

The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
 Lords Jour.
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 Chead's : : :
 Craftsmen : :
 D. Spectator
 G. White's Jour.
 W. J. Register
 Free, Briton
 P. P. Doctor
 Daily Courant
 Daily Post :
 Daily Journal
 Daily Post Jour.
 D. Whobler's Jour.
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 Canterbury
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Or, MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER.

NUMBER XXI. for SEPTEMBER, 1732.

Being the NINTH of VOL. II.

CONTAINING,

/more in Quantity, and greater Variety, than any Book of the kind and Price/

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| <p>I. Views of the WEEKLY ESSAYS, viz.
 On Flattery; Courage; Bigotry; the
 Art and Mystery of Printing; Anger;
 Obstinacy; Ostentation; the Advan-
 tages of Coffee-houses; Odd Customs,
 ancient and modern; Origin of Moral
 Virtue; Divine Judgments; Vicissi-
 tude of Fortune; Love and Marriage;
 Preference of Modesty to Beauty.</p> <p>II. POLITICAL POINTS, On the Power of
 Secretaries of State and Messengers;
 Debates in Parliament; History of
 the Parliament of Paris; Speech of
 a Member; the Fable of Pan; Prag-
 matick Sanction, censur'd and defend-
 ed; Of just Governments; Treatment
 of Ministers; Liberties of Athens de-</p> | <p>stroy'd, how; Ancient and present Go-
 vernment of France; the Selfish Pa-
 triot; National Debt; Abjuration Oath;
 Ambition of Pericles.</p> <p>III. DESCRIPTION of Carolina.</p> <p>IV. POETRY. The Wary Damself, Mr.
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 mory of a Lady; The Poet's Mistress;
 Consort of Asles; Epigrams.</p> <p>V. RECORDER'S Speech to their Maje-
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 Births; Deaths; Promotions; Prices of
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed, and sold at St John's Gate: By F. Jefferies in Ludgatestreet, Mrs Nutt, Mrs Charlton, Mrs Cook, at the Royal Exchange; Mr Batley in Pater-Noster-Row; Mr Midwinter in St Paul's Church-Yard, A. Chapman, in Pall-mall, Mrs Dodd, Mr Bickerton without Temple-Bar; Mr Creechley, at Charing-Cross; Mr Stagg, and Mr King, in Westminster-Hall; Mr Williamson in Holbourn; Mr Montague, in Great Queen-street; S. Harding in St Martin's Lane, and most Book-sellers in Town and Country. Where may be had all the former Numbers.

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

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THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
 SEPTEMBER, 1732.

DEBATES in last Session of Parliament, *continu'd from p. 886.*



ON the 27th of *January* the following Resolution from the Committee being reported to the House, *viz.* That a Sum not exceeding 653,210 *l.* 10 *s.* 1 *d.* be granted to his Majesty

for defraying the Charge of 17,709 Men for Guards and Garrisons, and other his Majesty's Land-Forces in *Great Britain, Guernsey and Jersey*, for the Year 1732, and the Question put thereon, a Debate ensued.

Mr P----r said, It is highly necessary that every Farthing of the Charge which the People are put to should be publicly known, and fully consider'd by this House; the Nation ought not to be cheated, and made to believe, that the maintaining this 18,000 Men costs them only 653,000 *l.* when really it costs them a great deal more. There's not an Inn-keeper, an Ale-house, or a Brandy-shop in the Nation, but pays a great additional Tax by way of Quarters for the Officers and Soldiers.—But there is still a much greater Evil from this hidden Way of raising Money. It is an arbitrary and unequal way, and consequently affords to those who have the Management of the Army, an Opportunity of oppressing some People, or some Parts of the Nation. If any Country or Borough disoblige those in Power, by sending Representatives to this House, the Government may send a great Number of regular Forces to be quarter'd upon that County, &c. By which Means a much greater Sum is raised upon that County or Borough, than on any other Part of the Nation; nay, if any private Inn-keeper or Ale-house Man shall give a wrong Vote, the Government may, by Means of the Justices and Constables, oppress that Man, by quartering more

Soldiers upon him than are proportionably his Lot.

Sr W----m S----d, S-----y at W---r, said, For my own Part I can safely declare, that ever since I came into that Office, there has been no Favour shewn to any one Part of the Country, nor to any one Man in the Nation; we never thought of having a Regard to any thing but the cantoning and quartering the Troops into such Places as was most easy for the Country, and most convenient for them; unless when the Security of the Nation requir'd the marching of them into any particular County. This is the Method used by me, and I believe was by my Predecessors.

Mr W----r. Whatever Method has been observ'd in quartering the Troops, I know the Country complains of Oppressions on that Account; but a little while ago some of my own Tenants told me, they should be ruin'd by the Dragoons quarter'd upon them; they had not a Lock of Hay but what they were obliged to give the Soldiers, so that their own Cattle were in Danger of being starv'd; for they must be first served, and with the best too, and what is worse, they will be served at their own Prices.

Mr P----m. I had the Honour to serve in that Office at the Time mention'd by that Gentleman, and I remember he made some Complaints to me; and I do, and he must remember, that I told him the Reason which was at that Time was the Occasion of so many Forces in that Country, which, as soon as that was over, would be sent elsewhere, and that Gentleman's Tenants in particular were reliev'd. During the Time I was in that Office, there never was any such Complaint made to me, but I immediately order'd Relief, or gave the Persons aggry'd such Reasons why I could not, as

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seem'd satisfactory. In such Cases I never had Respect to Persons, but have often given Relief at the Desire of those with whom I never did vote in this House, and believe never shall, and have order'd those very Troops to be quarter'd upon those with whom I have always agreed in Opinion.

Mr P^l---r. I did not say that the Hon. Gentleman now in the Office, or any other that has been in the Office, us'd unjustifiable Methods to favour one Party in the Nation more than another; all that I said, and still say, was, that such Methods may be practis'd for oppressing those who happen to differ in Opinion from the chief Men in Power; and such Means being of dangerous Consequence to our Constitution, they ought to be guarded against, and prevented, if possible. The Army is supported, I hope, and maintained for the Service of all, and therefore all ought to contribute equally to the Expence of maintaining it. There's not a Soldier quarter'd upon an Inn-keeper in Town or Country, but what costs that Inn-keeper as much as he costs the Government; so that if we were to raise all the Money by Parliamentary Authority, I am afraid we must raise near double the Sum propos'd.

Mr P^l---y. I am as much as any Person for giving Relief to the oppress'd Inn-keepers and Victuallers; for, since an Army is like to be a Part of our Constitution, I think it reasonable that the Expence should be laid as equally as possible upon the whole People of the Nation. But I must observe, that the same Money that we raise for maintaining 18,000 Men, would maintain 60,000 in France, Germany, or any other Country in Europe, according to their Way of regulating their Armies. Our Expence proceeds from the great Number of Officers in the Army, which makes it not only expensive, but dangerous to our Constitution. I have been assur'd, that 100,000 *l.* English Money per Ann. will maintain 10,000 Men of the Armies of France or Germany. I have been told, but don't remember, or can depend upon my Author, that the 12,000 *Hessians* were maintain'd for less than that Sum.

Sr R⁻⁻⁻ W⁻⁻⁻le. I wish that Gentleman would give us his Author for the Fact mentioned. The Story is false. But it is the common Way of scandalizing the Government, to invent and spread false Reports thro' the Country. The Stipulation for the 12,000 *Hessians* was

made upon the same Footing that all such Stipulations were made during the last War; there was not a Penny less stipulated to be paid for them, than what was agreed to by this House, and the whole Money was yearly advanced to them.

G---I W⁻⁻⁻de. Those who are acquainted with the Method of maintaining a German Army, will not envy them the Cheapness of it. What they come short of ours in Pay, they more than make up by plundering, and raising Contributions upon the Countries where they are quarter'd. When I was in Italy I din'd with one of the German Generals: When I came to his Palace, I found the Hall and Avenues full of Country People, some with Wine, some with Beer, Bread, Fowls, Pigs, &c. I could not imagine what all this meant; but when I sat down to Table, I found such Variety of Dishes, Wines, and such magnificent Attendance, (which I was told was the General's ordinary Way of Living) that I was surpris'd. After Dinner I ask'd the General, How he was able to live after this Rate; for it would break an English General to live in so splendid a Manner; our Pay would not support it. Pay, Sir, (says he) Why I have none upon this Account from the Government; all this comes from the Country where I am quarter'd, which they are oblig'd to furnish me with for nothing; I have 7 Miles of the Country round allotted me to support my Table. Then I found that those Country People about the Hall were come with their Peace-Offerings to the General: But I hope England will not be so serv'd.

Sr W⁻⁻⁻m W⁻⁻⁻m. I do not know by what Methods the Germans or French maintain their Armies; this I am sure of, that the Expence we are at in maintaining our Army is much greater than necessary. During the last War 18,000 of our Troops were maintain'd Abroad for 400,000 *l.* per Ann. at the same Pay as now: 'Tis true, this Body of Men did not cost so much, because there were no Guards amongst them; but I know, that 12,000 Men, Guards and Garrisons included, were maintain'd at Home for between 3 and 400,000 *l.* per Ann. out of which were paid, the General's Money, Waggon-Money, Contingencies, and all other Items appertaining to the Army. Considering the present State of the Nation, and its heavy Debts, I think no proper Method to save the Publick Money ought to be neglected. Even 100,000 *l.* per Ann. would make no small Figure, if

add'd

added yearly to the sinking Fund. I hope this *Affair* will be taken into Consideration.—Then the Question was put, and the Resolution agreed to.

Before the House received the Report from the Committee of Supply, Mr P---y moved, that an Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would please to direct the proper Officers to lay before the House an Account of what Commissions in the Army and Governments of Garrisons, had been kept vacant, and what Savings had been made thereupon.

Sr W---m S---d said, No such Account had ever been kept at the War-Office; the Custom there was, That when any Officer died, the Commissary certified his Death to that Office, in order that the Pay might be stopt; and they never issued any Money upon that Account till a new Commission was lodged.

Sr W---m T---ge. Whatever Savings could possibly be upon that Account was a meer Trifle, and not worth the Notice of that House.

Mr P---m said, That while he was in the Office, none of those Commissions were kept vacant for any Time; it was always his Majesty's Custom to fill up every Commission in the Army immediately after it became vacant, so that there could be little or no Savings upon that Account; and if there was any, the Custom had always been to leave it to be disposed of by the King as he thought fit.

Mr P---y. I don't think it an Argument against this Motion to tell us, that the Savings amount to but a meer Trifle; we shall be best Judges of that when we see the Accounts; let it be what it will, we ought to enquire into the Application of it. I believe there are not many Commissions kept long vacant. Some there have been, and we ought to have an Account at least of them; because I observe there is a Demand every Year brought in, called, *An Account of Services incurred, and not provided for*; I think the most proper Way of answering this, is to have an Account of Services provided for, and not performed. In the Civil-List Revenue there is not an Office vacant for a Day, but what the Savings are brought to Account, and disposed of in the most frugal Manner; I think the same good Management ought to be observ'd in the Army.

G---l R---s supported the same Method was observed now, as formerly in *Flanders*; then, as soon as the Death of an

Officer was certified, a new Commission was granted, and what little Savings could be made that Way, were always left to the Disposal of the General, and applied as he thought most proper for the Publick Service.

Mr B---tle. Whatever is given for the Maintenance of the Army, is a Part of the Publick Money; and 'tis our Business to enquire into the Disposal of every Farthing of it. If the Savings by vacant Commissions have been properly applied, they who advised such Applications will have the more Honour; if misapplied, this House ought to take Care to prevent such for the future. Perhaps the Savings have been but a Trifle; however, considering the Number of Officers we maintain, a very large Sum may be annually saved; and if we never call for such Accounts, Commissions in Time of Peace may be kept vacant for a long Time on Purpose to raise Money to convert it to Uses prejudicial to the Nation.

Sr R---t W---e. During all the Time that the D. of *Marborough* commanded our Armies, as soon as a Commission became vacant it was filled up. Indeed a Week was generally allow'd for it, but what was saved was usually given to the Colonel of the Regiment to answer his extraordinary Expences; or to the Officer that succeeded to defray the Charges of his new Commission. The same Custom is still observed, and such Savings disposed in the same Manner; or applied to Charitable Uses, and given in small Sums to those of the Army who stood in Need. I hope this House does not intend to take the Disposal of such small Charities into their own Hands, while it is left to his Majesty he can always have the Advice of a Board of General Officers; who, I think, are better Judges in the Disposal of such Charities than this House. As to the Civil List, there are no Savings by Vacancies in that Part of the Revenue; every Place is filled up as soon as it becomes vacant, as it is in the Army; in both there is as much Frugality as possible.

After this the Question was put, and it was carried in the Negative.

ON the 28th of *January*, Mr *Winnington* presented to the House a Bill for the better Securing and Encouraging the Trade of his Majesty's Sugar Colonies in *America*, which was receiv'd and read the 1st Time, and order'd to be read a 2d Time.

Mr A---n P---y. This Bill is of such a Nature, that all our Colonies are some Way

or other concern'd therein; it is of the utmost Consequence both to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and therefore ought to be maturely consider'd not only within Doors, but without, by all who understand any thing of Trade; and that such may have an Opportunity of giving us their Sentiments on this Occasion, I move that the Bill may be printed.

Which Motion was agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be printed.

Mr W---n. As this Bill is of very great Consequence to the Trade of this Nation, we ought to consider the particular Trade and Produce of every one of our Settlements in *America*; and that we may have as much Insight into this Matter as possible, I move that the Representations sent over from several Colonies, and laid before the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, may be laid before this House before the second Reading of the Bill.

Mr B---n. There have been several Representations sent over from our Settlements in the *West-Indies*, and refer'd to the Board of Trade, for them to report their Opinion thereon to his Majesty: Some of them we have already consider'd, but there are others that we have not as yet had Time so thoroughly to consider as to be able to give any Opinion upon 'em: however shall make all imaginable Dispatch, and shall be ready to lay them before this House as soon as possible.

Mr A---n P---y. As this is an Affair of so great Consequence, we ought to wait till we have all the Materials necessary to give us a full Information in it. There is particularly in the Bill a Clause about Lumber; which, in my Opinion, will do more Harm to the Trade of most of our Colonies, and consequently to that of this Nation, than all the other Clauses can do good.

Mr S---d-s. This Bill was last Session of Parliament a long Time before this House; there is no Clause in it but was in the former, and then fully consider'd and particularly examin'd into. The Committee, then appointed for drawing it up, was no less than 3 Months about it, and certainly had under Consideration every thing that could give a Light into the Affair. Some Measures ought speedily to be taken for the Encouragement of our Sugar-Colonies, so as to enable them to carry on a Trade at least upon an equal Footing with their Rivals. The only Reason of the Bills not passing then, was, that they had not had Time in the other House to consider the Affair

so fully as they thought was necessary. As this Bill contains nothing but what was in the former, I am of Opinion that there is no Occasion to make any Delay in the passing it, or to wait for any further Information; for I am persuaded we can receive none but what has been already laid before this House, and fully consider'd.

Mr O---pe. In all Cases that come before this House, where there seems a Clashing of Interests, we ought to have no Regard to the particular Interest of any Country, or Sett of People, but to the Good of the Whole. Our Colonies are a Part of our Dominions; the People in them our own People; and we ought to shew an equal Respect to all.—I remember there was once a Petition presented to this House by one Country, complain-

ing, that they were injured in their Trade as to the Sale of Beans by another, modestly praying, that the other Country should be prohibited to sell any Beans.—

If it should appear, that all our Plantations upon the Continent of *America* are against that which is desir'd by the Sugar Colonies, we are to presume that the granting thereof will be a Prejudice to the Trade or particular Interests of our Continent Settlements; and surely, the Danger of hurting so considerable a Part of our Dominions, a Part which reaches

from the 34th to the 46th Degree of Northern Latitude, will at least incline us to be extremely Cautious in what we are going about.—If therefore it shall appear, that the Relieving our Sugar Colonies will do more Harm to the other Parts of our Dominions, than it can do Good to them, we must refuse it, and think of some other Methods for putting them upon an equal Footing with their Rivals in any Part of Trade.—We may form some Judgment from the Appearances that were before us last Session of Parliament, but may judge more distinctly of

Things from what may be brought before us now. Some concern'd for our Settlements on the Continent seem'd last Year indifferent, and to give up the Affair, I believe without any good Authority from their Constituents; but now the Colonies themselves have had an Opportunity to consider the Affair, and to send over their Thoughts in a proper and authentick Manner, and till these are laid before us, we cannot give our Opinions.—I must say, to the Honour of the Gentlemen concern'd in the Board of Trade, that they are as exact and as diligent in all Matters which fall under their Consideration as any Board

in England; they have more Business than most others, which will increase in Proportion as our Colonies increase in Riches and Power. It is already one of the most useful Boards we have, and while the same good Conduct is observed, it will be of great Advantage to the Trade of the *British* Dominions.

After this Debate, it was resolv'd to address his Majesty to give Directions to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to lay before the House Copies of all Representations and Papers which had been laid before them, since the last Session of Parliament, relating to the Dispute between his Majesty's Sugar Colonies and Northern Colonies in *America*.

Mr *W--m* then mov'd, that a Committee might be appointed to inspect and settle the Fees to be taken by all the Officers and Servants of their House, and to examine what Salaries or Allowances they had from the Government, and to report the same, with their Opinion thereupon, to the House.

Sir *W--m T--ge*. Considering how much Business of great Consequence now lies, or may come before this House during the Course of this Session, I don't think we ought to take up the Time of the House with Matters of so trifling a Nature. Had Complaint been made of any Exactions, or exorbitant Fees taken by any of our Officers or Servants, it would have been our Duty to have enquir'd into it, and to give proper Redress; but as no such Complaints has been made, I see no Reason we ought at present to enter upon such an Enquiry.

Mr *W--m*. I made this Motion, not expecting it would have been oppos'd, and therefore did not think it necessary to give any Reasons for making it; but now that I am called upon, I must say, I believe it is well known, that there are very great Complaints without Doors of the extravagant Charges People are oblig'd to be at in passing private Bills, or in carrying on any other Business thro' either House of Parliament; I don't know where the Fault lies, perhaps in the other House; but let them look to themselves, we ought to take Care there be no Ground of Complaint in ours. We are not to wait till a regular Complaint be made; few will venture to complain in Form; and when any Exactions are made, they are singly, inconsiderable, so that no Man thinks it worth his while to complain, but many Trifles amount to a Sum; and such Things generally grow worse

when not enquir'd into: If there be any Evil, what I have propos'd will be an effectual Remedy.

Mr *S--r*. Since my Time I know of no Exactions, nor any exorbitant Fees that have been taken: I have been as careful as possible in this Point, and made all the Enquiries I could. Some Time ago I found a Guinea was given to my own Secretary, upon making out the Warrant for Writs, whereas the old Fee was but 10s. I thereupon order'd that no more should be taken than the old Fee; and to prevent all Pretence of giving or taking Expedition-Money, I order'd, that even this Fee should not be charged or paid, till after the Election was made and the Oaths taken upon the Return of the Writ. I likewise observ'd that the Clerk of Committees usually got a Guinea in place of the old Fee of 13s. 4d. This I endeavour'd to rectify, tho' it must be granted, that even a Guinea is little enough for his Trouble, and Attendance upon such Occasions. But I believe this Motion was made, not so much on Account of Abuses lately committed, as to prevent such for the future, which ought to be every Gentleman's Care, and shall be mine in particular.

Mr *S--d-s*. I believe no Gentleman thinks we have Occasion for such a Committee as has been propos'd on Account of any late Exactions; but now an Enquiry into the Fees of our own Servants has been propos'd, I fear it may be an Imputation upon us not to agree to the Motion. Considering how many Years ago these Fees have been settled, I don't doubt but some may be found too small, which I think ought to be increased, as well as those which are extravagant be diminished.

Mr *P--r*. I look upon this Motion to be very proper at present; because I think we ought to search for the Beam in our Gown Eye, before we begin to pull out the Mote in another's. I hope, after we have examin'd and settled the Fees of our own Clerks and Servants, we shall proceed on those to be taken by the Officers, Clerks, and Servants of all our Courts of Law, which are loudly complain'd of by the whole Nation. We have as yet had only printed Lists of all those Fees laid before us; and have gone no further: But those who brought them in have gone a little further; they think they may now by Authority of Parliament exact all the Fees at least that are mention'd in those Lists, and from thence have taken Occasion to

increase several of their Fees beyond what they had formerly any Authority for; so that unless we proceed to regulate those Lists of Fees, we have, by calling for them, rather injur'd than serv'd our Country. I therefore agree to the Motion.

Mr W.—n. According to Order, a List of the Fees taken by every Clerk and Servant belonging to this House has been brought in, and perus'd by most of the Members. I don't hear any of them has been objected to, or that more has been at any Time taken; I therefore do not see what Occasion there is for a Committee in this Affair; I believe if we order them to be printed, and Copies to be fixt up in the Publick Offices belonging to the House, it will be sufficient to prevent any exorbitant Demands in Time to come, and will be as effectual as any Thing that can be done by a Committee. I suppose the Gentlemen have some further Design in this Matter; if they have, I think they may proceed upon it without giving the House any Trouble as to the Committee now moved for.

Mr P.—y. I agree with the Gentleman who spoke last, as to ordering the List of Fees to be printed; let them be printed and published, and in the *Free Briton* too: But I cannot think we ought to rest satisfied with the List deliver'd. Because a List of Fees has been deliver'd in, we are not thence to conclude, that no greater Fee has ever been taken than what is mention'd in that List: Exactions are always made in a clandestine Manner; such Secrets may be discover'd by a Committee, but we are not to expect that the Authors of such will in a publick Manner come voluntarily and inform the House of the Crimes they have been guilty of. It is well known how terrible Parliamentary Enquiries are to those who are guilty of any Iniquity; tho' by the Enquiry now mov'd for, no Iniquity shall be discover'd, yet the Terror of it will remain, and be a Bar to Extortion for a long Time to come.

Upon putting the Question, it was carried in the Affirmative, and a Committee was accordingly appointed.

A Petition of Sir Thomas Lombe was presented to the House, alledging, *That he had at his own Expence, with the utmost Difficulty and Hazard, introduced into this Kingdom the Art of making fine Italian Organzine or Thrown Silk out of fine Raw Silk, by large Engines of a most curious and intricate Structure, which Commodity was absolutely necessa-*

ry to carry on our Silk-Weaving Trade, and was formerly bought ready work'd in Italy: That his late Majesty had granted him a Patent for the sole Making and Using the said Engines for the Term of 14 Years, but that several Tears of the said Term were expir'd before he could finish it, and by Reason of other Difficulties the whole Term was expir'd before he could bring the Manufacture to Perfection, therefore pray'd the House to grant him a further Term, or such other Recompence or Relief, as to the House should seem meet.

Mr A.—n P.—y laid, He knew the Contents of the Petition to be true, and therefore mov'd it might be refer'd to the Consideration of a Committee.

Mr O.—pe. That since the Petitioner had introduced a most useful Manufacture, he ought to meet with Encouragement: That one Engine was set up at Derby, by which that whole County was improved, and the Poor employ'd: Therefore he seconded the Motion.

Sir Th.—s A.—n reply'd, That Patents had always been look'd upon as prejudicial to Trade, especially when continu'd for a longer Term of Years; therefore their Ancestors had made a Law against granting any Patent for longer than 14 Years; and it would be a dangerous Precedent to prolong the Term. That the Petitioner had enjoy'd the Benefit of his Patent several Years, had carried on a vast Trade, and acquir'd a great deal of Riches, which he thought a sufficient Recompence for the Charge and Hazard, and that the prolonging the Term would not only prevent the Nation's making any Benefit of that Invention, but would disturb all other Inventions, &c. resembling his, which would discourage all new Improvements or Manufactures; therefore he oppos'd the Motion.

Sir J.—n R.—t said, That as no Man was entitl'd to a Patent, but he who introduced some new Invention or Manufacture, that he did not know if the Petitioner had at first a Title to a Patent: for to his Knowledge there had been in the Parish where he liv'd, some such Manufacture upwards of 30 Years: However, supposing that the Petitioner had at first a good Title to a Patent, yet could not think there was any Reason for renewing the Term; but he was not against referring the Petition to a Committee, as these Things would come then under their Cognizance.

