a Condition to cultivate a larger Quantity of Ground, and every one of them shall have an equal Share of the better and worse Lands, and also the same Right on the River.

Each Town shall be formed into a Parish, the Extent whereof shall be about 6 Miles round the Town on the same Side of the River, and as soon as a Parish shall contain 100 Masters of Families, they may send Two Members to the Assembly of the Province, and enjoy the same Privilege as the other Parishes of the Province.

The Ground of each Town shall be speedily marked out, and shall belong in common to all the Inhabitants, till it shall be distributed in particular Shares to each of them. There are to be 300 Acres of Land near the Town, which shall be common for ever, without being charged with Rent, and no Person shall, by Virtue of any former Grant, take Possession of any Land within 6 Miles of each Town.

The Rent shall be 4s. per Ann. for every 100 Acres, except that for the first 10 Years the Lands shall be entirely free, and all those that shall settle in the said Towns shall enjoy the same Advantages.

His Majesty further grants to every European Servant, whether Man or Woman, 50 Acres of Land free of all Rents for 10 Years, which shall be distributed to them after having served their Master for the Time agreed on.

In consequence of these Instructions M. Purry was permitted to go and chuse on the Borders of the River Savanna Land proper to build the Town of Purrysburg upon: and having found it such as he wish'd, the Government made him a Grant thereof under the Great Seal of the Province, dated the 1st of Sept. 1731. and at the same Time publish'd throughout the whole Country a Prohibition to all Sorts of Persons to go and settle on the said Land, which is already called the *Swiss Quarter*.

In order to facilitate the Execution of this Undertaking in the best Manner, the Assembly granted to the said M. Purry 400 l. Sterling, and Provisions sufficient for the Maintenance of 300 Persons for one Year, provided they be all Persons of good Repute, and Swiss Protestants, and that they come to Carolina within the Space of 2 Years.

The River Savanna is one of the finest in all Carolina, the Water good, and stored with excellent Fish: It is about the Largeness of the Rhine, and there are 2 Forts already built upon it, one of which call'd *Pallacholaas*, is 100 Miles from the Mouth thereof, and the other call'd *Savanna Town*, about 300 Miles; and altho' there is not usually above 20 Men to garrison the first Fort, and about 40 in the other, yet the Indians have never dared to attack them.

The Town of Purrysburg will be situated 30 Miles from the Sea, and about 7 Miles from the highest Tide. The Land about it is a most delightful Plain, and the greatest Part very good Soil, especially for Pasturage, and the rest proper enough for some Productions. It was formerly call'd the great *Snassee Port*, and is esteem'd by the Inhabitants of the Province the best Place in all Carolina, altho' never yet possessed but by the Indians, who were driven from thence by the English several Years ago, and have never dared to return thither. All Sorts of Trees and Plants will grow there, as well as can be wish'd, particularly Vines, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Pease, Beans, Hemp, Flax, Cotton, Tobacco, Indico, Olives, Orange Trees and Citron Trees, as also white Mulberry Trees for feeding of Silk worms. The Lands will not be difficult to clear, because there is neither Stones nor Brambles, but only great Trees, which do not grow very thick; so that more Land may be clear'd there in one Week, than could be done in Switzerland in a Month. The Custom of the Country is, that after having cut down these great Trees, they leave the Stumps for 4 or 5 Years to rot, and afterwards easily root them up, in order to manure the Land.

'Tis very certain, that Carolina is in general an excellent Country. 'Tis true, the Ground is sandy; but then 'tis a Sand impregnated with Salt and Nitre, so that it brings forth in great Abundance, as the like Soil does in divers Parts of Europe. But what is more particular to Carolina, there are a great Number of Plantations that have been continually cultivated for near 60 Years, which yet still produce great Plenty without ever being manured by the least Dung, for they never lay any on their Grounds: The Planter only turns up the Superficies of the Earth, and all that he plants and sows therein quickly grows and matures: Those who understand ever so little of Agriculture will be

X X changed

obliged to own, that if the Lands in *Europe* were not constantly manured, their Strength would be so exhausted, that at length the Crops would not pay for the Seed. But a Man who shall have a little Land in *Carolina*, and who is not willing to work above 2 or 3 Hours a Day, may very easily live there.

Another Consideration deserving our Notice is the Progress of the first Colonies, their sudden Advancement, the Riches of the present Inhabitants, the great Number of publick Expences for which they provide, the great Trade which they carry on at present, and lastly their Misfortunes and Losses; which are entirely repair'd. The better to comprehend these Matters, we shall only make the following Observations.

1. That there were no People in *Carolina* till about 60 Years ago, for the *English* did not begin to send any thither till the Year 1670. 2. That they had at first very fatal Beginnings, being afflicted with Sickneses, and even the Plague, which daily diminish'd the Number of the People. 3. That cruel, destructive Divisions sprung up among them. 4. That they had a very bad Government under the Lords Proprietors, being almost without Order, Justice or Discipline. 5. That at a certain Time the Pyrates interrupted their Trade and Navigation. 6. That they have often had great Droughts. 7. That a terrible Fire consumed almost all *Charles Town*. 8. That they have been at great Expence in Fortifications, publick Edifices, Churches, &c. 9. That they have often sustain'd long Wars with the *French*, *Spaniards*, and particularly with the *Indians*, who once united altogether to destroy the whole Province. 10. That notwithstanding all these Misfortunes, the People of *Carolina*, except those who give themselves up to Debauchery, are all rich, either in Slaves, Furniture, Cloaths, Plate, Jewels, or other Merchandizes, but especially in Cattle; which shews the Goodness of the Country they inhabit.

The most Part of those who came first thither were very poor and miserable; several of those who are most considerable went but as Servants.

The Trade of *Carolina* is now so considerable, that of late Years there has sail'd from thence annually above 200 Ships, laden with Merchandizes of the Growth of the Country, besides 3 Ships of War, which they commonly have for the Security of the Commerce, and last Winter they had constantly 5, the least of which

had above 100 Men on Board. It appears by the Customhouse Entries from *March* 1730, to *March* 1731. that there sail'd within that Time from *Charles Town* 257 Ships most of them for *England*, which carried among other Goods 41957 Barrels of Rice about 500 Pound Weight per Barrel, 10754 Barrels of Pitch, 2063 of Tar, and 11590 of Turpentine; of Deer Skins 300 Casks, containing 8 or 900 each; besides a vast Quantity of *Indian* Corn, Pease, Beans, &c. Beef, Pork, and other salted Flesh, Beams, Planks, and Timber for Building, most part of Cedar, Cypress, Sassafras, Oak, Walnut and Pine.

They carry on a great Trade with the *Indians*, from whom they get these great Quantities of Deer Skins, and those of other wild Beasts, in Exchange for which they give them only Lead, Powder, coarse Cloth, Vermillion, Iron Ware, and some other Goods, by which they have a very considerable Profit.

The great Number of Slaves makes another Part of the Riches of this Province, there being above 40,000 Negroes, which are worth one with another 100 Crowns each.

There are between 5 and 600 Houses in *Charles Town*, the most of which are very costly; besides 5 handsome Churches, viz. one for those of the Church of *England*, one for the Presbyterians, one for the Anabaptists, one for the Quakers, and one for the *French*. If you travel into the Country, you will see stately Buildings, noble Castles, and an infinite Number of all Sorts of Cattle. If it be ask'd what has produced all this? the Answer is, 'Tis only the rich Land of *Carolina*.

(To be continued.)

It may not be disagreeable in this Place to inform our Readers, that Mr *Purry*, on his Return to *Switzerland*, with this Account of *CAROLINA*, soon prevail'd on many industrious Persons and their Families to the Number of about 400, to go with him. On the 11th of this Month they embarked at *Calais* in *France* on Board two *English* Ships, which arriv'd off *Dover* the next Day, and are now sail'd on their Voyage. Mr *Bignion* their Minister came to *London*, and received Episcopal Ordination: So that the Reflections which some have cast on the Religion of these People, are unjustly founded.

The

The Daily Courant, Aug. 4.

A Proposal for a Royal British Fishery.

IT is proposed, that a Society of the Creditors, or their Assigns, be vested with ample Privileges, and to have the *Sole Fishery* for Exportation on all Coasts of *Great Britain and Ireland*, and *Newfoundland*, exclusive of all others, for 60 Years to come. That this Company whose Capital to be one or two Millions, make two or three Settlements on *Newfoundland*, where they have the earliest Opportunities to cure and load, and send to the best Markets in Europe.

Mr Wood, in his Survey of Trade, says, the Fishery of *Newfoundland* is of more Value than Mines of Gold, and that 100 Years ago we employ'd above 200 Ships, and furnish'd all Europe; and of late Years it has been computed, that 6 or 700 Vessels have been employ'd here in a Season, which, one with another, have freighted 3000 *l.* worth of Cod each. Admitting this Computation, this noble Trade produces a gross Sum of about 2 Millions Sterling, besides the employing 5 or 6000 Seamen, and thousands of Families in the Necessaries for Shipping, &c. and in this Trade our transportable Felons would be of great Use, who might be sent to *Newfoundland* to serve 7 Years, and then have Liberty to settle there, but not return.

The *Salmon, Pilchard, and Herring Fisheries* on the Coast of *Great Britain and Ireland*, will afford vast Opportunities to this Society, who, being at home, may easily work out the *Dutch and Hamburgers*. All Natives to be licensed by the Society, and the *Dutch* to be under the same Restrictions.

K. Ch. I. sent out a Fleet in 1635. to oblige the *Dutch* to desist, who thereupon paid the King 30,000 *l.* for his Permission that Summer; and the *States* were willing to pay a yearly Tribute.

After this a Home Fishery was attempted on the *Western Coasts of Scotland*, but miscarried by the Civil Wars. *Charles II.* encouraged several Merchants to renew the Attempt; but afterwards withdrawing his Money out of the Stock, it failed.

Hardy Seamen abound in all the *Western Islands, Orkney, and the Shetlands*, who live as cheap and know the Coast better than the *Dutch*, who resort there yearly with many hundred Vessels,

take and cure the Fish on our Coast, and sell them at foreign Markets. *King Ch. I.* forbid all Foreigners to fish upon the Coasts of *Great Britain and Ireland*, and *K. Ch. II.* demanded 10,000 *l.* per Ann. of the *Dutch* for this Privilege.

In the 4th Volume of *Pitt's Atlas* we are told of the Seasons and Rules observed by the *Dutch* in this profitable Trade. *Sir John Burrows*, in a Tract publish'd 1633, affirm'd that *Herring, Pilchard, Cod, Ling*, may be taken in our Seas at all times of the Year; that above 1000 foreign Vessels, 800 of them *Dutch*, were employ'd in this Trade; whereby 15000 Sailors were maintain'd, and thrice the Number of People by Land, that the *Dutch* made 5 Millions a Year to long ago.

In the Declaration of War which *K. William* made against *France* we are informed, that the *French* took Licences from the *English Governor of Newfoundland* to fish upon that Coast, and paid a Tribute as an Acknowledgment for such Licence. After which their *Encroachments* are mention'd, which are now become settled Rights, by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and the *Isle of Bretons* entirely quitted to *France*. Tho' by an Act 2 of *K. Wm III.* no *Alien* was to fish or trade on the Coast of *Newfoundland*, or the adjacent Islands.

The Hipp-Ductor, Aug. 8. No. 88.

IN answer to the Craftsman about *I. Justices of Peace* (See p. 892. C) the Doctor wishes *Caleb*, who resents being put out of Commission, had pointed out one Law Book that assures us the *Justices* were chosen by the Body of the People, or that ever any subordinate Magistrate was so elected. *The Body of the People is all the People*, whereas only a Part of them, particularly qualified, were ever Electors of Magistrates, as only Freeholders of a certain Value and Burgesses are Electors of Parliament Men. The King's Writ was directed to the Sheriff, and not the Body, but some People, on that Writ, chose the Justices.

The Election of Justices was not a Privilege inherent in the People; they are *Justitiorum Regis*, not *Populi*, in all our Law Books; it was a Grant from the Crown, and Seditions, Insurrections, Riots, Tumults, Disorders, *forpates*, and *Calebites* made it necessary to the King to re-invest it in the more immediate Appointment of the Crown.

Grubbs

Grubstreet Journal, Aug. 10. No. 136.

Mr BAVIUS,

I Find by the *Abstract of the Dispute* A on Liberty and Prescience (See p. 863.) you give Place sometimes to Subjects of the nicest Importance. I desire you to insert some Remarks on it.

Mr FANCOURT has always allow'd, that *what was ever certain, was ever foreknown*: He denies that our Free-Actions were ever certain, or that Actions, ever certain, can be free: Because Free Actions may, or may not be: But when one Side is certain, the other is impossible and cannot be. Therefore, with him, *Fore-Knowledge* implies Certainty, and Certainty implies Necessity, which destroys Free-Agency. As to what the *Abstracter* contends for, viz. "that Fore-Knowledge implies no other Certainty than would be in Things if there were no Fore-Knowledge:" This I conceive is nothing towards removing the grand Difficulty; for whatever is a Contingent or Free-Performance, suppose it the Writing of this *Abstract*, while it remain'd free, it was neither certain that it would, or would not be done; and its being done implies only that it was possible, not that it was ever certain; for whatever is certain will be, and none can prevent it, because to prevent it, is to make that it will not be; and so true, and not true, that it will be. I durst undertake Mr Fancourt F will venture the whole Controversy on this single Point, *Whether whatever is now certain, was ever certain*? If the Affirmative can be demonstrated, 'twill follow that what we call Free-Actions were ever certain, and certainly fore-known from Eternity; tho' how to prove that they were ever free; or might have been prevented, will be the Question. To conclude, what God infallibly fore-knows, will be; the Actions of Free-Agents, whilst contingent, only may be; and therefore are no more the Objects of such a *Foreknowledge*, than a square Circle is an Object of Power. He that can foreknow the one, may, I presume, do the other.

Grubstreet Journal, Aug. 17. No. 137.

Mr BAVIUS,

I Give me Leave to second the Author of the *Abstract* in the following Lines: To Mr FANCOURT's Friend.

SIR,

YOU undertake for Mr Fancourt, that he shall venture the whole Controversy on this single Point, *Whether whatever is certain, was ever certain*. The Affirmative is what the *Abstracter* asserts and argues for, (See p. 863.) but since what he has said is not satisfactory, I will try to add, only by Way of Elucidation, what perhaps may set the Matter in a convincing Light.

Let us suppose a future possible Action, for Instance, Mr Fancourt's answering these Reflections; which we will conceive as free and contingent, viz. that it may, or may not be. Of such a Performance, however, may it not be said, that it is now certain that it will, or that it will not be? And, whether-soever shall happen, may it not be said that it was, ever, as certain that it would happen (tho' the contrary, there being no antecedent Necessity, might have happened; and then the Case would be the same, only inverted) as it will be, after it shall happen, that it did happen? And, as its having happened, after it shall happen, will be no Argument that it was necessary it should happen: So, neither ought the Certainty of its being to happen, before it shall happen, to be looked upon as, at all, implying any Necessity, or destroying Free-Agency. Whatever therefore will be, will certainly be, tho' not necessarily; and, consequently, Whatever is now certain, was ever certain. Q. E. D.

Perus, &c. ELLIOT.

THE *Woo-Doctor*, Aug. 5. says, "The Spring-Head of the Argument lies as high as the old Doctrine of Fate, Necessity and Destiny. Nothing is uncertain, nothing contingent, in respect to the Divine Prescience, but only in relation to us, and to deny that, is to deny the Omniscience of God."

Free

Stee Britton, [Aug. 10. No. 141.

ON BENEVOLENCE.

Benevolence is the noblest Quality of human Nature; and great Minds most excell in this generous Virtue. The most attractive Object of a benevolent Mind is his Country; to make that happy and prosperous, is the Pride and Pleasure of his Soul.

A natural Sweetness of Temper is an early Indication of social Virtues; but just Reflection alone can influence the noble Passions. The more Men reason on Truth and Justice, the more are they ashamed of Vice and Error; hence a Man of Sense despises a selfish Action, and delights in the most diffusive Beneficence, as he finds it the most lasting, valuable, and exquisite Pleasure.

'Twas well observed, *He that would be generous, must first be just.* How often are Men undone by a generous Extravagance? And how happy would it be for Mankind, did every one study fair Dealing and Equity, more than ostentatious Actions?

Benevolence flourishes most in *Republican* Governments; where the People are equal and free, there's a general Emulation who shall love and serve the Publick most; but where it is denied them to act for their Country, they quickly forget the Care of it.

What can more affect the Passions of a noble Mind, than national Hazards and Dangers? Who, that has Honour or Worth, would not sacrifice a private Advantage, give up the dearest Friend, and most valuable Interest in Life, to support the Liberties and Blessings of his Country, if invaded? How must a *generous Roman* resent and deplore those *devouring Plagues* which beset the People, when the *Lex Majestatis*, the Law made to guard the sacred Rights and Honour of the Commonwealth, was extended by a *forced Construction*, to punish and restrain the Liberty of *Speaking and Writing*? Or, how must

the Subjects of *France* bemoan themselves and their Country, when the Practice of *Dragooning* was first introduced?

We *Britons* have dearly bought the Liberties we now possess; and we should adore the Freedoms we enjoy, honour the Prince who preserves them, and oppose all Attempts that may be made to hurt them. It is a Duty which a Man owes to himself, to assert the publick Rights and Privileges: Let the Parties concerned be ever so exalted, or courted, any one may say, with all Truth, as *Phocion* of old said to King *Antipater*, "I cannot be your FLATTERER and FRIEND."

'Twas a memorable Saying of *Montezelay*, the famous Historian, to a Gentleman of our Country in the Close of the last Century, "We had once in *France* the same Happiness and the same Privileges which you have; our Laws were made by Representatives of our own chusing; our Money was not taken from us, but by our own Consent; our Kings were subject to the Rules of LAW and REASON; yet now, alas! we are miserable, and all is lost. Think nothing, Sir, too dear to maintain these precious Advantages; if ever there be Occasion, venture your Life and Estate, and all you have, rather than submit to the Conditions you see us reduced to." *Alg. Sidney.*

Fog's Journal, Aug. 12. No. 197.

A Multiplicity of Laws a Grievance.

THE Decay of Trade, and the Taxes, are Burdens the Nation has long borne as dependant on foreign Causes and Powers; but there is a third Grievance, which is absolutely in our own Power to redress, and that is, our Laws and Courts of Justice. Let any one reflect on the almost infinite Number of Laws, Rules, and Orders of Courts, Forms, Precedents, &c. all as strong as Acts of Parliament in the Decisions of our Courts. It is computed, that in *Britain* there are at least 50,000

50,000 belonging to the Law, each of whom, one with another, make yearly of his Business 100*l.* To which, if the Client's Charges and Loss of Time in attending be added, (which may be computed at a Million a Year) here's a Charge on the Nation of Six Millions a Year. The making an Act for Relief of Insolvent Debtors, a Jury-Act, &c. will not give the requisite Relief: In my Opinion, says *Fog*, 'tis Time to alter the *Nolumus* into *Volumus leges Angliæ mutare*. (See p. 19, 98, 100.)