[To be continued.]

Daily

Daily Courant, Sept. 2.

On the Power of Secretaries of State.



MR D'avers having complained of the Power assumed by Secretaries of State, (See p. 914) a Writer in this Paper recapitulates his Arguments, and then proceeds to answer them thus:

There are two Kinds of Commitments known to our Laws, *viz.* a Commitment, or Safe-keeping in order to Trial; and a Commitment in Execution, or for Punishment. Concerning the first is the present Dispute.

The Ministry's employing *Scroggs* in the Business of Libels might be for political Reasons; it could not be for legal Ones; since the Statute for regulating the Press was then in Force, and expressly gave the same Kind of Power to Secretaries of State which the Chief Justice then exercised.—The Grant of this Power by the Statute, D'avers observes, (but without Authority) implies they had it not at Common Law: Many Statutes are declarative of the Common Law; of which this may be one. So the Statute of *Edward III.* declares it Treason to compass the Death of the King; but was not that Treason, before by Common Law?

It is clear, that a Secretary of State, as such, can administer an Oath. In the Case of *Kendal* and *Roe* the Court held, "That Secretaries of State might commit, as Conservators of the Peace did at Common Law; and that it is incident to the Office, as it is to the Office of Justice of Peace, who are not authorized by their Commission, but do it *Ratione Officii.*" Sir *John Hawles* observes, That a Petty-Constable can commit without Oath. What Lawyers must these be, who would reduce the Power of a Secretary of State to less than that of a Petty-Constable?

The Act for imprisoning *Talbois* in the Reign of *Henry VI.* for assaulting

the Privy-Council, is but a shallow Argument as used by D'avers. The Commons pray the King he should be kept close Prisoner in the Tower for 12 Months, and until he answer'd Indictments: The King consents, and it is made a Law; therefore, say these Sophisters, the Privy-Council had not Power to commit him. But where do they think *Talbois* was while this Bill was passing? Assuredly in the Tower; and as certainly committed by some of the Council, tho' not detainable without this Bill.

Mr D'avers says, Sir *John Holt* was not clearly of Opinion that Secretaries could commit.] The Author of the *State Trials*, and the Writer of the *Fifth Modern Report* agree, that Chief Justice *Holt* was of Opinion, that what Sr *Bar. Shower* spoke about the Secretary's Power, was more to shew his Reading, than for the Good of the Cause; and *Salkeld* (Part I. p. 347.) says positively, that *Kendal* and *Roe* were admitted to Bail, only because the Cause of Commitment was not properly express'd.

As to the Power of the Secretary not being heard of from our *antient Reporters* and *Expositors* of the Law, it may be answer'd, that these *Reporters* and *Expositors* never mention any but Points which have been contested, and receiv'd a judicial Determination. However, this Power of Secretaries is to be found in *Reports*. The Case of one *Howel* in *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign, upon a *Habeas Corpus*, it was returned, that he was committed by Sr *Francis Walsingham*, principal Secretary of State; the only Objection to it was, that the Cause of Commitment was not express'd, so the Return was order'd to be amended. Much alike was *Heyward's* Case in the same Reign, and *Melvin's* Commitment in a subsequent; the Form of Commitment was only disputed.

Ld *Anderson* reports, that the Judges taking Notice of the Power assumed by several Great Men of committing Men to Prison for trivial Causes, in-

formed the Queen, that they were obliged by Law to discharge all Persons so imprisoned, except in a few Cases, amongst which are expressly mention'd the Commitments of *one* or more of the Privy-Council, provided the Cause of Commitment be set forth: which is an irrefragable Evidence of the Legality of such Commitments.

To conclude, it is probable from these Cases and Circumstances, that Secretaries *before* Q. Elizabeth's Reign have committed; 'tis certain they did then, and ever since; and whether a Custom so long continued, tho' not authorized by Statute, is not sufficient to make a legal Prescription, is hardly a Doubt with the Learned.

Applētor's Journal, Sat. Sept. 2.

On the same.

Lord Chief Justice *Holt* was so far from not being clear in this Case, [See p. 91; C] that he gave it as his Opinion in the strongest Terms, that Secretaries of State have Power to commit, and was surpriz'd it should be question'd by any of the Council. His Lordship does not limit that Time to 24 Hours: His Words are, *As to the Commitment to a Messenger, surely the Party may be committed to him during Examination.* Hence this Journalist charges the Writers of the *Craftsman* with monstrous and wilful Misrepresentations to serve a Turn. See *Mod. Rep.* Vol. 5. p. 78.

Weekly Register, Sept. 2. No. 125.

On FLATTERY.

TO flatter gracefully, and to receive Flattery cheerfully, are generally condemned, yet approved in our Hearts. What Mrs *Sullen* lays of a fine Woman, may be applied to all the Descendants of *Adam*, *Pride is our Life*, and *Flattery our daily Bread.*

If we examine this Vice, we shall find it not born with us. The Ground and Root of this Evil is the *Insincerity* of Mankind. From our very Childhood we are accustomed to hear our-

selves praised, and much more when we grow riper in Years. If we are of a good Family, we are taught to value ourselves upon what will prove our greatest Shame, should we degenerate from our Ancestors. If we are Heirs to an Estate, our future Grandeur is perpetually sounded in our Ears. If we make any Progress in our Studies, we are immediately stiled first-rate Wits, and Miracles of Learning. Could we banish *flattering Insincerity*, *Self-sufficiency* would soon fall. 'Tis a Vice that is the Growth of every Climate; but is most prevalent at Courts;

If Flattery is a Sin,

Their Mercy has been taught to give it pardon.

There you see a Man hug, kiss, flatter, bow to every Body he meets, tho' they should be Pimps, Flatterers, Detractors, Cowards, or stiff-nodding Knaves; he calls them his dearest Friends whom he most despises and hates.

La Bruyere gives an excellent Image of an insincere Courtier. "You must never, says he, expect any Frankness, Sincerity, Equity, good Turns, Resolution, or Constancy, from a Man wholly devoted to a Court. You knew him formerly; hardly now, either by his Countenance or Conversation; his Smiles are forced; his Caresses dissembled; his Conversation interrupted. He pours out a Torrent of Praise at every Word and Action of a Man in Favour; but what one out of Power says or does, is to him dry and insipid. He weeps with one Eye, and laughs with the other."

Some Flatterers are complaisant, when the Occasion to be otherwise has been so glaring, that they have appeared ridiculous and contemptible. *Gnaetho*, rather than not praise, will praise your Defects. He lately commended *Umbro's* vigorous Constitution, and *Lady Boniface's* Complexion, tho' the one has had a Foot in the Grave this half Year, and the other is covered with Carbuncles. T'other Day he dined at a Country Gentleman's,

who

who keeps a good Table of Butcher's Meat. The first Dish was a Piece of Beef, but spoiled in the powdering; *Gnatho* called it excellent, and applauded a Venison-Taste in all Meat. A Leg of Mutton was scarce warm thro'; *Gnatho* admired Meat with the Gravy in it. A Joint of Pork was almost dried up; *Gnatho* loved Hog-meat thorough done. The honest Host forbore swearing at the Cook to curse *Gnatho's* Court Breeding, and resolved to be even with him. Here's a Loin of Veal well roasted, said he; but that Gentleman shall have nothing but what he so much commended; accordingly would not suffer him to touch a Bit but of the first Dishes.

Universal Spectator, Sept. 2. No. 204.

ON COURAGE.

*D**Hilomenas* appears to answer *Phobos*, who wrote a Discourse in Justification of Cowardice (See p. 842.) a most pernicious Notion; for as a Panic taken from some trifling Circumstance has been the Ruin of many a brave Army, so perhaps *Phobos's* frightful Essay may have the like Influence on our Countrymen. It would have been more worthy of him to have rous'd the *British* Lion into Action; to make those Nations tremble which have merited his Fury.

Courage unmixt with Fear is acknowledged to be a meer Chimera. The wise Hand that implanted the Passions in the Soul of Man has made them a Counterpoise to each other. Thus Fear tempers Courage, which restrains the Agent from Rashness, and keeps him within the Bounds of Prudence: So true is that Maxim of the Philosophers, That *Virtue consists in Mediocrity*; or, in an equal Balance of the Passions; and proper Occasions are the only just Weights that ought to make this or that Scale preponderate, and a private Good give way to a publick.

But if we separate these two Passions, and examine their intrinsic Value, Fear

will be found only as an Alloy to the other. On the contrary, Courage is an active Principle, and gives a proper Motion to the Passions; therefore the *Romans* made *Virtus* (which signifies Valour) to denote Virtue in general.

The Notion of Passive Courage seems a vulgar Error; for, while a Hero suffers irresistible Calamities, his Courage is then as active in restraining his Passions, as at other Times it is in exerting them.

Fear is a Passion closely link'd to Self-Love, as Courage is to Benevolence. Therefore how conducive soever the former may be in some Instances to the private Good of each Individual, the latter is much more so to the Benefit of Mankind in general, as well as to Society in particular. What Government could ever be established or preserved by Fear? What social, what private Virtue can be exercised by a Coward? Hail Courage! Thou glorious Contraste! Parent of Virtue! Daughter of Benevolence! Prop of Nations! Guardian of the Publick Good! Be thou *Britannia's* Genius still! Defend her Monarch, support her Liberty, and transmit her Happiness to late Posterity.

London Journal, Sept. 2. No. 688.

THE Author of the *Craftsman* having wrote an Essay upon Ethicks (See p. 909.) Mr *Osborne* endeavours to refute his Notions, and to prove his own.

Mr *D'anvers* will not allow all Men equally honest; and his Reason is, because *Adam* fell.] There is no such Thing as more right, or more just; or a less just, or a less honest Man; for a less just Man, is unjust; and a less honest Man, dishonest. There are, indeed, Degrees of Goodness, Beneficence and Generosity, but not of Equity or Justice. He only is honest, who doth always what he counts right; and every Man is capable of this Perfection of Honesty, notwithstanding *Adam's* Fall.

Me

Mr Osborne justifies a former Assertion, that his Authority was equal to that of any Man's in the Kingdom; this he meant, not as a Writer, but his Authority as an honest Man, or a faithful Relator of Facts.

Mr D'anvers's Notion of the Origin of moral Virtue is, that it is an Emanation of the Divine Perfection; or the Original Law of Nature implanted by God, and actuated by the glorious Principle of Self-Love. What is this Emanation? He might as well and as intelligibly have said, that moral Virtue was *Tououpinagbou del-moro-darkenoso obscuro*. Again he says, it is the glorious Principle of Self-Love. A very glorious Principle truly! Here the Chymical Men and he agree; for they make Virtue to be actuated by the Principle of Self-Love.

He goes on: The Origin of Moral Virtue, is the original Law of Nature. Is this a Definition? Don't the Question still return, What is this original Law of Nature? Thus has our Author wrote an *Essay on Ethicks*, and not used one Argument against his Adversary's System, nor for his own, nor has told us what his own is. But as he adapts every Paper to his constant Abuse of a Gentleman in Power, so this *Essay on Ethicks* is nothing but a faucy insolent *Invective* against that Gentleman; whom, rather than not abuse, he will write Nonsense to abuse: For, he says, As a rich Man hath more Inducements to Virtue, than one in Want, therefore his Vices are more detrimental to the Publick. He might as well have said, his Vices are more detrimental, because he is fatter than other Men.

Concludes with laying down the true Origin of moral Virtue, which he promises shortly to demonstrate. The Original or Foundation of moral Virtue, is the Nature or Constitution of Things themselves, and the Relation they stand in to other Things. From the Nature or Constitution of Man, and the Relation he stands in to other Men, it appears, that certain Actions naturally

tend to make him happy, and others miserable. From hence arises a Reason of Action; a Conformity to which Reason is moral Virtue. What is call'd the original Law of Nature, is only the natural Sense of this Reason of Action.

The Craftsman, Sept. 2. N^o 322.

THE following Speech of a Member of the Parliament at Paris, was deliver'd the 20th of last Month, in an Assembly of all the Chambers, upon their Return from *Marli*.

Gentlemen,

THE Answer, which his Majesty hath given to the Parliament, and the *Edict*, which the *Gens du Roy* require us to register, are sufficient to confirm us in the Opinion, that his Ministers have found a Scheme for rendering themselves absolute Masters of the Government, and overturning the fundamental Laws of the Kingdom: But our Offices oblige us to support them. Of this you seem'd convinc'd, when you chose to resign your Employments, rather than violate your Consciences, and betray your Trust. Do you now see Affairs in a different Light; or is your Zeal slacken'd for the Good of your Country? Is the Resolution and Firmness of your illustrious Brethren of no Validity amongst you?—They are proscrib'd indeed; but how amply are they recompens'd by the Honour which they have acquir'd?—Let us shew an Emulation to participate their Glory, and vigorously sustain the Scheme, which we have undertaken in common with them. Let us convince Mankind, by what we shall now do, that our Intentions were always just and upright; and that, if we ever seem'd to recede, it hath been purely in Compliance with the King's earnest Desire, who required from us such Marks of Respect and Submission to his Will.

This Speech, says D'anvers, had such an Effect, that the Majority voted against registering the *Edict*, and sent

sent it back to Court with a fresh Remonstrance. The King's Answer was, *That he would not bear them.*

This Speech breathes so glorious a Spirit of *Liberty* and *Patriotism*, that *Cato*, *Cicero*, or *Brutus*, could not have spoken in a nobler Style. Questions whether so bold and undignified a Charge against the *Ministers* would meet with Impunity even in a *British Senate*; but considering where *this Speech* was made, in a *French Parliament*, in an arbitrary Country, where *Prerogative* and *Sovereignty* have swallow'd up every Thing but the Shadow of *Liberty*; it seems a *Dream*, a *Fiction*, to put the People in Mind of their *antient Constitution*, and how an *honest Member of Parliament* ought to speak in the present Conjuncture.

If we could promise ourselves, that our *Representatives* would imitate their Examples, there would be no Occasion for a *Pension Bill*, or *Self-denying Ordinances*. Concludes with a Paragraph from the *Free Brit.* which see p. 899 D.

§. Of MYTHOLOGY.

The Mythology of the Antients, as *Correspondent* says, is generally understood in a figurative Sense. *Ld Bacon* hath so explain'd it in several of these Fictions, and entitled his Discourses, *The Wisdom of the Antients*. The Fable of *Pan* he understands as a typical Representation of *universal Nature*; but this Writer has given it another Turn, as follows:

Pan is said to be the Son of *Mercury*, Patron of *Thieves* and *Sharps*; but without his Father's *Wis* or *Air*, which shews he was an *awkward Trickster*, and *Screen for Knaves*. *Littleton* says, *Incubus* is only another Name for *Pan*; but some think he was his Brother.

When *Pan* thought fit to be out of Humour with the Court of *Jupiter*, he affected the Character of a Country Gentleman, stiled himself the *God of Hunters*, and the *Patron of Rural Diversions*; but no sooner made his Peace at Court than he turn'd so arrant a Sy-

cophant, that a *Pander* grew a proverbial Expression for a *Tool of Power*.

The Quarrel between *Jupiter* and his Father *Saturn* is imputed to the Machinations of *Pan*, who is charged as having proved false to both. However he grew a Favourite on a sudden, when *Jupiter* and *Juno* came to the Throne.

The Ensigns of his Authority were a *Pipe* made of Reeds, to denote *Harmony*, or *Eloquence*; and a *Sheep-book*, which being crooked at one End, *Ld Bacon* says, signified his winding *Politics*.

He had a Power of striking People with *vain Terrors*, call'd *pallick Frights*; being of a pusillanimous Nature, he continually plagued the World with Apprehensions of *Plots*, *Conspiracies*, and *Combinations* against himself.

As to his Person, he is represented *biform*, half Man, half Beast, alluding to a Mixture of good and ill Qualities.

His most distinguishing Qualities were *Vanity* and *Impudence*, inasmuch that he challenged *Apollo* to a Trial of Skill in Music; and *Midas*, for preferring his rustick Notes to the Lyre of *Apollo*, was rewarded with a Pair of *Asses Ears*; signifying he was an Enemy to *polite Learning*, and bestow'd his Favours on *paltry Scribblers*.

In short, he looks on *this Fable* as a Type of some Great Person, who had Power to do every Thing; or what we call a *Facotum*, or *prime Minister*. *Thinks PAM*, or the *HEAD KNAVE in the Pack*, is a Corruption of the Word *PAN*; for he is always drawn like a *black, clumsy, bustling Fellow*, and when-ever he appears, is sure to sweep the Board.

Fog's Journal, Sept. 2. No. 200.

On the Pragmatic-Sanction, by a German Patriot.

THE Establishment of an Indivisibility, and Primogeniture in Favour of the eldest Arch-dutchess, Daughter of the Emperor, guaranty'd *contra quoscunque*, forms a most interesting

relating Event to the present and future State of the Empire. This Succession is subject to too many Contradictions; and it were to be wish'd, that instead of presenting this *Pragmatic* as a Law made *proprio motu*, it had been consider'd, that the Empire, according to its Laws and Customs, should have been consulted before any thing had been regulated therein; since some large Estates and Fiefs of the first Order are concern'd in it, which the Civilians say are not to be changed without Consent of the Parties interested.

The better to explain this Question, it will be necessary to lay down certain Principles: 1. This Form of Succession is contrary to the Customs of the Empire. 2. The binding together so many States under the same Laws, is contrary to the Nature and Constitution of those different Provinces which form the Dominions of *Austria*. 3. From these two Principles will be shewn all the Consequences of this Engagement.

The Emperor's Age may still promise a long Reign, which might have been a Motive not to precipitate an Establishment. The Opposition apprehended from the Empire, has kept him thus long silent with respect to the *Germanique* Body, wisely foreseeing, that when an Opposition should appear from that Quarter, the foreign Powers of *Europe* would not be easily brought into it.

Ancient *Germany* was unacquainted with the Indivisibility of the great Fiefs, and the Possessors made Divisions amongst their Children; as is attested by several *German* Authors; and the present State of *Germany* proves it; for instead of four Dutchies, which formerly made up the Whole, its now divided into an Infinity of little Principalities, most of which owe their Being to the Treaty of *Westphalia*.

When the Emperor *Charles IV.* was for giving some new Privileges to the *Germanique* Body, he establish'd the Primogeniture, and Indivisibility

only in the Electorates, and permitted the ancient Order of Succession to remain. Notwithstanding this Arrangement of *Charles IV.* a Partition in Families has been practis'd in the *Palatinate*, *Saxony*, *Brandenburg*, and *Bavaria*. It is not only now the House of *Austria* has pretended to Privileges and Prerogatives that no other Family enjoys.—To what an Infinity are these Privileges multiplied, owing to the Partiality of certain Lawyers, and their Credit to the Weakness or Ignorance of some Authors on the other side. Such is that pretended Constitution made 1156 at *Ratisbon*, by *Frederick I.* by which the *Austrians* pretend to prove a Primogeniture in their Families, even in the female Line, *Et si Dux Austriae sine Haerede Filio decessit, idem Ducatus ad seniores Familiam quam reliquerit devolvatur.*

Suppose we should allow this Act to be genuine, what Consequence can be drawn from it in favour of the *Pragmatick*? Take it in the largest Sense, it can only operate upon *Austria* as it then stood; not upon the neighbouring States joined to it since. This Act of 1156 was of no Consideration towards the Extinction of the Males of the Family of *Bamberg*, since *Rodolph*, Count of *Hamburg*, did by Violence exclude the Daughters of that House; from that Time to *Frederick III.* the Right of Primogeniture never took place.

The Emperor *Maximilian I.* and King *Ferdinand* the Catholick, projected a Partition of their Dominions betwixt *Charles* and *Ferdinand*, Brothers; *Charles V.* yielded to his Brother all the *Austrian* Dominions in *Germany*. The three Sons of *Ferdinand I.* divided the Succession amongst them. Many are the Proofs, that the Estates of the House of *Austria* never enjoy'd a Right of Indivisibility.

If these pretended Privileges had been well grounded, what Necessity would there have been for the Renunciation made by the Daughters of the Emperor *Joseph*?

If this should be cavill'd at, can the Testimony of the Treaties of *Rastadt* and *Baden* be oppos'd? By which the *Low Countries* are yielded to the Emperor, to be possess'd according to the Order of Succession established in the *House of Austria*; and the *States of Milan* and *Naples* to be possess'd as in the Time of *Charles II. King of Spain*. Does not the Distinction of wording these two support a Proof, that there was no uniform Succession in the *House of Austria* common to all its Dominions?

The *Austrians* will ask, if the Novelty of such a Disposition be a Reason for rejecting it; and will complain, that the Arch-ducal House should be deprived of a Right of establishing a Primogeniture; which already subsists in several Families in *Germany*. If we admit the Opinions of the *Civilians Tiraqueilly* and *Bonitas Miralus*, who allow Females a Disposition to exercise Authority over States, then we may allow, that a Primogeniture may be established in favour of Females; but such a Primogeniture was never known in the Empire.

Such a Disposition is contrary to the Opinions of our most learned *Civilians*, who esteem Division necessary and profitable, where the several Estates are distant from each other, and Regard is to be had to the Real and Personal Interests of all the Parties concerned. [To be continued.]

The *Free Briton*, Sept. 7. No. 145.

ON BIGOTRY.

SELF-LOVE is a natural and necessary Principle of human Nature; but capable of great Excess, and strange Perversion, when Men would engross Happiness to themselves. Few enlarge their Views of Beneficence; many make themselves unhappy merely because others have the same Comforts and Conveniencies. The sordid Affection which Men bear to themselves, implies a strong Conceit of their own superior Worth

and Perfection. Hence they renounce Equality, Society, and Good-nature; and abandon the happy Lot designed them, to pursue what was never intended for them. It is this Persuasion of Superiority which exalts not only our Persons, but Opinions, Visions and Dreams, above the Convictions and Conclusions of all others. It hath blemish'd the first Work of Nature, and drawn an heavy Imputation upon the kind beneficent Creator. He appears to have design'd an Equality of Good, enjoy'd by all other Beings; but presumptuous Man hath trampled on the Laws of Right, grasping at more than equal Happiness, and arrainging Providence for want of Design to make us happy here.

This base and ignoble Self-Love, we properly style *Bigotry*. Pride and Ignorance are its Nursing-Parents; it is inseparable from Slavery; a Bigott's Mind is held by delightful Fetters, that restrain the Operations of Benevolence, and foreclose the Enquiries of Truth. Mystery and Wonder are his Ideas of the Supreme Being; when he worships his Creator, it is with Terror and Awe; not with Love and Respect. When he contemplates his Creator, himself becomes the Godhead he adores. He exalts himself to imaginary Divinity, invests the Almighty with his favourite Qualities, holds the Race of Men in Vassalage to One, and keeps all Powers of Reason in Subjection to his blind commanding Will.

This Invasion of the Rights, and Usurpation on the Freedom of Mankind, will ever make the Bigot unhappy, because it will ever be oppos'd. Happy should we be, if natural Bigots had not artful Knaves to work upon them, who aid the Progress of Bigotry, cherish the Extravagance of Self-Love, and make it a Merit to be greatly foolish, as well as monstrously mischievous. If Men adore themselves, they will admire their own Opinions; be desirous they should prevail, and angry when they are oppos'd. And

if they are taught the Blessedness of profelying Principles, then will they be furiously bent upon reducing all Minds to their own Measures.

All Men are infallible in their Turns, think themselves perfectly right, nor can bear to be thought in the wrong.

It is amazing to consider what a wrong Byass there is in Nature, and how prone we are to Bigotry; even its warmest Enemies, thro' Extravagance, embrace it: But what can be blinder than Bigotry to its own bad Qualities?

Bigotry is a random Word among Disputants, but a Quality peculiar to no one Religion or Sect; nor more to be charged on the Clergy than the Laity, since it is too common to all Men; and should rather be their serious Enquiry than Term of Reproach.

Implicit Belief in a *Mahometan Musti* is the Jest and Abhorrence of all good Catholics; nor hath the *Pope's Infallibility* better Usage from the *Turks*; yet neither imagine 'tis as much a *Pope* who sways at *Constantinople* as at *Rome*; and a *Musti* at the latter as the former.

Thus Bigots are not at War with Libertines alone, but with one another: Nor are Christian Bigots a Jot more eligible than *Mahometan*. A Man may become a Bigot to Truth, as well as to Falschood. To compel Men against their Convictions, is impious, and will hurt the best Cause: For, as the unhappy *Indians* told their merciless Oppressors, *They desired no Heaven where Spaniards should be found*; so Men may naturally say, *They desire no Religion whose Believers are tyrannical Bigots*.

Weekly Register, Sept. 9, No. 126.

On the Art and Mystery of PRINTING.

TO whom the World is indebted for this excellent Invention, is not certainly known; but it is generally agreed to be *Teutonic*. But whether Higher or Lower Germany shall have the Honour, is yet undecided: And in Upper Germany, whether *Mentz*,

or *Basel*, or *Strasburg*; for all these challenge it. The general Voice is for *Mentz*, and that one *John Guttenberg* (or *Fust*, or *Faussemberg*) Knight and Citizen of that City, was the Inventor of this Art about 1440. by Means of his having cut the Letters of his Name out of the Bark of a Tree, full of Sap, and putting them into a fine Linnen Handkerchief, the Letters imprefs'd upon the Linnen their Characters. This inspir'd him with Thoughts of forming Characters of Metal, that might make an Impression on Paper. So far is it affirm'd by the Citizens of *Mentz*, who, for Proof, produce a Copy of *Tully's Offices*, printed on Parchment, and preserved in the Library of *Ausburg*, having a Memorandum at the latter End of it, intimating that *John Fust* finish'd that Work, not by Pen and Ink, but by a certain Art by the fair Hand of his Son *Peter Gersheim*. Dated February 4, 1440. Another Argument is produced from the Library of *Frankfort*, wherein an old Copy of the Decisions of the *Rota* are kept; at the End whereof it is said, That it was printed in the City of *Moguntia*, being the first Invention and * Refiner of the Art of Printing.

Dr Wallis says, that Printing was invented and first practiced in *Germany*, whether first at *Mentz* or *Haerlem*, is not agreed: But the Inventors disagreeing among themselves, parted; and some of them at *Haerlem*, others at *Mentz*, pursued the Design. At *Haerlem* they pretend to have Books antienter than this; but they are most of them done from Wood carved in whole Pages.

Hadrianus Junius is stiff for *Haerlem*. He tells us that one *Laurence Jobn*, a Burgher of *Nore* in *Haerlem*, was the first Inventor of it in 1430. He first made Letters of the Barks of *Trees*; but after some Time left off Wood, and cut single Letters in Steel.

* By the Word *Refiner*, we imagine their Claim of the first Invention is weaken'd, if not destroy'd,

which

which he sunk in Copper Matrices, and fitting them into iron Moulds, cast single Letters of Metal in those Matrices. They say his Companion *John A Guttenberg*, (or *Fest*, or *Faustus*) having learned the Mystery, stole his Tools while he was at Church, and went to *Mentz*, where he claimed the Invention of this Art before *Lawrence*, and the first Book he printed was the *Docrinal* of one *Alexander Gallus* 1440. They say that *Rabbi Joseph*, a Jew, mentions a printed Book he saw in *Venice* in the Year 5188 *Jewish Account*, by ours 1428. 'Tis added, that the House of *Lawrence John* is yet standing in the Market-Place at *Haerlem*, with an Inscription, signifying, that the Art of Printing was first invented there 1440.

After these two Places, it seems next to have been practised at *Oxford*, brought thither at the Charge of *Henry VI.* and of *Thomas Bourchier*, then Archbp of *Canterbury*, *Robert Turner*, Master of the Robe, and *Wm Caxton*, Merchant in *London*, who prevailed privately with one *Frederic Corseles*, an under Workman, to come hither from *Haerlem*, and set up Printing at *Oxford*, before it was exercised any where but at *Mentz* and *Haerlem*; and a Treatise of *St Jerome* was printed at *Oxford* in 1468. *Wm Caxton* promoted it in *London* about 1471; tho' we have scarce any Books left printed there earlier than 1480. Others say, it was brought into *England* by one *Simon Islip* in 1471, in the Reign of *K. Henry VI.* Whence Printing was counted the King's Prerogative as much as Coining, but in Time it became a free Trade. The first Printing-Prefs they say was set up in *Westminster-Abbey*, which occasioned all *Printing-Houses* to be called *Chapels* to this Day.

For a more particular Account of this Art, he refers the Curious to a Book lately published, entitled, *The History of Printing*, by the late celebrated *Mr Samuel Palmer*; sold, for the Benefit of his Family, by *Mr Roberts* in *Warwick-Lans*.

Universal Spectator, Sept. 9. No. 205.

Of ANGER.

THIS Writer premises, that he hopes, by laying down those Gradations by which Anger passes from a slight Emotion of Choler to a settled Habit of doing Evil, by explaining the Meannels of Soul from which it derives its Source, and displaying those hateful Consequences which it produces, if not check'd in Time, to convince his Readers, how foolish and wicked it is to give way to that which makes us contemptible to others, and uneasy to ourselves.

Anger is a sudden Inflammation of the Mind, arising from the Resentment of some Ill, either done, or intended to be done, to him who is angry. *Seneca* says, there is no difference between the Angry and the Madman, for the first loses his Reason, and the other is ever in a Passion. Choler owes its Rise to a certain Weakness of Mind, which renders us unable to bear an Injury, or to pass by Affronts, which the most elevated Spirits have contemned. *Cesar's* Clemency raised his Character much higher than his Victories. *Agatocles* and *Antigonus* turned into Jest the Calumnies of their Adversaries; and if some Perion of great Wildom have wanted the Power of bridling the Vehemency of their Temper, yet in their Judgment they condemned it. A Philosopher advised *Augustus*, That when he found himself angry, he should repeat silently the whole Greek Alphabet before he suffer'd himself to vent it either in Speech or in Act. Let us reflect on those horrid Mischiefs executed in Heat of Blood. How truly glorious would the Character of *Alexander* have been, had he known as well how to subdue his Passions as to conquer Kingdoms; but how are his Honours sullied by that single Act of killing *Clytus*, which was punished by the sharpest immediate Remorse, full of dishonourable Circumstances.

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This may suffice to establish that Maxim, viz. *That we ought to do nothing while in a Condition in which we know not what we do.*

Tho' nothing is more hateful than an angry Disposition, yet is it not so dreadful or dangerous as Envy and hidden Malice; from which 'tis hardly possible to defend ourselves, because we are not aware of the Stroke. Envy enflames us against others, who, in our Opinion, are happier than we. This is admirably described by Dr Garth in his *Dispensatory*.

Hatred, or settled Malice, consists in pursuing implacably that Anger we have conceived, and is the most detestable Vice human Nature is capable of, yet in some Cases has it been stamped with the Image of Virtue. Thus the Enmity of Hannibal against Rome was so inveterate, that the Romans could not think themselves safe from his Malice, even when old, in Exile, and begging his Bread in the Court of a barbarous Prince, but forced him to take Poyson. The same Spirit possessed Cato the Elder, who would not let the Romans rest till they had utterly destroy'd Carthage; and were themselves at length desolated by the Broils and irreconcilable Aversion between Marius and Sylla, Pompey and Cesar. Nor has private Malice fallen short in its Cruelty. Camerarius tells us, that in a City of Italy such a violent Antipathy was contracted between two Families of Distinction, that it was transmitted to Posterity; till at last a young Lord, resolving to end this long-liv'd Hatred, arm'd his Friends and Followers, and at a Festival, held in his Adversary's House, broke in upon them, and cut them off with a total Destruction. The Government put the Conspirators to death, and expos'd their Limbs on Posts as a publick Spectacle to deter others. The Execution of Count Patkul by the late King of Sweden was an Act of cruel Vengeance, which sullied his Fame, and seem'd to blast the Success of his Arms.

London Journal Sept. 9. No 689.

Of Just Governments.

IT having of late been asserted in several Pamphlets and Papers, 1. That all Governments are equally lawful; 2. That 'tis Treason to say, the People of England ought not to be govern'd by any Laws but of their own making; and, 3. That the Principles on which alone the Revolution and Hanover Succession can be justly defended, are *Atheistical*; Osborne

thinks it his Duty to demonstrate those Principles by which we are a Free People. To this End he lays down the Origin, Nature, and End of Civil Government and True Religion, and their essential Difference, by proving, 1. That all just Governments must come from the People, and be instituted solely for the Preservation of their Persons and Properties; and 2. That there ought to be no Laws but for the Preservation of Person and Property.

All the Mistakes about the Nature of Religion and Government are owing to the not considering what the Law of Nature or Reason is; to this great, and certainly Divine Law must all other Doctrines and Opinions be submitted. The Law of Nature, or Reason of Things, assures us, that all Men are naturally equal, i. e. are born with an equal Right, to their Persons, and to the Means of preserving them. From this Relation of Equality it follows, that no Man hath a Right to the Person or Property of another; for there can't be contrary Rights. It follows likewise, that he has a Right to all the necessary Means of Defence. But because, in a State of Nature, every Man must be Judge and Executioner too, even in his own Case; therefore when Men multiplied, a Body of Laws was necessary, which should be the standing Measure of every Man's Actions; and of instituting one common Power to see those Laws observed. This was the End of entering into Civil Government, the better Security of our Persons and Properties. Now, every Man having an equal Right to his Person and Property, must have an equal Right to the Preservation of them, and consequently to nominate the Makers and Executors of the Laws which are the Guardians of his Person and Property.

It hath been said, that Conquest gives a Right to govern. This is false; for if more Power give Right, then all Power is Right. Power therefore gives no Right to govern; and God gives no such Right, nor can be said properly to do any Thing but by Miracle, supernatural Interposition, or immediate Agency. Ordinary Events God does not cause otherwise, than he causes Rain or Sunshine. Nor are the Actions of Men caused by God in any other Sense, than as they are good, and so agreeable to his Will. In the same Sense Good Governments are from God; and in the same Sense Bad Governments are from the Devil.

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It is without the least Foundation in Reason or the Bible, to say Governments are from God, than as all other useful and good Things are from God. When the Apostle says, *The Powers that be are ordained of God*, he means Powers rightly applied, who are a Terror to evil Doers, and a Praise to them that do well.

We have a Set of Men who will not distinguish between the general Providence of God (the Events caused by the general Laws of Nature, and the Actions of subordinate Free Beings) and the particular Providence of God, which are Events caused by Miracles, &c. That Kings are from God, in the first Sense we own; and it lies upon the *Jure Divino* Men to prove they are so in the latter, that is, by Miracle, &c. So that it's so far from Treason to assert, we are bound by no Laws but of our own making, 'tis Treason to assert, we are bound by any Laws but of our own making.

To conclude: If all Governments are *Jure Divino*, and equally Lawful, then the most arbitrary Governments are equally lawful with the wisest and best; and thus it was impious, unlawful, and resisting God, as well as the King, to oppose K. James, make the Pr. of Orange King, and settle the Crown in the illustrious House of Hanover.

The Craftsman, Sept. 9. No. 323.

Substance of a Pamphlet intitled, The Reflections of a Cosmopolite on the Pragmatick Sanction.

Notwithstanding the Settlement which the Emperor made in 1713, I never believed, says this Author, that he would ever think of making a particular Family-Compact a Law for Europe in general; or that the Powers who should become Guaranties thereof, would have any other Aim than what the Circumstances of Europe should dictate when the Case happens; but now I see (with Sorrow) that People have a Mind to overturn the System of Europe, and that, like all other anticipated Settlements, this will probably be a Firebrand of Dissentions.

Without enquiring whether the pragmatick Sanction be agreeable to the Laws of the Empire, and to the contrary Claims of some Princes; or if the Josephine Arch-Duchesses may not insist upon their Right of Blood; there are two other Ways of treating this grand Affair, viz. As it

relates to the Empire in particular, and as it relates to Europe in general.

As to the Empire, it may occasion great Alarms to establish a Right of Female Primogeniture to Territories in different and extensive, and which will thereby be deprived of the high Prerogative of a Male Succession. No Family in Germany is a Balance to the Austrian in Power; therefore whoever shall espouse the Heirs of that House, will acquire a Right of Force to the Imperial Crown; for who will dare to dispute it with him? From hence the Empire becomes Hereditary; the Electors render'd despicable; their Prerogative of Electing annihilated; the Imperial Dignity no longer the Lot of the best Princes of Germany; the Capitulations, that feeble Rampart of the German Liberties, either abolished, or subjected to the reigning Prince; the General Dyets either suppressed, or brought upon a Footing with the Aulick Council; the Princes of the Empire reduced to the State of simple Governours of Provinces; and the Empire will be then totally enslaved, or a bloody Civil War entered into to prevent it.

With regard to Europe, ought it not to consider the Effects of a perpetual Order of Female Succession? Which will increase the Power of the House of Austria much more than to have Male Heirs. By the Marriages of the Emperor's Daughters new Territories will be added to Those now possessed by it. Can there be a more direct Way to universal Monarchy? The Emperor is already Master of the greatest Part of Italy; he treats its Princes as his real Subjects; and he grasps at despotick Authority over the whole Country. What Prelages ought not Europe to form from so many Circumstances? The Manner in which the two Caroline Arch-Duchesses are to be settled, is not unfolded. 'Tis not presumed the Choice will fall upon a Prince of Germany. If it happen to be the Lot of a Prince of Lorraine, what Seeds of Jealousy are thrown between the House of Austria and that of Bourbon?

If it should be the Infante Don Carlos, who marries the eldest of the Arch-Duchesses, what a Fright will all Europe be put into? In the Year 1725, when it was only suspected, Enoland and Holland feared the Imperial and Spanish Crowns being united in the same Person, and yet there was in Spain at that Time one Life in the Way more than at present.

Free

Free Britain, Sept. 14. No. 146.

THE Good of the Governed is indisputably the End of Government. Power is either acquired by Force, or received in Trust: in either Case are the same Obligations, tho' not the same Restraints. All Governments, even Republican, invest extenſive Offices, and allow Honours to particular Men; and when the People counterpoise their Grandees, Liberty subsists.

Two different Interests are thus established in every Society; the one often encroaching, the other always jealous. And as the Community, so hath every Administration, two different Interests; the Service of the Publick, and the Preservation of themselves. Hence, when the latter is endanger'd, the former can be but unequally minded.

The Publick is never in such imminent Danger, as under a popular Administration: The Honey-moon of Government is a hazardous Time to civil Liberty.

The Publick is in like Peril, when unreasonable Fears and violent Uneasiness arise. Uproars and Commotions hurt every Interest; for none can be attended to at Home, and all are invaded from Abroad, and often arm a Commonwealth against its own Constitution. Revolutions are violent Shocks to Society: They are sometimes advantageous, more often prejudicial, and the best attended with Inconveniencies. Male-Practices are sometimes the Cause, always the Cry: Bad Men often prevail against Bad Ministers. Sir Thomas Wentworth, E. of Strafford, the Ld Falkland says, was the greatest Tyrant that ever lived, since *Verrus* left Sicily; but *Cromwel* was as compleatly wicked. Want of Moderation in the People, has often produced the same Vice in their Governours; and between both the Commonwealth has been ruined: Those who have no visible Properties in the State, are not to intermeddle in its Affairs: But those only who have an Interest at Stake in it, have a Right as Patriots to act for the People.

Greater Wickedness can not be in Man, than Designs against the publick Peace; nor greater Vengeance on Earth, than publick Confusions: If these are the Effects of Patriotism, Hell must rejoice in the Virtue.

There are common Measures of Justice due to all Men: To administer the Publick, is not to forfeit the Rights of Hu-

manity: There is a sacred Regard due to the Publick; nor is it the least Part of this Regard, to use Ministers well. It is not more necessary than hazardous to entrust great Power; nor is it less difficult to change the Trustees to Advantage. Some Men with great Vices have been of more Importance to the State, than others of shining Virtues, who have not always that happy Turn that adapts Men to the Times. Had *Cato* possen'd the Rigour of his Temper, he had lived and blessed Mankind; and had *Brutus* checked his glorious Passion for Liberty, nor imbrued his Hands in *Cesar's* Blood, his venerable Name had restored the Commonwealth.

Whilst Administrations are necessary, great Tenderness to them is requisite; for Neglects will happen amidst the most careful Application, and are often owing to it. Evils sometimes arise from Administrations, but often from unforeseen Accidents; and it is a national Interest to guard a Ministry from Reproaches on this Account; the less they are molested that Way, the less is the Publick distressed, and the Evil sooner surmounted. Governments may as well be censur'd for a Pestilence, as for the ill Designs of their Neighbours. Numberless Evils may arise under the best Ministers; happy therefore is that Nation, who have Sense enough to discover and value the Blessings and Virtues of a good Government.

Grub Street Journal, Sept. 14. No. 141.

THE many false and scandalous Accounts given of us and our Paper in an obscure Weekly * Journal, (See p. 844.) says *Bavins*, we passed by with

* He means the Weekly Register, the Printer of which he charges in another place with inserting a Poem from a Grubstreet Journal above a Year old, and with taking most of his Copy from other Papers. The said Printer, some Months since, asserted in his Paper, that the Undertakers of the Gentleman's Magazine slyly endeavour'd to obtrude their Book, which had been subsisting 18 Months, in the Room of one printed by him, which had not then been in Being so many Weeks. This we took no Notice of before, because of the Obscurity of the Paper, and the Inconsistency of the Assertion. For the same Reason we over-look, with Contempt, some other derogatory Reflections, which carry with them their own Conviction.

Silence

Silence and Contempt; for tho' they were printed, yet they could not be properly be said to be publish'd, in a Paper which is so few read. But when two eminent Members, now of the Society in *Drury-Lane*, thought fit to attack us in so famous a Paper as the *Daily-Post*, we thought so much Deference due to the Writers, as to answer their Challenge, (See p. 856-7.) and now proceed to obviate the Reflections thrown upon us.

Philalethes calls the *Grub-street Journal* "an infamous Paper, a Torrent of Ribaldry, written by a Set of obscure Scribblers, in the Style and Spirit of *Bilingsgate*, without either Learning, Wit, Decency, or, often, common Sense, and design'd to vilify and defame the Writings of every Author; and to Scandal only it owes its Being.

This *Bavins* answers, and asks why *infamous* is applied to this Paper? Has any Order or Profession of Men been abused? Any Truth in Religion ridiculed? Prophane Swearing or Cursing exhibited as a genteel Accomplishment? Or Lewdness propagated by loose Descriptions, &c. &c. — Does *Philalethes* know the Writers of this Paper, that he calls them *obscure Scribblers*? Possibly some of them may be as famous Authors as Mr *F—g*, or even Mr *C—r* himself. — Instances of Ignorance, Stupidity, Indecency and Non-sense, have been actually given from this Gentleman's Works. When some of the same Kind are produced from any Pieces of their Society, it will be then Time to acknowledge, or repel the Charge. — The Design of this Paper is to ridicule and expose the Writings of those Authors, who, by their Ignorance or Immorality, endeavour to debase either the Taste or Manners of Persons. — As to the Objection of Scandal and Defamation made to their Journal, no other Answer can be given to it but a direct Denial, till Instances be alledged. *Bailey*, in his *Etymological Dictionary*, explains the Word *Ribaldry* (*Ribaude* F. a Whore) Debauchery or obscene Talk. *Ital.* Let *Philalethes* produce any other Instances of *Ribaldry* from the Letters in this Journal, than those quoted from the Faces against which they are written.

For a Neutral, Sept. 9 and 16. No. 202.

Observations on the PRAGMATIQUE continued.

TO make void an Establishment so long settled in the Empire it is necessary. 1. That nothing be done con-

trary to Law. 2. That it be with Consent of Parties. 3. That the Subjects confirm it with an Oath; and Lastly, That the Chief of the Empire add to it the Seal of Confirmation.

A Its beyond Dispute that the Laws, Rights and Privileges of the greatest Part of the different States possess'd by the House of *Austria*, are directly opposite to the Establishment of the *Pragmatique*.

The Circle of *Austria* the Emperor may indeed dispose of by his Patrimony; but he is to think otherwise of *Carinthia*, *Tirol*, and Part of *Suabia*, which are only conditionally united with *Austria*.

And the ancient Systems of Government, Customs and Constitutions of *Bohemia*, *Milan*, *Naples*, *Sicily* and *Hungary*, are such, that to make them subject to a Primogeniture in the Female Line, would be to break thro' all their Rights and Privileges.

It may be observed how singular it is, that an Order of Succession, establish'd by *Charles V.* which the present Emperor acknowledged, and in Confirmation of which the Treaties of *Kastadt* and *Baden* yielded the *Low Countries* to the Emperor, should of a sudden be changed.

One necessary Condition to make this *Pragmatick* authentick, is the Consent of the Emperor's youngest Daughter, yet under Age. There are numerous Examples where the *Aulick Council* have refused to confirm the Establishment of Primogeniture, when Minors were concern'd; at least it was requir'd that Minors should chuse Guardians, who should stipulate for them: Nevertheless, none of these Formalities have been observ'd.

The Renunciation of the Q. of *Portugal*, who married before the Establishment of the *pragmatick Sanction*, cannot make it valid, because that Sanction was not then in Being. The Consent therefore of all the Children descended from this Marriage is indispensable.

'Tis necessary likewise that all the *Austrian* Dominions should give their Consent. The Example of *Rudolphus I.* and that of *Matthias* prove this. The *Austrians*, in this Part of the Argument, have seemingly the Advantage, because they will maintain that Consent to be free, tho' at the Bottom it is no more than the Effect of an absolute Authority. But would any Body believe that the Parties interest'd should have neglected the only Resource against Oppression, that of making *Protestations*?

Is the Emperor in a Condition to lay before

before the Dyct these Sorts of Consents? Or can the Dyct dispense with itself from demanding and examining them? In fine, the Solemnity requires the Letters of Confirmation of the Emperor and Empire, the two most considerable Houses of which are those of *Hesse* and *Brunswick*. In these Cases the Emperor is to be regarded only as a Member of the Empire. Before the Empire gives its Act of Confirmation, let them consider a Case of Law, put by *Ludolphus*, a German Civilian, in his Treatise of Primogeniture: Of two Brothers, Possessors of different Estates, one dies without Issue, his Estate passes to the other; Must these Estates, after the Death of the second Brother, pass to the Eldest of his Children, or be divided amongst them all? This he decides thus: That if these different Estates united for a little Time, had once been separate, and their Union not rigorously just, they must again be divided upon as many Heads as have a Right to them, and the Eldest of the Children cannot, without Injustice, exclude the rest.—In effect, an accidental Union cannot alter the *Fiefs*; it would destroy their Independance.

A Guaranty *contra quoscumque*, is requiring of the Empire to pronounce against the Rights of third Persons, a Thing contrary to Justice. This Guaranty may expose the Empire to the Renement of *France*. Did not *Charles V.* pave the Way for *Ferdinand* to gain the Crown of the King of the *Romans* by a Cession to him of all the German States of the House of *Austria*? And could all the Resistance our Ancestors made, disappoint *Charles V.* Projects? Ought we not to fear our Guaranty will produce a second Example of this kind?—Let us pray for the Life of the present Emperor; but let us leave to Providence the Care of such great Events.

Weekly Register. Sept. 16. No. 127.

ON OBSTINACY.

Obstinacy may be defined a tenacious Retention of any Opinion against Reason or Truth. To this the Obstinate will answer, his Reason leads him to his Opinion: But Truth will rectify the wrong Biass which misleads his Reason, if he lends an unbiass'd Ear to her Dictates. Prepossession and Prejudice are the common Tokens of the Frailty of our Nature, of which a wise Man would divest himself, and consider, that not to make

a right Use of his rational Faculties is not to answer the Intention of the Almighty Donor; and this he does not, who affixes his own Opinion as a Standard for all.

In a mixt Company where I was, says the Writer, were a Parent, and his true Son, both equally obstinate. A Topick had been advanced by one of the Company, which the Son gave into; but the Father, presuming on his Authority, suffer'd himself to be precipitated into a Contradiction, purposely to support his imaginary Authority. All the rest sided with the Son; but all their Reasons could not silence the Father: The Son, to evidence his Legitimacy, went on arguing without Argument, and defending a rational Tenet without a Grain of Reason.