Therefore, 'tis proposed, that out of the confused Chaos of Laws, &c. now in Force, a new System of Law should be made conformable to the eternal and unchangeable Law of Justice and Equity, which is known to every reasonable Man. That this is practicable appears from the Account given us of the Laws and Courts of Justice in *Denmark* in 1692, which runs thus; "The Danish Laws are grounded upon Equity, and are all contained in one Quarto Volume, written in the Language of the Country, so plain, that any Man may understand his own Case, and plead it too, without Council or Attorney. A very few Advocates do the Business of all the litigious Persons in that Kingdom. Their Fees are not arbitrary nor exorbitant. No Suit, of what Importance soever, hangs in Suspence longer than 13 Months; in that Time a Man may go thro' all the Courts. — Here are three Courts, each has Power to acquit or condemn; yet there's Appeal from lower to higher: And if the inferior Judge has wilfully varied from the positive Law, the Party wronged has Damages both from the Judge and his Adversary. Here is no Removal of Actions from one Court to another so as to begin all anew; but by ordinary Procedure from the Lower to the Higher. The Judges in the two first Courts are punishable; in these the Judge inserts the Law, and adds the Reasons of his Judgment. In the Highest no Reason is given, or but seldom. Magistrates provide Advocates

for the Poor: A Complaint may go thro' the three Courts for less than 12*l.* Sterling, unless the Sum be very great, or more than ordinary Evidences to be written on sealed Paper. The Writer concludes with that Maxim of *Tacitus*, *Corruptissima Respublica plurimæ Leges*. 'Tis a certain Sign of an ill Government where there are abundance of Laws, but not a certain Sign of a good, where there are few, as is the Case in *Denmark*."

How happy had we been, adds *Fog*, if at the Year 1720 our Laws and Courts had been so well regulated! It would have prevented the ever infamous Screen the Bank C——, and the innumerable fatal Consequences which necessarily follow'd in the Executions of the Acts then made; which, he says, were in favour of the Sellers of Stock and Subscriptions, who were almost all of them Great Men, or their Dependants.

Daily Register, Aug. 12. No. 122.

On the Humours of DRESS.

WHEN I look back into our History, says Mr *Birch*, and see what the *English* were under a *Henry* and *Elizabeth*, I can scarce persuade myself the present Inhabitants of this Island are their Descendants. Our Ancestors gave Laws to all *Europe*, but we are govern'd by every foreign Taylor and Milliner, (See p. 56) To be extremely fine now, is to be extremely ridiculous; 'tis to wear a *French* Bag-Wig and Clock-Stockings, or a *Dutch* Head with a plain Scarf. I'm out of all Patience, when I meet with an overgrown Wretch stalking along with all the Heaviness of the dullest *Englishman*, in his Dress imitating the pert Gaity of a *Frenchman*. View him no higher than his Shoulders, you would take him for a Mealman, who has just done his Work, and has not had Time to brush the Flour off his Coat. The hind Part of his Head resembles a *Mercury*, with a Pair of Wings fasten'd to his Cap. A waggish Lady would not allow them

the Name of Wings, but call'd them long Als's Ears. To stop her Railing, I led her to the Glass, and pointed out the Horns she had made in her Hair; **A** but she told me, when Men were grown such Ideots, as to take a Pride in sticking on Asses Ears behind, no wonder the Ladies made them before.

But of all the Fops in Nature, there are none so ridiculously contemptible as the *Would-bee's*; who, in imitating a **B** Great Man's Character, ape nothing but his Foibles. Under the merry Reign of *K. Charles II.* a young rich Beau bought a Country Seat. In the Neighbourhood lived a Squire, who had not seen the fashionable World, but upon this Gentleman's coming down began to study his Airs and Manner, and set up for a Beau and Gallant; but his forced Gaiety made him appear ten times more a Clown than ever. The Gentleman observed him, and was willing to cure his Folly. In order to this he took him to the next Market Town, where a Mountebank had erected a Stage. Observe those People, Sir, said the Beau to his Companion; that Tumbler you see is a clever Fellow, and Master of **E** his Business, whilst that heavy Looby in the Party-colour'd Jacket, by pretending to imitate him, makes a Fool of himself, and is the standing Jest of the Company.

Universal Spectator, Aug. 32. No. 201.

The Useful and Pleasant, the best Method of WRITING.

AMong the many Rules delivered for Writing well, none is so easy **G** or just, as that which bids us mingle the *Useful* with the *Pleasant*. Hardly a Nation in *Europe* but pays this Compliment to the *English* Writers, that they are the most solid Authors, and that their Books when translated are better received **H** Abroad, than the Originals were at Home. But as Politeness is the regnant Fashion, light Performances are come more into Esteem than ever. The

English Genius is naturally less suited to this agreeable Trifling than to the severer Studies, but we have supplied the Deficiency by a Multitude of Translations, especially from the *Italian* and *French* Tongues.

About the middle of the last Age some Writers happily join'd the Depth of *English* Wisdom with that Elegancy, which has been the peculiar Recommendation of foreign Authors. Mr *Dryden* had read most *modern* as well as *ancient* Authors, and from hence acquir'd a peculiar Easiness in Prose, and inimitable Sweetness in his Numbers: Hence his Manner and Style are **C** more engaging and polite than most of his Contemporaries. *Sr Wm Temple*, who had spent his Life in Courts and Negotiations, form'd his Writings on this Principle, That Instruction must be render'd pleasant; and accordingly interspers'd his most serious *Essays* with witty *Tales* and familiar *Narrations*. *Montaigne*, and the most admir'd foreign *Wits*, owe most of their Reputation to this Secret: The *Bulk* of Mankind are incapable of attending long to grave and serious Disquisitions; a short Story, or smart Saying, has a greater Effect on them. Thus the *Roman* People, by a *Fable*, were persuaded to return, after they had seditiously left the City; and the *Senate* at *Capua* was sav'd from Burning by an arch Contrivance. **F** A just Sense of this Disposition in human Nature put the greatest Men in the last Century upon bringing *Ridicule* to the Assistance of *Reason*. — *Cervantes* in *Spain* overthrew the ridiculous Humour of *Knight-Errantry* by his *Romance* of *Don Quixote*. The *French* made some Attempts, tho' not so successfully as the *Spanish* and *Roman* Writers; they therefore by short and smart *Tales* happily applied, render'd their Performances no less entertaining, and far more useful, as no Nation in *Europe* can vie with them for Sprightliness of Humour, so none took so much Pains to collect fine Sayings out of all Languages, which they hap-

happily distinguish by *Bons Mots*. In Pleasantry of Wit, and a natural Keenness in Satyr, *La Fontaine* excell'd all who went before him; *Boccace* receives new Beauties from his Manner, and has not only preserv'd, but improv'd the Delicacy of his Turn. If *Prior*, our best Poet in this Way, falls short of him, *Sir Wm Temple* is as elegant and far less languid than *St Evremont*; and the *Tale of a Tub* is a sharper and more graceful Satyr than that of *Gargantua*, written by their famous *Rabelais*.

'Twas said by a Bookseller, that all Writings have their Turns; and that Books, as other Commodities, depend in Success upon the Fashion. Mr *Rymer* tell us, that *Burlesque* was the Mode of the *French Wits* in the Reign of K. *Henry IV.* when the most serious Subjects were not exempted from *Travestie*. (See p. 58.) *Romance* about the same Time prevail'd here; and *Sir Philip Sidney*, compos'd a large Work of that Kind; the *Ld Broghill*, an Ancestor of the *E. of Orrery*, wrote *Parthianissa* a little before the Restoration, and just after, *Cassandra* and some other such Translations from the *French* were received with Applause.

Altho' the *Burlesque* did not take here so soon as in *France*, yet *Punning* was the darling Wit of K. *James's* Reign, and corrupted the greatest Genius's our Nation ever produced. The Looseness of *Shakespeare*, the Judgment of *Ben. Johnson*, and the humorous Talent of *Braumont* and *Elstcher*, have all suffer'd from this Infection; and the Strength of their Sentiments can hardly atone for their Affectation of *Quibbling*. This low Species of *Brothery*, and Itch of *Conundrums*, gradually invaded the *Bar*, *Bench* and *Pulpit*; and as it was *Royally favour'd*, it increas'd by the *Royal Example*, and spread itself thro' the whole Nation; which ridiculous Humour is merrily expos'd in a *Tale on King James the First*. (See p. 920.)

London Journal, Aug. 12. No. 685.

A The Summum Bonum, or chief Good of M A N.

AFTER Thousands of Years spent in Search after Happiness, we are not yet arrived at any settled Ideas concerning it, or the Means of obtaining it. The antient Philosophers form'd themselves in several Sets about the *Summum Bonum*; and *Varro* reckons up no less than 288 different Opinions, wherein it consisted.

The three great Divisions about Happiness were the *Epicureans*, the *Stoicks*, and the *Platonists*, from whence came the *Peripateticks*. The *Epicureans* plac'd Happiness in Pleasure; the *Stoicks* in Virtue; the *Platonists*, in both. They distinguish'd Pleasures into those of Sense, Imagination and Reason. But forgetting all their Contentions we will trace out the plain Path of Happiness. By Happiness, or Good, all Men mean Pleasure. But the Question is, How to come at it?

We will not contend, whether the Chief Good consists in Pleasure, or Virtue, or both; for Pleasure alone is good, and the only Way to obtain it is Virtue, or reasonable Action. Pleasure is the End, and Virtue the Means. He must live by Reason, which is easier than to live against it: For he shall be allow'd to gratify all his natural Passions and Appetites within the Bounds of his Constitution, Fortunes and Circumstances, and consistent with the Rights of all other Men. This he must do, or be miserable. Every Man who will enjoy To-day, so as to enjoy To-morrow, must keep this immortal Line of *Lucan* always in View,

Servare modum, Naturam sequi, Finemque tueri.

By Nature is here understood, what all the great Antients, and all Men of Sense now (not spoiled by Divinity) understand, the Nature and Reason of Things.

Men

Men are rational Beings; they carry *within* them a *Principle* which enables them to distinguish Good and Evil, both *natural* and *moral*. This tells ^A them they are to enjoy the *present* as may *consist* with all their *future Enjoyments*, and lets them know that *Temperance* is the Basis or Root of all *Virtue* and *Happiness*: But all the *Temperance* in the World will not recom- ^B mend us to the *Good Will* of others, because it has no *Relation* to others, any farther than as it leaves us a *Capacity* and at *Liberty* to do Good. The Pleasures, therefore, which Reason sends us to, are the Pleasures of *Honesty*, *Social Virtue*, *Gratitude*, *Humanity*, *Friendship*, *Generosity*: This is that constant and *unvariable Good*, which will give Satisfaction and Contentment always alike; all other Pleasures grow weary of us, or we of them: But 'tis always *within our Power* to act according to *Reason*; and 'tis *that alone* which constitutes the *Chief Good* or *Happiness*. If we have no *innate Ideas*, we have, with Mr Locke's Leave, *natural Ideas*, or Ideas of Right and Wrong, which *naturally* grow up with us: In this Sense we are all *taught of God*; and these Ideas, all Men of all Countries, and of all Ages, agree in, or would, if not *led wrong* by Men whose *Interest* it is to deceive them.

The Reason, therefore, why Men err ^F in their Conduct, is not because they don't know what is fit for them to do, but because they will have some *present Pleasures*, tho' at the Hazard or *Expense* of *future greater Pleasures*, and against the *Instructions* of their *faithful inward Guide*.

Craftsman, Aug. 12. No. 319.

POLITICAL PEDANTRY.

PEDANTRY, as the *Spezator* formerly observed, is not confined to *Learn-* ^H *ing*; the affected Fop, who ridicules the *Collegiate*, is himself a proper Object of Satyr: But of all Sorts of *Pedantry*, none produces such pernicious

Effects as the *Pedantry of Politics*; which in former Reigns has been carried to extravagant Heights, and seems to have lost no Ground amongst us of *late*. One Instance to what a Pitch of Absurdity it can lead even sober and experienc'd Persons in private Life may be seen in the following Letter:

S I R,

Being inform'd, that some Musick of Bononcini was to be perform'd at the *Opera House*, I went to see it; but being disappointed, retir'd to a Friend's House, where happen'd to be a mix'd ^C Company, whose Conversation turn'd upon that Subject. One of the Company ask'd what might have been the Occasion that the *Serenata* was not continu'd? Another answer'd, that *Strada's* Husband would not suffer her to Sing in it; and took out of his Pocket a *Contract* of June 9, and read an *Advertisement* which that Gentleman had inserted in the following remarkable Style:

Whereas Signor Bononcini intends, after the *Serenata* compos'd by *M^r Handel* hath been perform'd, to have one of his own, and hath desir'd Signora Strada to sing in that Entertainment; Aurelia Del Po, *Wife* and of the said *Sign. Strada*, thinks it incumbent upon him to acquaint the *Politick* and *Escent*, that he shall think himself happy in contributing to their Satisfaction, but with respect to this Request, hopes he shall be permitted to decline complying with it, for Reasons best known to the said Aurelio Del Po and his Wife.

A fat, elderly Gentleman started up with some Emotion, How is this, Sir, says he? Pray read it once more. The other did so; and while he was reading it, the fat Gentleman, at every Word, would cry, *Observe, ay, pray observe, Gentlemen!* Good God! When shall I see this poor Country free from Practices? What Dignity, what Authority discovers itself in every Line? Does this sound like the Style of a poor *Italian*, who lets out his Wife to sing for Hire? I suppose you would make me believe this is *Strada's* Husband, and No Libel, I warrant you: no Attempt ^{Y y} against

against the Government! Ay, to be sure! (reply'd an old Lady) Every Body knows whose Name begins with a P. and that it is pronounc'd in the Beginning like those two Letters P. O. I suppose we shall hear by and by that Mr P. is no Enemy to his Country.— I interrupted the old Lady, and desir'd to know from whom she had this Information, which I apprehended was the Reverse of that Gentleman's Character. Lord, Sir, reply'd the Lady, nothing can be plainer; for if he opposes a *Whig Ministry*, must he not of Course be for every Thing that is contrary to *Whig Principles*? The fat Gentleman seem'd to frown at this; Madam, said he, Mr P. must, no doubt, have some Concern in *this Affair*, because it is a vile Thing, and against the Government; but I will undertake to prove, that no Body could pen this Advertisement but the *PRETENDER* himself. Why did you never hear of *Marcus Aurelius*, the famous Statue on Horseback? And what is a Man on Horseback but a *CHEVALIER*? Now we all know who the *Chevalier* is, and— Ay, 'tis plain (cry'd a sober Fellow, who sat musing in a Corner) 'tis very plain, *AURELIO* stands for the *PRETENDER*, *PO* for the *POPE*, and *DEL* for the *DEVIL*. Who could assume such Dignity and Majesty, but one who calls himself a Monarch? For *Reasons best known* to the said *Aurelio Del Po*, and his Wife! Is not this the Style of a King and his Ministers? And would an *Italian Singing-Woman's* Husband presume to offer Terms in this Manner, to the Nobility and Gentry of *Great Britain*? No, no, it must be the *Pretender*, who hath endeavour'd to impose upon the Nation, under this Disguise, and to open a Correspondence with the *Royal Academy of Musick*. See p. 785 B, 783 E.

The Free Briton, Aug. 17. No. 142.

Steps to Tyranny.

AS the Laws of a Country are the sacred Rules of Right to every

Man, so 'tis the Life and Happiness of every Constitution, that these be just and equal, clear and intelligible. It unavoidably happens, that in a Succession of Ages, that Laws themselves will change; some grow obsolete and unregarded; others differently understood. Hence it follows that all *Traditionary Laws* must ever be attended with great Uncertainties. It will however deserve the highest Consideration how to guard the Laws from the Influence of corrupt arbitrary Men, and what Measures have been used in Evil Times to corrupt or pervert the Laws of a Country.

In all free Countries, the *Legislative* and *Executive* Powers are distinct Authorities, vested in different Bodies of Persons. To the *Legislature* belong the Original of Laws; to the *Magistrates* the *Execution* of those Laws. But such is the Passion for Power in all Mankind, that very few Nations can be shewn where the *Legislative* and *Executive* Powers are not at Strife. Hence it is that as by keeping those two great Powers distinct, a State is free and happy; so in all Despotick Governments the *Legislative* and *Executive* Powers are blended together, the Administrator hath made himself *Legislator*. Hence likewise as by see how terrible it is, to suffer such Usurpations by the *Executive* Power, since thereby the *Legislative* Right in the People is lost, and Princes grow Almighty over 'em, only by learning to make Laws without them.

To compass such Designs, *ancient Prescription*, and the Expounders of the Law have always been the great Engines of Tyranny. The Usurpations of the *Executive* Power, and the encroaching Spirit of all byas'd Judicatories, are least dangerous, (See p. 796. H) when most daring; for that which most avowedly insults the Rights, most provokes the Vengeance of Mankind. This is not the Way to enslave a Nation. But Power, tho' usurped and unlawful, if used with Moderation, if advanced with

with specious Claims, and modest Appearances, will frequently obtain and be well respected; for most Men little consider whence Authority arises, but how it is administer'd. Nay, it frequently happens, that when the righteous Spirit of Vengeance rises in a People, and brings to Justice the Instruments of such Oppression; yet when some few Victims have been offered, and a different Set of Men vested with Authority, the People are soon satisfied, little attending to the Cause of their Oppressions; the same lawless Power to oppress, remaining after the Men who advanced it are taken off.

This dangerous and destructive Method, of perverting the *Traditionary* Laws of any Kingdom, has always been most successful under the Disguise of Gravity and Learning. Where Antiquity spoke against the Design carrying on, the Oracle of the Law told the World, that they could not elude of the Authorities of their Predecessors against their own Convictions. When ancient Precedents favour'd modern Designs, then the Instruments of Power have chang'd their Dialect, and they could not vary from what had been established in former Ages.

In a Constitution where every Man is truly free, the Law can be an Engine to oppress no Man. There may indeed be an Appearance of Liberty, and yet a Man exerting that Liberty, and becoming obnoxious to an opposite Party, will sometimes have a dreadful Chance, where the Laws are vague and uncertain. So perished the great and virtuous *Algernon Sidney*, a Man who lived, and acted, and wrote for the Rights and Liberties of Mankind; hard was his Case, when so great an Attor of the People's Freedom, was deprived of all those Benefits which he ought to receive from it. Then indeed our Constitution was not free; and that we are now free, is owing to the Revolution of 1688, and to the Wisdom of succeeding Parliaments. See p. 814. C.

Grubstreet Journal, Aug. 17. No. 137.

A *Animadversion* on Dr BENTLEY's Edition of *Paradise Lost*.

BOOK I. Ver. 147. Strongly to suffer and support our Pains.

Dr B. says positively it should be *stronger*.] As the former Part of it now runs, *What if he have left us this our Strength entire*, the latter is more proper in the positive Degree, *strongly to suffer*—Besides, there is no such Word as *stronglier*.

Ver. 204. —Night-founder'd Skiff.] *Foundering*, says the Dr, is *sinking* by a Leak: So that *Night* alone can never founder. The Poet therefore gave it *night-founder'd*.] If *foundering* is sinking, it would be of little Use to fix an Anchor any where. *Night-founder'd* therefore means overtaken by Night, and at a Loss which Way to sail. *Milton* makes use of the same Word, in his Poem call'd the *Mask*.

Ver. 329. *Transfix us to the Bottom of this Gulf*.] The Dr believes the Poet gave it *Fast fix*, because to *transfix* is to pierce quite thro' the Body; so that to *transfix to*, or on a Thing, is improperly said.] *Milton* has said both, *Hard* where's the Impropriety? Nothing is more beautiful in Poetry than such bold and comprehensive Expressions; for which *Virgil* is particularly admir'd. If *those linked Thunderbolts* had pierced quite thro' *Satan's* Substance, and fixed him to the Bottom of this Gulf, they might very properly be said to have *transfix'd* him to it. This Reading is confirm'd by il. 180. *Shall be hurl'd Each on his Rock transfix'd*. Which the Dr would construe *Hurl'd on his Rock*, not *Transfix'd on his Rock*; or else would substitute *infix'd*; but this Word relating to *on the Rock* justifies the common Reading *transfix'd*.

Ver. 347. *Call as a Signal given, Th' uplifted Spear, &c.*] The *uplifted Spear* was not as a Signal, but the Signal itself: The Author gave it *AT*.] The Reviewer of *Milton's* Text has observ'd,

observ'd, that if *Milton* had designed *At*, he would have said, *at THE Signal*; therefore he includes Part of the 3 Lines in a Parenthesis,

*'Till (as a Signal given, th' uplifted Spear
Of their great Sultan waving to direct
Their Course) in even Ballance down they light.*

Ver. 421. *Egypt from Syrian Ground.* I believe he dictated *bound*, says the Doctor.] This, says the Reviewer, is wrong, for the *Brook* was itself the *Bound*, because it parted them.

Ver. 465. *Of Warriors old.* The Dr here thrusts out *bold* to make room for *old*. His Reason is, because we had a little before *Heroes old*.] The Reviewer answers, it was 13 Verses before; but it seems used in a different Sense, and to mean *long-experienc'd Warriors*.

Ver. 636. *If Counsels different.* The Dr alters this to *Counsels EVER DIFFER'D*; by which he means *DIFFER'D* from the Explication which follows, *If Counsels*, publicly resolv'd on, were ever delay'd by my Sloth. He rejects the common Reading, because there's no Hint in all the Poem, that *Satan* differs from all the Council, or acted without their Consent.] The Dr's Reason is equally strong against his own Emendation, there being likewise no Hint of *Satan's* having ever *defer'd* Counsels publicly resolv'd on.

Ver. 647. *That he no less.* The Dr reads *That Lesson* he.] This new Sense the Reviewer proves to be none. *Satan* could not pretend to talk so absurdly as to teach God a Lesson. He owns they were not a Match for *th' Almighty*; therefore, continues he, we must *work by Fraud*, that he no less from us may find, than we have found from him. The Dr is no less erroneous in substituting *learn* instead of *find*, upon no other Foundation than "Perhaps for *find* it was given *learn*, *There let them learn as likes them, to despise.*" Perhaps, after all, *Milton* gave it *take*, a Word not less *Miltonic*, but more proper here than *learn*, as being more pedagogical and poetical.

We now pass to some Instances of the Dr's Conjectures, which are probably well grounded.

A Ver. 52. — *Rolling in the fiery Gulf.* 324. — *Rolling in the Flood.*] In both these Places the Dr says the Poet gave it *rolling* on. But both Readings may be justified by the Poet's Use of the Words in different Places.

Ver. 167. — *And disturb
His inmost Counsels from their destin'd Aim.*

C The Dr objects, that it does not reach up to our Poet's usual Exactness; therefore changes it to *disturb*, a Word used by *Chaucer*, and has the same Signification, and so justifiable either Way.

D Ver. 363. — *From the Books of Life.*] The Dr rightly reads it *Book of Life*.

E Ver. 669. *Hurling Desiance towards the Vault of Heav'n.*] *Heaven*, the Habitation of God and Angels, was never described as vaulted. *Milton* must therefore have given it *Walls of Heaven*, and the Author of the *Review* is of the same Opinion.

F Ver. 703. *With wondrous Art found out the massy Ore.*] The Ore was found out before at Ver. 688. therefore restores the true Reading, *i. e. founded*, or melted, from *fundere*.

G *Universal Spectator*, Aug. 19. No. 202.

THE Statuary in the Fable representing an Encounter between a Man and a Lyon, gave the Victory to his Fellow-Creature: A Passenger meeting another Sovereign of the Savages at this Statue, pointed out the Superiority of the human Species; *Ay, ay*, said the Lion, *but had an Artist of my Species been the Carver of it, he would have brought yours undermost.* But some of this Age seem to be running upon Models the Reverse of that Statuary's. By voluntary Parallels they set themselves not only on a Level with, but below the Brutes. This Behaviour of Particulars provokes the Witty to shew their Resentment on the whole Species in general; depreciating it with the

the most disadvantageous Comparisons, and gave Occasion to the following Pieces, which Mr *Stoncastle* has obtained Leave to *embellish*, he says, a *Spectator* with.

The Female MICROCOSM.

To a LADY who said MAN is a little World.

By an OXONIAN.

MEN are the WORLD in *small*, you say;
And why not WOMEN too, I pray?
All Species they as well comprise,
That trace *Earth, Waters, or the Skies*.

The LAMP their *Childhood* well explains;
They're skittish FILLIES in their *Teens*;
Often the Name of CATS prevails,
Creatures that play much with their *Tails*.

Yet are believ'd from *Seas* to *Spring*,
When the dissembling SYRENS sing,
Some are call'd THORNBACKS—for their *Tears*;
Some CROCODILES—when they're in *Tears*.

But they are PARROTS, when they *talk*;
They're PEACOCKS proud when-e'er they *walk*;
Yet TURTLES, meeting *Face* to *Face*;
They're RAILS, who at *Tra-Tables* *sway*;
They're BATS, who chase their *Twilight* Prey;
And WAGTAILS—in a proper *Place*.

The LADY's Answer.

A Little WORLD, I say again,
Meets in that motley Creature, MAN:
His single Species all explains,
Earth, Ocean, or the Air contains.

The APE much in his *Tooth* appears;
The GOAT, the SWINE, or WOLF in *Tears*;
Often the Name of CURS prevails,
For *sauntering* at their *Patrons* *Tails*.

Yet thought some *Marine* Monster, when
We see a *State* LEVIATHAN: [*Brains*;
Some are call'd COD'S-HEADS—wanting
Some SHARKS,—where ever *Gaming* reigns.

But BLACKBIRDS, when in *Pulpits* zealous;
They're horned OWLS, when *Husbands* jealous;
And JAYS, at *Court* who *spark* it:
They're GULLS; whom *Corporations* glean,
CANARY BIRDS at *Change* are seen,
And CAPONS—in *Hay-Market*.

Fog's Journal, Aug. 19. No. 198.

A Certain political Writer tells us, that no Government can be so easy and safe, but may stand in need of the Purses and Hands of the common People. If at such a Time there

are Persons in a great Station who have abused their Trust, they must expect to fall a Sacrifice to the publick Resentment; and 'tis for this Reason that ignorant and corrupt Ministers find themselves under a Necessity of governing by a Faction. He observes, that the Person, who in a great Station has incurred the publick Hatred, will be obliged to indulge his Dependants in Irregularities, that he may have a Number, who, for their own Safety, must run his Lengths, and who expect to stand or fall with him; and he must support that Faction that supports him.

Nothing can be of more pernicious Consequence to the Publick, or shew a more deprav'd and abandon'd Mind than openly to espouse the Cause of those who have been unfaithful in a publick Trust; nor no greater Symptom of a distracted State, than to see Persons, known to be guilty, able to defend themselves by the Strength of their Numbers.

The Case of *Manlius Capitolinus*, shews us the general Sense of the old Romans in Circumstances of this Nature: This Man, says *Machiavel*, having delivered his Country from a most signal Peril, began to form a Faction, in order to raise Tumults against the Senate and Laws. He was one of the Nobles; and tho' the Nobility were fierce Defenders of each other's Interests, yet promoted an Accusation against him; however he hoped to find Favour with the People for his Valour; but when the Tribunes had considered his Behaviour, they joined in the Accusation, not a Man, not even his Relations, appeared in his Behalf, and he was condemned to Death, notwithstanding his Prosecution was spirited up by the Nobility; which shews, that the Love of their Country had a stronger Influence over them, than all other Ties whatsoever.

Those who were innocent shewed an Humility and Deference, when under the Suspicion of Male-Practice in Regard to the Publick. *Publius Scipio Africanus*,

Africanus, being accused, quitted the Place of Judgment, and ascended the Capitol to return Thanks to the Gods for the prosperous Condition of the Commonwealth, into which it was brought by his Bravery; he was followed by the Senate, Magistrates, and the whole Body of the People; yet so far from growing bold or insolent with these Marks of popular Affection, that he withdrew to *Laternum*, resolving not to stand his Trial. He might be conscious that some small Negligences had escaped him, and his Mind was too noble to descend either to deny or excuse them; or the Honour of the Commonwealth and the Preservation of Justice were so far uppermost in his Mind, that he banished himself, to give more Strength to the Laws, which he knew must be weakned by his Acquittal.

In our own Government it has seldom happen'd that Men have countenanced the Guilty; nay, the Guilty themselves have been usually so far from braving Justice, that they seldom afterwards offer'd to meddle with any thing relating to the Publick.

It would be a monstrous Thing indeed to see Men upon whom some ignominious Censure had pass'd, presenting themselves again to their Country, and thrusting themselves into the Scene of publick Affairs even while the Marks of Infamy were fresh upon them; but it would be still more monstrous, if they should succeed.

Concludes with this Story out of the *Roman History*: *Marcus Livius Salinator* had been censured for Male-Administration in a publick Office; in the Process of some Years he found Means of obtaining the Consulship, and was afterwards chosen *Censor*: In this Office he laid a Fine upon all the Tribes in *Rome*, except one, for chusing a Person into an Office who had been censured of Male-Practice, giving this Reason, That they must have censured an innocent Man, or injured the Honour and Majesty of the Commonwealth, by chusing a guilty Person in-

to a publick Office; but the *Mæcian* Tribe he excused, because they had refused him their Voices both for Consul and Censor.

London Journal, Aug. 19. No. 686.

The Use of FACTION; or, the Good of Ill Writers.

MR *D'anvers* having pleased the Town with a Dissertation on the Good of *Bad Ministers*, we shall here shew the Good of *Ill Writers*.

It is the unalterable Nature of Things, that Good and Ill should be ever blended. The World, natural, moral and rational, subsists by Opposition; and where there is no Opposition, there is a Death of Liberty and publick Virtue. The *Craftsman* himself has been of inestimable Advantage to this Nation. He has kept *Dunkirk* unfortified; *Gibraltar* from being delivered up; and has disentangled all our embarrass'd Negotiations: He disbanded the *Hessian* Troops: He hindred the *French* from raising *Irish* Recruits: If he has not lessen'd the Debts and Taxes, he has prevented their Increase: He hath made Acts against Bribery and Corruption, and brought Companies of Plunderers and national Robbers to Justice. Besides all this Good, he has exceedingly rejoiced the Hearts of the desponding *Jacobite* Party: For tho' *D'anvers* is no *Jacobite*, yet his fierce unreasonable Opposition to the King and Ministry, naturally abates the Zeal and Affection of the Subjects towards his Majesty.

All the *Tories* and *malecontent Whigs* are greatly comforted by Mr *D'anvers*: They rejoice when *Saturday* is at hand; that happy Day is their political *Sabbath*, on which they gratify their Spleen and Resentment against Great Men. They are taught to roar out, *Standing Armies! Dependency of Parliament! Bribery and Corruption! Places! Pensions! Blundering Ministers!* &c. And when they have repeated these Weekly Sounds, laugh heartily

heartily and sneer significantly at the Court and Ministry.

He pays 10,000*l.* a Year for Stamps; he maintains himself and Printer, and Thousands of Pamphletters, Hawkers and Pedlars: Besides supporting his Friends, he maintains his Enemies, gets Places or Pensions for some, and keeps others from Starving.

Generous indeed! He hath *fed the Hungry, clothed the Naked*, but not yet *sent the Rich empty away*.

Another Use of the Opposition is to the Ministry themselves: The Opposers make Providence always of the Minister's Side; they prophane*ly* call it Chance, but there is no such Thing: 'Tis Providence, ever Wise and Good, that hath brought about all those happy Events so favourable to *Europe*, and so beneficial to *England*. Just so Providence has done for blundering honest Ministers since the present Royal Family came to the Crown. Providence took *Lewis XIV.* when he was contriving to send the Pretender hither; and raised up the D. of *Orleans*, whose Interest it was to be our Friend. Providence knock'd on the Head that Royal Bear of *Sweden*, just as he was digging thro' *Norway* to land in *Scotland*. The same good Providence, says the *Craftsman*, destroy'd all the Enemies to the present Ministry: Thus fell at once S—S—C—, and thus fell another renowned Chief, by Providence suffering him to write a mad Book against the King. Providence not only kills Kings who could hurt us, but sends in their Stead Princes who can neither hurt us, nor do themselves any Good. 'Tis true, Mr *D'auvers* calls all these Things Chance, with a malicious Design to rob the Ministry of the just Honour due to their good Intentions, but it tends only to shew his own Impiety, in denying the kind Interpositions of Heaven.

The *Craftsman*, Aug 19. No. 320.

Upon *ETHICS*.

Various have been the Opinions concerning the *Origin of moral*

Virtue. Some have struck at the Root, by denying the *Freedom of human Actions*. The Doctrine of *absolute Predestination* may be consider'd in the same Light; for what is the eternal irrevocable Decree of *Election* and *Reprobation*, but the old *Hypothesis* of the *Fatalists* reviv'd? *Preaching, Writing, and Instruction*, are all Vain, if *this Principle* be true. Some indeed seem to deny the Essence and Merit of *Virtue*, by deducing it from *Pride, Vanity*, and other bad *Passions* of the Mind. Others derive *Virtue* from a nobler Source, and recommend it as an Emanation of the divine Perfection, or the original Law of Nature, which prompts us to *do unto others as we would be done unto*. As this Opinion is most for the Honour of the Deity and the Service of Mankind, so it seems very rational in itself. But even supposing *this Opinion* not true, it is a glorious Error, and ought to be cultivated, as the strongest Cement of Society, and the Bond of all Religion.

Tho' Men contend furiously about their *Opinions*, yet they make a Difference between *Error in Judgment*, and Accusations of *Dishonesty*; the former are commonly forgiven, but no Man of Spirit can bear the latter without *Resentment*.

Mr *Osborne* lately observed, *that there are no Degrees of Honesty and Sincerity, as there are of Knowledge and Power; but that all honest Men are equally honest*. Unless he can prove that human Nature is *perfect*, the Consequence is, that there hath not been an *honest Man* since the World began. But I am willing, says *D'auvers*, to agree with Mr *Osborne*, that *all honest Men are equally honest*; or that *Virtue and Vice* are just the same, whether wrapt in *Rags*, or distinguish'd with *Robes and Ribbands*; and excepting only that as a rich Man hath more Inducements to *Virtue*, therefore his *Vices* are the less excusable.

As plain as this Proposition is, yet the Generality of the World are apt to form

form their Judgment of Men more from their *personal Circumstances* than the Nature of their Actions; one Man is condemn'd for doing the same Things which are pass'd over as meer *Peccadilloes* in another.

— little Villains must submit to Fate,
That great ones may enjoy the World in States.

The highest Offences against Society are Robbery and Murder, which are seldom pardon'd; whereas, when an ambitious Tyrant takes a Fancy to his Neighbour's Dominions, and puts his Design in Execution by Fire and Sword, he is flatter'd with the Character of an Hero. Some antient Writers indeed affirm, that *this kind of Robbery with Power on its side* was honourable.

We have been told that there is no such thing as *Political Honesty*, and the Practice of most Courts is too consonant to this Doctrine: But if Nations may be allow'd to *trick as trick can*, yet sure these *State Ethics* do not extend to a Prince or his Minister, with regard to the People. Yet one of the *Ministerial Writers* affirms, that a Minister who does no Hurt, is a very good Minister. [See p. 851. H] I think, says D'anvers, a Man who is trusted with the Affairs of a whole Kingdom, and so amply rewarded for his Pains, ought not to content himself with saying, he hath been a *meer Chip in Porridge*, and done them neither Good or Hurt.

We have likewise heard Distinctions between a private and a publick Conscience; which is just, if meant, that a Man in Power ought sometimes to sacrifice his private Opinions and Interest, to the publick Good, but when he discovers Symptoms of a bad publick Conscience, 'tis a shrewd Sign his private Conscience is not sound at Bottom. If a Minister should attempt to corrupt the Parliament, wou'd he not be guilty of a worse kind of Subornation than a Newgate Solicitor, who bribes a Jury in a private Case? A Minister who takes off one *unpopular Tax* to make way for greater Impositions, is like a common Sweetener, who drops Money to defraud a poor Countryman that picks it up. A Man who cheats the Creditors of the publick by *sham Bargains*, &c. stands on the same foot with a Bankrupt who defrauds his Creditors with false Accounts, &c. Where is the difference between One who lately lost his Ears, for endeavouring to make his Fortune by false Deeds, and some other Persons who wou'd have possess'd themselves of a much larger Estate by the same Practices, if the Parliament had not interpos'd?

Concludes with a Passage from the Character of an independent Whigg. "Most Men, says that Writer, are willing to allow a great Officer, if he would but carefully cook the Nation's Money, to lick his Fingers; but He who exhaults the Nation for his own Use, is a publick Highwayman, and the whole Nation should be his Prosecutors".

Applique's Journal, Sat. Aug. 19.

Against the Craftsman on JUSTICES of the PEACE.

MR D'anvers says, That a Justice of the Peace is a Sort of inferior Judge, on whose Determination the Liberty and Property of his Fellow-Subjects, in a great Measure depend, [See p. 896.] Whoever knows any thing of the Laws of the Land, cannot be insensible, that by far the greater Part of those Strifes and Disensions which come before Justices of Peace, are such as are determinable by them no otherwise than as Mediators and Reconcilers of Differences, and not as Magistrates, in which they can act by any Authority of Law. In Cases where they act judicially, or, as Mr D'anvers says, as a Sort of inferior Judge, it cannot be said with any Propriety, that our Liberty and Property, in any great Measure, depend upon their Determination; since amongst those there are few in which their Decisions are final; because the Party, apprehending himself aggrieved, may appeal to superior Magistrates for Redress. Where their De-

Determinations are *final*, if they misuse their Power, by acting arbitrarily, or without sufficient Evidence, or the Authority of the Law to support them, the Party so injured may legally bring his Action, and a Jury will give such Damages as shall appear just and reasonable.

Many great Inconveniences would inevitably flow from the People's electing Subordinate Magistrates, as *D'auvers* says they did formerly. If they were to chuse their *Justices of the Peace* at every Election, there would be Competitors for that Office; and the *Victor* would naturally, in the Discharge of his Office, act partially in Favour of his Friends who brought him in, as well in Return for past Favours, as to secure his Interest at the next Election. Thus it appears, that a Magistrate so circumstanced, especially if a wicked One, would perpetually hold the Chair by a partial Administration of Justice in Behalf of his own Friends, the Majority; and his Opposers, the Minority, would be eternally harass'd and perplex'd, and live in an irretrievable State of Oppression. We may, therefore, presume, that the Power of chusing their Magistrates was never wrested from the People by the Violence of the Crown, but freely given up by the People, to avoid those Inconveniencies and Confusions, which long Experience had found to be the Consequence of that Privilege Mr *D'auvers* complains we have lost. [See p. 897]

Mr *D'auvers* is very sorry to hear that this Argument should be made use of, viz. That Gentlemen of any tolerable Figure or Fortune will not take such a Drudgery upon themselves, nor condescend to act in Concert with some Persons, who have the Honour to be put into these Commissions.

All we have to observe is, that in Places inhabited by the Scum and Dregs of the People, and the most profligate Class of Life, Gentlemen of any great Figure or Fortune, will not take such a

Drudgery upon them; and if Magistrates do not reside amongst them, to whom they may have immediate Access, the Poor and Calamitous would be over-run with a Tribe of ravenous Solicitors, Pettifoggers, and Bailiffs, who will at once engross the Management of their Disputes to themselves, and engage them in everlasting Law-Suits; all which might be prevented by a Justice residing in the Neighbourhood, at the Expence of a Warrant and Discharge. As then it is so necessary for a Magistrate to reside amongst these Sort of People, the Qualification of 100*l.* per Ann. is sufficiently high; for if it were higher, proper Persons would not be found in such Places for the Commission.

St. James's Street Journal, Aug. 24. No. 133.

D OF DIVINE JUDGMENTS.