The Subject was a Principle in *Musick*; which, at last, *Jack Dryboots* brought to a Solution purely by Banter. Gentlemen, said he, here is an Argument advanced, which *John-a-Nokes* the Son espoues, but *John-a-Stiles* the Father opposes. The Subject Matter is *Musick*: Now to make *Musick* perfect, *Discord* is essential. The Son, by chiming in with the Proposition; laid the Ground-work for a whole Chain of *Concords*, which must have glured the Ear: But the prudent Parent pours in a Cloud of *Discords*; which, had they been regularly placed, must have heighend the Harmony, and advanced the Entertainment. I therefore propose to adjourn the Debate, and that against the next Meeting be provided for publick Use, a *Toupee* of the largest Size, longest Tail, and fullest plaster'd, to be hung up in this Room, and worn by any Person that shall oppose without Argument, or persevere without Reason. The Combatants were so affected with the Satire, that they reciprocally vow'd that for the future they would yield to the Dictates of Reason and Consideration.

This Reflection naturally follows, That as *Discords* are essential to perfect Harmony; so that Conversation which does not admit of some Contradiction, flags, and grows insipid.

Universal Spectator, Sept. 16. No. 236.

ON OSTENTATION.

WHAT *Tasso* says of the sweetest Flowers, may be applied to the finest Men and Women; That, to preserve our Esteem, they should not be overbearing with their Excellencies, but rather make them appear always blooming rather.

rather than full-blown. Sr Francis Bacon held, That in the Flight of Fame, she will make but slow Progress without SOME Feathers of Ostentation. If the World winks at our Virtues, 'tis because it sees them, because they shine; and the Way to win its Attention is, not assiduously to glare out upon all Occasions, but by the pleasing Mitigations of some well-timed Intermittions. So we may pay a Compliment to others, in giving them an Opportunity of exercising their Perception: For the Mind, as Dryden has observed, is ever delighted with its own Discoveries, but often disgusted at others too forward in making them for it.

The Critics have remark'd, that this Rule of Retrenching is preserved by delicate and judicious Authors. A Writer, who offers more Matter to the Apprehension, than he explains to the Eye, makes the greatest Author of his Reader, who will favour a Performance, which so submitively engages a Share of his Assistance.

Such a Restriction with respect to the Conduct of Life is well inculcated in the following Reflection of Gracian; The wise Man is ever reserved in the Display of his Qualifications, or is provided where-with to yield them constant Recruits: He does not confound us with their Number, nor dazzle us with their Continuance: But imitates the Sun which so often changes his Horizon; that so Privation may make him desirable when he sets, and Novelty admirable when he rises. The same Author observes, That the Depth which is undiscover'd is presum'd to be great; and every Acquaintance respects us with Awe, while they see not the Bottom of our Capacity: Hence we may explain that Saying of Pittacus, That Half is more than the Whole.

But this good Husbandry of their Perfections is still more engaging among the fair Sex, as it is more difficult to be practis'd, especially if Rivals of equal Rank provoke them to shine out in their own Defence. Q. Elizabeth, among other her majestick Virtues, was nor destitute of those female Qualities which might too much alarm her at the Merits in others of her Sex. She seem'd not satisfied with the ordinary Devotion of Courtiers, till she could distinguish whether it was paid to her Sovereignty or herself. When she ask'd the Caunde de Ferie, How he liked her Maids of Honour? it was only to draw a Compliment upon herself, and he politely answer'd, That it was hard to judge of the Splendor of the Stars in the Presence

of the Sun. At another Time she was very importunate with Villa Mederana to know, Who was the Mistress of his Affections? He promised to shew the Queen that Lady's Picture the next Day; and accordingly sent her Majesty a Paquet with a small Looking-glass. As she frequently entertain'd Mary Q. of Scot's Secretary in private, she would always appear before him in different Apparel, and would be sure to know of him, Which Suit he thought did best become her! But could not disguise her Satisfaction when he prefer'd the smart Italian Drets; because in that the shallow Bonnet could not hide her golden Locks. She would likewise ask which he thought the Tallest? which the Fairest? He discreetly answer'd, That he thought each of them was the Queen of Beauty in her own Dominions. Upon hearing him say his Queen sometimes diverted herself with Musick, she was soon after catch'd playing upon her Virginals, and was pleas'd when he gave her the Preference: Nor did he suffer him to go home, till he had heard her talk over the Languages, seen her Dance, and satisfied him that the Queen of England was Mistress of these Accomplishments in greater Perfection than the Queen of Scots.

While this unfortunate Queen remotely display'd herself, they Both kept within Bounds; but when Q. Mary's Affairs oblig'd her to seek Sanctuary in England, and our Queen perceiv'd that her Person perswaded more than her Cause, and that she had conquer'd the Heart of her greatest Subject, her Jealousy was fir'd, and from exerting her Parts, she exerted her Power; which prov'd an Abridgment of the Life of the one, and a Blemish upon the Glories of the other.

Craftsman. Sept. 16. No. 324.

On the Destruction of the Athenian Liberties.

Darius Hystaspis is the first mentioned in History to be possess'd with the Ambition of Universal Empire. He was determin'd to begin with the Conquest of Greece; being sollicit'd to it by Hippias, Son of the Tyrant Pisistratus. The Monarch, to colour his Quarrel, sent to the several States to demand Earth and Water, as an Acknowledgement of their Homage and Subjection, requiring the Athenians to restore Hippias. Athens and Sparta threw his Messengers into deep Pits, telling them there they might find Earth

Earth and Water for their King *Darius*. Enraged hereat, he sent his Generals, *Datis* and *Artaphernes*, with an Army of above 100,000 Men, with Orders to bring the *Athenians* Prisoners. But *Mil-* A
tiades, with a small Number of *Greeks*, routed them at the Battle of *Marathon*.

Darius dying, his Son *Xerxes* rais'd the greatest Army that ever appear'd upon the Stage of the World (said to be some Millions) and march'd into *Europe*, over a Bridge made cross the *Hellepont*; B
but was stop't by the *Grecians*, under *Leonidas*, at the Pass of *Thermopyla*, which the *Persians* gain'd, at last, by the Treachery of a fugitive *Greek*. The confederated *Grecians* were all intimidated, except the *Athenians*, who by their Fleet obtain'd two signal Victories over *Xerxes*, C
and put him to flight, and after him *Marodonius*, so that *Greece* was freed solely by their Valour.

Athens, having been twice plunder'd in these Wars, prelum'd on her great Merit and signal Services, and grew haughty and insolent to all the neighbouring States; intermeddling with their Affairs; promoting Differences, to make themselves Arbitrators; by which they encreas'd their Enemies, instead of making new Friends. But what was most resent-ed was their prescribing Laws to the Trade of all *Greece*, and endeavouring to exclude the *Megareans* from any Share E
in it. This occasion'd a War between Them and *Sparta*, who was not a little offended that the *Athenians* in so impetuous a Manner claim'd the Right of holding the *Balance of Power* in *Greece*, which they might have kept, had they been contented with the Thing, without F
affecting a Shew of it, and had they declined making themselves Parties, much less Principals in their Quarrels. Such a Conduct would have given Them Leisure to enjoy the Fruits of that Peace, which They wanted, to recover the Losses and ease the Burthen of a long and heavy War, and They were then under the happiest Circumstances to have effected it. But They had the Misfortune, for several Years, to groan under the Government of a Set of Ministers, too intent on their own Interest to regard the Welfare of the Publick; and who, to prevent the People from looking into their Conduct, promoted Dissentions amongst Them, under the H
different Distinctions of Favourers, or Opposers of the former Tyranny of Pisistratus. They likewise engaged Them in every Quarrel that arose in *Greece*,

in *Asia*, and Places at the greatest Distance, upon the smallest Pretences; by which Means they wasted their Strength and Riches in many foreign Expeditions, only to make a Parade of their Power at Sea. To support such extraordinary Expences, they rais'd as heavy Impositions as in the *Persian War*, which the Heads of the Faction, who got Possession of the Government, colour'd with the great Advantages which the People were every Day to receive from an universal, established Peace, by which They were to be deliver'd from the Return of *Hippias*, or any of his Descendants; and the Balance of Power to be secured; which was a never-failing Argument for silencing all Opposition to the most chimerical Propo- sitions in their publick Assemblies.

[To be continued.]

London Journal, Sept. 16. No. 690.

On the ancient and present Govern- ment of FRANCE.

Nothing gives such warm Ideas of Virtue and Merit, as to see Great D
Men struggling with Distresses and Difficulties, to deliver Mankind from the Oppressions of arbitrary Power. This is true Heroism; and the Parliament of Paris are these Heroes. They are glori- ously contending for the Civil Rights of the People, and the Religious Rights of the Gallican Church (which *Lewis XIV* bravely recover'd) against the Antichri- stian Power of the Pope; if they perish in the virtuous Attempt, they'll die with Glory; which is better than to drag on a few melancholy Days in a servile Sub- jection to the uncontroll'd Will of an old Bigot, sacrificing the Prosperity of his Country, and the Safety and Glory of his Royal Master to advance the Power of the Jesuits: A Body of Men so dreadful by their vast Possessions in *America*, that 'ere long, they may be able to corrupt and govern all *Europe*.

'Tis a mistaken Notion, that the Par- G
liament of Paris was once the same with ours, had the same Privileges, and were invested with the same Legislative Power and Authority. To understand the Nature of the French Government, we are to distinguish between the Estates and the Parliaments of France. The Three Estates of the Realm (which consisted of Ecclesiasticks, the Nobility, and the People) had a Share in the Legislature; the Parliaments never had any.

The whole French Nation (says d'Avi- la) was divided into 30 Precincts or Ju- risdicitions

visitations, call'd *Seneschauces* or *Baillages*; the chief City of every Province, dividing themselves into three Chambers, A those a Deputy, so that three Deputies were sent by every *Baillage*, one for the *Ecclesiasticks*, one for the *Nobility*, and one for the *People*; these being met in the Presence of the King, Princes, &c. form'd the Body of the *States-General*, and represented the *Name, Authority,* B and *Power* of the *whole Nation*.

When the King was *capable* to govern, they had Power to *consent* or *not consent* to his Demands; impose Taxes; and make Laws. When the King was in *Minority*, or *incapable*, they could chuse the *Regents* of the Kingdom; and when the Royal Line failed (according to the *Salique Law*) could elect a new King. Besides, the King used to determine all weighty Affairs by their Advice. So great was their Power, that when Henry III. assembled them at *Blays*, they tried hard for an Authority to oblige the King to *ratify* whatever was agreed upon by D 12 Persons he should name, and they *approve*, and 12 of their own *Deputies*; and *d'Avila* says, It was an ancient Question, Whether the *States* were not superior to the *King*? But their great Power was broken and almost destroy'd by Lewis XI. and they were never assembled since 1614.

The Parliaments of *France* (which, about 200 Years ago, were 8, and now 15 or 16) had no such Power as the *States*; they were call'd together to consider the State of every Province, and made such Ordinances as were thought convenient; and their Power was *more* or *less*, as their *Kings* and *Ministers* were more or less *arbitrary*. They were always *Courts of Judicature and Record*, and *Registers* of the King's *Edicts*; and claim'd a Power of *Remonstrating* against, and not *registering* any *Edicts* contrary to the *fundamental Laws* and *Constitutions* of the Kingdom: But this Power has been as generally *denied* by the *Kings*, as *affirmed* by the *Parliaments*. *Charles IX.* told them, "They should do *Justice*, to which alone they were deputed, and not meddle with *Affairs of State*, which depended wholly on his *Will*." And *Michael de l'Hospital*, about the Middle of the 16th Century, tells the Parliament, That they rob the King of his *Royal Power*, when they will not obey his *Edicts*, which is worse than to rob him of his *Crown Lands*.

The first Parliament was establish'd by

K. Pepin 757, composed of *Noblemen* or *Barons*, and was held where-ever the King resided, and follow'd him in his Journeys; but *Philip the Fair* fix'd it, and gave a Part of his Palace at *Paris* to be their Seat; and succeeding Kings erected new Ones in several Parts of the Kingdom.

The Power of judging and determining of *Edicts* is what they are now contending for; and *rightly*, if, upon the Recovery of it, they surrender it to the People, or their *Representatives*, the *Three Estates* of the Kingdom, to whom it belongs; for these Parliaments are not chosen by the People, but their Places are held by *Patent*, and are bought and sold.

Concludes with some Reflections on a Government administered by *Priests*, especially *Jesuits*; nothing but the Destruction of all that's valuable can be expected where such Men rule; where they govern, the People are *Slaves, Beggars, Fools* and *Bigots, Base* and *Vicious*, and *Enemies* to all Mankind.

Another Reflection he makes is upon the Folly and Wickedness of the Doctrine of *Pure Divins* and *Hereditary Kings*; by which a *finish'd Tyrant* is the *Viceroy* of a Being infinitely *Wise* and *Good*; to whose Will and mad Tyranny we must *religiously* submit, or be *hang'd* here, and be *damn'd* hereafter.

Lastly, How unjust are those Writers, who *infamously* abuse their Country in *Spire* to the Administration, and *ridiculously* propose the Contentions against *arbitrary Power* in *France* as a Pattern to *England*, where we enjoy our Liberties in the greatest Perfection!

Daily Contant. Sept. 16.

PRAGMATICK SANCTION defended.

I N the two slated *Political Libels*, *Fog* and *D'auvers*, (See p. 945, 951, 953.) we have two *Foreign Patriots* naturalized, G the Drift of whose *doubty Pieces* is to shew that the *Pragmatick Sanction* is foreign to the Constitution of the Empire, and dangerous to the Balance of Power, which is the grand Security of *Europe*: As to the first, *Great Britain* has no Concern with it, 'tis the Business of the *Germans* themselves, but the last merits our Consideration.

No Body ever disputed but 'twas a great Misfortune to *Europe*, that the Emperor was not blest with a Male Heir to succeed Him in his *Hereditary Dominions*, and, by Election, in the Empire too. 'Twas therefore incumbent on him, to

G E H supply

supply the Defect of Issue Male, so as to do Justice to his Family, and maintain the publick Peace. For this End the Pragmatick Sanction was contriv'd, to secure the Succession to the present Emperor's Daughters, or the Princes they should marry. To effectuate this, the Scheme was propos'd to the Powers of Europe, for their Approbation and Guaranty; and if the farther Execution of it should be interrupted by the Ambition of some self-interested Persons, 'tis an Opposition that would have taken place if no Power had engaged to support it.

Thus much in general: With regard to the Guaranty which his Majesty has accepted, it will appear, that the Balance of Power is preserved, the most probable Methods taken to preserve the Peace of Europe, and the Interest of Great-Britain consulted.

With respect to the Balance of Europe, the Empire is not equal in Riches or Strength to France alone, yet is nearest of any other Power to an Equality with it. France bids fairest for universal Monarchy; and, as we have been Witnesses to its Attempts that Way, 'tis our Interest to prevent the like again: To do this, is to throw more Weight into the Scale of the Empire, and strengthen the House of Austria, which is qualified by its Dominions for the Imperial Dignity; and as the nearest Borderer on the Turk, has a double Pretence to continue in that Honour: No other Family in Germany has so many Pleas for the Empire as She.

It has been objected, That the House of Austria, by this Means, may bid fair for universal Monarchy: This is denied; for Territories so far disjointed, and so different in Interests, can never center in one Point, or draw together sufficient Strength to compass so grand a Project. Its Power in Italy has been represented as dangerous to the Liberties of Europe, even this has been provided against, and Don Carlos rais'd into a Sovereign, to be a Check on the Imperial Power, and keep the Balance even.

By the Pragmatick, not only distant Evils are prevented, but present Advantages obtained. The Trade of the Emperor's own Subjects was destroy'd in Compliment to ours; and the Ostend Company, complain'd of as a terrible Annoyance, was abolish'd; but 'tis hard, that the Removal of such an Incumbrance should lose its Merit the Moment 'twas performed.

Esp. Cortoz, Sept. 19. No. 95.

A The CRAFTSMAN'S Greek History (See P. 955.) prov'd false Latin.

M^R D'auvers fallely asserts, "That Darius Hystaspis was the first mention'd in History to have been possess'd with the wild Ambition of universal Empire." He passes over the Attempts of Nimrod, Belus, Ninus, Semiramis, Xerxes the Assyrian, Mamitus, and Semiramis the Second, who all grasp'd at the Universal Sceptre, as plainly as Louis XIV. He leaps over Nebuchadnezzar, who sent his Edicts to all People, Nations and Languages, that dwell in all the Earth, which seems pretty much the Style of one that aim'd at Universal Empire: He omits Sennacherib the Assyrian, who said, "Know ye not what I and my Fathers have done unto all the People of other Lands, no God of any Nation or Kingdom was able to deliver his People out of my Hand, and out of the Hand of my Fathers?" This was long before Darius Hystaspis, and breathes the very Spirit of Universal Ambition. He forgets the Speech of Nebuchadonozor, who concluded the Afflicting of the whole Earth out of his own Mouth, and decreed "to destroy all Flesh that did not obey his Commandment." Did not that declare universal Ambition? He forgets Arbaces, Cyrus, &c. who were all possess'd with the same Impulse, before this Darius, and many of them adorn'd with the Titles of Grand Monarchs. Refers D'auvers for his Vouchers to Justin, Diodorus Siculus, Josephus, the Scripture History, Herodotus, Xenophon, Sleidan, Prideaux, and others.

To pass now to the Account of his Greek History. Squire D'auvers affirms, "That the Athenians had the Misfortune to groan under a Set of Ministers." How could this be, when they had no Kings? And when the Persons call'd Ministers by his groaning Writer, were their Supreme Governours? A Minister is Subordinate to a Sovereign, not a Sovereign.

There is an Instance in Plutarch of the Virtue of Pisistratus, whom the Craftsman has term'd a famous Tyrant: In his Reign he was accus'd of Murder, yet went in Person to plead his Cause in the Court of Areopagus, where his Accuser did not appear. He paid a great Respect to the Person and Laws of Solon, provided for the Maintenance of main'd Soldiers, cultivated the Country, erected the first

first publick Library there, and did not exert a Power above the Laws; and the People receiv'd him with universal Joy on his Return to *Athens* from his Expulsion. *Cicero* writing to *Atticus*, about the Consequences of *Caesar's* Victory at *Pharsalia*, says, "We are yet uncertain whether we shall groan under a *Phalaris*, or enjoy ourselves under a *Pisistratus*." Yet the *Craftsman* tells us, *Athens* groan'd under *Pisistratus* a Tyrant, or King, (as all Kings were then call'd in that City.) *Athens* was never more victorious or happy, than in the Times of *Pericles* and *Pisistratus*, yet both are abus'd by those merry Greeks out of the *Trojan* Horse, 'Squire *Dan* and 'Squire *Budge*. What *Caleb* mentions of some Allies of the *Athenians* deserting them in a certain War, should have been suppress'd, for it revives the Desertion of the *Catalans*, and of Prince *Eugene* in the last War, by his Patron.

One would think by *Caleb's* asserting the Balance of Power in *Athens*, that it was ever the most considerable State in *Greece*: It was indeed a peculiar Seat of Literature and Education, but *Macedon*, *Corinth*, *Sparta* and *Thebes*, held the Balance by Turns, more properly than *Athens*; especially *Corinth*, which rivall'd ancient *Rome*. *Cicero* calls it the Ornament of that Country, and One of the three Cities which the *Romans* would acknowledge capable of bearing the Weight of a Great Empire. The *Athenians* were great Newsmongers, like *Caleb*, who has dress'd up the Fable of *Pan* (See p. 945.) for a Novelty.

The Conclusion he would draw from this Error of the *Craftsman* is to observe to the People, how improper he is to be believed or confided in, who palms such Falshoods on his Readers!

Free Briton, Sept. 21. No. 147.

The Selfish PATRIOT: A Speech deliver'd to an Assembly of PATRIOTS in *Durham-Yard*.

THIS with Pleasure I meet you thus early in the Season, since our Affairs are near a Crisis. We have pursued the Ministry for 7 Years together, with Vows of Destruction and Loads of Defamation. How often we have had the strongest Hopes of Success, I could mention with some Satisfaction: But when I consider how often we have failed, that the Administration is still entrusted in the same Hands; that our Measures, so far from hurting the Ministers, have cover'd

us with Shame; that the publick Affairs of *Europe* are disembroil'd; that the People are easy; the Libels and Invectives, once the Life of our Cause, reject-ed even by the Rabble: whence shall I draw Comfort in so much Distress?

I declare I have no Restraints upon me from acting in the largest Manner for the Advancement of our Cause: A Cause that abhors Dissembling, and sneaking Quaints of Conscience. Our Cause, my Friends, is the Advancement of ourselves; let others bellow out for *Rome*, and for their Country, OURSELVES, Our beloved SELVES, are all that we ought to consider: If Honour and Conscience, Liberty and Country, be fashionable Names, we may use them as profitable Sounds; but if they be any Bar to our Interests, let us fly them.

If this, my Friends, be the Fundamental of our Combination, who hath given greater Proofs of this Attachment to myself than I? Have I not deserted my dearest Friends, in hopes to make myself Great by their Destruction? Have I not broke with the Prince, to raise myself, by engrossing those Affections which I would alienate from him? Have I not deserted and betrayed my old Party, the Whiggs, to raise myself by the Tories? And even the Tories, when I thought of raising myself without them. And tho' this may touch some among you, yet I know you are too much of my own Disposition, not to forgive the Procedure; since it is what you would do by myself on Occasion.

Could there want further Proofs of my Attachment to myself; that I am neither aw'd by Shame, check'd by Conscience, nor confined to Truth, how might I enlarge on the Closet Conferences, the Confidence I have abus'd, the Conversations I have betray'd, the Oaths I have violated, Solemn Oaths and Abjurations, the Falshoods I have utter'd, the Inhumanities I have practis'd, the Traytors and Parricides with whom I have combin'd?—Can such a Cause fail in my Hands? What can disappoint this Advancement of Ourselves, when we have no Regard to any but Ourselves? Will the Minister exclude us? Let us destroy him. Will the Prince? Let us distress, defame,—I had like to have said, deliv'one him. But how shall we hurt either, if we have not the People on our Side? But whilst we have no Reputation, how shall we have the Hands or the Hearts of the People? Alas! Ambition hath undone us. And there are Means left to ruin the People, to betray them without

without possessing their Confidence. Even Liberty shall be the Engine of Destruction. If once I had Authority, the People should soon know how little I prize their Liberties; but as I have none, altho' it is the Thing I pursue, let us deny that Power is our Aim, and maintain that our Design is the Advancement of Liberty: And if by declaiming for unlimited Freedom, we make them dissatisfied with their lawful Share of Liberty, what *Impudence*, what *Confusions* may not ensue? To this let me add, how odious we may make the Ministers to the Prince, and to the People! If the Ministers adhere to the ancient Constitution, and keep the People's Rights and the King's Prerogative bounded by their Original Limits, we'll eradicate them as the Enemies of the People.

And, mark me well: If the Ministers, in the Sincerity of their Hearts shall countenance the Enlargement of Liberty which we insist on, we will traduce them to the PRINCE on the Throne, and insinuate that his Ministers are betraying his Prerogative, and wresting him of his Legal Power.

Substreet Journal. Sept. 21. No. 142.

The Advantage of COFFEE-HOUSES.

Coffee-houses are Places of general Resort, either for the Dispatch of Business, or Diversion after the Fatigue of it. This Diversion arises from a free Conversation upon all Subjects: A daily Instance of the Liberty of Britons beyond any other People. This alleviates the Weight of those heavy Taxes raised upon us for above these 4 Years.

Since the present and future Happiness of Mankind depend upon Government and Religion, right Notions of both are necessary to all; and these Notions are to be acquir'd only by Reading and Conversation. The Matter of Government has been fully explain'd in many excellent Discourses written since the Revolution. And the Obligation of taking the Oaths about 10 Years ago, our People upon reading those Pieces, that they might swear with Judgment, as well as with Truth and Righteousness. It has been suggested indeed, that much the greater Part, especially the Female Sex, took the Oaths implicitly in Obedience to their Superiors. But this seems a false and scandalous Reflection both upon those who enjoined, and upon those who took the Abjuration-Oath, as rendering the Injunction of it as unreasonable a Piece of Lay-craft in Politicks, as that of the

Athanasian-Creed is of Priest-craft in Religion. But the good People of Great-Britain had too much Understanding and Honesty to Swear, that they believed in their Consciences Things of which they had but a confused, if any Notion. Therefore several, even of mean Rank and Fortune, and some of the Female Sex, read the most ingenious and learned Pieces which explained the Nature of our Constitution, as placed upon a new Basis at the Revolution. And it seems strange, that the Friends of our Constitution should censure the People for meddling with Matters of Government; since they were formerly, and many are still, obliged either to Swear with their Eyes shut, or else enquire into the Rights of Princes; and consequently be formally perjur'd, or become Politicians.