MR BAVIUS,

There is not any Reflection which so often occurs in *RAPIN's History of England*, as that concerning divine Judgments inflicted on wicked Men, which induced me to examine into the Truth of it. A Judgment I take to be a Punishment inflicted by God in this World on Account of such Actions as render the Agent a proper Object of that Treatment. One Argument against this is, That since all Delinquents are alike suitable Marks for God's Resentment, they must all have felt the Effects of that Resentment: Whence it appears, that as Punishments have not over-taken all Offenders in this World, so they cannot have over-taken any. — Answer. It is presumed in the Argument, that God in his Determinations concerning the Punishment of Sinners in this World, only examines whether they be guilty or not; and as he finds it to be true, punishes, or does not punish. Which is taking a Point for granted, and not proving it, consequently the Argument about the Impunity of some bad Men, does not conclude against Judgments poured

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down upon others. There may be Reasons for doing it in one Case, and not in another. — *Argument 2.* 'Tis plain, That wicked Men could never have been punished in this World for their Misdeeds, because the Good have been plunged in Calamities as grievous as the Bad. It can never be thought that Good Men have suffer'd for their Crimes; whence 'tis evident, that the Misfortunes of the Wicked ought not to be imputed to their wrong Conduct.

— *Answer.* 'Tis allowed, that the Good participate of the Anxieties and Vexations of human Life; but it does not follow, that the Burdens under which the Wicked labour are not put upon them for the Sake of their Demerits; for as right Actions render the Agent a proper Object of Reward, so opposite Actions produce an opposite Effect.

Argument 3. It must necessarily be false, that the Wicked ever call down the Anger of their Creator upon them in this World, because the contrary Supposition would infallibly exclude his future Indignation: for it would be highly unjust in God to punish in both these Ways; the Scripture expressly declaring that he will do it in the latter. Since therefore the two Opinions in Debate are inconsistent, surely it's much preferable to recede from that which is not deliver'd in Scripture, than from that which is.

— *Answer.* Justice is the Distribution of Rewards and Punishments, in exact Proportion to the Degree of Merit or Demerit; Injustice, is failing in such a Distribution: What has the Supposition of Punishment in this World, and the State succeeding this, to do with Injustice? The same Degree of Punishment may be as well inflicted at different Times, as at the same Time: Suppose the Degree of Punishment equal to 8; it is no more than 8, tho' divided into two equal separate Payments. The Inference, therefore, in the foregoing Argument, founded on so mistaken a Principle, cannot re-

main firm and unshaken. — So that nothing as yet appears destructive of the Doctrine of Judgments.

Five Bpiston. Aug. 24. No. 143.

State PRINCIPLES.

OFFICERS of State are Servants of the People, and accountable to popular Enquiries: Men of Sense, who mean to make a Kingdom Happy, will never be afraid to stand the judgments of their Country: Yet excellent Ministers have frequently distrusted the Multitude. The immortal *Burleigh*, that great and faithful Counsellor of *Q. Elizabeth*, manag'd Affairs in such a Manner, that Parliaments were seldom assembled but to raise the Supplies. They were never suffer'd to enquire about the Conduct of the Administration; whilst the Royal Prerogative was carried high beyond Example in the *Privy-Council* and *Star Chamber*. Nevertheless the greatest Care was taken of the People, their Interests, and Commerce; their Treasures most frugally applied, and most faithfully accounted for.

However, those Acts of Power became fatal Examples in the Hands of a Ministry, whose Genius and Politicks were vastly inferior to *Burleigh*. Hence arose the destructive Measures of one Reign, and the disastrous Affairs of another, till the whole Constitution was at length overturn'd.

From this we learn, that every Power to do Good may also be applied to Evil; so that the less Time Power remains in the Hands of a Minister, the less Harm it can procure to the Publick. The *Dictatorial* Office in *Rome* was a common Advantage, whilst only made use of on pressing Occasions, and instantly laid down again; nor did it ever prejudice the People till assumed in Perpetuity, against the Judgment of the Commonwealth, and without just Occasion.

So many Benefits accrue from Publick Enquiries, and the People have such

such an evident Right to them, that 'tis strange it ever could be question'd in a free Country. Yet amidst this Enquiry, Errors in Judgment will sometimes accrue.

The Populace are fond of their own Interests, as they ought to be, and adhere to them beyond any other. They imagine they have little to do with the Defence of their Governours, though their most important Concerns may be greatly affected thereby; thus they encourage those who can teach them to accuse, but never think how they shall be duly enabled for Judgment. However, there are Fits of good Humour, which prevail on the Multitude equally excessive, and sometimes more destructive. Thus a Victory, or a Peace, but above all Things, a Change in Government, be it for better or worse, shall operate strongly on the Populace.

The Restoration of K. Charles II. was a Period to so many Calamities, and open'd a Prospect of such established Happiness, that there was nothing which that Prince could have asked, or his Subjects have granted, but was in his Power at that famous Conjunction. He had the most glaring Pretence to give him Standing Armies, and the Power of raising Money by the Royal Prerogative. All this was proposed, but the upright E. of Clarendon (who was never forgiven for it) made a noble Stand, and defeated those black Designs. Our Liberties, which had caused the Civil Wars, and been deliver'd first from the Hands of a Court, and next from a more pestilent Army, had like to have been lost in one single Honey-moon; and all Posterity enslav'd by a meer Fit of popular good Humour.

Yet there are other Causes which sometimes make a People act against their Liberties; Religion in particular has influenced Men to renounce all Claims of natural Freedom, with the Fundamentals of earthly Felicity. Thus the whole Extent of the Ottoman Empire, the Persian Kingdom, and the Moorish Countries; the wide Dominions of the Great Mogul, of Tartary

and Moscow, with Spain and the West-Indies; France with half the Realms of Europe, are influenced to believe the indispensable Duties of Non-Resistance and Passive Obedience. Astonishing Prospect! How few are the Countries in Comparison, whose good Fortune has preserved them a Pittance of Liberty! Great Britain, and her frozen Islands; Holland; Switzerland; and some decay'd dependent Commonwealths in the Northern Parts of Italy: These are all the poor Remains that Liberty has left; where Man dare worship or acknowledge the God of his Conscience. And may We not suppose that Force or Fraud would soon prevail against us, if we were not inspir'd with a generous Love of Happiness, and a just Abhorrence of Tyranny?

There's a sensible Difference between regular Struggles for Freedom, and wilful licentious Riots. The Efforts of the British Parliament, Petition of Right, and Bill of Rights, will do us Honour in all Ages; whilst the disorderly Routs of Jack-Straw and Wat-Tyler are held in all possible Infamy. Thus it happened with Massaniello of Naples in his rash Attempts for Civil Liberty; being unequal to the vast Machine he manag'd, it crush'd him, and his Country was more confirm'd in Slavery and Misery. The Assassination of De Witte had ended in the Ruin of the United Provinces, if the Bravery of the young Prince of Orange had not saved them.

Patriotism is the noblest Principle of human Nature; nor can any deny that Applause which is a just Reward of publick spirited Labours. Since Liberty is lost so many Ways, let the Patriot shew his Wisdom and Integrity by his Temper and Moderation; And whilst he endeavours to act for Mankind, let him not forget he is a Man himself.

Alg. Sidney.

Errat. Page 888. for May 3 read August, p. 896 G, for tho' here read tho' how to prove, 7 lines lower, for than to square a Circle, read than a square Circle.

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The Craftsman, Aug. 26. No. 321.

On the Power of Secretaries of State and Messengers.

MR D'anvers, after a short Recapitulation of his former Argument (See p. 477) proceeds.

It has always been Matter of Dispute among the greatest Lawyers, Whether a Secretary of State, as such, hath any Power to commit? His Business is properly to write Letters, and transact Matters of Government; but hath nothing to do with the Administration of Justice; and for that Reason is never mention'd in our antient Law-Books.

'Tis said a Privy Counsellor can commit, consequently a Secretary of State, who is always one of that Board; but this has been strongly disputed, even tho' he is in the Commission of the Peace, especially if he have not taken the Oath of that Office upon a *Dedimus*.

I observ'd, says D'anvers, in a former Paper, that Messengers were authoriz'd by a Clause in the Licensing Act of Charles II. to search Houses and Shops for prohibited Books and Papers, by Virtue of a Sign Manual, or Warrant from a Secretary of State; from whence it seem'd they had no such Authority before by the Common Law.

In the same Reign the Ministers frequently sent for the Ld Ch. J. Scroggs to Court, and employ'd him to grant Warrants, examine and commit. His Warrants ran in the following Strain:

WHEREAS there are diverse ill-disposed Persons, who daily print and publish many seditious and treasonable Books and Pamphlets, also infamous Libels, reflecting upon particular Persons, to the great Scandal of his Majesty's Government; for the suppressing whereof his Majesty hath lately issued his Proclamation; and for the more speedy suppressing the said seditious Books, &c. These are to will and require you, and in his Majesty's Name to charge and command you, and every

of you, upon Sight hereof, to be aiding and assisting unto Robert Stephens, Messenger of the Press, in the seizing on all such Books and Pamphlets as aforesaid, as he shall be informed of, in any Bookseller's or Printer's Shops, &c. Also if you shall be informed of the Authors, Printers, or Publishers of such Books or Pamphlets, you are to apprehend them, and have them before one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to be proceeded against according to Law. Dated Nov. 29, 1679.

To Robert Stephens, Messenger of the Press, and to all Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, &c.

Upon such Warrants Mr D'anvers makes the following Remarks. 1. If the Power of Secretaries was warrant-ed by Law, it seems extraordinary that the Ministers in that Reign should have recourse to the Lord Chief Justice. 2. These Warrants did not give the Messenger any Power to break open Houses, &c. yet the Commons not only voted them arbitrary and illegal, but order'd an Impeachment against Sr Wm Scroggs.

This Power of Secretaries hath since receiv'd some Countenance from the Authority of Ld Ch. J. Holt. It is in the Case of Kendal and Roe, who had been committed to Newgate by a Warrant from Sir Wm Trumbal, Secretary of State, on a Charge of High-Treason, for having assisted the Escape of Sir James Montgomery from the Custody of a Messenger.

Sir Barth. Shower and Mr Serj. Levinz excepted against the Return, and insisted on their Client's being bailed, because a Secretary of State had no Power to commit, and a Messenger not a legal Officer to receive into Custody; that no Man can be legally committed by an extrajudicial Warrant, unless upon Oath, which a Secretary cannot administer, nor can he take Bail, nor a Recognizance to prosecute; for it would argue an Absurdity in our Constitution, to suppose any Man qualified to commit without these Requisites. A Justice

Justice of Peace is feasible if he misbehave himself, but a Secretary of State is in different Circumstances. In ancient Times the Privy Council issued Citations and Summons by their Messengers; the making whose Houses Prisons, was of late Dace, without Authority of Law. The Reason of the Law shews Commitments ought to be to the County Goal, that the Prisoner being call'd over in the Calendar may take his Trial next Session of Oyer and Terminer; whereas 'tis impossible to know who are in Custody of Messengers.

To these Arguments the King's Counsel had but little to reply. The Ld Ch. Justice indeed was of Opinion, Secretaries had a Power to commit, tho' he was not clear in the Point; but as to Messengers, he was evidently of Opinion, that they were not legal Goalers, tho' they might keep a Man in Custody about 24 Hours for Examination: But that Commitments ought to be, regularly, to the common Goal, that the Party may the better take out an Habeas Corpus. — The Court thought it to bail the Prisoners.

Weekly Register, Aug. 26. No. 124.

ROYAL EXAMPLE.

AS the minutest Actions of Princes are render'd material and considerable by the Observations of all about 'em, it were Pity those of a superior Nature, where Piety and Religion are conspicuously recommended, should want a Pen to record them. Not many Weeks since, says the Writer, I was diverting myself in the *Physick Garden* at *Chelsea*. I had not been long there, when an Alarm was given, that the first in Rank of the Fair Sex was making her Entrance for a Morning Walk in the Garden. I slipp'd from my venerable Guide, and withdrew into a private Walk, leaving him to receive his Royal Visitant in the Province Fortune had plac'd him. After no very long Interval the Lady left the Garden, and I rejoind my Silver-headed Com-

panion. I found the Bounty of her Hand had made much less Impression than that of her Tongue. He said his Royal Visitant had enquir'd into his Age; that he had resolv'd her that he was within a few Days of 90 Years old: And yet I fancy, reply'd the Lady, you could be willing to live 96 Years longer! Not so Days, Madam, answer'd the old Gardiner, if it were in my Choice. And art thou willing and fit to die, said the Lady? More willing, Madam, and much fitter than to live. Upon which Words the gracious Visitant took him by the Hand, declaring him a happy Man, and one that she could almost afford to envy. Her Words carried the full Energy of a finish'd Sermon; and her Humility was such a glorious Comment upon her Words, that the Reflection fetch'd Tears into his Eyes; yet it seem'd to have inspir'd a Vivacity into the good old Man, who now seem'd prepar'd to sing his *Nunc dimittis* with Cheerfulness.

How different is the Character of a certain M. D. not much short in Years who has reduc'd his cogitative Faculties to the poor Shift of flattering himself with Annihilation after Death. Under which vain Expectation he siddles away his precious Moments, and expects to die, as he liv'd, out of the Knowledge or Notice of his Creator. But I would appeal to any Man of common Sense, whether acts most consistently on the Rules of right Reason, this Man of pretended Literature, or my honest illiterate Gardener.

Universal Spectator, Aug. 26. No. 203.

ON SUICIDE.

Whether it be from the changeable Nature of the Soil, the Variety in Diet, or in the animal Temperament consequent thereupon, but we have more Instances of Lunacy than any other Country; and to this epidemical Distemper, the Goodness of our Genius, and Greatness of our Wit, (which, *Dryden* says, is near ally'd to

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Madness, very much contribute. Love and Jealousy, the old Causes of *Suicide*, have almost lost their Force; the Temptations to this Crime now are of a much coarser Nature than formerly. Some have executed themselves privately to prevent a publick Execution, as *Cheestborough*, *Norton*, and *Major Oneby*; this is, indeed, defeating Justice, but incurring a greater Infamy. Many of the Antients, as *Arria* and *Petius*, who had Orders to dispatch themselves privately, were guilty of a more excusable *Suicide*. Others, who by their Follies or Vices have been reduc'd, have fled to Death as a Refuge; never comparing their Sufferings with their Demerits, nor considering the Glories and the Reward of Patience. Another sort, who are to be pity'd, without any Malice prepos'd against themselves, in a sudden Gust of Passion or Discontent, strike the Blow, and perhaps repent the Action the Moment it is over, but too late. The most extraordinary Case is, where the Self-murderer reasons himself into the Fact, which he undertakes to justify by Maxim and Principle. It hath been said that every Man is Proprietor of his own Life; and may take it away; so he may another, if that be all that is meant. But surely our Maker, our Monarch, and our Country have a Share in this Property, of which they are unjustly depriv'd, when we dispose of it without their Leave. Others have given different Reasons for shortening their Misery by their own Hands; but all their Reasons are fallacious, and prove nothing but the Folly of those who make Use of them. Our Divines and Moralists have justly imputed the late Increase of *Self-murders* to the Growth of *Atheism*, *Deism*, *Scepticism*, and other ill Principles and Errors.

Among the first and wisest Romans, even down to the Augustan Age, *Self-murder* was held in the utmost Abhorrence, till brought over from Greece among other Errors and Fopperies. The purer Doctrines of *Socrates* were crumbled into Sects and Parties, the best of whose Principles was that of *Self-murder*. Their pretended Contempt of Life might have made *Monks* and *Anacoretes*; but when it became a Plea for *Suicide*, it sunk below even brutal Instinct, and the Animal Principle of Self-preservation. The rigid *Stoick* could not justify this Crime from any temporary Evils; he was instructed to bear and rejoice under 'em; but was forced to resort to the Doctrine

of *Fatality*, by which he thought himself authoriz'd by the Gods, to be his own Executioner. *Cato* was of this Sect; and when in his last Hours, reading *Plato*, he cry'd out, *Thou reasonest Well*, 'twas only relating to the Immortality of the Soul; for he might have found in *Plato's* Works the following Argument against *Self-murder*. — We are all Slaves of the Gods: And no Slave can dispose of his own Life, without notorious Injustice, and a palpable Wrong done to his Master.

Fog's Journal, Aug. 26. No. 199.

Duty of a good SUBJECT.

THE great Friendship which *Cicero* always maintain'd for *Atticus*, and the Regard which he paid to his Advice, have rais'd so high an Opinion of his Friend's Judgment and Wisdom, that they have been celebrated by all Ages since. But however wise and circumspect *Atticus* was, it was certainly a Fault so obstinately to decline any Office or Employment in the Republick, as it kept him disqualify'd for the *Senate*, the only Station (not being bred to the Camp or Bar) wherein his Abilities could be useful to his Country.

Love of Country is the Root from whence all political Virtues spring, perhaps most moral ones: It is the Foundation of every flourishing Empire, and whoever endeavours to ridicule or degrade that noble Passion, debases himself, undermines his own Security, paves the Way to Tyranny, and lays a Train to blow up his own House and Family. Had *Atticus* been one of these Scoffers, he never had been honour'd with the Friendship of so eminent a Patriot as *Cicero*. On the other Side, his declining all Offices in the Service of his Country, whether it proceeded from an excessive Caution and Regard to his Person, or an Excess of Humility, which is no better than Meanness or Cowardice, shews he was not much affected by his Regard to it. Such Declension from publick Affairs is the more criminal, because it encourages evil and weak Ministers, in their abominable Enterprizes to betray, impoverish, and enslave their Country.

Poets can't avoid fluting out sometimes their own private Opinions. Mr *Addison* has put a pusillanimous Sentiment into the Mouth of *Cato*,

—When impious Men bear Sway,
The Post of Honour is a private Station.

For *Cato* to recommend a private Station, fo

so contrary to his Practice, was most ridiculous. How much nobler a Soul does *Shakespeare* give to *Cassius*, when it was told him *Caesar* would be declared King next Day; he cried out,

*I know where I will wear this Dagger then.
Cassius from Bondage, Cassius shall deliver.
That Part of Tyranny that I do bear,
I can shake off at Pleasure.*

Again *The Fowl*, dear *Brutus*, is not in our Stars,
But in ourselves, that we are Underlings.
And why should *Caesar* be a Tyrant then?
Poor Man! I know he would not be a Wolf,
But that he sees the Romans are but Sheep;
He were no *Egon*, were not Romans *Hinds*.

Such may be the Circumstances of Affairs, that one mischievous Resolution, and therefore the Absence of one Senator, may be more fatal to the Liberty and Preservation of his Country, than the Loss of an Hundred Battles. Not the Invasion of the *Gauls*, &c. prov'd half so ruinous to the Roman Glory, as that one infamous fatal Vote, to make *Sylla* perpetual Dictator, and repeated to *Julius Caesar*. A single Vote might have prevented that and preserved *Cicero* from the Persecution of the abandon'd *Clodius*. And as *Atticus* lost the glorious Opportunity of redeeming his Country and protecting his Friend; his Example instead of being imitated ought to be avoided.

London Journal, Aug. 26. No. 687.

ROYAL HONOUR.

THO' the greatest Security of Liberty is the Constitution itself, yet the Principles and Views of our Princes are to be regarded: For 'tis very much in their Power to strengthen or weaken our Liberties. But now we are happy in a Family on the Throne, who esteem it their highest Glory, and Security, to secure to the People their natural and legal Rights. All private and publick Virtues seem hereditary in the Family; with whom it's a Maxim, To do Justice to all Men, love their Friends, and not fear their Enemies: They have been Patterns and Examples of all the Social and Family Virtues; Patrons of Arts and Sciences; and highly favour'd and distinguish'd Men of Learning and publick Virtue when living, and honour'd their Memories when dead.

A late Action of her Majesty's led Mr *Osborne* into this Train of Thinking, that is, the Grotto or Hermitage which her Majesty hath made at *Richmond*, or rather the *Bustlo* of *Locke*, *Newton*, *Clarke* and *Woolaston*; with which the hath adorned that little rural Temple, sacred to Learning and Virtue; they were the Glory of their Country, and stamp'd a Dignity on human Nature.

Mr *Locke*'s great and distinguishing Knowledge, was the Knowledge of human Nature, or the Powers and Operations of the Mind, in which he went further, and spoke clearer than all other Writers who preceded him; and his Essay on Human Understanding is the best Book of Logic in the World.

Newton was eminently distinguish'd by his deep Searches into Nature herself: He seem'd sent on purpose to lead Mankind into the highest Notions of the Wisdom, Goodness, and Power of the Great Author of Nature: He shew'd the World was philosophically and mathematically made; and that it could be framed and held together by none but an infinitely Wise and Almighty Architect. His indefatigable Labour in Natural or Experimental Philosophy, join'd to his thorough Knowledge of the Mathematicks, has placed him at the Head of all Philosophy.

Dr *Clarke* was skill'd in the Languages, and Master of the Greek and Latin Writers, and had made great Proficiency in Natural Philosophy and Mathematicks; but his chief Excellency was his complete Knowledge of Metaphysics and Divinity: no Man ever reason'd so clearly, or differ'd so civilly: His Controversy with Mr *Collins* about the Immateriality of the Soul is the most perfect Piece of abstract Reasoning now in the World; and so evident, that we always understand him, whether we assent or not. In a Word, he made Metaphysics intelligible, and Divinity useful: For, to his Honour, tho' a Clergyman, he resin'd Divinity out of the Hands of Churchmen, and restored it to its primitive Truth and original Simplicity.

Mr *Woolaston* hath carried to Demonstration the several Branches of the Law of Nature, and particularly moral Duties; but whether he hath been so fortunate in his general Definitions, and the grand Foundation of his System, is a Matter yet undetermined: However, his Treatise is one of the most rational and Useful Books of Morality ever publish'd.

These great and worthy Men the Queen hath delighted to honour, and is the first crown'd Head in the World, who had uncommon Virtue enough to immortalize Men so absolutely in the Interests of Mankind, that all their political Principles were calculated for their Good.

They

They shew'd that Kings have no Right to Power, but by the *Consent of the People*, and that the Sceptre is put into their Hands purely to promote the Happiness of their Subjects: This is acknowledged in the *Motto* on the Coronation Medals, *THE NOBLES AND PEOPLE CONSENTING*.

When her Majesty consecrated these dead Heroes, she built herself a Temple in the Hearts of the People of England; who will, by this Instance of her Love to Liberty and publick Virtue, think their Interests as safe in the Hands of the Government as in their own.

Applebee's Journal, August 26.

UPON EXCLUSIVE COMPANIES.

ONE favourite Topick of the *Craftsman* is *Exclusive Companies*; in treating of which he has given us dismal and discouraging Ideas of Traffick in general, and represented our *Exclusive Companies* not only dangerous to our Liberties, but destructive to our Trade.

Wise Men do not expect Perfection any where. Irregularities are daily discover'd among private Men: Why then should we expect great Companies exempt from them? Yet if they are faithfully managed, and rationally conducted, they must be allow'd to be no inconsiderable Benefit to our Nation, when we are environ'd with so many Rivals in our *Foreign Trade*, who are daily advancing in those Branches which we have with infinite Pains brought to great Perfection. And as other Kingdoms are establishing formidable *Monopolies*, we, to preserve our Trade, which can't be kept up by small Bodies, must support and maintain our authoriz'd Companies.

The Support these Companies are to publick Credit, ought to be a Consideration of some Weight. The vast Sums lodg'd in these Funds by *Forrigners*, help us to carry on a much greater Trade with them on that very Account. By this we may judge of the Authority, Dignity, and Honour of a *British Parliament*; and how confident *Foreigners* are of their Properties under such a Sanction.

As to Mr D'auvers's Assertion, That these Companies are of no Use, but to augment the Power of the Ministry; the Reverse of this may as well be urg'd; since their Enemies may at any time become Proprietors; and, as far as in them lies, cross the Measures of the Ministry:

That the present Proprietors, a mix'd Body, do not so, shews the Ministry have a Majority in the Mass of the People, who are well assur'd of their Honour and Integrity. Wherefore we must conclude, that our Liberties are in no Danger from these Companies.

Extracts of several Daily Courants.

NO Champion for the Publick (says a Writer in the *COURANT*, Aug. 26.) was ever so zealous for a War as Mr D'auvers has been; but in his last *Craftsman* he condemns his former Doctrine as most infamous and absurd, by styling Alexander, Caesar, and all Warriors, *Imperial Cut-Throats*.

COURANT, Aug. 24. says, Mr Budgell's Book on *Liberty and Property* is chiefly concerning himself, reckons up about 100 Stories relating to his own Affairs, and says the Monosyllable *It* is not repeated much above 2500 times.

COURANT, Aug. 12. says, K. James complain'd, that the D. of Zell presented him only with Stags, but sent the Pr. of Orange Troops, contrary to what Fog asserts of that Duke's giving no Assistance to the Prince: If K. William did believe *Predestination*, it hinder'd not his being a *Christian* or *Hero*. Caesar attributed more to his good Fortune than Merit. If K. Wm's Debts are unpaid, it is not his Fault, but the Legislature's. Fog may as well enquire into K. Harry's. (See p. 53 L. 662 H. 663 F)

COURANT, Aug. 8. In common Affairs every Man complains of insuperable Difficulties, and is believed; yet, perhaps, that Man shall arraign the Management of the State, tho' Difficulties are ten times multiplied there. The Authors of the *Craftsman* act in this Manner, not only exaggerate, but invent Causes of Discontent, yet boast that their Writings contain a true State of Facts and Characters, and will be consulted as such by Posterity. This Writer supposes they may be consulted with proper Allowances, according to the following Example: An arch Wag, says he, relating a Dialogue between the late Queen and the Archbp of Canterbury, very gravely inserted a round Quantity of Oaths and Execrations on each Side: At which the Audience, something surpriz'd, ask'd if the Queen and the Prelate swore so freely;—No, no, answr'd he, that's only my way of telling the Story.

GRANTS.

VOL. II. Grants of Money for 1731 and 1732.

919

GRANTS, 1731.

			Grants, 1732.		
For the NAVY, £ 716,034 4 4. viz.			l.	s.	d.
T ^O Viduals, Wages, and Wear and Tear of the Navy, for 10000 Men for 13 Months, at 4 <i>l.</i> per Man per Month			494,000	0	0
For the Ordinary of the Navy, for Half-pay to Officers			212,034	4	4
Towards the Support of Greenwich Hospital			10,000	0	0
For the ORDINANCE, £ 112,923 10 10. viz.					
For Ordnance for Sea Services			26,000	0	0
For Ordnance for Land Services,			81,408	8	4
Ditto, Extraor. Expences not provided for by Parliament			5,515	2	6
For the FORCES, £ 1,214,809 10 9. viz.					
For defraying the Charge of 17700 Men for Guards and Garrisons, and Land Forces, Anno 1731			51,148	17	1 1/2
For maintaining his Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, and in Minorca and Gibraltar, An. 1731			169,835	2	1 1/2
For defraying the Expence of 12000 Hessians, An. 1731			241,259	2	3
A Year's Subsidy to the D. of Brunsw. Lunemb. Wolfenbussel			25,000	0	0
N. B. All the other Sums are paid; of this only 6250 0 0 Remains to be paid					
Upon Account of Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital			32,483	2	6
Upon Account of Half pay to reduced Officers of his Majesty's Land Forces and Marines Anno 1731.			61,158	15	10
For defraying several extraordinary Expences and Services, not provided for by Parliament			30,926	5	3 1/2
For Pensions to Widows of reduced Officers of Land Forces and Marines as died on Half-pay, married before Christmas 1716, for the Year 1731.			2,662	0	0
For DEFICIENCIES, £ 338,553 6 6 1/2. viz.					
To make good the Deficiency of the Malt-Duty, Anno 1729, on the 25th of March 1731.			93,874	3	9 1/2
Of the Land-Tax, An. 1729, on the 29th of Sept. 1731			71,013	3	4 1/2
To make good the Deficiencies of the General Fund			59,353	4	1 1/2
if the Grants, viz.					
To the Navy * 60000 <i>l.</i>			134,312	14	6
To the Ordn. 29702 7 11					
To the Forces 346 10 6					
INCIDENTS, £ 520,665 3 5 1/2. viz.					
Towards the Maintenance of the British Forts and Settlements in Africa			10,000	0	0
To discharge the Sum standing out of 550000 <i>l.</i> in Exchequer Bills made forth for the Supply, Anno 1730.			504,200	0	0
To the Bank of Engl. for circulating said Exchequer Bills			6,443	7	4
For Necessaries for the Exchequer-Bill Office			21 16 1 1/2		
Total Grants			2,902,985	15	11 1/2
Total paid			2,884,235	15	11 1/2
Total to be paid			18 750	0	0
Ways and Means for satisfying the GRANTS for 1731.					
1,000,000 0 0 By the Land Tax, Anno 1731.					
750,000 0 0 By the Malt Duty, Anno 1731.					
400,000 0 0 By Annuities at 3 1/2 per Cent.					
800,000 0 0 By Way of Lottery.					
32,516 12 11 1/2 Arrears of former Land Taxes.					
669 9 10 1/2 Arrears of Land & Malt Duties.					
9,528 3 1 Duties on Compound Liquors.					
15,101 12 5 1/2 Arrears of Malt Duty, An. 1729.					
3,007,815 18 4 1/2 Total of Ways and Means.					
2,902,985 15 11 1/2 Total of the Grants.					
104,830 2 5 1/2 Overplus of Ways and Means.					
18,750 0 0 Remains to be paid.					
123,580 2 5 1/2					
N. B. This Table takes up 7 Pages in the Political State, exclusive of the Column for the Year 1732.					
Agio to the K. of Denmark 22,694 7 6					
To Sir Tho. Lombe 14,000 0 0					
To S. S. Company 1,000,000 0 0					
Residue of Ways and Means undisposed.					
On the Land Tax, An. 1731, in Exch. Bills			89,728	10	0
In Money raised by Contributions for Annuities at 3 1/2 per Cent.			10,750	0	0
Anno 1731.					
Arrears of the Malt Duty, 1729.			15,101 12 5 1/2		
24 Jan. 1731.					
M. Frecker.					

The Merry Monarch; or, Knighthood
a JEST. A TALE.

WHEN good King Jemmy wore the
British Crown,
A pleasant Jest for brightest Wit went down:
A Pun, a Quibble, a *Conundrum* quaint,
Of made a Bishop of a Man, no Saint.
Smart Repartees pals'd all for Sterling Coin,
And Wit was then as unrefin'd as Wine,
The King himself, to rest his merry Soul,
Could crack his Joke—nor would his Mirth con-
troll;

But laugh'd full hearty, if the Jest were keen,
Nor could the Care of Kingdoms give Him Soleen.

Thus Story tells—As he rode out one Day,
To chase the Stag, he lost, by Chance, his Way:
The Courtiers eager, scour the spacious Field,
While Duty there did unto Pleasure yield.

Alone King Jemmy, with his usual Grace,
Kept stepping onwards in a common Pace.

'Till near two Glens he came, who workt full
Hedging a Close, behind a Farmer's Tard. (hard,

They spy'd the King, and from his awkward Mien,
Thought he some needy Northern Laird had been.

Good Men, (quoth he)—and then he made his Bow,
Ken ye which Way the Nobles rode just now?

My Business leads me unto our King James
I know him not, in Troth (quoth one)—it seems

He only minds his Countrymen, while we
Labour thus hard to furnish out their Glee.

Ride on (quoth t'other) Man, you'll find him out,
Surrounded by a gaudy Scottish Rout:

Fear not thy Fortune, Jemmy loves a Loon,
And thou't some starving Knight that wants a
Boon.

Well fare ye, (quoth the King) and o' my Weard,
Good Character ye to your Prince offend:

And Ie wat we'll it awgangs to his Ear, (hear,
Why then, (quoth Dick) for once the Truth he'll

So saying, to a Grove that lay in Sight,
On rode the King, and there thought he t' alights

Out stretch'd his Royal Limbs upon the Place,
And slept full sweetly on the verdant Grass;

No Policies of State disturb'd his Mind,
But the good Prince inq'ar'd loud as any Hind,

Until the Chace was o'er, a Stag was dead,
When Duty found a Place in Courtiers' Head:

Nor had the noble Train long sought their Lord,
E're fast they found him on the gay Greensward.

Hasty they all from reeking Couriers spring,
While with a Smile up rose the jocund King.

My Lords (quoth he) as ye rid yonder by,
Did ye not, beading, two ould Carls espy,

In Leather Doublets clad?—My Liege, we did,
(Quoth one)—See then, (said he) them hither lead.

Strait they obey'd, and as they dragg'd each Glown,
Ad me, (quoth Dick to Ralph) we're both undone.

Ten Men we rook for some poor begging Knight,
Is the King's Grace.—Ods Fish (quoth Ralph)

you're right.
We shall be hang'd.—What will become of Sue?

She'll pine to Death!—And so will Marg'ry too.

Them at a Distance when the Monarch spy'd,
He took the Whynyard from his martial Side:

Behind him on the Ground its Point he stay'd,
As not much caring to survey the Blade.

Low on their Knees the trembling Wretches
crawl,

And sweat with Fear their Heads should lower fall.
Tear Names (quoth Jemmy) in an angry Tone;

Mine is poor Dick—Mine Ralph, a Jolly Clown!
Weel, (quoth the King) and gave their Necks a
Strap,

Sir Ralph, Sir Richard, ye may haith get up:
Now Knights ye are, and o' my Soul! I ween,

Two poorer Knights in Scotland ne'er were seen.
A loud Applause the fawning Crowd exprest,

To see two Titles go to make one Jest.

From the Grubstreet Journal.

ZORLUS, tir'd with conning o'er
Dull Indexes, a precious Store,

For sale to Chapel took his way,
Resolv'd to take a knap,—or pray:

Proceeding slow in solemn state
Forward he marches to his fate:

But oh! the lock, long since diffus'd,
T' admit the holy Man refus'd.

The Virger tugs with fruitless pains;
The rust invincible remains.

Who can describe his woful plight,
Plac'd thus to view in fullest light,

A spectacle of mirth, expos'd
To sneering friends and gigling foes?

Then first, as 'tis from fame receiv'd,
(But fame can't always be believ'd.)

A blush, the sign of new-born grace,
Gleam'd through the horrors of his face.

He held it shameful to retreat,
And worse to take a lower seat.

The Virger soon with nimble bound
At once vaults o'er the wooden mound.

And gives the door a furious knock,
Which forc'd the disobedient lock.

Then ZORLUS, enring in confusion,
His elbows placing on the cushion,

Devoutly loll'd, in musing deep,
Unable now to pray, or sleep;

Some words imperfect mumbled o'er:
The wicked Sophs declar'd he swore,

That none should e'er for sev'n years space
Again behold him in that place.

What then?—'Tis plain with strictest troth,
Religiously he kept his oath.

EPITAPH on Mr THO. ELRLINGTON,

Chief of his Majesty's COMEDIANS in
Dublin; who dy'd July 22, 1732.

DUBLIN, thy own dear Joy, and Grief, lies
A general PLAYER, not particular: (here;

DEATH shews how far NATURE surpasses ART,
For once he PLAY'D, but now he IS, his Part.

Life is a STAGE, the different CUES are cast,
The GRAVE's the GREEN-ROOM, where all

meet at last.
HYP-DU,

An Extempore Epigram, upon a young
Lady's refusing to shew her Hand.

NO Arguments could Celia move,
With strong Reluctance still she strove

Her lovely Hand to hide:
The Cause is plain, she was afraid,

That plac'd in view, it might be said,
'Twas by Her Hand they dy'd.

A WINTER'S-JOURNEY to Preach.

THE Clock struck Eight, the Morning clear'd,
The Coffee drank, the Coach appear'd;
To Reedham bound, a dirty Road,
A Stomach sick, with Hyppish Load,
A jumbling Coach, the Horses bad,
And every thing to make me sad;
Had not a cheerful Friend or two
Engag'd the Journey to pursue.
At length, arriv'd at Reedham-Green,
No Church-bell heard, no Mortal seen;
A Church-yard bleak, near wa'try Swamp,
A dirty Church, a Surplice damp,
A Reading Desk, extremely cold,
A Pulpit dusty, weak, and old,
A Prayer-book in Old-print Letter,
A Bible, rather worse than better;
A Congregation, Great and Small,
Made up but few poor Souls in all;
Three ancient Dames, with wither'd Faces,
Sat fast asleep in lower Places;
Two Grey-head Dons, with Gloves on Pate,
Sat just above, in noising State;
One Maiden fair, with yellow Knot,
The only Primrose of the Spot.
The rest were chiefly Farmers Men,
Who star'd and listen'd now and then.
A Bearded Clerk that sings or says,
But poorly vers'd in Musick's Lays,
A Psalm up-rear'd in jingling Notes,
Contriv'd for *Sol-fa* growling Throats;
In broken Tunes, now in, now out,
'Twas all confus'd, like Rebels Rout.
Then came the Sermon, long and dull,
Adapted right to Clodpate's Skull.
Some gap'd, some slept, one sober Lad
Beneath his Arm a Bible had:
This learned Youth had Wit enough
To search the Doctor's Scripture-proof:
He sat demure, with awkward Face,
And doubled down the quoted Place.
The Service done, no Dinner near,
A Mile, at least, to Cup and Chear;
Churchwarden Hog, not seen at Church,
Left hungry Parson in the Lurch.
Sir *Grape* look'd blue, the rest look'd pale,
For Want of something to regale.
A further Drive, from marshy Down,
To reach the *Swan* at Norton Town.
There (glorious Sight!) with great good Luck,
Before the Stomach-hour had struck,
A Loin of Veal, in lordly Dish,
And Eggs and Bacon, Traveller's Wish,
Allay'd the Grumblers of the Day,
And rais'd our Spirits up so gay,
We there sat down content and snug,
With Wine, and Ale, and Cyder Mug.
Nature refresh'd in cheerful Way,
We drank, and pledg'd, and call'd to pay.
The Coachman wheel'd the *Hadſoe* round,
And brought us Home all safe and sound.
Reedham, farewell! thou starving Soil,
Not worth a Preacher's Charge or Toil,
Thy Gift but Shillings ten,—fifteen I spent;
Was ever Priest on such an Errand sent?
Thro' Dirt and Wet, thro' Cold and Hunger keen,
To teach sad Boors on *Ignoramus Green*.

Verses by a Gentlewoman in a weak State of Health, on reading the Works of Madam de Mottevil, a French Lady.

NO more let Men superior Wisdom boast,
They can but equal *Mottevil* at most:
Let those who pride them in their better Sense,
Read, hear, and learn Humility from hence.
Ye headless Fair! who pass the live-long Day,
In Dress and Scandal, Gallantry and Play;
Who thro' new Scenes of Pleasure hourly run!
Whilst Life's important Business is undone:
Look here, and see when Conquests you obtain,
How sad Repentance closes up the Scene.
If future Bliss or Misery must flow,
From what the Heart delights in here below;
Think how these Habits rooted in the Breast,
Will fit you for a Commerce with the Blest.
Not so this pious penetrating Dame
Who to the sacred Fountain traced the Stream—
Fair Excellence! whom I so justly prize,
Who in a Court found Leisure to be Wise:
Thou Honour to thy Sex, may I pursue,
The Paths of Wisdom pointed out by you.
Since I am destin'd to a low Estate,
Free from the Vanities that vex the Great,
Blest with an Happiness to Courts unknown,
For I, thank Heaven, may call my Hours my own.
O! may I spend those Hours in such a Way.
As may prepare me for the *Last great Day*.
That I may unappall'd lift up my Head,
When the Arch-angel calls—Arise ye Dead!
When all the haughty pompous Sons of Lust;
Who in Temp'ral Things have plac'd their Trust;
Who bare to their Confusion largely quaff,
Prosperity's intoxicating Draught.
Till drunk with Blessings they despis'd their God,
Arraign'd his Wisdom and defy'd his Rod:
Too late shall find, that Arm they durst oppose,
Can pour eternal Vengeance on his Foes.
Reflect, my Soul, that Day is drawing near,
And timely think, what was your Business here.
O Thou! whose Arm reach'd down from Heaven
to save me,
So lately snatch'd me from the open Grave;
Who bow'd thine Ear, nor let me sue in vain,
Reliev'd my Sickness, and remov'd my Pain.
In hallow'd Strains, O teach my Soul to soar,
To celebrate the Mercy I adore:
To thee alone to dedicate my Lays,
Who heard my Prayers, and added to my Days;
Watch o'er my Heart, fix every Duty there,
And make Eternity my only Care.