To the exact Enquiries made at that general Time of Swearing, must be attributed the Foundation of that great Skill in Politicks, to which the Generality of Persons have now attained; yet the Superstructure is chiefly owing to those weekly Lectures and Dissertations, which furnish our Coffee-houses with a fresh Supply of Politicks.

Nor are Matters of Government alone debated here; but the abstrusest Points of Religion are clearly determin'd. Priest-craft has been expos'd, and Natural Religion advanc'd, by Arguments drawn from several ingenious and satirical Books: The most eminent of these are, *The Rights of the Christian Church*, and *A Discourse of Free-Thinking*; from whence were extracted *The Independent Whig*, and Mr *Bowman's* Visitation-Sermon.

Those against Revelation are, *A Discourse of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion*, and *Christianity as old as the Creation*; and tho' these Discourses have been fully answer'd, yet have the Authors neither defended nor retract'd them. And 'tis a great Objection to the Answerers, that they are prejudic'd in Favour of Revelation, and oblig'd by their Profession to maintain and support it, because it supports and maintains them.

Concludes, with a Sneer, to recommend a careful Perusal of those admirable Observations extracted chiefly from the Books above-mention'd, and publish'd weekly in the *Free Briton* and *London Journal*, which with what *Osborne* has promised further to elucidate upon these Subjects, will demonstrate, That just Notions both of Government and Religion are best to be acquir'd in a Coffee-house.

Daily

Daily Courant, Sept. 21.

Odd CUSTOMS antient and modern.

Nobody doubts but the natural Guide given to Man by God is Reason; if this be duly attended to, we shall act agreeably to Order and good Sense, and do nothing odd or extravagant; but the Propensity to follow rather the Impulse of our Passions than the Dictates of Reason, causes many to give into abundance of Whims and Excesses: Wherefore it may not be amiss, the Author says, to expose the Oddness of several Customs. He begins with a Custom among the Portuguese of wearing Spectacles, for no other End but an Affectation of Gravity: So that if a Person had a mind to be respected, he must not appear in any Assembly without a pair on his Nose. And this is affected even by young Persons, and Ladies. Relates a Story of the Nuns of Rothen arriving at the Capital of the Island Madera, belonging to the Portuguese, where they were met by several Monks with Spectacles on their Noses; one of which, a young Monk, was obliged to take his off in order to read.

Passing over the different Whimsies in Dress, Furniture, &c. he comes to the Decorations of the Head, as it is the principal Part, *Totus homo in vultu est*. In the 11th Century it became a Custom for Men to wear long Hair; which being contrary to the Precept of St Paul, the Bishops strongly opposed it. The Abp of Rothen, in a Council 1096, order'd all that wore long Hair to be shut out of the Church during Life, and not to be pray'd for after Death. In 1104, Serlon Bp of Seez, preaching at Carenton before K. Henry I. of England strenuously against that Usage, caused him and all his Courtiers to get their Hair cropt as soon as they went out of Church. Bp Gode-froi at Amiens refused to admit several to the Offertory; whereupon they whipt out their Knives and cut off their Hair on the Spot. How much

greater Rigour would those Bps have used had they seen Men adorn their Heads with long Hair cut from Womens Heads! They would have enforce'd, no doubt, the Council of *Gan-gra* held in 324, which forbids Women cutting off their Hair. But it may be question'd whether their Zeal would be according to Knowledge.

As to Beards, the Emperor *Otho* introduced the wearing long ones in *Germany*, and his most solemn Oath was by his Beard. In the Reign of *Francis I.* the *French* affected long Beards, and the Clergy were so curious therein, that when he had a mind to squeeze a little Money out of them, he got a Brief of the *Pope* for obliging them to shave their Beards, or buy a Dispensation. It grew afterwards so much in contempt, that all promoted to the Magistracy were obliged to shave. In 1536, *Francis Olivier* could not be admitted into *Parliament* till he engaged to cut off his long Beard. Several Magistrates of a lower *Class* kept theirs; the last in *Paris* was *M. Rich. Mitton*, Bailiff and Criminal Judge of *Eu*, who dy'd 1626. Some Clergymen wore theirs till the *Minority* of *Louis XIV.*

It was a Custom among *Headiers* to offer the first Clippings of the Beard to some *Deity*. Among some *Christians* it was usual for Clergymen, the first time their Beards were cut off, to bless them and dedicate the Cuttings to God. See *Furet. Dict. the Word Barbe*.

A tawny *Complexion* was accounted beautiful among the *Romans*; for which Reason they exposed themselves to the Sun, as is advised by *Ovid*;

Munditia placeant, fulcentur Corpora Campo.
Our Ladies formerly would not stir out of doors without a Mask; now they wear none. We look on it as ridiculous in the savage Women to think to set off their Faces with the Figures of Trees, Animals, or Butterflies: Is it less so in our Ladies to cover their Faces with Patches, as if full of Flies!

Craftsman,

Craftsman, Sept. 23. No. 305.

Continued from Page 926.

A *Thers* was daily languishing under this unhappy Management, and nothing could have prevented her certain Ruin, had there been no *Peloponnesian War*, but the Struggles of her *Great Men* to supplant one another. But *Cimon*, *Aristides*, and *Tolmidas*, with others of real Merit and Abilities, notwithstanding some Failings, happening to go off the Stage near one another, left the Field open to *Pericles*, who first subverted their Constitution, and then erected to himself an arbitrary Power, which ended in the Destruction of *Athens*.

He was a Gentleman of a private Fortune, but unmeasurable Ambition, and stuck at nothing to advance himself in the State. For this Purpose he set out on the foot of *Liberty*, and courted the People till he had made himself considerable, and then treated them with the utmost Insolence; knowing no Friendships or Interests but what favour'd or opposed his corrupt Purposes. An Instance of this he gave with regard to *Cimon*, a noble *Athenian*, whom *Pericles* hated and opposed for keeping him in that Subordination that became his Rank and Character. Yet when *Cimon* was under prosecution by the People, he screen'd him, and then bargain'd with him to share the Government; but revenged himself in the Ruin of his Son *Lacedæmonius*, after his Father's Death.

As he was Master of great Volubility of Tongue, and a consummate Assurance, so he knew how to improve them to his own Advantage, in supporting any Proposition right or wrong, as best suited his Purpose.

But he was convinc'd that his great Eloquence and Cunning would prove but a feeble Support without better Assistance; and therefore contriv'd to work himself into the Administration of the Revenues; in which he had the Luck to succeed after the Death of

Aristides. Many Corruptions had sprung up during the Disorders and Weakness of the former Government, yet the *Athenians* retain'd some Remains of the Virtue and Modesty of their Ancestors; but *Pericles*, by a licentious Distribution of *Bribes* and *Bounties*, soon extinguish'd all Sentiments of former Honesty and Love of Country. This introduced *Expense* and *Luxury*, under the Notion of *Politeness*, which consumed the Estates of the best Families in *Athens*, and reduced them to the Necessity of being Pensioners to *Pericles*.

As *Pericles* was not qualify'd by his Rank to be of the Assembly of *Areopagus* (the supreme Judicature) he endeavour'd to undermine their Authority, and by Degrees drew all Business of Consequence to the popular Assemblies: where, by *Bribes*, *Pensions* and *Employments*, he was secure of carrying every Thing. This soon destroy'd all Regard for that ancient and august Assembly, which for many Ages had been the Bulwark of the Constitution.

After this fatal Blow to the State, *Pericles* obtain'd almost as uncontroll'd a Power as the Tyrant *Pisistratus*; but in the Height of his Prosperity He was not a little disturb'd with the Threats of a War from *Sparta*.

Many Endeavours were used to put an end to this Situation of Affairs, in which both States were under the Inconveniences and Expences of an actual War; a Cessation was agreed upon; then a Peace was made for 30 Years, tho' it lasted but 5 or 6, which was employ'd in forming new Alliances, to be prepar'd for War; each Side being sensible that the *Articles of the Treaty* were only patch'd up for the present, but not a sufficient Foundation for a lasting Peace.

Ministers and *Ambassadors* were seen posting all over *Greece*, and *Pericles* was not ashamed to court the Friendship even of the *Persians*, to whom he had formerly profess'd so much Enmity, by putting the *Balance of Power*

in their Hands. He endeavour'd to gain over some neighbouring Powers, by proposing certain wild and impracticable Schemes; as altering the Dependencies of the lesser States of *Greece*; but this gain'd him nothing but Shame and Contempt. These fruitless Labours oblig'd him to back all his foreign Transactions with a round Sum of Money.

As he could not treat in the same manner with the *greater Powers*, he applied to their *Ministers*. Most of them took his Money, but only amus'd him with false Intelligence. By this infamous Management, *Athens* was made the common Tributary of all *Greece*, lost all her Authority, and was brought into the utmost Contempt.

Fog's Journal, Sept. 23. No. 203.

On the Parliament of PARIS.

KING *Pepin* first instituted a Parliament in *France* to sit while he was absent in *Italy*. (See p. 597 A)

By the Edict of 1302, they are to sit twice a Year, at *Easter* and *All-Saints*. Two Prelates and two Barons of the Court were appointed to sit and vote amongst them. At first there was but one Chamber call'd the *Prelates*, because of the Ecclesiasticks who sat there;—but the Multiplicity of Affairs made it necessary to augment the Chambers, so that at present there are Eight: These are the Grand Chambers, the 5 Chambers of *Enquete* and *Requete*, and 2 of the *Tournelle*.

The Grand Chamber is compos'd of 2 first President, and 7 others, call'd *Presidents a Mortier* (from a Cap by which they are distinguish'd) and 29 Counsellors, 10 of which are Churchmen.—All Dukes and Peers have a Seat and Vote in this Chamber, but none under that Rank. The Abbot of *St Dennis*, and the Abp of *Paris*, as Duke and Peer, have a Right to sit there;—as likewise 4 of the *Maitres de Requetes*, who hold the first Rank in the Chamber so call'd.

The Proceedings before the Chambers of *Enquete* (Enquiry) are by Writing, and Judgment given in Writing.

All Causes relating to Grievances by the Civil Officers of the Crown are brought before the *Requete*; the Plaintiff presents a Petition (*Requet*;) much like a Bill in Chancery with us.

The *Tournelle criminelle* was establish'd in 1436, and is compos'd of two Presidents and eight Counsellors of the Grand Chamber, and of two Counsellors from every other Chamber. Criminals may appeal to this Chamber from the Sentence of the *Juges criminelles*, or ordinary Judges; every President and Counsellor is oblig'd to officiate for half a year, and as they take it by Turns, it is therefore call'd *Tournelle*.

The *Tournelle civile* was establish'd in 1669, and consists of one President and half the Number of Counsellors of the *Tournelle criminelle*, chosen in the same manner from the other Chambers; they determine in Causes where the thing in dispute does not exceed 1000 Livres, or 50 Livres a Year Rent.

Of old, the Chancellor, some principal Prelate, or, in their Absence, three of the most ancient Members, presided in the Grand Chamber, and were call'd *Maitres de Parlement*, till the time of *Philip de Valois*, who in 1443, created them a President.

There was likewise a Chamber of the *Edict*, so call'd from the *Edict of Nantz*, wherein were heard Causes between those of the Reform'd Religion; but it has been suppress'd ever since 1669.

In the Vacancy, or during Recess of Parliament, a Court is appointed for judging such Causes as require Expedition; they sit from the 7th of *September* to the Feast of *St Martin*.

The Parliament of *Paris* is sometimes call'd the Court of *Peers*, and the several Chambers *Sovereign Courts*, because there lies no Appeal from them. Here the Dukes, Peers, and Great Officers are tried; and when by a special Commission Persons were appoint-

ed to try the *Marechal Marillac*, and the Duke *de Montmorency*, the Parliament protested against it.

This Parliament receives the Oaths of all the Dukes, Peers, Bailiffs, Seneſchals, Judges and Magiſtrates of the Provinces under their Jurisdiction. They enquire into the King's Right of beſtowing Eccleſiaſtical Benefices, when diſputed by private Perſons, and determine accordingly; they judge of all Cauſes, criminal or civil, relating to the Peers of *France*, and decide the Titles and Privileges they hold of the Crown; as likewiſe all Cauſes relating to the Universities and Religious Communities, and the Immunities and Privileges granted to Towns and Corporations. All Crimes of *Leſe Majeſtatis* lie properly before them; but what gives them the greateſt Authority is, that every *Edict, Ordinance, or Declaration* of the King and Council, muſt be regiſter'd or *verifi'd* by them, before it has the Force of a Law: This Privilege the King would have taken away, which has occaſion'd the late Struggles. The following Provinces are under its Jurisdiction: The *Iſle of France, La Beauſſe, La Sologne, Berry, Auvergne, the Lianoife, La Forez, the Beaujolois, Poiſlou, Anjou, Angoumois, Maine, Le Perche, Picardie, Le Brie, Champagne, Touraine, the Nivernois, Bourbonnois* and *Maconnois*.

There are 9 other Parliaments in *France*, but with leſs Powers and Juridiſtions, *viz.* Thoſe of *Thoalouſe, Bourdeaux, Aix, Grenoble, Dijon, Roſlen, Rennes, Pau* and *Metz*.

The Members of the Parliament of *Paris* pretend a Right to ſit in any other Parliament; and *Charles VII.* granted an *Edict* to the Counſellors of the Parliament of *Thoalouſe* to ſit in that of *Paris*, but the Parliament of *Paris* refus'd to regiſter it: So that the preſent is not the firſt Animofity that has happen'd between the Court and Parliament of *Paris*; there have been ſeveral occaſion'd by the latter's

refuſing to regiſter *Edicts*. In the Minority of *Lewis XIV.* an *Arret* was publiſh'd, forbidding them to aſſemble any more; but they did not obey it. The Duke of *Orleans* offer'd them advantageous Terms of Accommodation; but they gave him to underſtand that they did not ſit to advance their own private Intereſt, but to guard that of the People.

But there are more modern Proofs of their Honour and Integrity, their refuſing to regiſter any Acts relating to *Lawes's* Scheme when the Regent baniſh'd them to *Pontois*, but nothing cou'd terrify them to give a Sanction to the Frauds and Tricks of little knaviſh Stock-jobbers.

Fog adds, As they are not elected by the People, the greater is their Honour in acting for the Good of the People; for, if they were choſe by them, they might be influenced by *Places* or *Penſions* to give up their Intereſts to the Court; which would be but mocking them with an empty Name of *Liberty*. There is no occaſion to make any contemptible Alluſions to the Parliament of *Paris*, they employ all their little Power to the Good of the Publick, which has that Effect, that none but light Taxes have been laid on the People for a long Time; ſo that they are able to carry on their Manufactures upon as good a Foot as any of their Neighbours; and as long as this Spirit ſubſiſts they cannot be miſerable. See p. 957 F.

Univerſal Spectator, Sept. 23. No. 207.

Of MODESTY.

AN eaſy and unaffected *Modesty*, is a Virtue not only graceful and excellent, but may be reckon'd among the moſt durable Beauties; it improves every Look and Feature, Geſture and Motion, atones for a mean Dreſs, and ſets off the Riccheſt with an additional Luſtre. The Standard of *Beauty*, varies in Proportion to the various Opinions of Mankind in different Countries;

tries; but *Modesty*, like *Light*, is the same to all. *Beauty*, like the *Flower*, is slow in its Growth, short in its Bloom, and its Decay raises in us a Sort of ill-natur'd Compassion: But *Modesty*, in its Dawn, has its Charms; and when it has stood all Attacks, is entitled to our Admiration. *Beauty* may win the Eye, and satisfy the present Gust or Appetite; but *Modesty* engages the Heart: It is the surest Proof of good Sense, and good Sense is the strongest Security a fine Woman can give of making her Admirer happy for Life. The Attempts made upon the Fair to deprive them of this Virtue, are a plain Demonstration of its superior Excellence; for a Robber always aims at the most valuable Treasure.

Here the Author makes a Transition to the Modesty of his own Sex. This, he says, seems opposite to that decent Assurance to useful in the most important Affairs of Life; but if we distinguish between the Sound and Sense of Words, we shall find that *Modesty* gives Rise to true Bravery and Confidence, or at least supports it. *Modesty* is slow, but sure, and advances in a firm Body, whilst *Impudence* makes one bold and daring Onset, but is easily demolish'd by breaking the Front.

Impudence and *Obscenity* have but slender Pretensions to true Boldness and Gallantry; for all the Acquisitions they make are the raising a Blush, or the provoking a Frown.

Obscene Conversation has its Rise from a defective Education, by suffering Youth to make Excursions among the Vulgar. The *Greeks* and *Romans* inhibited their noble and generous Youth all Conversation with their Slaves; and forbore all lascivious Discourses, and even decent Liberties with their Wives, before Youth. The Great *Cato* was remarkably nice in this Particular; whilst a *Senator* was expell'd for an Indecency of this Sort. The Education of the *Grecian* Youth was under the Direction of Inspectors and *Censors*, who were accountable to the State for the

exact Discharge of their Duty. Their *Authors*, especially their *Poets*, are free from *Obscenity* than those of *Rome*. 'Tis true, *Virgil*, *Terence*, *Lucan*, *Perseus*, and *Propertius* had no Share in the Debauchery; even *Ovid* and *Tibullus* were Criminals of a lesser Size; whilst *Horace*, *Catullus*, *Martial*, and others of a higher Birth, not excepting *Juvenal*, ran into the most flagrant Excesses of this Kind.

The *French* Nation, amidst all their Freedoms and Gallantries, have hardly any Thing lewd and immodest in the Works of their Poets; the *Italians* are notoriously foul and filthy; for which, perhaps, they have the same Excuse as for licensing publick *Stews*. With us *Chaucer* begun the Dance, and has been too closely follow'd ever since. *Dryden*, *Wycherley*, *Vanbrugh*, *Prior* and *Rochester*, are the most eminently criminal this Way. Some Slips are to be found in *Shakespear*, *Johnson*, *Denham*, *Etheridge*, *Olaban* and *Steele*; but *Spencer*, *Cowley*, *Waller*, *Addison*, *Philips* and *Milton*, are perfectly clear.

What we now complain of is, that the scatter'd Fragments and posthumous Remains of Impurity have been collected into Volumes. The Proceedings of our Courts in the Trial of *Rapes*, *Criminal Conversations*, and *Something* still more abominable, are printed in Words at length, or with Marks and Breaks easily intelligible. The Proceedings in *Doctors-Commons* upon Cases of *Divorce*, have been carefully translated from the *Latin*. The Works of *Physicians* and *Anatomists*, necessary indeed for the Learned, but fit to be concealed from all others, have been made publick by Extracts and Translations: Besides the Reams of *Smut* handed about in Songs, Madrigal, Tale, Fable, Epigram, Farce, &c. we have seen whole *Traacts* and *Essays* in *Prose* upon the same Subjects: Some stupid ones, with a *Latin* or *Italian* Title Page.

Happy are the Brutes who have no Inventions, or Allurements for the Gratification of their natural Appetites!

H h h

L o n s

London Journal, Sept. 23. No. 691.

The Fable of PAN allegoriz'd.

A Correspondent, who calls himself **A** an *Arch-Wag*, diverts us with the Fable of *Pan* allegoriz'd, but in a different Manner from the *Craftsman*, (See p. 945 E) He agrees that the Fable signifies some *Great Man*, perhaps still in *Being*, of late in high *Post*, and at present too busy to be *disregarded*.

That this *Great Man*, like *Pan*, did degenerate from his Father's Virtues; The Title of *Trickster*, his Colleague, a Staff-Officer in a late Reign, carried to the Grave with him. But none can dispute that of a *Screen for Knaves*, with a Person said to have carried off in his own *Coach* a *PRETENDER* to his Mistress's Crown, in order to *screen* him from Justice.

Incubus was, probably, only another Name for *Pan*, and not his Brother; for *Brother Scribbler* and *Brother St-ning* are too modern for that ancient Mythology.

The *Divine Honours*, said to be paid him by the *Common People*, were only when they mistook him for *Priapus*: But on the Story of his being *bowitch'd* in an *Act of Vener*y, those Rites were thrown aside.

Agrees, he had a Power of striking People with *pannick Frights*; for he was the most *puffillanimous* of all the *Go's*, perpetually terrifying *himself*, and plaguing the *World* with *Plots*, &c. as the *Witchcraft Plot*, *Screw Plot*, *Banbox Plot*, *Puppet Plot*, &c.

He was worshipp'd chiefly in *Ar-cadia*, the very *Type* of *Greenwich-Park*, where he had a *Sett* of profligate Priests, who first broach'd the *Tale of a Tub*, commenc'd *Fellow*s of the *Flask*, and desided their *quondam Order of the Hoop*, tho' inspir'd by the *Contents* of it. They had for their *Ensign* the *Cock and Cork-screw*; their Rites consisted in *Acts* of *Lecodness* and *Debauchery*, such as stripping *Nymphs naked*, hunting them into *Coverts*, ravishing *Virgins*, deslowering *Matrons*, and propagating natural *Pains* and *Aches*.

As to *Pan's* being represented *hi-form*, its our Author's Client to a *Hair*, whose Friends never challeng'd more for him than *half a Man*, and whose Enemies ever allow'd him the *Beast*, especially the *Goatish Part*. The Story of his getting a Child named *Iambe*, only figures that he got something he knew not how to get rid of, till prostrating himself to his Father *Mercury* at *Paris*, he underwent a *Penance* of losing great Part of his *Teeth*.

This Journalist, in allegorizing the Story of *Pan*, runs into several other Particulars of Banter, and concludes with saying, that he can't conceive how *Pam*, the *greatest Knave* in the *Pack*, could be a *Corruption* of the Word *Pan*, since he was always taken for his *Affiliate*; and is drawn like a *black, clumsy, bustling Fellow*. 'Tis happy for us he is not in the present *Deal*; since all know, that *whenever he makes his Appearance*, he'll certainly sweep the *Board*.

Weekly Register, Sept. 23. No. 128.

On the Vicissitudes of FORTUNE.

THE Vicissitudes of *Fortune* find Employ for the Complaints or Compassion of the Generality of Mankind; how justly we shall examine. By *Fortune*, says this Writer, I mean that Station of Life under which Providence from Time to Time disposes a Man; and that when the Generality of Mankind exclaim against their Changes in Life, they ought to let *Fortune* sleep, and find Fault, where it commonly lies, in themselves. I remember, says he, an Epigram made over a Bottle of Wine, which run thus:

They call thee, *Fortune*, fickle and untrue,
But I thy Judge, they wrong thee of thy Due:
Constant to me in giving Care and Pain;
They call thee what I wish thee all in vain.

As I knew the Variety of sorrowful Changes the Author of it had pass'd thro', I could not but allow his Satire on *Fortune*, according to vulgar Acceptation, was just, because he was free from any apparent Vice; nevertheless

I ob-

I objected to it. *Fortune*, said I, has nothing to do in your Affairs. If by *Fortune* you mean Providence, the Wit is lost in Prophaneness. You carried about you the Causes; and by too great a Confidence in such as deceiv'd you, brought upon you the Calamities you complain'd of; and it was just in Providence to let you see your Errors.

Florus complains of *Fortune* as much as you can. His Father, tho' a Fidler, left him a plentiful Provision, beside fine Chambers in one of the Inns of Courts, with the Advantage of the Ear and Favour of the brightest and highest Ornament of the Law. Yet these fortunate Outsets were cross'd. His Excelling in the Science to which his Father ow'd his political Original, introduc'd him into a Variety of Company. This, and his own easy Temper, brought him into the Clutches of Gamblers and Sharpers, who first necessitated him to part with his Chambers, and soon after with every Foot of his Land. Thus reduced, mean in Mind, and poor in Apparel, he be-thought himself of making Reprisals. To that End he makes himself Partner of a Gaming-Table. Here *Florus* finds himself again in a flourishing Condition. But, alas! a new Vicissitude attacks him. Some malevolent Justices overturn'd all Gaming-Tables, and his among the rest. Before this Catastrophe he had married a Widow, the Daughter of an Alehouse-keeper, and with her had a Joynture sufficient to keep little Souls and Bodies together, till the tiny Goddess he ador'd better provided for them. Soon after, his Wife's Father dying, he timously lays in for Leave, has it, puts on a blue Apron, and hires a new Sett of Rope-Dancers: From all which, if he can take Warning by former Misadventures, he is as likely to grow as great a Man as either of his Forefathers.