EPIGRAM.

CHarg'd with writing of Bawdy, this was
F——g's Reply:
'Tis what DRYDEN and CONGREVE have done
as well as I.
'Tis true—but he did it with this good Pretence,
With an ounce of rank Bawdy wear a pound of
good Sense:
But thou hast proportion'd, in thy judgment pro-
found
Of good Sense scarce an ounce, and of Bawdy a
pound.

A new SIMILE for the LADIES.

Suppos'd to be written by an Irish D--N.

To make a Writer miss his End,
 Ten's nothing else to do but mend.

I Often try'd in vain to find
 A Simile for Woman-kind,
 A Simile I mean to fit 'em,
 In ev'ry Circumstance to hit 'em
 Through ev'ry Beast and Bird I went,
 I ranfack'd ev'ry Element,
 And after peeping through all Nature,
 To find fo whimsical a Creature,
 A Cloud presented to my View
 And straight this Parallel I drew ;

Clouds turn with ev'ry Wind about,
 They keep us in Suspense and Doubt,
 Yet oft perverse, like Woman-kind,
 Are seen to lead against the Wind.
 And are not Women just the same ?
 For, who can tell at what they aim ?

Clouds keep the roughest Mortals under,
 When bell'wing they discharge their Thunder ;
 So when the Alarm-Bell is rung,
 Of Xante's everlasting Tongue,

The Husband dreads its Loudness more,
 Than Lightning's Flash, or Thunder's Roar,
 Clouds weep as they do without Pain,
 And what are Tears but Women's Rain ?

The Clouds about the Welkin roam,
 And Ladies never stay at home.

The Clouds build Castles in the Air,
 A Thing peculiar to the Fair ;
 For all the Schemes of their Fore-casting,
 Are not more solid, nor more lasting,
 A Cloud is light by Turns, and dark,
 Such is a Lady with her Spark ;

Now, with a sudden pouting Gloom,
 She seems to darken all the Room ;
 Again, she's pleas'd, his Fear's beguil'd,
 And all is clear, when she has smil'd.

In this they're wondrously alike ;
 (I hope the Simile will strike)
 Tho' in the darkest Dumps you view 'em,
 Stay but a Moment you'll see through 'em.

The Clouds are apt to make Reflection,
 And frequently produce Infection,
 So Calia, with small Provocation,
 Blasts ev'ry Neighbour's Reputation.

The Clouds delight in gawdy Shew,
 For they like Ladies have their Bow ;
 The gravest Matron will confess,
 That she herself is fond of Dress.

Observe the Clouds in Pomp array'd,
 What various Colours are display'd,
 The Pink, the Rose, the Violet's dye,
 In that great Drawing-Room the Sky,

How do these differ from our Graces,
 In Garden silks, Brocades, and Laces ?
 Are they not such another Sight,
 When met upon a Birth-Day Night ?

The Clouds delight to change their Fashion,
 (Dear Ladies, be not in a Passion)
 Nor let this Whim to you seem strange,
 Who ev'ry Hour delight in Change.

In them and you alike are seen
 The fullen Symptoms of the Spleen,
 The Moment that your Vapours rise,
 We see them dropping from your Eyes.

In Ev'ning Fair you may behold
 The Clouds are fring'd with borrow'd Gold ;
 And this is many a Lady's Case,
 Who haunts about in borrow'd Lace.

Grave Matrons are like Clouds of Snow,
 Their Words fall thick, and soft, and slow. 70
 While brisk Coquers, like rattling Hail,
 Our Ears on ev'ry Side assail.

Clouds when they intercept your Sight,
 Deprive us of Celestial Light ;
 So when my Chios I pursue,
 No Heav'n besides I have in View.

Thus on Comparison you see,
 In every Instance they agree.
 So like, so very much the same,
 That one may go by c'other's Name 80
 Let me proclaim it then aloud,
 That ev'ry Woman is a Cloud. [See p. 907]

The ACME of CATULLUS imitated.

LIFE of my Life (gently his Head reclin'd
 On ACME's Brest, that Emblem of her
 Life of my Life, said *Thyrsis*, may I be, [mind.]
 Thus ever blest, and ever thus with thee,
 Till envious Death finish our hasty Doom, 5
 And gently lay us in one silent Tomb.

Satiety the Ignorant may preach,
 I to frail Man will better Doctrine teach.
 By fair Example to his Senses show,
 A Bliss that will not ore may be below 10
 In one chaste Woman, the ambitious Mind,
 A typical Joy of that above may find.

Sooth all his Sorrows, all his Joys enlarge,
 The wife Creator's first Design and Charge.
 Thou best-lov'd Man, the lovely Fair reply'd,
 If e'er so blest I am to be thy Bride,
 (And Heav'n, that knows the Heart, can witness 15
 this,

On Earth I have no Wish of greater Bliss.)
 To recompense the Pain endur'd for me, 20
 The Aim and Burden of my Soul shall be ;
 If e'er thy Will think fit to warp from mine,
 Mine I'll correct in hope to straiten thine.
 Thus soft and pliant our Desires shall meet,
 And Life's most bitter Cups be thus made sweet.
 My parting Soul shall thine await to fly
 To Mansions Love prepar'd beyond the Sky.

On her MAJESTY's setting up the
 Bulloes of Mr LOCKE, Sir ISAAC NEWTON
 Mr WOLLASTON, and Dr CLARKE, in the
 HERMITAGE at RICHMOND.

Sic Sibi Levantur Doffi.

WITH Honour, thus by *Carolina* plac'd,
 How are these venerable Bulloes grac'd !
 O Queen ! with more than regal Title crown'd,
 For Love of Arts and Plenty renown'd !
 How do the Friends of Virtue joy to see
 Her Darling Sons exalted thus by Thee ?
 Nought to their Fame can now be added more,
 Rever'd by Her whom all Mankind adore. 60

*On the Same.**Sui memores alios fecere merendo.*

BEhold, O Stranger, new from foreign Lands,
Where Slaves obey what lawless Will com.
Where Statues to the proud Oppressor rise,
And hood-wink'd Faith has put out Reason's Eyes:

Behold the Honours CAROLINE ordains,
To these great Souls, who wrote to break
your Chains!

Unerasing Nature's equal Laws to show;
Prescrib'd to all above, and all below:
Example rare! O BRITAIN, blest to see
Thy Queen declare for TRUTH and LIBERTY.

Free Britain, Aug. 31. No. 140.

Of Liberty.

Liberty is the invaluable Possession of this much envied People, and is a Power to act without Restraint, as far as consists with the Good of the whole; The Bounds to this Restraint are Religion and Government. Religion seems to be the Property of each Individual, being the Regulation of his Mind, the Law of Thinking rather than of Acting, and entirely within himself, it must be free; therefore, to assert this Freedom is essential to us, and to punish it is absurd.

Whether Freedom ought not to be punished when abused, is often a Question in religious Debates; but how shall we discern this Abuse? The Man accused may reason according to his own Conviction; and if Truth prevails, by abiding its Test, Error can do no harm, as it will fly that Trial: and it should not be penal to broach Mistakes but to impose them.

Next is to be consider'd the Liberty we claim under Government, which is not only to think and speak of Religion as we are inclined, but to enjoy a security of Civil Property; as also, no Restraint upon reasonable Enquiries into the Interests of the Community.

Some may object, in a Constitution like ours, all Counsel and Enquiry are delegated to a few, exclusive of the People. But this is inconsistent with, and denying their Privilege to address the Throne, or petition the Parliament, Immunities unalienable from Englishmen.

What Restraint may be reasonably laid upon Liberty deserves our Enquiry. Falshood is what no Man shou'd be allow'd, or known Contradiction of Truth in Fact; because this is dangerous to Society.

As Truth ought ever to be told without respect of Persons or Parties, it wou'd conduce to the Good of Mankind, if the Issue be tried on a Libel was made to be, *Whether the Allegations are true or false?*

Equality of Fortune seems to be the best Foundation of Civil Liberty. The Right of Primogeniture to Inheritance so destructive of both, is what Nature never intended, because when she wou'd have given distinguishing and superiour Qualities,

Another great Point to secure popular Liberty, is, to bring all National Power into the Hands of our chosen Representatives; Nor does that saying weigh much, that *one Tyrant is more tolerable than 500*; because there is a Chance of 500 to one against Tyranny, whilst each Man is a Check on his Colleague.

The last essential Point to the preservation of Liberty, is, to restrain the Clergy from assuming Power; on pretence of their Ecclesiastical functions. *Inquisition, Spiritual Courts and Priestly Censures* were become so formidable and destructive of Liberty that the Legislature were induced to take all power from the Church; inasmuch, that our Bishops incur a *Premunire*, if more than Twelve assemble without the King's Writ.

C Grubstreet Journal, Aug. 31. No. 139.*The Art of answering a Book.**Mr Bavin,*

ALMost every Thing being now *controversed*, I have been thinking, that a Dissertation upon *answering Books*, &c. may not be unreasonable. Here is a Book, suppose, *unanswerable*, which makes a deep Impression on a certain Person. He mentions it to his Friend, on which they fall to wrangling as in the following Dialogue.

DIAL. I.] A. That book's *answered*; those papers and pamphlets are *answer'd*. There are six or seven *answers* to them.

B. Ay, but all those *answers* are fully *answered*.

A. By whom, pray?

B. Why by Mr W. by Dr S. by J. T. Esq; by my Ld W. and by three or four without names.

DIAL. II.] A. That book was never *answered*.

B. True; because it is not worth *answering*.

A. That's easily said; but the *real* reason is, because 'tis *unanswerable*: the man wou'd answer it if he could, but he can't.

B. I tell thee, 'tis not because he can't, but because he won't. 'Tis not worth his while; it does not deserve an *answer*, and ought to be *answered* only with silence and contempt.

C. Gentlemen you are both mistaken. That book is *answered*; I have seen and read an *answer* to it.

A. That's impossible, I am sure. The *answer* is no *answer* at all. The book may be *written against*, if you please; but it can't be *answered*.

Thus shall they go on for an hour together, and upon the same foot might go on for ever, contradicting one another, begging the question on both sides, and saying nothing.

Answers as they are call'd have been written to various Books, demonstrating from the plainest Facts the Truth of the Christian Religion. So an *answer* may be written to *Euclid's Elements*. Were that Book a Defence of Christianity, it wou'd have been *answer'd* before this Time. As thus: *A point is that which has no parts.* That? What? Is it a Body, or a

B b b

Spirit?

Spirit? a Substance, or an Accident? If it has no parts, 'tis nothing. As for Spirit, that's Nonsense. This is *Mystery* with a Witness; i. e. a *Contradiction*, as all Mysteries are. We cannot comprehend it, and therefore it cannot be true. The Word *Point* in *Ecclesiastes* is as ridiculous as the Word *Person*, which the Parson makes such a Clutter about in their contradictory Doctrine of the Trinity. This is to shew that Men may argue against the *Mathematics*, in the same Language, and upon the same Principles, as they argue against *Christianity*. The Author then proceeds to shew what Books deserve answering and what Answers some deserve.

The Hyp-Doctor, Aug. 29. No. 91.

This the Doctor calls a DROLL; or, HUMOURS of BARTHOLOMEW-FAIR; in the Manner of a BALLAD-OPERA. The Actors in it are, Dr CROCKS ALL, BUDGE-ILL, FOG, Lord DAWLEY, Squire D'ANVERS, CONUNDRUM, SALLY SEDITION, Miss RIOT, MOLLY TUMULT and PUNCH.

Enter Dr. CROCKS-ALL, singing.

A I R I.

A Way with the Wicked before the King,
And away with the Good behind him,
His Throne it will bless
With Righteousness,
And we shall know where to find him.

To him enter BUDGE-ILL, who complains of the Degeneracy of the Age, in that Nobody will buy his Book about Liberty and Property.

Enter to them FOG crying Gingerbread; who salutes the Doctor, and asks him, if, as his Preferment has led him into *Saloop*, he has brought up any *Shrewsbury-Cakes*?

The Doctor waves the Question, and sings.

A I R II.

My Brethren, all attend,
And list to my Relation,
This is the Day, mark what I say,
Tends to your Renovation:
Stay not among the WICKED,
Lest that with them you perish,
But let us to the CRAFTSMAN go,
And the Pagan People cherish,
Then for the Truth's Sake, come along,
Come along,
I am a Politician
Were it not for we, that FOG-TATES be
You would sink into Perdition.

CHORUS.

Away with the Wicked before the King,
And away with the Good behind him,
His Throne it will bless
Eke with CRAFTINESS,
And we shall know where to find him.

A I R III. Dr CROCKS.

For Company I fear not,
There goes my Cousin Hannah,
John Trut also persuades to go
i. e. Margery, and Sushannah;

With Abigail and Faith,
And Prudence, JACOB'S Daughter,
And Ruth, and Truth, and Sarah the
Professeth to come after.

CHORUS.

Away with the Wicked before, &c.

Lord DAWLEY. I wonder you can be so brisk in these dismal Times.

Squire D'ANVERS. Such corrupt Times, vile Times, hard Times, abominable plaguy bad consumed Times, that for my Part, I begin to think it Time to be packing. No earthly People believes one Word that I, my Lord, BUDGE, FOG, or the Doctor can say; we have been hawling our Throats out against the Ministry all over *Bartholomew-Fair*, we have courted these high-mettled Beauties to scold about it, we have given half a Crown to the Fellow that's half as Mad as Friend BUDGE-ILL to cry King JAMES for King GEORGE, and they mind him no more than if he cry'd *Sheeps Trotters*: BAT PLAT has put us all into his Song of *Mad Tom*—such Times, such a Ministry; well, the Times are ungrateful, and I split my Pen! I'll Write no longer.

After some farther Dialogue, PUNCH sings.

A I R IV.

No Pedigrees, nor Projects
Of ancient Times I tell,
Nor what strange Things the BRITISH Land
In former Days befall,
Nor how an Emperor got a King,
Nor how a King a Prince,
But you shall hear what Prodigies
Have been begotten since.
The D—— I he a Craftsman got
That was both strong and stout,
This many-headed Monster,
Did straight beget a Rout.
This Rout begot a Faction
As FOG he well remembers,
The Faction they got Monsters more,
The which got Fourscore Members.
The Fourscore Members they begot
Nineteen protesting Peers;
The Peers Misunderstandings got
With Jealousies and Fears,
The Tory-Whigs begot a Beast
Much like unto a Mule,
The Mule begot a GRUB-STREET Ass,
And he begot a Fool.

While Dr CROCKS is addressing SALLY SEDITION, Lord DAWLEY is for taking a Dance with Miss RIOT, who answers.

Miss RIOT. At your Lordship's Service; but, my Lord, I hope we shall not cast off at the End of the Dance, as you did with Mademoiselle V——te; — To the Tune of ——— a Damsel lay deploring.

Lord DAWLEY. No, no, my dear Miss RIOT, I'll never forsake thee.

BUDGE-ILL. Hold, my Lord, you are making Miss RIOT a CRAFTSMAN: — MOLLY TUMULT, I must beg leave to take a little Liberty with your Ladyship's Property: It will be hard for us to be sung out, when all the World's in Play.

THE

T H E
Monthly Intelligencer.
AUGUST, 1732.



Tuesday, Aug. 1.

THE Lords of the Admiralty order'd all the Guard-Ships to be reduced to one Third Complement, and to beat at their Moorings.

An Order pass'd the Board of Works A for rebuilding the Treasury-Office at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

The Inscription on the Foundation-Stone of one of the chief Pedestals in Front of the Building carrying on in Threadneedle-street. B

The Foundation of this Building of the Bank of England was laid Aug. 1.

1732. in the 6th Year of King
GEORGE the Second.

To which is added the Names of the C Governours and Directors, (See them p. 719.) and of the Architect.

Thursday, 3.

The Assizes ended at Newcastle, when Two receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. One for Housebreaking, and one for Horsestealing; Three were cast for Transportation.

Friday, 4.

James Vernon, Robert Hicks, and George Heathcote, Esqrs; paid 300*l.* into the Bank for the Use of the Colony of Georgia. [See p. 894 H]

Mr Crawford was seized at his Chambers in the Middle Temple by a File of Grenadiers, and put into the Custody of a Messenger, being suspected to be the Author of *Fog's Journal* about K. William; but was bailed the next Day.

Her Majesty having built a fine *Grotto* or Hermitage at Richmond, and adorned it with Bustoes of Mr Locke, Sr Isaac Newton, Mr Wallaston, and Dr Clarke;

it has been recommended to all the fine *Gentl* of the two Universities, and the Schools of *Eaton* and *Winchester*, and all the Learned whatsoever, to compose a proper *Latin* Inscription.

Came into *Dover* Harbour, from *Amsterdam*, the *Experiment* of London, with 180 *Palatines* for *New-York*.

The Assizes ended at *Maidstone* for *Kent*; when *Robert Squire* for Horsestealing, and *Richard Mercer* a Highwayman, received Sentence of Death; *Richard Groves*, *John Wooding*, and *Wm Deering*, Smugglers, were tried for the Murder of *Richard Hill*, a Custom-house Boatman, on the 27th of March last, at *St Margaret's-Bay* near *Deal*. They were acquitted of the Murder, but found guilty of Smuggling, and ordered to be transported for 7 Year. One *Wooler*, an Alehousekeeper, who kept the Arms for the Smugglers, was fined 20 Marks, to suffer 2 Years Imprisonment, and to find Security for his good Behaviour for 7 Years. *Stephen French*, another of the Gang, was fined 5 Marks, and to suffer 2 Years Imprisonment. *Pattingden*, who committed the Murder, was ordered to be outlaw'd, and a Reward of 100*l.* for taking him.

Saturday, 5.

The Assizes ended at *Lancaster* for *Cornewal*, and two Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. *George Alcock*, for coining counterfeit Half-Crowns and Shillings, and *Thomas Pierce* for Horsestealing.

Wednesday, 9.

Was held a General Court of the *East India Company*, when *Sr Matthew Decker* acquainted them with the State

B b b 2 of

of their Trade, and of the bad Return for their *European Goods*: An Enquiry was made into the Conduct of their Servants at *Bengal*, when it was agreed that a Court of Directors be impower'd to proceed therein, and report the same at the next General Court.

Daniel Tipping, capitally convicted the last Sessions at the *Old Bailey* for the Highway, was executed at *Tyburn*.

Thursday, 10.

A Court of Directors of the *East-India Company* was held, when they resolv'd to send no Ships to *China* this Year.

At a Court of Common Council the Bill relating to the Disposat of the Place of Keeper of *Newgate* was read twice; and the Question being put, Whether it should be read the 3^d Time the next Court-Day? it pass'd in the Negative; Yeas 76, No's 85. [See p. 875 A]

Saturday, 12.

The Assizes ended at *Kingston*, when the 4 following Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. *Philip Parker*, for stealing a Mare; *John Eddins* and *William Wells*, for Housebreaking; and *Edward Lunt*, for the Highway. Six were cast for Transportation.

The Assizes ended at *Exeter*, when 3 Persons were capitally convicted for Horsestealing, one of them is since reprieved; 3 were ordered for Transportation; 2 Women were burnt in the Hand, one for Manslaughter for killing her Nephew a Child of 7 Years old, and the other for robbing her Master of Goods to the Value of 18*d*.

Sunday, 14.

At the Assizes at *Derby*, *John Wainwright* and *John Blasdale* were try'd for the Murder of *Samuel Dob* of *Alfreton*, but acquitted. *Daniel Macblin*, indicted for stealing a Gold Watch, and some Gold and Silver, the Goods of Capt. *Woolley*, pleaded Guilty, and is to be transported. [See the *Trial of Mrs Beare*, p. 932.]

Thursday, 17.

Her Majesty, his R. H. the Prince, his Highness the Duke, and the three

eldest Princesses, were elegantly entertained at Dinner by Sr *Robert Walpole* in his Greenhouse; which on this Occasion was adorned with the finest Pictures in *Europe*.

At a General Court of the *York Buildings Company* it was resolv'd, That all Stock on which the Call of 1 and a half per Cent. has not been paid shall not be transfer'd till the Call is paid; that all Monies received and to be received upon this and all future Calls, be paid into the Governour and Court of Assistants, and five of the Proprietors.

Friday, 18.

A Copper Gridiron of 1 C. Weight was put on the Top of *St Lawrence's* Steeple for a Vane.

The Assizes ended at *Bridgwater* for *Somersetshire*; when 4 Persons received Sentence of Death for Horse-stealing and the Highway.

Saturday, 19.

In the Belly of a Cow kill'd in the Parish of *Asbury* in *Cheshire* were found 74 hard Stones, several of which weigh'd two Ounces. She was observed to stand much in a Brook where are such like Stones.

70 Pieces of large Cannon were proved at *Woolwich*.

The University of *Oxford*, in full Convocation, conferr'd the Degree of Doctor of Laws on the E. of *Litchfield*, Ld *Gower*, Sir *Thomas Sebright*, Bar. and *Watkin Williams Wynn*, Esq;

Sunday, 21.

His R. H. the Prince entertained her Majesty, his R. H. the Duke, and the five Princesses, and several of the Nobility, at a sumptuous Dinner at *Kew*.

At the Assizes at *Coventry*, *Benjamin Mayo* was condemn'd for ravishing a Girl of 6 Years old, and two order'd for Transportation.

Tuesday, 22.

Several Lords of the Admiralty went to *Deptford Yard*, and view'd the *Deptford*, a 4th Rate of 60 Guns, rebuilt after a Model designed by Sr *Jacob Astworth*. She is quite flush fore and aft on

on both Decks, with several curious Contrivances in her Powder-Room, and two Half-Decks that will keep the Watch dry in the worst of Weather.

Wednesday, 23.

Philip Parker and *Edw. Lunt*, condemned at *Kingston* Assizes, were executed there. *Lunt* confessed above 100 Robberies on the Highway.

Her Majesty has sent as a Present to the Queen of *Prussia* 12 Pair of Shoes and 12 Pair of Slippers of the most exquisite Workmanship.

Thursday, 24.

At a General Court of *York Buildings* Company, they agreed to put in Execution a Scheme for paying the Company's Debts, computed at 160,000 *l.* which was by making out new Bonds, selling some Part of their Estates in *Scotland*, making Calls at divers Times to the Amount of 5 per Cent. and disposing some of the Stock vested in the Company, to such of the Proprietors as shall comply with the said Calls.

Friday, 25.

At a General Court of the *S. Sea* Company, the 15 following Gentlemen were chosen a Committee to inspect [See p. 824 A B] the Companies Accounts. viz.

<i>Mr Joseph Beachcroft</i>	<i>Philip Hollingworth</i>
<i>Charles Colborne Esq;</i>	<i>Esq;</i>
<i>Mr Wm Colebrooke</i>	<i>Mr Benj. James jun.</i>
<i>Mr Jonathan Collyer</i>	<i>Mr Samuel Leffingham</i>
<i>Mr Richard Cooper</i>	<i>Mr Patrick Macky</i>
<i>Jeremiah Dummer Esq;</i>	<i>Mr Nat. Newnham jun.</i>
<i>Mr Michael Garnault</i>	<i>Samuel Wright Esq;</i>
<i>Mr Robert Henley</i>	<i>Mr Wm Wilkins.</i>

Tuesday, 29.

The Royal *African* Company received a Present by the *Guinea* Packet of a young *Lyon*, a *Wolf*, a *Murmot*, an *Ostrich* 17 Foot high, and two *Crown-Birds*.

Thursday, 31.

Lord *Viscount Torrington* went on board the *William and Mary* Yacht for *Holland* to bring Home His Majesty.

Our Letters this Month inform us of the great Crops of Grain in most Parts of the Kingdom. In the Parish of *Glatton* in *Huntingtonshire* one Acre of Ground produced 11 Load of Barley.

The *S. Sea* Company's Ships em-

ployed this Year in the *Whale* Fishery are all arrived, consisting of 21 Sail, 14 from *Greenland*, and 7 from *Davis's Streights*, bringing among them 24 Whales and an half.

East-India Ships arrived this Month, viz. The *Drake*, Capt. *Houghton*; the *George*, Capt. *Pitt*, from *Coast and Bay*; the *Ockham*, Capt. *Jobson*, from *Bombay*, near which Place she was attack'd by *Angria* the Pyrate, with whom she maintained a Fight for 24 Hours, having 30 Guns mounted, and 90 Men, when *Angria*, having lost 75 Men, made off; but he afterwards took the *Rose* Galley, Capt. *Thorp*, one of the Trading Ships of that Country: The *London*, Capt. *Robert Bootle*; and the *Dawson*, Capt. *Francis Steward*, from *Bengal* and *Madras*; the *Middlesex*, Capt. *John Pettey*; in which came Governor *Dean*.

Supplement to Occurrences in JULY.

At *Chelmsford* Assizes, July 28, three Men receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *Joseph Rasen* for Housebreaking, *Oliver Thompson* for Burglary, and *John Nunn* for Horsestealing; the first was reprieved. *Anthony Simpson*, the Clergyman's Son, and *Tho. Aston*, capitally convicted the last Assizes, were order'd to be transported during Life.

At the Assizes at *Durham* (July 29.) the 3 following Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *James Graham* for the Highway, *John Graham* for Horse and Sheepstealing, and *John Rempe*, for the Murder of a Woman near *Sunderland*.

At *Witchester* Assizes one Man was condemned for stealing 50 *l.* out of a Dwelling-House; 4 to be transported.

At the Assizes at *Dorchester* (July 29.) was tried a Cause of great Expectation, between *George Pitt* of *Sbroton* in that County, Esq; Owner of *Cranborne* Chase, Plaintiff, and *Thomas Fownes* and *Henry Bower*, Esqs; Defendants, concerning the Plaintiff's Right of Chase in the Defendant's Lands in *Stypleton* and *Iweria* in that County. After a Tryal of 14 Hours, the Jury gave Verdict for the Plaintiff.

BIRTHS.

THE Wife of Thomas Geers
Winford, Esq, Representative
for Hereford, was deliver'd of a Daughter.

The Lady of Sir Thomas Shelley, one
of the Commissioners of the Stamp Du-
ties, deliver'd of a Son.

22. The Dutchess of Kent, deliver'd of
a Son and Heir.

The Lady, Relict of the late Lord
Clifford, deliver'd of her 3^d Son, at the D
of Norfolk's House in St James's Square.

23. The Wife of Wm Archer, Esq;
Sister to Sir Michael Newton, Kt of the
Bath, deliver'd of a Son.

24. The Wife of John Ivis, Esq; and
Grand-Daughter to Mr Justice Price, was
deliver'd of a Son.

The Lady of Geo. Fox, Esq; Daughter
to the late Lord Bingley, deliver'd of a
Son, and Heir.

Daughter of Capt. Bronsden, an Eminent
Ship-Builder at Deptford, with 5000 l.

Miss Cholmondeley, Daughter of Charles
Cholmondeley, Esq; of Vale-Royal in
Cheshire, and Miss Lucy Pitt, two young
Ladies of great Fortunes, marry'd to
the Second and Third Sons of Col. Meyric
of the Foot Guards.

A Young Lady in Wilts of 4000 l. For-
tune—married to a Footman.

PROMOTIONS.

Horatio Manley, Esq; appointed a
Capt. of a Company of Foot in a
Reg. on the Irish Establishment.

Tho. Towers, Gent. made an Ensign in a
another Reg. on the same Establishment.

Mr George Forest, Master of the British
Coffee-house at Charing-Cross, made a
Captain in the E. of Tankerville's Reg.
of the Middlesex Militia.

Mr Thomas Hall, appointed Surveyor
of the Duties on Houses, for the County
of Huntingdon.

Mr Joseph Askew, appointed Waiter
and Searcher in the Port of Lancaster.

The Hon. Wm Finch, Esq; next Bro-
ther to the E. of Winchelsea and Notting-
ham, appointed Envoy Extraordinary to
the Court of Spain.

Humphry Maynwaring Howarth, Esq;
Son to Sir Humphry Howarth, Repre-
sentative for the Shire of Radnor, appoint-
ed one of the Clerks of the Treasury.

Mr Barrett, Gentleman to the E. of
Burlington, appointed one of the Gentle-
men Pensioners to his Majesty, in the
Room of Thomas Lane, Esq; deceased.

James Fuller Lloyd, Esq; appointed
Captain of a Company in Col. Clayton's
Reg. of Foot.

Marmaduke Ramsey, Esq; appointed
Captain of a Company in Col. Harrison's
Reg. of Foot now at Edinburgh.

Mr Bambridge, appointed Capt. Lieut.
of a Company in the said Regiment.

Sir Roger Butler, first Lieut. of the
Namur, appointed Captain of a new
Sloop, called the Bonetta.

Lieut. Smith of the Namur, appoint-
ed Capt. Lieut. of the Bonetta.

Mr Pocock and Mr Hobourn, appointed
Lieutenants of the Namur.

Lieut. Charles Smith, appointed Cap-
tain of one of the new Sloops now build-
ing at Chatham, to be named the Spy.

Lieut. Fowler, appointed Lieut. of the
Sloop Terrible.

Mr Wilcox, elected Clerk of the Vint-
ner's Company.

Thomas

MARRIAGES.

DR Delawney, married to Mrs Ten-
nison, Widow, of 1500 l. per Ann.

The Reverend Mr Cricquit, Minister of
the German Church in the Savoy,—to
Mrs Hammond, worth 600 l. per Ann.

Col. Eaton,—to a Daughter of the late
Mr Hodges, Steward to the Duke of
Marlborough.

— Hestwell, of Bloomsbury-Square, E
Esq; Barrister at Law,—to Miss Wilkin-
son of the same Place, with 6000 l.

John Sheldon, Esq;—to Miss Douglass,
of Pinner in Hertfordshire, an Heiress
of 12,000 l.

John Evelyn, Esq; Esquerry to the Pr.
of Wales,—to the Daughter of the Lord
Visc. Falmouth.

Henry Bellasiffe, Esq; a Relation to
the Lord Fauconbridge,—to a Daughter
of the late Capt. Billingley, a Sea Com-
mander, and Niece to Sir Charles Dalton,
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

Thomas Caldecott, of Cathorp, in Nor-
thamptonshire, Esq;—to Miss Fish, a Lady
of 10,000 l. Fortune.

Richard Fletcher, Esq; eldest Son of
John Fletcher, Esq; High-Sheriff for the
County of Derby— to Miss Susan Fosbrook

The Revd Mr Cantrell of Derby.— to
Miss Jenny Cradock.

Col. Cornwallis,—to Miss Pierson

Thomas Winlow, Esq; of East Barnet,
—to Mrs Matine, Widow, of St Albans,
with a Fortune of 4000 l.

Mr Joshua Winter, an Eminent Linnen
Draper in Cornhill,—to Miss Bronsden,

Thomas Norton, Esq; Representative for *St Edmundsbury*, elected Head-Officer of that Corporation, by the Title of Alderman.

Brig. Gen. *Daniel*, appointed Commander in chief of the Forces in *Scotland*, in the absence of General *Wade*, in the room of Major-General *Dubourpay*, dec.

Dr *Guy Roffignac*, chosen Lecturer of Anatomy at *Surgeon's Hall*, in the room of Dr *Goldsmith*, deceased.

Edward Stephens, Esq; appointed by the Royal African Company, Governor and Chief of *Cape- Coast* and all the *English* Settlements on the Coast of *Africa*.

Mr *George Grierson*, succeeds Mr *Andrew Crook*, deceased, as his Majesty's Printer General in *Ireland*.

Thomas Killback, Esq; made an Ensign in the First Reg. of Foot Guards.

Mr *John Brown*, elected one of the Sheriffs of *Norwich*, for the Year ensuing.

George Purvis, Esq; Representative for *Alborough*, elected an Elder Brother of the *Trinity-House* at *Deptford-Strand*, in the room of Sir *Thomas Hardy*.

Mr *Robert Finlay*, A Merchant of great Capacity and Experience is appointed to go to *Carolina*, as Agent to the Trustees for the Colony of *Georgia*.

Mr *Boscawen*, Son of the Lord Vis. *Falmouth*, appointed Lieutenant of the *Hector*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

MR *John Rusworth*, presented to the Vicarage of *Tillingley*, *Warwickshire*.

Mr *Thomas Baker*, to the Rectory of *F. Patton*, *Salop*.

Mr *Thomas Hudson*, to the Vicarage of *Benendon*, in *Kent*.

Mr *Peter Chamber*, to the Living of *Lairn Marney* in *Essex*.

Robert Chernock, A. M. to the Rectory of *Elmly* in the Dioc. of *Canterbury*.

Mr *Thomson*, A. M. to the Rectory of *Braightolfe*, *Lincolnshire*.

Mr *Hall*, to the Living of *Noke* near *Oxford*.

Thomas Eddy, M. A. presented to the Rectory of *Eggesborough* in *Lincolnshire*.

A Dispensation is granted to *John Webb*, M. A. Chaplain to the E. of *Ker*, to hold the Rectory of *Great Rissington* in *Gloucestershire*, together with the Vicarage of *Attingham* in the same County.

Dr *Thomas Inett*, appointed a Prebendary of the Cathedral at *Winchester*, in the room of Dr *Crosse*, deceased.

A Dispensation to *John Usgate*, M. A. Chaplain to the E. of *London*, to hold the Rectory of *Thurrock Parva* in *Essex*, together with the Vicarage of *West Thurrock* in the said County.

Mr *Humphries*, of *Trinity Coll. Cambridge*, to hold the Vicarage of *Ware*, with that of *Thundridge*, both in *Hertfordshire*.

Mr *Giles*, presented to the Living of *Carnford* in *Cambridgeshire*.

Dr *Bundy*, Rector of *East-Barnet*, now abroad with his Majesty, appointed one of the Prebendaries of *Westminster*, in the room of Dr *Aspinwall*, dec.

William Webster, D. D. appointed to the Curacy of *St Clements Eastcheap*.

Mr *Carleton*, appointed Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal at *St James's*, in the room of Dr *Aspinwall*, deceased.

Dr *Croxtall*, made Archdeacon of *Salop*.

Mr *Mudge*, elected Vicar of *St Andrews, Plymouth*, worth upwards of 300 l. per Ann.

DEATHS.

Aug. 1. D^d Dr *Harris*, a Physician in *Red-Lyon-Square*.

Mr *Blackwell*, formerly a Merchant of this City.

Mr *Johnson*, formerly Commander of several Ships in the *Guinea* and *West-India Trade*.

The Lady *Harriot Hervey*, youngest Daughter of the E. of *Brissol*.

Mrs *Jolliffe*, at *East-Sheen, Surry*.

2. The Relict of Mr *Carpenter*, Gardener to K. *William*.

3. The Rev. Dr *Aspinwall*, Sub-Dean of his Majesty's Chapel, and one of the Prebendaries of *Westminster*.

4. The Hon. Gen. *Ross*, Representative for the Shire of *Ross* in *North Britain*. He was Colonel General of the Dragoon Forces in the Reign of *Q. Anne*; but lost his Employ at the Accession of his late Majesty. In 1720, being one of the Secret Committee, a Member making corrupt Application to him in Behalf of Mr *Aislabie* on the *S. Sea* Affair, he complain'd of it to the House, for which he receiv'd their Thanks, and the Member was immediately expell'd. His present Majesty soon after his Accession made him General of the Horse, and on the Death of Col. *Stanley* restor'd him to his Regiment of *Inneskillling* Dragoons. Being unmarried, he left a great Estate to the 2d Son of *Ld Ross* of *Ireland*.

Mr *Sheaff*, an eminent Stationer in *Breadstreet*.

6. *Jamcs*

6. *James Langham*, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace, near *Guilford* in *Surry*.

— *How*, Esq; in *Piccadilly*.

The Rev. Mr *Rigden*, Minister of *Pygate* in *Surry*.

8. The Relict of *Josiah Ochowrie*, Esq; Premier Sericant at Law in the Reign of *K William III*

Mr *Billers*, a near Relation of *Sr Wm Billers*, Knt and Ald.

Mr *Harrison*, Attorney in *Clements-Inn*.

Mr *Lane*, one of his Majesty's Gentlemen Pensioners.

9. *John Sunderland*, Esq; at *Charing-Cross*.

Mr *Beacher*, Dry-Salter, a Relation of *Sr Edward Beacher*, Alderm

Mr *Goodwin*, formerly a *West-India* Merchant, at *Colnbrook*.

The only Daughter of the E. of *Ashburnham*, at *Tunbridge*.

Mr *Daniel Hays*, an eminent Merchant of this City.

The Lady of *Sr Robert Abdy*, Knt of the Shire for the County of *Essex*.

The Wife of *Benjamin Foxley*, Esq; a *Hamburg* Merchant.

10. *George Turfield*, of *Petersfield* in *Hampshire*, Esq;

James Field, of *Odyam*, *Hants*, Esq;

Mr *Bourne*, Chaiseman to the Queen.

11. Mrs *White*, Widow, posses'd of £ 200 l. a Year, which she has left to her Grandson at *Eaton School*.

12. Mr *Cotsworth*, formerly Watch-maker, the oldest Inhabitant in *St Dunstan's* Parish in the West, aged near 100.

Mr *Martin*, a *French* Merchant, at his House at *Richmond Green*.

14. Mr *Castlemain*, an Attorney in *Southampton Buildings*.

Col. *Hammerton*, Naval Officer in *South Carolina*.

Mrs *Fletcher*, of *Gloucestershire*, at the Bath, leaving a Fortune of 3,000 l.

15. *Sr Darcy Dawes*, Bar. only Son of *G Sr Wm Dawes*, late Ld Archbp of *Tork*, much lamented in that County.

Henry Bartlett, Esq; Nephew to Ald. *Parsons*, died lately at *Paris*.

16. *Sr Tho. Hardy*, Bar. He commanded the *Pembroke*, a 4th Rate, with *Sr Geo. Rooke*; when they took the *Spanish* Gallions. He brought the News of their being in *Vigo* to the Admiral, for which he was Knighted. He commanded the *Bedford* in the *Spanish* Engagement 1718. Being Rear Admiral of the Red. He was first Commissioner of the Sewers.

Sr Wm Ellis lately at *Rome*. He abandon'd his Employments in *Ireland* to follow the Fortunes of *K. James II.* by whom he was trusted, and more since by the Chevalier, who placed in his Hands the whole Management of his Domestic Affairs. He died in the Communion of the Church of *England*, aged about 90.

Mr *Isaac Fernandez Nunez*, an eminent Jew.

21. The Rev. Mr *Evans*, Sen. Prebendary of *Westminster*, and Vicar of *St Bride's* in *Fleetstreet*; worth about 400000 l. He was made Prebendary in 1702.

Lady *Harriot*, Wife to *John* Earl of *Orrery*, and youngest Daughter to *George* Earl of *Orkney*; and left two Sons and a Daughter *George* Lord *Boyle*, *John*, and Lady *Elizabeth*.

Mrs *Sarah Orley*, Widow, at *Hampstead*, reputed worth 20,000 l.

22. *John Storer*, Esq; formerly in the Commission of the Peace, at *Greenwich*.

Mr *Cooper*, a Surgeon belonging to *Jay's Hospital*.

24. *Richard Goddard*, Esq; at *Swindon* in *Wiltshire*. Dying a Bachelor, his Estate of near 3,000 l. per Ann. descends to his Brother *Pleydell Goddard*, Esq; a Merchant of *London*.