Thus *Hamlet* at last makes *Alexander the Great* an useful Part of the Creation, in composing the Bung of a Beer-Barrel.

From this Discourse the Author makes these Reflections: That when Changes of this Nature happen, the Product of our own Follies and Errors, is call'd the Vicissitudes of *Fortune*; but the Complainants are not entitled to our Compassion.—On the contrary: When the bearing, honest, industrious Man meets with Disappointments, it forces Pity from our Hearts; yet let him not complain, but rather perfect his Patience by Perseverance, and crown his Sufferings with a Resignation of himself, not into the Hands of *Fortune*, but of Providence; who will reward him in a State of Futurity, who has had nothing but a sorrowful Portion in this.

Upp-Doctor. Sept. 26. No. 94.

Compares the Logick of the *Craftsman* to that of a *Cambridge Punter*; who, being ask'd to smoke a Pipe, answer'd, He durst not take Tobacco for fear of being undone. Why so? Because, said the Logician, they that smoke are always under a Cloud.

He proceeds to demonstrate, that the Discords, Jars, and Seditions of the People, kindled and fomented by ambitious Men, caus'd the Destruction of States and Kingdoms, not the suppos'd Corruptions even of the worst Ministers.

As *Caleb* uses false Reasons, so he gives Things wrong Names; like the Officer coulsulting about a certain Ailment, the Surgeon with Submission said, it could be no other than a *Lady's Favour*; but the Officer aver'd it was only a Touch of the Cramp. It may be so, reply'd the Surgeon; but what cures the Cramp will cure the P—x: So the *Craftsmen* bellow for *Liberty*; but it is *Liberty with a P—x to't*.

They are piqu'd at the Continuance of Men in Favour; but let them reflect, that besides the like Practice of *Q. Elizabeth*, we have a Precedent or Record in the Reign of *Henry VI.* when among others establish'd by the King and the Lords, it was ordain'd:

¶ Jat

That such as have belong'd to the King's Ancestors, or his Father, or belonging to himself, shall be prefer'd to all the Benefits and Offices belonging to the King's Disposition, so that there be found amongst them Persons able thereto.

Illustrates his Argument with Examples from the Struggle of the Plebeians against the Patricians in Rome, from the Tribunes and Decemviri down to Caesar and Pompey, who all obtain'd Power by the People against the Consent of the Senate and Consuls, which overturn'd their Liberties, and ended in the absolute Sway of their Emperors.

The Greek Historians and Eusebius ascribe the Ruin of Greece to intestine Wars, created by ambitious Competitors for Power.

The Houses of Bourbon and Guise, pretending to the Administration, began the Civil Wars of France, which terminated in the absolute Power of the House of Bourbon; a House rais'd by the Protestants, and it has well recompens'd them for it. The Word is from Bourbe, Mud.

Grubstreet Journal, Sept. 28. No. 143.

Continuation of the Arguments against Divine Judgments, from Page 911.

ARGUMENT 4. The Punishment of past Actions, which are impossible to be recall'd, can serve no Purpose, and of Consequence must be highly wrong.

Ans. This Severity may be right in itself, tho' not so for any Design it is subservient to. Thus the Relief of the Distressed is an Action proper in its own Nature, whether it has any farther Tendency or not. Some indeed deduce moral Obligation from the Will of God only; and therefore that the Assistance of the Nedy is no otherwise good than as it is agreeable to the Divine Will. But why am I to do that which best pleases my Creator? Because, say they, he gave me Existence. Why then is Gratitude my Duty? For they must plainly suppose it has done some intrinsic Worth in it, or that it takes its Character from something else; if the former is allow'd, the Argument is given up; if the latter is maintain'd, the same Question returns, Why I am to regard that something else? So that it will follow, that some Things have a native undriv'd Perfection inherent in them, notwithstanding they may not advance any End whatever; consequently it is far from just Reasoning to argue the Wrongness of Divine Punishments from

their Unfitness to promote any End or Purpose.

ARG. 5. It is much better, that God annex Misery to Sin, so that the one may be the constant Attendant of the other, than for him to effect the same Thing, by his immediate Interposition.

Ans. Let us suppose it absolutely requisite, that the Wicked be chastised some way or other; that it is a Matter of indifference, whether their Correction be brought about by the natural Course of Things, or by the extraordinary Operation of the Divine Hand; and that the Almighty makes Choice of the former Way: Certainly all these may happen; and consequently it does not follow from God's preferring to act in one Way, rather than in the other, that therefore the Way he prefers is wisest and best, according to our Apprehension.

Free Briton, Sept. 28. No. 148.

On the Reasonableness of defending Ministers.

IT hath often been objected to the Friends and Advocates of the present Administration, that they allow no Errors or Irregularities in the Conduct of the Ministers. This may be justly reprimanded on their Adversaries, who deny they ever can be right, or ever had, or will have, any good Quality in them.

Let Ministers act with all possible Wisdom and Integrity, it will not avail to make a Government free from Errors and Grievances. Dependents and Inferiors will betray their Trusts; and Grievances will befall of Redress, because the Authors of them shelter themselves under great Patronage. The very Laws will deny Ministers just and proper Scope on certain Occasions, where they might do Good. Laws become vague and corrupt in the Course of Time. Hence Oppressions and Clamours will arise, and Governors be reproach'd with Evils that obtained Ages before they were born.

If these were not Embarrassments sufficient to confound the wisest Administration, there is another in Reserve, the Preservation of themselves, when they must contend with Rivals and Competitors, in all the Forms of Opposition.

However, no Errors have been imputed to the Ministry, but such as are common and natural to all Ministers and all Men. This is a Truth, our Author says, he has shewn in these Papers, and ever will insist on.

Mr Purty's

Mr Parry's Account of Carolina, continued from p. 896.

THERE is not the least Appearance but that the Prosperity of this Province will still increase, and, with the Blessing of Heaven, in a few Years be the most flourishing of all *America*; nor only because the King has much at heart the Improvement of this new Country, but because People come thither from all Parts. His Majesty has lately sent thither 74 pieces of heavy Cannon, with Powder, Ball, &c. and Governour *Johnson* is setting out from *Charles-town* to mark out the Land, whereon to build two good Forts, one at *Port-royal*, and the other upon the River *Alatamaha*, betwixt which is the River *Savanna*. The People of the *Palatinate*, those of *New-York*, *New-England*, and other Parts, sell all that they have to come to *Carolina*; which has raised the Price of Lands within 50 miles about *Charles-town* to four times the Value in 4 or 5 Years time: It will probably be the same about *Parrysburg*. However, it is a certain Truth, that the same quantity of Land at *Charles-town* which might be bought for a Crown about 40 Years ago, cannot at this Time be bought for 200 *l. Sterling*, nor even for 300 *l.* in those Places which are well situated for Trade.

The good Dispositions which are making daily for a regular Administration of Justice, cannot fail of bringing the Country into Reputation, and drawing thither still great numbers of People. Artificers are so scarce at present, that all sorts of Work is very dear; Taylors, Shoemakers, Smiths, &c. would be particularly acceptable there. A skilful Carpenter is not ashamed to demand 30 *s. per Day* besides his Diet; and the common Wages of a Workman is 20 *s. per Day*, provided he speaks *English*, without which he cannot be understood, and consequently not so useful as others; and when a Workman has but 10 *s. per Day* he thinks he labours for almost nothing, tho' he has his Maintenance besides. But this is *Carolina Money*.

Most of their Shoes are brought from *England*, and generally sell for 40 *s. per pair*. Nor but they have Hides enough, and very cheap, an Ox's Hide being sold for 20 *s.* neither are they destitute of the Means to tan them; for they make very good Lime with Oyster-shells, and the Bark of Oak-trees is so plentiful, that it costs nothing but the Trouble of gather-

ing: They want therefore only a sufficient number of good Tanners and Shoemakers.

A I might say the same of Leather-dressers, since they send every Year to *England* above 200,000 Deer-skins undrest. Yet *Carolina* produces Oker naturally, and good Fish-oil may be had from *New-York* or *New-England* very cheap: So that they might be dressed and made up into Breeches in the Country, for which those Skins are very proper, being warm in Winter and cool in Summer.

B There is not one Potter in all the Province, and no Earthen-ware but what comes from *England*, nor Glafs of any kind: So that a Pot-house and a good Glafs-house would succeed perfectly well, not only for *Carolina* but for all the other Colonies in *America*. There is a kind of Sand and Earth which would be very proper for these Purposes, as also Wood and Fern in abundance, had they but Workmen to make use of them.

C The Woods are full of wild Vines, bearing 5 or 6 sorts of Grapes naturally; but for want of Vine-dressers, &c. scarce any Wine is drank there but what comes from *Madera*, which are indeed cheap, for a Bottle of excellent Wine cost last Winter but 2 *s. Carolina Money* to those who bought it by the Hoghead. There is something so singular in these Wines of *Madera* that we cannot forbear mentioning it; which is, That Heat preserves them, and Cold spoils them: For as in *Europe* they are obliged to put their Wine in cool Cellars; these, on the contrary, must be put into the warmest Places. If they begin to be sour, they are exposed to the greatest Heats of the Sun to be recovered: So that to keep them good, you are to do what you would in other Parts to make Vinegar. This seems to be the greatest Paradox in the World, but nothing is more certain; and strange as it may seem, Col. *Bleek* caused a Vault to be made over his Oven, purposely to keep his Wine in all the Year.

D The Cattle of *Carolina* are very fat in Summer, but as lean in Winter, because they can find very little to eat, and have no Cover to shelter them from the cold Rains, Frosts, and Shows, which lasts sometimes 3 or 4 Days: Only the Cattle design'd for the Butchery are fed, and they had enough, with Potatoes, Straw, and Grain; but they always lie in the open Field, for there is not one Hovel in all the Country, either for Oxen or Cows. If you object this to the Planters, they

they answer, that such Houses or Hovels would do very well, but that they have too many other Affairs to think of that. The last Winter being very severe about 10,000 horned Cattle died of Hunger and Cold. Notwithstanding this, the People will not change their Conduct, because they do not understand the manner of ordering Cattle, nor even know how to mow the Grass, in order to make it into Hay, of which they might have great Plenty for Fodder. Their Ignorance in this respect is very great, which is the Reason that Butter is always dear, being sold last Winter at 7s. 6d. per Pound, and in Jan. and Feb. last it was sold at Charles-town for 12s. per Pound: In a word, nothing would be more easy than for Persons who understand Country Affairs to grow rich in a little time. There is so great a number of Cattle, that a certain Planter had last Spring 200 Calves marked, which he let run in the Woods with other Cattle; No-body looks after them, or takes any other Care, but to bring them together in the Evening to lie in a Park near the House.

At certain times they kill a great many to send the Flesh salted to several other Colonies, where there is little Pasturage, particularly to the Isles of Antilles, and in general to all those of the Torrid Zone.

Horses, the best Kind in the World, are so plentiful, that you seldom see any body travel on foot, except Negroes, and they often on horseback; so that when a Taylor, a Shoemaker, or any other Tradesman, is obliged to go but 3 Miles from his House, it would be very extraordinary to see him travel on foot.

There is likewise in this Country a prodigious number of Swine, which multiply infinitely, and are kept with very little Charge, because they find almost all the Year Acorns, of which there is 3 or 6 sorts, as also Nuts, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Herbs, Roots, &c. in the Woods: So that if you give them never so little at home they become fat; after which you may salt and send great quantities of them to the Isles of Barbadoes, St Christophers, Jamaica, &c. which produce very good Returns either in Money or Merchandizes.

Of all Animals in that Country, none are a less Charge than Sheep, for they subsist only on what they find in the Fields; yet are always in good Case, and bring forth their Lambs regularly; and there is a particular sort, whose

Wool is not inferiour to the finest Spanish Wool.

Flax and Cotton thrive admirably, and Hemp grows to 13 or 14 Foot in height, but as few People know how to order it, there is scarce any cultivated; besides, they want Dung, which is very necessary for that purpose, few Plants weakening Land so much as Hemp does: However, this is one of the Articles which would produce most Profit, because the Parliament has allow'd so much per Ton upon all Hemp which comes from the English Plantations in America, in order that in time of War they may have no need of Hemp from Russia and Poland; besides this Encouragement, which is to last for 30 Years longer, there is an Exemption from some other Duties on Importation; which, joined together, makes an Advantage of about 40 per Cent. over that of Hemp from other Parts.

Rice and Indian Corn produce at least an hundred-fold, and would much more, if the Land was better cultivated. The easiness of procuring such a plenty of Grain, is the Reason that the Planters have or may have at all Times a Courtyard fill'd with Cocks, Hens, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, &c. also a good Pigeon-house, without being at any Expence. There is great plenty of Game of all sorts, but especially wild Turkeys, some of which are 30 pound weight, and those who love Fowling may easily take them. With this Indian Corn they make pretty good Bread, for it is much finer and better than in Switzerland, or in any other part of Europe, where it is commonly call'd Turkey Corn. [The rest in our next.]

The Daily-Journal of the 18th copies from our last the former Part of Mr Purry's Account of Carolina; as the Daily Post-boy of Aug. 26, and another Writer, did the Humorous Love-Letter from New-England, which we publish'd in N^o XVIII. for June; and a great many other Things are taken from us by other Papers of less Note. This we have observ'd, not so much to recommend our early Intelligence, as to obviate a silly Objection made by some Proprietors of News-papers to our abstracting the Essays; whereas we have been importun'd to it by several others, who think it so far from a Prejudice, that they reckon it of no small Advantage to be mention'd in this Collection.

*The WARY DAMSEL**To the Memory of Mrs —*

CELIA the beauteous shining Fair,
 (Of all the youthfull Swains the Care!)
 Ador'd by all, by all address'd,
 Had Charms unparallel'd confest'd.
 DECIUS, tho' far advanc'd in years,
 Amidst the Crowd of Youths appears;
 Fancies, a Coach and Equipage
 May Ballance all Decays by Age;
 He judges Riches claim Respects,
 Where youthfull Airs can nought effect;
 Proposes, large Demerces t' entail,
 (A Bait that seldom us'd to fail)
 "And why to coy? enchanting fair!
 "Can't these Proposals reach your Ear?
 "This Treasure-board, accept, and this,
 "As Earnest of our future Bliss.
 "At Balls and Plays you shall out-shine
 "All your whole Sex if you'll be mine.
 "Make way; Why, fellow, stand you there!
 "Are Lady DECIUS' Servants here?
 "The Women's Envy you'll be then,
 "And Admiration of the men!"

CELIA attentive, all he said
 Had heard, and, like a cautious Maid,
 Thoroughly the Buis propos'd traces;
 Against her Gains her Losses places.
 "Honour has Charms our Sex to move;
 "But where is the Endearment Love;
 "Wealth, it is true, affords some Pleasure;
 "But where is rich Content, That 'Treasure?'"
 Thus having canvass'd Things, and weigh'd
 In even Ballance all, the Maid
 Wisely resolv'd her Choice to fix!
 On THYRSIS, not a Coach and Six!
 The Flame, she judg'd, must soon expire
 Whole only Fuel is false Fire. (See p. 870.)

Apology for writing Bavdery expos'd.

A Pop of old ambitious once to pay
 His court, by mimicking his Prince's way,
 Unable in his mind, or mien, to trace
 His inward virtues, or external grace,
 To imitate some little oddness try'd,
 And held affectedly his head aside.
 The Monarch, vex'd at this fantastick Wight,
 Set with one box of th' ear his block upright.
 Thus modern Poetaster vain would hit
 The sense of WYCHERLY, or CONGREVE's wit;
 But finding soon his labour all in vain,
 He imitates alone their smutty strain,
 O BAVIUS, may the strokes thy hands dispense,
 Beat out the ribald thought, and beat in sense.

On a YOUNG LADY just marry'd to a Clergyman.

THE God's assembled in Debate,
 About AMELIA's Nuptial Stats,
 A Gift so glorious, good and great,
 To whom they shou'd assign;
 Unanimously did agree,
 That One (so like themselves) wou'd be
 Ill-suited with Mortality,
 So gave her a DIVINE.

FLow gentle GRIEF, in melting Numbers
 flow,
 Expressive of the soft Complaints of Woe.
 Shall DELIA, late the Praise of ev'ry Tongue,
 Sung whilst alive, remain in Death unlong;
 GENIUS of Verse forbid! not Tears alone
 Suffice, when we her early Fate bemoan.
 The Muse a few sad Moments shall employ,
 To speak of her, the once dear Theme of Joy.
 Ye blooming Nymphs, whom Life's best Season
 warms,

Whole Youth indulges, and whose Beauty charms,
 No more your flow'ry Glories vainly boast,
 Ah, see how soon that flow'ry Glory's lost!
 There cold in Earth's dark Bosom DELIA lies!
 So Pleasures vanish, and so Beauty flies!
 What late had all the Pow'r that Females know,
 To make the Stubborn bleed, and gentle glow,
 To quell the Furious, and the Cold to fire,
 To tame the Savage, and the Dull inspire;
 Now prest beneath a Turf, it charms no more,
 The Scene's shut up, and all the Glory's o'er,
 Such the gay BELLE, surviving BELLES shall see,
 And such the Fairest now, e'er long shall be.

Scarce had our Orb around the central Sun
 Twice thro' the bright celestial FIGURES run,
 E'er HE, who with superior Pleasure joy'd,
 Saw all the Prospects of his Bliss destroy'd.
 Ah, say my FRIEND! for thou or none dost know,
 Is human Joy, a Match for human Woe?
 If when thou scan'st thy blissfull Scenes of Life,
 DELIA thy constant Maid, and faithful Wife;
 Thy fleeting Thoughts the transient Joys pursue,
 And shining Visions swim before thy View;
 Then turn th' attentive Mind, and calm survey,
 (If calm thou can'st) that sad ill-fated Day,
 When, never thou to see thy DELIA more,
 Wept on behind, thy Spouse a Corpse before;
 Thy Friends about, with silent Steps and flow,
 Blend with thy Grief, and mingle with thy Woe.
 Now o'er the Grave with Heads inclin'd they bend;
 Thou mourn'st the Spouse, and they lament the
 Friend.

'Till deep is laid the Coffin under Ground,
 And bruck with Mould, returns a frightful Sound.
 Ah then! what Words thy inward Bangs shall tell?
 Nor Tongue can utter, nor can Tears reveal;
 As all thy dear Delights had pals'd before
 But to imbitter future Ills the more.
 Nor Grief inferior melts my Soul with thine,
 Thy Sighs I sigh, thy Plaints my Plaints adjoyn
 A sad Abrupt amidst our Joys I see,
 Ev'n only half a Friend survives in thee.
 No more shall DELIA bless our social Hours,
 With unaffected Wit, and sweet Discourte.
 'Twas hers to charm, with all the Pow'r of
 Sense,

With generous Freedom, Truth, and Innocence
 Easy, nor careless, thoughtful yet serene,
 Great, without Pride, and Humble, but not
 Mean.

Now DELIA's gone, no more these Virtues shine,
 Yet still recorded in this faithful Line,
 If ought the Muse can say, the World believe,
 Her NAME, her Honour, and her PRAISE shall live.

Mr A—F—'s Letter to his
Curate at C—N versified.

LEST Curates proud should make a stir,
I will begin with REVEREND SIR,
Without a compliment I send
These lines, to tell you I intend
To send of flowers a basket down,
By Friday's Coach to A—FORD TOWN,
To you directed at the Swan;
For which I'd have you send your man
To fetch 'em Saturday by noon,
And plant them all before the moon.
Let all your care to this be given;
And pray for me to gracious heaven,
To put them forward in their bloom,
When I to C—N shall come.

Curates may rub the winter o'er:
I come at Spring, and not before.

Watch W—Ks my servant day by day,
And see he earns what I shall pay.
Write every thing about my garden:
I leave the church to the church-warden.

Has N—L—D made his promise good,
And GRATIS fetch'd my flock of wood?
If he in this has kept his word,
Say what the fort, how many cask.

If malt proves good, and casks don't sink,
I hope you soon will brew my drink.
If the good master looks askew,
Pray tell him, that for me you brew,
And then perhaps, he'll trust on you.

I wonder, and am much confounded,
Since corn of late has so abounded,
That all my tenants, griping elves,
Should keep their money to themselves;
When as they know their rent is due,
And they may have receipts from you.

Pray travel up, and travel down,
And talk, and vaunt, as 'twere your own.
The tardy N—L—D ever tease,
Nor let JOHN H—L—R sleep in peace;
If sober admonition fail,
Put them in mind there is a jail.

When every due is duly pay'd,
And ballance is to ballance lay'd,
Forthwith to W—R repair,
'Twill do you good to take the air.

There Mr H—K—R you may see,
Receiver General is he.
The sacred Idol don't detain,
Nor with unhallow'd hands prophane;
To him the weighty trust consign,
And bid him write a golden line;
For every hundred pounds (oh! oh!)
Five shillings in return must go.
But let the Bills that he shall write
Be after date, not after sight:
Not after sight; for tell me who
Would Coach it twice, when once will do?

If to your self you have respect,
My interest you'll not neglect.

If you in my behalf would flout it,
And write about it, and about it,
H—L—R from K—RS—N would descend,
And N—L—D with his rent attend:
Ther' G—W—N would the call obey,
Nor waining I—R—A longer stay.

I then expect you send me word,
Put under cover to my Lord;
And when I see in this you're true,
I'll find you something else to do.

Pray ask JOHN H—L—N Sunday next,
And mind it, as you mind your text,
If Mrs R—R will hold the tythe
At the new rent of ninety five.
Perhaps she may not like the grounds,
Because I've rais'd the odd five pounds.
Tell him I soon would know her mind,
That if she be not well inclin'd;
I may some other tenant find.

In all these premises don't fail ye:
As you're my curate, you're my bailey.
Thus I appoint you my attorney,
And am your servant, R—F—.

Poeta nascitur, non fit.

THistles are Asses food, we're told
By learn'd Philosophers of old,
PARNASSUS mount affords a crop,
Which spring up far beneath its top.
Of these some Asses having heard,
Their course about the mountain steer'd;
They clamber'd till their heads turn'd round,
At last, the prickly plant they found;
Loud hideous brays their joys rehearse,
And what is more, they bray'd in verse,
If not in verse, at least, in rhyme,
For Ass to Ass return'd a Chime:
At their own found in great surprize
They danc'd; but cou'd no higher rise.
From Critics now they Bards commence,
Toning out found instead of sense.
The Chardon juice had made them hope
They soon might be a match for POPE.

But e'er they left th' enchanted place,
They proper thought to ask a Grace:

When to APOLLO this they pray,
Since from thy face a general ray
Has kindled in us a fire latent;
O grant us a poetic patent;
And that our ears, which now so long
Expose us to the vulgar throng,
May not extend to high upright,
Or be with laurel hid from sight.

He, who was with the Mules quaffing,
Could scarcely answer them for laughing;
'Go to my Clerks, quoth He, and see 'em,
'Your ears they'll place, that you shan't see 'em.
'Twas thus, if fame be not a fibber,

He serv'd our Poet L—T C—
They went 'twas done— In discord
join'd,

They sing, and to their ears are blind:
And tho' one's bray his friend's surpases,
They're all a consort still of Asses.

To a Painter drawing the POET'S
Mistress.

HE that great JOVE's Artill'ry ap'd so well
By real Thunder and true Lightning fell;
Then how durst thou with Equal Dangers try
To draw the Lightning of her brighter Eye
Painter, desist, —or else th' Event will prove,
That LOVE's as jealous of his arms as JOVE.

The Craftsman, Sept. 30. N^o 326.

Conclusion of two former. [See p. 926, 962.]

THE Perplexity of Affairs diverted the Publick from enquiring into this Conduct of PERICLES, and gave him a Pretence for supplying his vast Expences: The People complain'd of the great Profusion of the publick Money; without any Account having been given of it by *Oao*, who for so many Years had the absolute Disposall of their Revenue; whereas it had been usual for the *Prætoris*, who were a Committee of the Senate, annually to examine the publick Accounts. PERICLES had several Times charged in publick Assemblies with visible Corruptions; and was once impeach'd, but brought off by one of his Creatures, thro' the Alteration of some Words.