25. *Sr Edward Duke*, of *Suffolk*, Bar.

26. *John Hanbury*, Esq; Deputy Governour of the *S. Sea* Company, and Governour of the *Hamburg* Company, or Merchant-Adventurers of *England*.

27. The Wife of *Edward Alexander*, Esq; of *Bedford Row*.

28. Major *Benbow*, formerly of the Horse-Guards.

Major *James Stuart*, aged 74, an half-pay Officer, Brother to the late General *Stuart*.

John Cole, Esq; at *Daventry*.

The Rev. Mr *Win Rogers*, Rector of *Langellar* in *Carmarthenshire*.

BANKRUPTS.

Francis Mattison, of *Dent*, *Torkshire*, Chapman.

Robert Plimpton, of *Shepton Mallet*, *Somerset*, Clothier.

Edmund Smalpeete, of *Ditto*, Soapmaker.

Joseph Parr, of *Walbrook*, *London*, Packer.

Thomas Whitehead, of *Aldon* under *Lines*, Chapman.

James White, of *Fenchurch-street*, *London*, Packer.

Augustin Bast, of *Easton*, *Wilt*, Maltster.

John Godwin, of *Newbury*, *Berks*, Broker and Chapman.

John Pearfal, of *Bristol*, Ironmonger.

The

The TRYAL of ELEANOR BEARE of Derby, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1732. [See p. 722]

ELEANOR MERRIMAN, now the Wife of *Ebenzer Beare*, indicted for a Misdemeanor, in endeavouring to persuade *Nich. Wilson* to poison his Wife, and for giving him Poison for that End :

Indicted a second time by the Name of *Eleanor Beare*, for a Misdemeanor, in destroying the Fœtus in the Womb of *Grace Belford*, by putting an iron Instrument up into her Body, and thereby causing her to miscarry.

Indicted a third time, for destroying the Fœtus in the Womb of a certain Woman, to the Jury unknown, by putting an iron Instrument up her Body, or by giving her something to make her miscarry. Pleaded *Not Guilty*.

COUNSEL FOR THE KING. Gentlemen of the Jury, you have heard the Indictment read, and I must observe to you, that the Crime for which the Prisoner stands indicted, is an Offence of the highest Nature, next to Murder itself; it is the Instigation of a Man to kill his Wife, in the most secret Manner, in order to keep it from the Eyes of the World, and thereby to escape the Punishment due to such a Crime, by giving her Poison in Drink, of such a Nature, as should not work suddenly but by degrees, and thereby to kill her without any Suspicion of Murder; and it is owing to the good Providence of God, that the Man did not give his Wife the Poison, for if he had, and she had died, the Prisoner would have been tried for the Murder.

Call *Nicholas Wilson*.

COURT. Do you know the Prisoner?

WILSON. Yes. **COURT.** How long—

WILSON. It is about 3 Years since I unfortunately met with the Prisoner at a Publick House at *Wirksworth*; after some Conversation, she told me I was young, and could not rake my Liberty for fear of having Uneasiness with my Wife, but if I would be ruled by her, she would put me in a way to be rid of it. I ask'd her how? She said she would give me something to give my Wife in her Drink which would do her Job. I told her that we should both be hang'd. She said I need not fear that, for it would not kill her suddenly but by degrees, and that it would never be suspected. In a few Days I met with the Prisoner again, and she gave me something in a Paper to give my Wife in her Drink, and told me it would quickly do her Job. I took the Paper and buried it, and went Home and told my Wife what had pass'd between me and the Prisoner; and she desired me to keep out of her Company; and I have never seen her since, till I now see her at the Bar.

PRISONER. Did not you hire one *Mary Teomans* to poison your Wife; and did not you receive some Poison (if it was Poison) from her, and afterwards send for me, and

tell me the Stuff you had from *Mary Teomans* would do no Good?

EVIDENCE. No, I had the Stuff from you and no other, and I buried it as above.

Call *John Wilson*.

COURT. What have you to say to the Prisoner?

J. WILSON. Since she was in Prison she sent for me, and told me she had something against my Brother which would touch his Life, and desired he would keep out of the Way at the Assizes.

COUNSEL. Your Lordship will observe, that the Prisoner fearing *N. Wilson* might be an Evidence against her, had that Contrivance to send him out of the Way.

Call *Hannah Wilson*.

H. WILSON. My Husband told me he had received something from the Prisoner, which she bid him give me in some Drink, and it would shut me quickly.

To the Second Indictment.

COUNSEL. Gentlemen, You have heard the Indictment read, and may observe, that the Misdemeanor for which the Prisoner stands indicted, is of a most shocking Nature; to destroy the Fruit in the Womb carries something in it so contrary to the natural Tenderness of the Female Sex, that I am amazed how ever any Woman should arrive at such a degree of Impiety and Cruelty, as to attempt it in such a manner as the Prisoner has done, it has really something so shocking in it, that I cannot well display the Nature of the Crime to you, but must leave it to the Evidence: It is cruel and barbarous to the last degree.

Call *Grace Belford*.

GRACE BELFORD. I lived with the Prisoner as a Servant about ten Days, but was not hired, and I was off and on with her about fourteen Weeks; When I had been with her a few Days there came Company into the House, and made me drink Ale and Brandy (which I was not used to drink) and it overcame me; my Mistress sent me into the Stable to give Hay to some Horses, but I was not capable of doing it, so laid me down in the Stable; and there came to me one *Ch—r*, a young Man that was drinking in the House, and after some Time I feared I was with Child by *Ch—r*; upon that, my Mistress asked me if I was with Child, I told her I thought I was; Then she said if I could get 30 Shilling from *Ch—r*, she would clear me from the Child, without giving me Physick. A little Time after, some Company gave me Cyder and Brandy, my Mistress and I were both full of Liquor, and when the Company was gone, we could scarce get up Stairs, but we did get up; then I laid me on the Bed, and my Mistress brought a kind of an Instrument, I took it to be like

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An Iron Skewer, and she put it up into my Body a great Way, and hurt me.

COURT. What followed upon that?

EVIDENCE. Some Blood came from me.

COURT. Did you miscarry after that?

EVIDENCE. The next Day after I went to *Miletree*, where I had a Miscarriage.

COURT. What did the Prisoner do after this?

EVIDENCE. She told me the Job was done. I then lodged two or three Nights with one *Ann Moseley* (now *Ann Oldknowles*) and coming one Morning to see the Prisoner, I called for a Mug of Ale and drank it, and told her I was going Home; then came in *John Clark*, and on the Prisoner's saying I was going home, he said he would give me a Glass of Wine to help me forward, which accordingly he did, out of a Bottle he had in his Pocket, then I took my Leave of him; and when I was a little Way out of Town, I fell down at a Style, and was not well, I lay a little while, then got up, and went to *Nottingham* that Night. Call *Ann Oldknowles*.

COURT. Do you know any Thing of *Grate Relford* having a Miscarriage?

EVIDENCE. I know nothing, but that when she lay with me, I saw all the Symptoms of Miscarriage on the Bed where she lay.

Call *John Clark*.

COURT. Do you know the Prisoner?

CLARK. Yes, I have frequented her House.

COURT. Did you ever hear her say any thing that she had used Means to make a Woman with Child miscarry, by putting any kind of Instrument up their Bodies, or by giving them any Thing to take inwardly?

CLARK. Yes, I have.

COURT. Have you seen her Instrument for that Purpose, or have you seen her use any Means to make any Woman with Child miscarry?

CLARK. No, but I have heard her say she had done it, and that she then had under her one *Hannah* — a whole other Name I know not.

COURT. Have you heard her say she had been sent for for these wicked Practices, or had any Reward for causing any one to miscarry?

CLARK. I heard her say she had been once sent for to *Nottingham*, and, as I remember, she said she had five Pounds for the Journey.

PRISONER. Did not you say you never heard me say any thing of using any Means to cause Miscarriage in any Person, or saw me use any Means for that End?

CLARK. No, I said I never saw you do any thing that Way, but had heard you say you had done it. Would you have me forswear myself?

PRISONER. No, but I would have you speak the Truth.

CLARK. I do.

Then the Prisoner called several Persons to speak in her Behalf, but only two appeared, and they only gave her friends a reputable Character, and said the Prisoner had had a good Education, but they knew nothing of the latter Part of her Life.

MR MAYOR. The Prisoner at the Bar has a very bad Character, and I have had frequent Complaints against her for keeping a disorderly House.

Many Evidences were ready in Court to have proved the Facts she stood charged with in the third Indictment; but his Lordship observing that the second Indictment was proved so plainly, he thought there was no Necessity for going upon the third.

His Lordship summed up the Evidence in a very moving Speech to the Jury, wherein he said, he never met with a Case so barbarous and unnatural. The Jury, after a short Consultation, brought the Prisoner in Guilty of both Indictments, and she received Sentence to stand on the Pillory, the Two next Market-Days, and to suffer close Imprisonment for Three Years.

Derby, August 13, 1732. This Day *Eleanor Beore*, pursuant to her Sentence, stood for the first Time in the Pillory in the Market-place; to which Place she was attended by several of the Sheriff's Officers; notwithstanding which, the Populace, to shew their Resentment of the horrible Crimes wherewith she had been charged, and the little Remorse she has shewn since her Commitment, gave her no Quarter, but threw such quantities of Eggs, Turnips, &c. that it was thought she would hardly have escap'd with her Life: She disengaged herself from the Pillory before the Time of her standing was expired, and jump'd among the Crowd, whence she was with Difficulty carried back to Prison.

AT THE ASSIZES at GLOUCESTER, Aug. 26. *ELY HATTON* was indicted for the most barbarous and inhuman Murder of *THO. TURBERVILLE*, late of *Mitchel-Dean*, Carpenter, on Friday the 28th of April last, who was found in his Shop the next Day with his Brains dash'd out, and his Skull chop'd to pieces with a broad Axe that was lying by him all over bloody. There were several reputable Witnesses call'd to prove the Fact, who deposed, that when the Prisoner was apprehended, he had on a Shirt and a Pair of Stockings of the Deceased's, and his Coat was bloody in several Places; with many other Circumstances which imply'd his Guilt almost as strong as ocular Demonstration. — He acknowledg'd that he was with the Deceased that Evening; and had only to say in his Defence, that the Deceased and he went to a Hill near the Town to view some Deer, where he left him; but call'd Nobody to prove that they were there: He call'd in his Behalf one Man only, to prove that he saw him about 9 o' Clock that Night the Murder was committed; who said, he verily believ'd he was the Person who committed the said Murder. On his Tryal he said, the Shirt he had on when he was apprehended, was his Brother's; and on his Examination before the Coroner, said, it belong'd to his Father. — The Jury brought him in Guilty; and he received Sentence of Death accordingly.

FROM *Africa*, That the Duke *de Ripperda*, who is turn'd *Mahometan*, had got into the Emperour of *Morocco's* Favour; and that to give him Authority, they talk'd of a Match between him and the Mother Queen.

From *Spain, Portugal and Italy*, That their Harvests this Year have proved very bad.

From *Rome*, That Mr *Thomson* was discharged out of Prison, and order'd to depart that Capital in 24 Hours, and the Ecclesiastical Estate in 10 Days; and that Card. *Alberoni* was going, with the Pope's Permission, to be Prime Minister to Don *Carlos*.

From *Turin*, That that Court had seiz'd on five Fiefs of the Holy See in *Piedmont*, and that the Two Courts were more embroil'd than ever.

From *Persia*. That the *Sophy* had broke the Peace with the *Turks*, and had taken several Towns from them.

From *Gibraltar*, That the Earl of *Albemarle* was arrived there in good Health; and that the K. of *Spain* had given Leave to the Garrison to fetch Provisions for their Use, with proper Passes from the *English* Consul; from any Ports where Custom-houses are established.

From *Bermuda*, May 25. That a few Days before, the Assembly had pass'd an Act for laying a Duty of 10*l.* per Head on every old Whale killed and brought into the Island, in order to raise the Sum of 140*l.* current Money, to be paid yearly to his Excellency *John Pitt*, Esq; their Governour, in lieu of the Benefit of granting Licences for the Whale-Fishery; which his Majesty in his Instructions had limited not to exceed 100*l.* Sterling per Ann. But the Governour refused to pass the Bill unless the Assembly made it 150*l.* tho' the usual Exchange is but 140*l.*

From *Montpelier*, That the late D. of *Ormond* arrived there on the 14th Instant from *Perpignan*, with a great Retinue, in his Way to *Avignon*.

From *Paris*, That the Difference between the *French* King and his Parliament, which was thought to be near accommodated, still subsists; his Majesty ordering them to register his new Declaration, prescribing their future Behaviour, and insisting on it, and they persisting humbly to intreat him to withdraw the said Declaration.

From *Seville*, That the Count *de Montemar*, who commanded the *Spanish* Forces employ'd in the Conquest of *Oran*, was returned thither, and was graciously received by his Catholick Majesty. A strong Garrison was left in the Place, and the rest of the Troops sent home: But what by Skirmishes with the Moors, and Sicknes, came short 7 or 8000 Men. The Moors were preparing for the Siege of *Oran*, as projected by the D. *Ripperda*, whose Servant was taken there as a Spy, and put to the Rack.

From *Venice*, That the Plague rages so on the *Turkish* Frontiers, that the Towns are almost become desolate.

From *Berlin*, That above 12,000 Protestant *Saltzburghers* were come to settle in *Prussia*, and 5,000 more were expected. Their Usage has been very barbarous, being not only obliged to leave their Country, and most of their Effects, but one Child of every Family was forcibly taken from them.

From *Warsaw*, That his *Polish* Majesty had resolv'd to send away three *Saxon* Regiments, to prevent the Uneasiness of the *Poles*, who murmured at his increasing those beyond the first Number of 12,000.

From *Corsica*, That Four of their Chiefs being detained in Prison at *Genoa*, the Male-contents have threaten'd to rise again.

P. S. Aug. 31. Letters this Day from *Paris* advise, That the King of *France* has held his Bed of Justice, and obliged the Parliament to register in his Presence the Declaration they so much oppos'd, and another for continuing 4 Sols per Livre on Estates and Goods.

Prices

Course of Exchange.	STOCKS.	Monthly BILL of Mortality.
Amsterdam — 35 2	S. Sea 104 $\frac{5}{8}$	from July 25. to Aug. 31.
Ditto at Sight 35 a 4 11	— Annu. 111 $\frac{2}{8}$	Christened { Males 899 } 1660
Hamburgh — 34 3	— Bonds 31. 15s.	{ Females 761 }
Rotterdam — 35 3	Bank 152 $\frac{3}{4}$	Buried { Males 1065 } 2045
Antwerp — 35 a 8	— Circulation 41. 5s.	{ Females 980 }
Madrid — 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Mil. Bank 112 $\frac{1}{2}$	Died under 2 Years old --- 931
Bilboa — 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	India — 157 $\frac{3}{4}$	Between 2 and 5 --- 128
Cadiz — 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Bonds 51. 16s.	Between 5 and 10 --- 69
Venice — 48	African 38	Between 10 and 20 --- 49
Leghorn — 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 8	Royal Ass. 103	Between 20 and 30 --- 121
Genoa — 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lon. ditto 13 $\frac{5}{8}$	Between 30 and 40 --- 191
Paris — 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	York Build. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6	Between 40 and 50 --- 181
Bordeaux — 32	3 per Cent. ann. 99 $\frac{3}{8}$	Between 50 and 60 --- 137
Oporto — 5 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	Eng. Copp. 21. 3s.	Between 60 and 70 --- 112
Lisbon — 5 6	Welsh ditto 11. 1s.	Between 70 and 80 --- 69
Dublin — 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Equivalent — 105	Between 80 and 90 --- 43
		Between 90 and 100 --- 11
		Between 100 and 110 --- 3

Prices of Grain at Bear-Key. per Qr.

Wheat 20s. to 23s. od.	P. Malt 20s. to 24s. od.
Barley 11s. to 13s. od.	B. Malt 14s. to 19s. od.
Oates 10s. to 12s. od.	Tares 20s. to 24s. od.
Rye 14s. to 15s. od.	H. Pease 12s. to 16s. od.
Pease 19s. to 22s. od.	H Beans 20s. to 23s. od.

Wheat at	Gloucester 3s. to 3s. 4d. per Bushel.
	Reading 61. to 61. 15s. per Load.
	Basingstoke 51. to 61. per Load.
	Dublin 14s. to 17s. per Barrel.
	Belfast 10s. to 14s. per Barrel.

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 21. 2s. to 21. 12s. a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 22s. to 25s.	Sugar Powd. best 54s. a 59s. per C.	Mastick white 4s. 6d.
New Hops per Hun. 51. 10s. to 61. l.	Ditto second sort 49s. per C.	Opium 111. 00d.
Old Hops 21. 09s. to 21. 19s.	Loaf Sugar double refine 3d. Half-	Quicksilver 4s. 3d.
Rape Seed 121. to 121. 10s.	penny a 9d. H. penny per lb.	Rhubarb 25s. a 30s.
Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half	Ditto single refine 36s. to 60s.	Sarsaparilla 2s. 6d.
on board, 161. to 161. 10s.	per C.	Saffron Eng. 26s. 00d.
Tin in Blocks 41. 00s.	Cinnamon 7s. 9d.	Wormseeds 2s. 4d.
Ditto in Bars 41. 02s. exclusive	Cloves 2s. 1d.	Balsam Capiva 2s. 10d.
of 3s. per Hun. Duty.	Mace 15s. 6d. per lb.	Balsam of Gilead 18s. 00d.
Copper Eng. best 51. 05s. per C.	Nutmegs 8s. 6d. per lb.	Hipocacuan 6s. 7d.
Ditto ord. 41. 16s. to 51. per C.	Sugar Candy white 12d. to 17d.	Ambergreece per oz. 12s. 00d.
Ditto Barbary 31. to 41. l.	Ditto brown 6d. Halfpenny per lb.	
Iron of Bilboa 141. 10s. per Tun	Pepper for Home consump. 16d.	Wine, Brand, and Rum.
Dit. of Sweden 151. 10s. per Tun	Ditto for exportation 11d. 3 Far.	Oporto red, per T. 321. a 341.
Tallow 40s. per C. or 5 d. p. lb.	Tea Bohea fine 10s. to 12s. per lb.	ditto white 401.
Country Tallow 11. 18s. 6d.	Ditto ordinary 10s. per lb.	Lisbon red 26
Cashmere 17s. 3d. per lb.	Ditto Congo 10s. to 14s. per lb.	ditto whites 261.
	ditto Pekoa 14s. a 16s. per lb.	Sherry 271.
	ditto Green fine 10s. to 13s. per lb.	Canary new 261.
	ditto Imperial 9s. to 12s. per lb.	ditto old 321.
	ditto Hyson 30s. to 35s.	Florence 34 per Chest

Grocery Wares.

Raisins of the Sun 29s. od. per C.	ditto Imperial 9s. to 12s. per lb.	ditto Hyson 30s. to 35s.
Ditto Malaga Franks none		
Ditto Smirna new none		
Ditto Alicant, none		
Ditto Lipra new 20s. od.		
Ditto Belvedere none		
Currants old none		
Ditto new 38s. to 44s.		
Prunes French 21s. to 22s.		
Figs none		

Drugs by the lb.

Balsam Peru 16s.	Mountain malaga old 281. to 301.
Cardamoms 3s. 3d.	ditto new 20 to 241.
Camphire refine 16s.	Br. Fr. per Gal. 6s. 3d. to 6s. 8d.
Crabs Eyes 2s. 8d.	Rum of Jam. 01. 7s. to 4d.
Yellap 3s. 2d.	ditto Low Islands 6s. 6d. to 7s.
Manna 11. 6d. a 4s. od.	

N. B. The New BOOKS publish'd this Month, we leave to our next, to make Room for several Matters more Entertaining, which are not to be met with in the News-PAPERS, and could not so properly be deferr'd.