To baffle these Attempts against him, he procur'd an Allowance of *Ten Talents for secret Service Money*, which, as was generally understood, and acknowledg'd by Himself, to be the *Wages of Iniquity*, was giving a publick Sanction to Corruption.

Being ashamed that the People shou'd see what Money He extravagantly consum'd, He resolv'd to secure himself a *Fund*, to answer all Purposes. This he did by seizing upon the sacred Treasure of *Delos*, deposited by the common Consent of the States of *Greece*, and never to be touch'd but in the utmost Extremity. This rais'd an universal Clamour against him, which He endeavour'd to palliate at first, but at length with the most assuming Arrogance declar'd, *That the Money, when it was once granted, was no longer theirs who gave it, but theirs who receiv'd it; That the Necessities of the State were above all Laws, and nothing so sacred but might be seiz'd, and Respiration made afterwards.* This render'd him the Object of *Universal Odium*. To escape the impending Storm, he plung'd the *Athenians* in War with *Sparta*. It was begun by the Siege of *Platæa*, a strong Town, and all they got by their late Successes, which being neglected, fell a Sacrifice to *Sparta*. A Peace was afterwards concluded, but never observ'd on either side, and the War was renew'd with the greatest Animosity, and ended in the Reduction of *Athens* to the Subjection of *Sparta*, owing, in a great Measure, to the Conduct of PERICLES. Thus the Ambition and Corruption of ONE MAN brought Ruin on the most flourishing State in the Universe.

London Journal, Sept. 30. N^o 693.

The Pragmatick Sanction defended.

THE present quiet Situation of Affairs, say the Enemies of the Government, may not continue long, and the present Treaties may involve us in future Difficulties; to show this, a Foreign Pamphlet, wrote by a French Jesuit, is retail'd to us, with the Title of *Reflections of a Cosmopolite* [See p. 91.] which tend to point out the Danger of the Pragmatick Sanction; but it need give us no Pain for the Reasons assign'd by this very Author.

viz. That this Guaranty will signify nothing, because when the Case falls out, every Prince will act just as the Circumstances of Affairs and his own Interests oblige him, any Treaties or Guaranties notwithstanding: And he is certainly right. — The Jesuit wonders why the Emperor would make a particular Family Compact, a Law of Europe. Why not, says Osborne, as well as we? Have not we got several Popish Princes to guaranty a Family Compact, which is, the Protestant Succession in the *Illustrious House of Hanover*? But does any Man think that Succession the fewer for it? Nor is the Emperor's Family Compact ever the more secure for Guaranties. If all the Treaties upon Earth were burnt, Princes wou'd act much in the same Manner; when new Sovereigns and new Circumstances arise, Treaties will be but weak Things to stand in the Way of Interest and Ambition.

It is asserted, that this Guaranty is without one Restriction; but we have the Authority of our own Court, that it is limited and conditional, as far as it relates to the Marriage of the two *Caroline Arch-Duchesses*, and even void, if such Marriages are inconsistent with the Balance of Power in Europe.

Another Thing that troubles these Gentlemen is, the Imperial Crown may fall to a Prince of *Lorraine*: This is a Reason why we should be for it; the Seeds of Jealousy will be sown between the Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*, upon which the Safety of Europe depends. See more of this p. 955.

This Foreigner has not consider'd how far Treaties oblige in *Fore Conscience*, or in Point of Honour and Justice, but how far in Fact; that is no farther than they suit the Interests and Views of Princes. Let us not then trouble ourselves about Treaties, &c. but act wisely and justly, and leave the Event of Things to Him who governs the World.

Weekly Register, Sept. 30. N^o 129.

LOVE and MARRIAGE.

THE pleasantest Part of a Man's Life is that which passes in Courtship. Love, Desire, Hope, and all the pleasing Motions of the Soul arise in the Pursuit. An artful Man is more likely to succeed than the sincere Lover. The Lover hath ten thousand Grievs, Imperinencies, and Resentments, which render a Man unamiable, and often ridiculous. Where the Choice is left to Friends, the chief Point is an Estate: Where the Persons chuse for themselves, their Thoughts turn upon the Person. The first would procure for the Conveniencies of Life; the others are preparing for a perpetual Feast. An agreeable Woman is preferable to a perfect Beauty. Good Nature, and Evenness of Temper, will give you an easy Companion for Life; Virtue and good Sense, an agreeable Friend; Love and Constancy, a good Wife or Husband. Of all Disparties, that in Humour makes the most unhappy Marriages, yet scarce enters our Thoughts in contracting them.

Before Marriage we cannot be too inquisitive and discerning in the Faults of the Person beloved, nor after it too dim-sighted and superficial. Marriage enlarges the Scene of our Happiness or Misery. A Marriage of Love is pleasant; of Interest, easy; and where both meet, happy, but happy only to those who tread the Paths of Life together in a constant uniform Course of Virtue.

Unlucky Spectator, Sept. 30. No. 208.

On Judicial Astrology.

IN a mix'd Company where Mr. Stonecastle happen'd to be, the Subject of Conversation was *Judicial Astrology*; to prove the Possibility of which, a Gentleman related a Story of an able Astrologer, whose Judgments on several Nativities had been justify'd by the event. He predicted his own Death on a certain Day, and kept in his Chamber without seeing any Body, in order to prevent it. But an old Friend, just before Sun-set, coming to visit him, was admitted; whose Fortune, after a deal of Importunity, he said, was soon to be hang'd for an infamous Offence. Then, says he, it shall be for your Murder, and so slabb'd him to the Heart.

A Physician in the Company said, that upon enquiring into the Truth of such kind of Scotias, he had always found something to lessen the Wonder or Credibility of them. Mr. Stonecastle likewise insisted on the Impiety of the Practice, and the Improbability that the Degrees of Providence, and the Mystery of future Events, should be revealed to the most illiterate and profligate Fellows; which having put a Lady of the contrary Opinion out of Humour, he presented her with the following Verses, translated from HORACE.

SEER not to know Leuconoe,
What Heaven designs for Thee and Me.
Since 'tis Impiety to pray,
Into the Rolls of Destiny.
Heed not the Secrets they impart,
Who study the divining Art;
Nor anxiously from them enquire,
If soon or late you shall expire.
Whether this Winter shall be past,
Or if it's Colds shall be thy last,
Fantaſtick Cares like these resign,
And cheer thy Heart with sparkling Wine.
Time, while it lasts, no more abuse,
Since Life is short, contract thy Views.
Think how the envious Moments fly,
Even while we speak our Fate draws nigh.
Live it up to Day free from vain Sorrow,
Think it thy last, nor trust To-morrow.

Fog's Journal, Sept. 30. No. 204.

FOG undertaking to answer Osborne's Reasoning on Morality, in Reply to Mr. D'avers [See p. 942] says, The Principle, which this Casuist opposes, is Mr. D'avers's Definition of Moral Virtue, viz. "That it is an E-

manation of the Divine Perfection, or the original Law of Nature implanted in our Heart, and actuated by the glorious Principle of Self-Love." What he dislikes in this Definition, is, the Supposition that Moral Virtue is actuated by *Self-Love*; yet unhappily makes *Self-Love* the only Reason of a wise Man's Conformity to what he calls the Reason of Action. His Argument *Fog* states in the Form of a Syllogism, thus; He who acts in Conformity with the Reason of Action, because he can't be happy without it, acts solely upon the Principle of Self-Love. Mr. Osborne admits all wise Men act thus; therefore all wise Men act upon the Principle of Self-Love. Yet he was to make out, that *Self-Love* is an inglorious Principle of Action.

Another Philosophical Conundrum, i. e. That all Men are equally honest, he has repeated in 3 or 4 London Journals in Support of the most impudent Assertion, viz. That his own Authority was equal to any Man's in the Kingdom.

But what would this Babler say concerning the Equality of Honesty? for, as Mr. D'avers observes, "unless he can prove human Nature perfect, the Consequence of his Argument will be, there has not been an honest Man since the World began," if he only is an honest Man who doth always what he counts Right, and he dishonest, who doth, at any Time, what he sees to be Wrong: which is Osborne's Definition of an honest Man: but he should have added, in Things that concerns others as well as himself. Without these additional Words, what he says is flagrantly absurd; because a Man may do imprudent Actions, which he sees to be Wrong at the Time that he does them, if they regard himself only, and not be dishonest.

As to a Man's living 30 or 40 Years without doing any Wrong, which Osborne makes no doubt Thousands of Men do, Fog asks, how does that agree with his ALWAYS? I forbear to push this Point, adds Fog, because I have heard that Osborne has lived upwards of fifty Years in the World.

THE

THE Monthly Intelligencer. SEPTEMBER, 1732.

Friday, Sept. 1.



IN a Court of Directors of the Bank of England, Sir Gilbert Heathcote recommended the Design of the new Colony in Georgia, particularly as a means of increasing our Trade and Navigation, and raising of Raw Silk, for which 500,000 l. a Year is paid to Piedmont; he gave 20 Guineas, and each of the Directors 10.

Saturday, 2.

The Assizes ended at Bristol, when **B** Samuel Combs, for Housebreaking, received Sentence of Death, but has been since repriev'd; and **R**ichard Baggs, convicted of an Assault to commit Sodomy, was fin'd 200 l. order'd to stand in the Pillory, and to be imprison'd 6 Months.

Sunday, 4.

Ely Hatton, condemn'd the last Assizes at Gloucester, was executed and hung in Chains; he declar'd himself innocent of the Fact as he hop'd for Salvation [See p. 894.]

Tuesday, 5.

At a Lodge of Free-Masons, held at the Royal Vineyard in St. James's-Park, were admitted a Clergyman of the Church of England, 2 Dissenting Ministers, and 2 Officers of Dragoons. **E**

Sunday, 10.

At Shealing in Berkshire, the Wife of **J**ohn Seedwel, was deliver'd of 3 Boys, who were Baptized by the Names of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. (See the 18th Day.)

Monday, 11.

The Sessions which began on the 6th at the OLD BAILY ended. 101 Prisoners were try'd, of which 53 were acquitted, 27 to be transported, 1 whipt, 1 burnt in the hand, and 19 receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz.

Louis de Mir, and **P**aul Camp, both Officers in the *French* Army, for robbing Mr Elton's Lodgings in *Suffolk Street*, (they lodged in the same House) of Rings and Cloths value 140 l.

Joseph Dotwigs, for breaking a House with an intent to steal.

James Brothwick, for robbing Mess. *Festeries* Hair Merchants, to whom he was Clerk, of Bank Notes to the value of 300 l.

Elizabeth Pardou, for robbing her Mistress a Cook, in *Pye Corners*, of 6 l.

Benjamin Lobedag, alias *Lowder*, a Plasterer, for sending a Letter to Mr *Fairchild*, threatening to burn his House unless he sent 20 Guineas as directed.

John Johnson, alias *Dirtu*, for five Robberies on the Highway.

Charles Patrick, **W**illiam Woods, **W**ince White, **J**ohn Woughan, **E**dward Perkins, **J**ohn Magraby, Foot-pads, for several Robberies.

William Fleming, for Robbing a *Hackney* Coachman of 3 l. 6 s. which *Fatt* was Committed the Night after he came out of *Newgate*.

Edward Dalton, and **N**icholas Stiffings, for the Murder of *John Waller*, on the Pillory.

John Bunpus, a Barber, **W**m Shelton, an Apothecary, for Robberies on the Highway.

Peter Bell, for Picking a Pocket.

Mr Baron *Thompson* taking notice of the vile Practice of Solicitors in extorting Money from Prosecutors as well as Prisoners, an Order was made, That none but sworn Attornies should be admitted to practise at the *Old-baily*. A Solicitor was taken into Custody for Subornation of Perjury, in offering the Jury 2 Guineas each, to bring a Prisoner in Guilty.

Tuesday,

Wednesday, 13.

Richard Baggs stood in the Pillory at *Bristol* for an Attempt to commit Sodomy. The Populace had resolv'd to use him severely, but were prevented by a great Number of Colliers arm'd with Clubs, &c. whom he had hir'd for that Purpose.

Thursday, 14.

The Ld Mayor and Court of Aldermen heard the Masters and Journeymen of the Clothworkers, and propos'd, That the Hours of Work shou'd be the same as before, from 5 in the Morning to 7 at Night, and the Wages the same; but that the Masters shou'd pay 3d. for every Hour's Work done above the said Time, allowing 2 Hour's for Breakfast and Dinner.

The Governours of the Bank declar'd a Dividend of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent for the Half-Year ending at Michaelmas next, the Warrants to be payable the 12th, and the Books to open the 10th of *October*.

Friday, 15.

The New Stables in the *Mense* by *Charing-Cross* being near finish'd, Six Houles are order'd to be built for his Majesty's Equeries, viz. *Edmund*, *Charles Blomberg*, *Thomas Panton*, *Cuthorpe Clayton*, the Hon. *Henry Berkley*, *Henry Pulteney*, and *Phillip Lloyd*, Esqrs.

Saturday, 16.

The Tides in the River *Thames* flow'd 8 Hours instead of 4; and ebb'd 5 Hours instead of 3.

This Week a great number of Ships were wreck'd in divers Parts by stormy Weather.

Sunday, 17.

At the *Rose Tavern* *Cheapside*, was held a Lodge of Free and accepted Masters, when Mr *Edward Rose* of the said Tavern, was admitted of the Fraternity, by Mr *Daniel Delvalle* an eminent *Jew Snuff Merchant*, Master, in the presence of several Brethren of Distinction both *Jews* and *Christians*, for whom was a handsome Entertainment.

Monday, 18.

The Wife of *Wm Harvey*, of *Chipping-Sudbury*, in *Gloucestershire*, was deliver'd of 3 Girls, who were Christen'd *Love*, *Peace*, and *Unity*.

Affidavits were brought to Town from Mr *Jacob Lobb*, Master of the *Love and Unity*, Sworn to by himself, Mate and Sailors; importing, that in their Voyage from *Rotterdam* to *New-England*, with *Palatines*, having a long Passage and bad Weather, they rose upon him, confin'd him and his Mate, seized on the Ship's Provision and Water, and threaten'd to blow up the Ship unless he wou'd set them ashore, broke up his Cabin, Chest, &c. and kept him and his Mate so short that they were forc'd to kill his Dog and some Rats, on which they liv'd for 5 Days.

Tuesday, 19.

A Court of Aldermen order'd 40 Freedoms to the Lord Mayor, and the two Sheriffs, in lieu of the Sale of the Place of Keeper of *Newgate*.

Monday, 25.

The *Torrington* Man of War sail'd with the D. of *Bedford* for *Lisbon*, where his Grace goes for the Recovery of his Health.

Tuesday, 26.

His Majesty having embark'd on the 24th at *Helvoetsluys*, where he waited from the 16th for a fair Wind, this Day landed at *Gravesend* from on board the *Carolina* Yacht, having first Knighted the Commander, now Sir *Charles Hardy*, under the Royal Standard of *England*. From thence he proceeded in her Majesty's Body-Coach, and pass'd thro' *London* about 5 o' Clock in the Evening, in his Way to *Kensington*.

Tuesday, 27.

Was a great Appearance of Nobility at *Kensington*, to compliment his Majesty on his safe Arrival. At Noon a General Council was held, when the Queen resign'd her Commission as Guardian of these Realms, and receiv'd the Thanks of the Council for her prudent and wise Administration.

Sf

Sr *Matthew Decker* reported to the Gen. Court of the *East-India Company*, that the Question for Reducing their Bonds to 3 per Cent. was carried by Ballot the Day before; upon which they ordered Notice should be given, that the Bondholders who agree thereto may have their Bonds chang'd for others, carrying 3 per Cent from the 30th instant, and 10 s. per Cent premium allow'd, if brought in by the 31st of *October*; otherwise to be paid off Interest and Principal on the 31 of *March* next; which, it is observ'd, will require more Money than the Company can raise, if all the Bondholders stand out, as some would persuade 'em, in order to render the *Scheme* impracticable.

Was held a General Court of the *York-Building's Company*, when it was agreed to prolong the Time to the 14th of *October*, for those who have neglected to answer the last Call. See p. 926.

Thursday, 28.

The Ld Mayor, Court of Aldermen and Sheriffs in their Formalities, waited on his Majesty with their Compliments of Congratulation on his safe Arrival in *England*, when his Majesty conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Francis Child*, Esq; Ld Mayor, *John Barnard*, Esq; Alderman, and *Henry Hankey*, Esq; Alderman, one of the new Sheriffs. On which Occasion Mr Baron *Thompson*, the Recorder, made the following Speeches.

To the KING.

May it please your Majesty,

THE Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*, most humbly entreat your Majesty's Permission to congratulate your Majesty on your safe Arrival in *Great Britain*.

These your Majesty's most faithful and dutiful Subjects, having a true Sense of the publick Felicity, and of the many Blessings they enjoy under your Majesty's Protection, being secured from all Dangers from Abroad, in a quiet and peaceable Condition at Home, and in full Possession of all their religious and civil Rights; they justly attribute this happy Situation to that Sense of true Glory which animates your Royal Breast for the good of Mankind, to those just and wise Measures your Majesty has with Steadiness pursued, for the Preservation of the Tranquillity of *Europe*, and

to that paternal Goodness which continually exerts your Royal Care and Vigilance for the Welfare of your own People.

And as your Majesty has been graciously pleas'd, upon many Occasions, to shew an especial Regard for the Prosperity of your City of *London*, we are under the highest Obligations, and beg Leave to assure your Majesty of our most hearty Attachment to your Royal Person and Government, of the utmost Endeavours in our Sphere to promote an affectionate Zeal for your Majesty's Service, that your Reign may be easy and nappy, most sincerely wishing the Continuance of your Majesty's Health, your long Life and Increase of Honour and Glory.

To the QUEEN.

May it please your Majesty,

THE Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*, most humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on the late Arrival of the King, our most Gracious Sovereign. And they presume to take this Opportunity of tendering their unfeigned Thanks to your Majesty, for that State of perfect Peace and Tranquillity which they have enjoyed during his Majesty's Absence, the happy Effect of the Serenity of your Royal Mind, and of the Mildness and Prudence of your Majesty's Administration.

Nor are they oblig'd to your Majesty only for temporary Benefits; Your indulgent Regard for the Welfare of his Majesty's Subjects, cannot fail to procure for them a lasting Felicity: As your Majesty is the Patroness of all useful Learning, constant in your Endeavours to promote true Religion and Virtue, and to encourage every thing that is good and Praiseworthy. So bright an Example, with the Principles you have early infused, must have a prevailing Influence on your Royal Progeny, to imitate those amiable Qualities, those princely Virtues, which give Delight and Admiration to this Age, and will (by the Divine Assistance) entail Blessings upon this Nation to the latest Posterity.

Gratitude, therefore, Madam, as well as Duty, commands our most ardent Wishes for the Continuance of the King's and your Majesty's Health, for your long Life, your mutual Comfort and Happiness, and for the Prosperity of all your Royal Family.

To which Speeches their Majesties were pleas'd to return their most gracious Answers, and they all had the Honour to kiss their Majesties Hand.

Friday, 29.

At a General Court of the *Tork-Building Company*, were elect'd,

Col. *Samuel Hurley*, Governour.

Nath. Blackerby; *Alex. Barkham*; *Richard Farwell*; *Jeremiah Hurley*; *Andrew Mewer*; and *Wm Stephens*, Esq; Assistants.

The Dutchess Dowager of *Maribo* has given the Trustees for the Colony of *GEORGIA* 1000*l.* for settling poor Families there; and the E. of *Derby* subscribed 50*l.* a Year for 3 Years.

John

John Barber, Esq; was chose Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, on which occasion he made the following Speech.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with a Heart full of Homily as well as Gratitude, I beg Leave to return my Thanks for the Honour you have done me this Day, in so unanimously chusing me Chief Magistrate of this Ancient and most Renowned City; a City! whose Commerce is so extensive, and whole Reputation by Trade is so universal, that it is equally the Admiration and Envy, as its Merchants are the Esteem of all Foreign Nations whatsoever.

I am very sensible of the great Care and Trouble that must necessarily attend, as well as my own want of Ability, to execute a Trust of such vast Importance as well as Dignity: But as I am Firmly resolved to make a strict Observance of the known Laws and Customs of this City, the Rule of all my Actions; to endeavour to administer Justice with the utmost Impartiality; and to support (as far as in me lies) your just Rights and Privileges; so, I humbly hope, by the Blessing of God, and by the Advice and Assistance of my worthy Brethren, to go thro' this High Office with Duty to my Country, with Credit to myself, and to the Satisfaction of you, my Fellow-Citizens; To whom I sincerely declare, That as it is my highest Ambition to gain your Esteem, so it shall be my chiefest Care to preserve your Friendship.

Saturday, 30.

Sir Henry Hankey, and *Robert Alsop, Esq;* were sworn at the Exchequer Sheriffs of this City.

By Ships arriv'd from the *Levant*, came Advice, that the Plague was at *Constantinople*, even in the *Scraglio*, and the Grand Vizier's Palace, and that the *French* Consul at *Aloiers* had been massacred with all his Family.

Mr Hadley, a Fellow of the Royal Society, has, by the Assistance of *Dr Halley's* exact Calculation of the Moon's Motion, it is said, effectually discover'd the Longitude.

Collections to the Amount of 1134 *l.* having been made here for the poor exil'd *Saltzburghers*, and remitted to them, Receipts have been sent over for the same, from the Revd *Mr Uffspeger*, who writes, that the Number of them amounts to 28 or 30,000 Persons. See p. 879.

Sir Robert Sutton, *Sir Archibald Grant*, *Dennis Bond, Esq;* Mess. *Burroughs*, *Woolley* and *Warren*, have given in Inventories of their Estates and Effects to the Barons of the Exchequer,

BIRTHS.

THE Lady of the *Ld Visc.* How deliver'd of a Daughter, at *Langar* A Castle in *Nottinghamshire*.

21. The Wife of *Temple Stanyan, Esq;* deliver'd of a Son and Heir.

10. The D. of *Kent's* new-born Son and Heir was baptized by the Name of *George*, their Majesties, the Pr. of *Wales*, and the Prince's-Royal, being Sureties by Proxy.

MARRIAGES.

DRigadier General *Ruffel*, Married to the Relict of the late *Dr Frankland*.

Dr Vauks, a Physician of *Darling* in *Surrey*, to a Daughter of *Dr Budgeen*.

Thomas Dundass, Esq; of *Scotland*. to *C Miss Margaret Menger*, with a Fortune of 8000 *l.*

The *Ld Carmichael*, to *Lady Rumney*. *Thomas Brownlow*, of *County*, *Esq;* to *Miss Lacusfield*, with 4000 *l.* Fortune.

Field Avundel, Esq; Surveyor General of his Majesty's Works, and Representative for *Knaresborough*, :: to the *Lady Francis Manners*, youngest Sister to the D. of *Rutland*.

Sir Robert Sinclair, of *Stevenson* in *Scotland*, Bar. :: to the Daughter of *Col. Key*, with a Fortune of 6000 *l.*

William Congleton, Advocate at *Edinburg* :: to *Miss Helen*, Daughter of *Sir Wm Calderwood*, of the College of Justice.

Mr Simon Hayward, Wine Merchant, :: to the Relict of *Capel Appleby, Esq;* of *Lincoln's-Inn*.

John Hibden, Esq; to a Daughter of *Mr Preston*, a Refiner in *Lad Lane*.

Evelyn, Esq; 2d Son of *Sir John Evelyn* :: to *Miss Prudeaux*, with 4000 *l.* Fortune.

T^o. Horton, of *Wotton* in *Gloucestershire* :: to *Miss Lewis*, an Heiress.

William Vaughan, Esq; *Custos Rotulorum* for the County of *Merioneth* :: to *Mrs Catherine*, Daughter and Heiress to

G Hugh Nanney, of *Nanney, Esq;*

Mr Rutherford, of *Fernziele*, in *Scotland* :: to the Daughter of the Lord *Pringle* of *Haining*,

DEATHS.

Sept. 1. **D**IED *Dr Matthews*, an eminent Physician at the *Devizes*.

2. *Sr Edward Becher*, Knt. Alderman of *Bishopsgate-Ward*.

3. *William Taylour, Esq;* Usher of the Long Room in the Customhouse.

Robert Sandby, Esq; Chief Accomprant to the Pay-master General.

4. *Archb.*

4. *Archdale Palmer*, Esq; at *Wanlip* in *Leicester-shire*, formerly Representative for that County.

5. *Thomas Railton*, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for *Westminster*.

The Hon. Mrs *Bennet*, Great Aunt to the E. of *Salisbury*.

William Bridges, of *Nelmes* in *Essex*, Esq; suddenly in the Vestry as he was upon Parish Business.

Capt. *Lawrence*, Brig. Riding-Master to the 2d Troop of Horse-Guards.

Maj. Gen. *Harvey*, Brother to *William Harvey* of *Comb* in *Surrey*, Esq; He married the Lady *Anne*, Daughter of the late D. of *Montagu*, and has left one Daughter.

Isaac Beddington, Esq; *Turkey-Merchant*, and Husband to the said Company.

8. *Anthony Luthire*, Esq; of *Dodenbury* in *Essex*, having shot himself.

9. The Rev. Mr *Reynar*, Rector of *St Stephen's* at *Exeter*.

The Rev. Mr *Joceline*, Rector of *High Ruden* in *Essex*.

Francis Negus, of *Dallinghoe* in *Suffolk*, Esq; Representative for *Ipswich*, Avener and Clerk-Martial to his Majesty, Master of the King's Buck-hounds, Ranger of *Swinley-Chace*, Lieutenant and Deputy-Warden of *Windsor Forest*, and one of the Commissioners of the Lieutenancy of *Middlesex*, and Liberty of *Westminster*.

George Goldham, Esq; at *Plaiſtow* in *Essex*, in the Commission of the Peace.

Thomas Hunt, Esq; at *South Maſton* in *Wiltshire*.

Thomas Sutton, Esq; at *Kensington*, Justice of Peace, and formerly a Commissioner for Licencing Hackney Coaches.

Abraham Stanyan, Esq; late Ambassador to the *Ottoman* Porte; where he resided many Years with a great Character.

12. — *Okey*, Esq; Justice of Peace for *Middlesex*.

Capt. *John Warner*, an old Commander in the *East-India* Service.

Mrs *Susannah Beberns*, in *Sherbourn-Lane*, aged 106. Her Mother lived 108, and her Son is now 74 Years of Age.

Mrs *Elizabeth*, Mother to *Richard Warburton*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for *Queen's-County* in *Ireland*, at his House in *Dublin*.

13. The Wife of *James Spinks*, Esq; in Childbed.

Mrs *Tuckey* of *Leicester-shire*. She left her Estate of 3,000*l.* a Year to her Nephew, Mr *Tuckey*, a Hog-Butcher, in *Five-foot Lane*, *Southwark*.

17. The Rev. Mr *Marriot*, at *Dukwich*-

College; Preacher at the Chapel there. Mr *Welldon*, at *Stoke-Newington*, one of the Com-Meters of this City.

Capt. *Ric. Diamond*, Commander of the A first *London* Ship that arriv'd at *Carolina*.

19. *Daniel Allford*, Esq; a *West-India* Merchant.

Mr *James Bincomb*, at *Hampstead*, an old Bachelor, reputed worth 20,000*l.*

Mr *Cooper*, Receiver General of the Land-Tax for the County of *Northampton*, by a Fall from his Horse.

Capt. *Richard Orchard*, Commander of the *Otter* Sloop, dy'd lately at *Jamaica*.

Mr *Brown* of *Hatton-Garden*. He left to 4 of his Relations (all Servants) 2000*l.* each, one of them a Cookmaid to a Brewer in the *Minories*; upon which the Coachman immediately married her.

20. The Wife of Counsellor *Reeve*.

Capt. *John Warner*, an old Commander in the *East-India* Service.

Henry Swymmer, Esq; one of the Aldermen of *Bristol*.

The Wife of the Rev. Mr *Crequet*, Minister of the *Lutheran* Church in the *Savoy*. He had been married to her about 3 Months, and had with her 7000*l.* Fortune.

Henry Masterman, sen. Esq; at *Tork*, many Years one of the Clerks of the *Crown-Office*, which about 8 Years ago he resign'd to his Son.

22. *Herman Meil*, a noted Geographer. Sr *Ralph Have*, at his Seat in *Norfolk*.

Sidney Godolphin, Esq; Representative for *St Germain* in *Cornwall*, Auditor of the Principality of *Wales*, Governor of the *Iland of Scilly*, and of *Greenwich-Hospital*.

25. The Relict of Capt. *Hunt*, an old Commander in the Navy.

27. *Robt Wilks*, Esq; one of the Patentes and Managers of his Majesty's Comedians, and the most celebrated Actor of his Time. He was an indulgent Parent, a tender Husband, a kind Master, and a faithful Friend.

Came Advice of the Death of *Woods Rogers*, Esq; Governour of the *Bahama* Islands July 16. He, and Capt. *Cook* lately drowned, made a cruising Voyage to the *South Seas* and round the Globe in the *Duke and Dutcheſs*, in the Wars of *Q. Anne*.

The Rev. Mr *Cook*, Minister of *Highgate* and *Hornsey*.

29. Ld Visc. *Lewisſham*, Son of the E. of *Dartmouth*, of the Small-pox.

Governour *Johnson's* Lady at *South-Carolina*, the 2d of July

Samuel Webster, Esq; Justice of Peace for *Middlesex*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

THE E. of *Waldegrave* appointed Governour of the Island of *Guernsey*, in the room of Lieut-Gen. *Harvey* decd. A pursuant to a reversionary Grant thereof.

John Norris, Esq; one of the Representatives for *Rye*, and eldest Son to Sir *John Norris*, made Usher to the Long Room in the Custom-house, in pursuance of a reversionary Grant also.

Benjamin Bathurst, Esq; elected Verduror of his Majesty's Forest of *Dean* in *Gloucestershire*, in the room of *Raynon Jones*, Esq; decd.

Richard Aldworth, Esq; appointed by the D. of *St Albans* his Lieut. and Deputy Warden of *Windsor-Forest*, in the room of Col. *Negus* decd.

Capt. Gough made Brigadier and Riding-malter in the Second Troop of Horse Guards, in the room of *Capt. Lawrence* decd; and Mr *Bratle*, a private Gentleman, Sub-Brigadier, in the room of *Capt. Gough*.

Thomas Gangain, Esq; appointed to succeed *Thomas Railton*, Esq; decd. in the Exchequer.

James Barnardo, Esq; appointed to command a Company of Foot in Col. *Clayton's* Regiment.

Augustus Vipont, Esq; appointed Captain-Lieutenant of a Company in Col. *Handasyde's* Regiment.

Hatch Moody, Esq; made Chief-Accountant to the Paymaster-Gen. in the room of *Robt Sandy*, Esq; decd. *Peregrine Fury*, Esq; of the War-Office, succeeds *Hatch Moody*, Esq; as one of the Clerks in the Paymaster's Office; and Mr *Luckin* to succeed Mr *Fury*.

Mr *Thomas Aikenhead* made Commander of the *Otter Sloop*, now in the *West-Indies*, in the room of Mr *Orchard* decd.

Capt. Linear appointed Commander of the new Sloop built at *Sheerness*.

Capt. Rich. Symonds :: of the *Drake*.

Capt. Coats :: of the *Spye*.

Capt. Rycout :: of the *Trial*. And

Capt. Slaughter :: of the *Hound Sloop*.

Mr *Beach*, Boatwain of the *London*, a First Rate, appointed Boatwain of *Woolwich Yard*.

Col. *Tho. Herbert*, 3d Son to the E. of *Pembroke* chose Mayor of *Wilton* in *Wilts*.

Edw. Trelawny, Esq; Member of Parlt. for, chose Mayor of, *Loe* in *Cornwall*.

Richard Prouan, Esq; :: of *Exeter*.

Mr *Knowler* :: of *Canterbury*.

John King, Esq; :: of *Bristol*.

Mr *Peter Jolliffe* :: of *Pool*.

Mr *Raymond* :: of *Southampton*.

John Bury, Esq; Sen. appointed Receiver General of the Land-Tax for the County of *Nottingham*, in the room of *John Bury*, Jun. Esq;

Andrew Howell, Esq; appointed Land-Waiter in the Port of *London*.

Robert Godschall, Esq; a Wine-merchant, chosen Alderman of *Bishopsgate-Ward* in the room of Sir *Ed. Becher*, decd.

Mr *Craddock* chose Surgeon of *Guy's* Hospital.

Mr *Adam*, Clerk of the Weaver's Company, made Secretary and Accountant to the Committee appointed to inspect and examine the *S. Sea* Company's Accounts. *James Johnson*, Book-keeper to Alderman *Perry*, made their chief Clerk.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR *Wm Egerton*, LL. D. one of the Prebendaries of *Christ-Church, Canterbury*, presented to the Rectory of *Alhambros, Lombard-street*.

Mr *John Head*, Vicar of *Sellinge*, chosen by the Abp of *Canterbury* to be one of the ten Vicars of the Diocese of *Canterbury*, to receive a yearly Augmentation according to Act of Parliament.

Dr *John Wilcox* collated to one of the Prebends of *St Paul's* Cathedral.

Mr *Hew* of *New-Windsor*, appointed one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's free Chapel of *St George*, in the room of Dr *Aspinwall* decd.

Mr *Humphry de Veil*, presented to the Vicarage of *Soling-magna* in *Essex*.

Mr *Barnard*, Chaplain to His Majesty, and likewise to the D. of *Newcastle*, appointed one of the Prebendaries of *Westminster*, in the room of Mr *Evans* decd.

Mr *Wells*, elected (by Ballot) Lecturer of the united Parishes of *St Switthen* and *St Mary Dothaw*.

Mr *Hinxman* presented to the Living of *Houghton* in *Hampshire*, worth 300*l.* per Ann.

Mr *Tho. Pierce* presented to the Rectory of *St Thomas* in the City of *Lincoln*.

Samuel Horsmanden, LL. D. of *Christ-Church* College in *Oxford*, by Dispensation, is to hold the Rectory of *Parleigh* in *Essex*, with the Rectory of *Woodham-Walter* in the same County.

Dr *Richard Bundy* made Vicar of *St Brides*, in the room of Mr *Evans* decd.

Mr *George Thomson*, Chaplain to the E. of *Clarendon* and *Rocheſter*, presented to the Living of *St. Gimes*, in *Exeter*.

BANK.

BANKRUPTS.

Henry Roker of Witley, Surry, Malster.
 Francis Mills of Ember-mills, Surry,
 Bra's Wire Miller.
 James Bishop of Fleet-ditch, London, Brewer.
 John Alyn of St Clements Danes, Middlesex,
 Brewer.
 Stephen Williams of Execution-dock, Middle-
 sex, Distiller.
 John Roper of Queenhith, London, Measfactor.
 Ralph Williamjon of Thames-street, London,
 Cornfactor.
 Thomas Ferrers of London, Upholsterer.
 Richard Prastrand of George-yard, London,
 Warehouseman.
 Thomas Waxham of Hoxton, Middlesex,
 Brickmaker.

*We received the following strange Ac-
 count on the 1st Instant, which was
 too late to insert last Month.*

ABout 18 Years ago, one William Alcock
 a Miller, who liv'd at *Born* in Lincoln-
 shire, and had been married about two Years,
 went away from that Place, and left his Wife,
 who was afflicted with the Pally, to be main-
 tain'd by the Parish, having first given out,
 that he had found her in Bed with another
 Man. All this time he liv'd at *Colchester*,
 where he married again and was in good
 Circumstances. But employing one *Peck* a
 Millwright some time since, and turning him
 off without suffering him to finish his Jobb,
Peck said—I will do you as good a Jobb; for I
 have heard you have a Wife in Lincolnshire,
 and I'll travel the County over but I'll find her
 and send her home to you. He pack'd up his
 Tools immediately and set forward, enquiring
 at every Town in Lincolnshire that he came
 to for this *Alcock's* Wife; when his Money
 was spent he work'd for more; and so went
 on working and travelling for two Years, till
 having been at most of the great Towns in
 the County, he at last heard of the Woman
 at *Born*. The Inhabitants having received
 his Information, sent two Persons with him
 to *Colchester*; who taking the Miller up, he
 gave them 20*l.* down, and agreed to pay 30
 more, and to fetch his Wife on the 22d of
August last. He came accordingly to *Born*,
 with a Horse and new Pillion for her, but
 would have feign agreed with the Parish to
 keep his Wife, saying, She was so disagree-
 able, he had rather be hang'd than take her
 again. However, on the 24th he took her
 up behind him for *Colchester*; but on the 25th
 she was found dead in a Ditch under a Wil-
 low Tree, strangled with a small Cord scarce
 reaching round her Neck, and the Pillion at
 some distance, about 8 Miles from *Born*, near
Piccate, in the Parish of *Barnack* in *Northamp-*
tonshire. He return'd to *Colchester*, and was
 apprehended on the 28th by two Persons from
Born, and was committed to *Colchester* Goal

the 29th past, on the Coroner's Warrant, for
Wilful Murder.

Mrs BEARE stood again in the Pillory at
Derby on *August* 25. pursuant to her Sentence
 (See p. 932.) As soon as she mounted she
 kneel'd down and beg'd Mercy of the our-
 ragious Mob. The Officers finding it dif-
 ficult to get her Head thro' the Hole, pull'd
 off her Head Dress, and found a large Pewter
 Plate bear out fir to her Head, which was
 thrown amongst the People; and as soon as
 she was fixed, such Showers of Eggs, Tur-
 nips, Potatoes, &c. were thrown, that it
 was expected she wou'd not have been tak-
 en down alive. She lost a great deal of
 Blood, which running down the Pillory, a
 little appeas'd their Fury, Those who saw
 her afterwards in the Goal, said, she was such
 an Object as was not fir to be look'd on.

The Story of a Man at *Birmingham's* bury-
 ing his Wife on a Tuesday marrying again a
 Thursday, having a Child born to him on
 Friday, and hanging himself on Saturday,
 which has been inserted in most of the News
 Papers in Town and Country, we are well
 assur'd from that Town is enurely without
 Foundation.

It is the Opinion of Lawyers, That, from
 the Time the Act for Qualifying JUSTICES
 OF THE PEACE takes place, NO CLERGYMAN
 can act as such, whose Benefice is not rated
 at 100*l.* per Ann. In the King's Book (that be-
 ing the authentick Record of its Value, against
 which there is no averting,) or unless he has
 a real Temporal Estate of 100*l.* a Year, or an
 Estate of that Nature sufficient to make up
 what he is rated at in the King's Book 100*l.*
 a Year.

Note, **F**OR want of Room in our last MA-
 GAZINE, in p. 919, the Column
 of GRANTS for the Year 1732, is not summ'd
 up into a Total; we desire our Readers
 who may give themselves that Trouble, not
 to add therein the Million to the S. S. Comp.
 that Sum being not properly a GRANT of
 the current Year, but arising out of the SINK-
 ING FUND, apply'd to easing the Debts of
 the Nation, &c.

	l.	s.	d.
ON Dec. 31, 1731.	48,985,438	12	9
Being, the preceding Year	49,301,855	6	1
See Vol. I. p. 215.			
Increased the laid Year	1,200,000	0	0
	50,501,855	6	1
Paid off within the Year	1,516,416	15	4
	48,985,438	12	9
Paid off at Midsummer last	1,000,000	0	0
	47,985,438	12	9

Remains 47,985,438 12 9

K k k

Course

982 Prices of Goods, &c. in SEPTEMBER, 1732. N^o XXI.
Towards the End of the Month.

Course of Exchange.	STOCKS.	Monthly BILL of Mortality- from Aug. 30. to Sept. 26.
Amsterdam— 35 2 a 1	S. Sea 104 $\frac{2}{8}$	Christned $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Males} \ 669 \\ \text{Females} \ 678 \end{array} \right\} 1347$
Ditto at Sight 34 a 11	— Annu. 111 $\frac{7}{8}$	Buried $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Males} \ 973 \\ \text{Females} \ 954 \end{array} \right\} 1927$
Hamburgh— 34 2	— Bonds 2l. os.	Died under 2 Years old --- 944
Rotterdam— 35 3	Bank 152 $\frac{1}{4}$	Between 2 and 5 --- 129
Antwerp — 35 7	— Circulation 4l. 5s.	Between 5 and 10 --- 49
Madrid — 42 $\frac{1}{4}$	India — 157 $\frac{3}{4}$	Between 10 and 20 --- 44
Bilboa — 41 $\frac{1}{4}$	— Bonds 2l. 10s.	Between 20 and 30 --- 147
Cadiz — 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	African 38	Between 30 and 40 --- 127
Venice — 48 $\frac{7}{8}$	Mil. Bank 112 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 40 and 50 --- 152
Leghorn — 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$	Royal Aff. 103	Between 50 and 60 --- 126
Genoa — 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lon. ditto 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 60 and 70 --- 112
Paris — 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	York Build. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 6	Between 70 and 80 --- 52
Bourdeaux— 32 a $\frac{1}{8}$	3 per Cent. ann. 99 $\frac{1}{8}$	Between 80 and 90 --- 40
Oporto — 5 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	Eng. Copp. 2l. 3s.	Between 90 and 100 --- 5
Lisbon — 5 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	Welsh ditto 1l. 1s.	
Dublin — 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Equivalent — 105	

1927

Prices of Grain at Bear-Key. per Qr.

Wheat 211. to 261. od.	F. Malt 14s. to 21s. od.	Wheat in the most Inland Counties, 2s. 3d. per Bushel.
Barley 11s. to 14s. 6d.	B. Malt 14s. to 17s. 6d.	Hops at Sturbridge Fair 7l. 5s. per Hundred.
Oates 10s. to 13s. 6d.	Tares 20s. to 24s. od.	Gloucestershire and Warwickshire Cheefe, 1l. 2s. 6d. per Hundred.
Rye 15s. to 16s. od.	H. Peafe 13s. to 15s. od.	
Peafe 18s. to 21s. od.	H Beans 14s. to 18s. od.	

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 11. 16s. to 2l. 10s. a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 22s. to 23s. 6d.	Ditto second sort 46s. to 50s. per C.	Opium 11s. 00 d.
New Hops per Hun. 7 l. 00s. to 8 l.	Leaf Sugar double refine 8d. Half-penny 9d H. penny per lb.	Quicksilver 4s. 3 d.
Old Hops 3l. 00s. to 4 l. 00s.	Ditto single refine 56s. to 64s. per C.	Rhubarb 25s. a 30s.
Rape Seed 10l. to 10l. 10s.	Cinamon 7s. 8 d.	Sarsaparilla 3s. 6 d.
Lead the Fodder 19Hun. 1 half on board, 16 l. to 16 l. 10s.	Cloves 9s. 2 d.	Saffron Eng. 26s. 00 d.
Tin in Blocks 4 l. 00s	Mace 15s. 0d. per lb.	Wormseeds 3s. 4 d.
Ditto in Bars 4 l. 02s. exclusive of 3s. per Hun. Duty.	Nutmegs 8s. 8 d. per lb.	Balsam Capivi 2s. 10 d.
Copper Eng. best 5l. 05s. per C.	Sugar Candy white 14 d. to 18 d.	Balsam of Gilead 18s. 00 d.
Ditto ord. 4l. 16s. to 5 l. per C.	Ditto brown 6 d. Halfpenny per lb.	Hippocacuan 6s. 7 d.
Ditto Barbary 3l. to 4 l.	Pepper for Home consump. 16 d.	Ambrogreece per oz. 14s. 00 d.
Iron of Bilbao 14l. 10s. per Tun	Ditto for exportation 12 d. 3 Far.	Cochineal 17s. 6d. per lb.
Dit. of Sweden 15 l. 10s. per Tun	Tea Bohea fine 10s. to 12s. per lb.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Tallow 40s. per C. or 5 d. p. lb.	Ditto ordinary 10s. per lb.	Oporto red, per T. 36l. a 00l.
Country Tallow 1 l. 18s. 6d.	Ditto Congo 10s. to 14s. per lb.	ditto white 24 l.
	ditto Pekoe 14s. a 16s. per lb.	Liston red 30
	ditto Green fine 10s. to 13s. per lb.	ditto white, 26 l.
	ditto Imperial 9s. to 12s. per lb.	Sherry 26 l.
	ditto Hyson 30s. to 35s.	Canary new 30l.
		ditto old 36 l.
		Florence 3 l. per Chest
		French red 30l. a 40 l.
		ditto white 20 l.
		Mountain malaga old 24 l. to 00l.
		ditto new 20 to 21 l.
		Brandy Fr. per Gal. 6s. to 6s. 8d.
		Rum of Jamaica 6s. to 7s.
		ditto Lew. Islands 6s. 4d. to 7s.
		OCTOBER

ADVICES from *Leghorn* say, That the Senate of *Genoa* has receiv'd the Emperor's final Resolution on the Affairs of *Corfica*, whereby they are given to understand, that without any farther Tergiversation they must release the four Chiefs, and send them to *Milan*, with all the Hostages; and conform in all Things to the Treaty concluded under the Guaranty of the Imperial Court.

From *Genoa*, That the Senate having deliberated upon the Contents of the Treaty made with the Malecontents of *Corfica*, it had been resolv'd rather to abandon that Island, than to acquiesce with all the Articles of that Treaty, as being too prejudicial to the Sovereign Authority of the Republick; and that in Consequence the Senate had dispatch'd a Courier to acquaint the Imperial Court therewith.

From *Oran*, That the old Bey had twice attacked the Fort of *S. Andrew* with 10 or 12,000 Men; but was beat off by the *Spaniards*, and had left 4,000 of his Men behind him.

From *Bamberg*, That a young *Jew* declaring his Willingness to embrace the Christian Religion, his Friends convey'd him away: Which being reported to the Prince and Bishop of that City, he withdrew his Protection from the *Jews* till they produc'd the Youth, who is not to be found after the strictest Search.

From *Persia*, That the *Sophi* was march'd with all Speed to lay Siege to *Babylon* before the *Turks* can assemble their Army to relieve it.

From *Sweden*, That one of the secret Articles of the Treaty between the Emperor, the *Czarina*, and the King of *Denmark*, relates to the Succession of the Duke of *Holstein* to the Throne of *Sweden*; which is not inconsistent with the Law made by the States of that Kingdom, when they abolished Monarchy and Hereditary Right, wherein they declare they will always have Regard to the Royal Fa-

mily; the King and Queen, on the contrary, would have it settled upon the Family of *Hesse-Cassel*.

From *Hague*, That a Treaty is concluded between the Courts of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, which implies a plain Contradiction to the Execution of the *Austrian Pragmatick Sanction*. This gives the Emperor the more Uncasiness, as he knows that every Thing is conducted in those two Courts by the Intrigues of *France*, by whom a Pamphlet was lately publish'd at *Ratisbon*, tending to prove the Most Christian King's Right to several Hereditary Countries of the House of *Austria*, in Case the present Emperour should die without Issue Male.

From *Vienna*, That five *Jews* of *Wurtzburg* were committed to Prison for the Murder of a young Begger, whom a Peasant that they had hired for 300 Crowns had brought into a Wood. They hung him on a Tree by the Feet, cut his Belly in the Form of a Cross, and then scourg'd him in that Posture to Death.

From *Switzerland*, That the Affair of the Renewing the Alliance between the *Helvetic* Body and the Crown of *France* is now upon so good a Foot, that 'tis not doubted but the same will soon take place.

From *Italy*, That the Differences between the Court of *Rome* and that of *Turin* grow wider and wider.

From *Derbent*, That a Body of *Ottoman* Troops that were in *Georgia*, marching to *Erivan*, to succour that Place, blocked up by the *Persians*, had been cut off and defeated by the latter.

From *Paris*, That the Gentlemen of the Great Chamber having sent several Deputations to desire the King to recall their banish'd Brethren, they have been permitted to change the Places of their Exile to their own Seats. — Mr *Thomson*, the Charitable Corporation Warehouse-keeper, was arrived there from *Rome*, and kept himself private.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE entire Collection of Manuscript Sermons of an eminent and learned Divine in this City, lately deceased, are left with Mr *Austen*, Bookseller at the *Angel* and *Bible* in *St Paul's Church-yard*, to be disposed of for the Benefit of his Family.—Mr *Austen* likewise gives Notice, that he will buy MS. Sermons, provided they are an entire Collection and have never been translated.

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