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NUMBER XXII. for OCTOBER, 1732.

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

- I. Views of the WEEKLY ESSAYS, viz. Of Apparitions; Coffee-houses; Fortune-telling; Dr B—y; Ambition; Dress; Flattery; Virtue and Nobility; Printer's Devils; their Original and Business; Dr Clarke, Mr Locke, and Mr Wollaston, censur'd as Atheists and Deists, and vindicated by the HYP-DR.
- II. POLITICAL POINTS, viz. Debates in Parliament; on Chelsea Hospital; Charitable Corporation; Pension-Bill; Highland Roads and Forces; Salt Duty; Land Tax; Pericles vindicated; Secret Service Money; Effects of a general Excise; Proposal for paying the National Debts; *Ruth* reprovd; Governors for Colonies; *Abbe Pucelle*

- Speech to the Parliament of *Paris*;  
the *British* Constitution; Advantage of  
Commerce; Reformation of the Laws.  
III. POETRY. *Anna & Carolina*; on  
His Majesty's Birth-Day; a Taylor's  
Will, the Expulsion, Curate's Answer;  
Mock-Lover; Liberty of the Press; an  
Epistle to *N. Payler Monkton*, Esq; &c.  
IV. DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, Births,  
Deaths, Marriages, Promotions, &c.  
V. Account of *Georgia*; Names of the  
Trustees, and their Places of Abode.  
VI. Prices of Goods, Grain, Stocks, in  
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THE

# Gentleman's Magazine:

OCTOBER, 1732.

DEBATES in last Session of Parliament, continu'd from p. 940.



**M**R A—n P—ry. The Petitioner Sir Thomas Lombe, having a Brother well skill'd in *Mechanicks*, and being sensible that this Nation purchas'd *Organzine* Silk at a great Charge from *Savoy*, where it was all made by Means of a large and curious Engine, they resolv'd to attempt the bringing it hither, tho' the King of that Country had made the Discovery of it immediate Death. His Brother went over, and at the great Hazard of his Person and the Expence of Sir Thomas, found Means to see this Engine so often, as to make himself Master of the whole Invention. After his Return Sir Thomas obtain'd a Patent from his late Majesty in 1718. The Engine is so large, and there are so many Wheels, Motions, Spindles, and other Things belonging to it, (See p. 719.) that it was 3 Years before he could finish it. When finish'd, he could make no Benefit of it, till he had procur'd and instructed a sufficient Number of Persons to work it. Before he could do this his *Sardinian* Majesty was inform'd that the Engine was set up in *England*, and immediately prohibited the Exportation of Raw Silk out of his Country; and before Sir Thomas could get a sufficient Quantity stole from thence, the Term of his Patent was within a few Years of being expir'd, therefore it was impossible he could as yet have got a sufficient Recompence. There may be some sorts of Twist Silk made in *England*; but never such as *Organzine*, nor ever such an Engine in *England* as the Petitioner's. The Difference between this Engine and any other, (See p. 940 G) is easily discover'd. It is very large, and moved by Water, by which Means great Quantities of Silk are twist-

ed in a much finer Manner, and by fewer Hands, than can be done by any other Engine yet invented.

Mr B—d. The chief Reason why the Petitioner has not made much Advantage of his Invention, is, that no Raw Silk is proper for his purpose but the *Italian*, of which he could procure but little. Of *Turkey* Raw Silk he finds it impossible to make good *Organzine*. That brought from *China* he finds will do, but the Company keeps it at so high a Price, that it will not answer. He has also made some Experiments of the Raw Silk produced from *Carolina*, which answers extremely well, (See p. 1017) but as yet there is so little of it, that the Petitioner could make no Advantage thereby. I do not know what this House may judge a proper Recompence, for the Hazard and Expence he has been at; however all possible Care ought to be taken to prevent the Invention's being carried out of this Country. If we can keep our Neighbours from stealing it, 'twill be a great Encouragement to several Branches of our Silk Manufacture Trade; we shall have the Benefit at least of supplying most of them with *Organzine* Silk.

Mr O—pe. That Act for confining the King's Patents to the Term of 14 Years, was made in the Reign of King James I. The Bubbles and Monopolies about that Time erected, had become a publick Grievance; This Law was to prevent setting up any such for the future. The Petitioner pretends to nothing but the sole Use of his own Invention for so long as may be a just Recompence to him for the Hazard and Expence he has been at in bringing it to Perfection. If he can shew that he has not had a sufficient Recompence, we are not confined by the former Law, we ought to bring in a Bill to prolong the Term of his Patent

tent, or make him some other proper and reasonable Recompence. Raw Silk may be bought in this Country for 16*s.* per Pound, but when manufactured and made *Organzine*, sells for 24*s.* per Pound; the 8*s.* added to the Price is clear Gain to us, because added by the Labour and Industry of our own People; therefore we must grant, that this Gentleman has brought to his own Country a very useful and profitable Branch of Trade; and if he can shew he has not yet had a Recompence by his Patent, his Petition ought to be referred to a Committee.

Mr *J--n D--d.* I shall only take notice, that our Exports of Gold and Silver Lace have greatly increased since this Gentleman's Invention has been perfected; the Reason is, that the Sort or Twist or Thrown Silk only proper for this Manufacture is made by his Engine, and by that means afforded cheaper to the Manufacturers of such Lace; so that there is little, if any, imported, notwithstanding there is more now worn here than ever was before.

So many Gentlemen of Character and Knowledge in Trade speaking for the Petitioner, a Committee was thereupon appointed; and 'tis hoped the Reward granted to Sir *Thomas*, (See p. 719.) will be an Encouragement to Gentlemen, to spare no Expence in the Improvement of the Trade of their Country.

This Affair over, the House resolv'd itself into a Committee, to consider further of a Supply granted to His Majesty; and a Motion was made, *That a Sum not exceeding 25,348*l.* 2*s.* should be granted to His Majesty upon Account for Out-Pensioners of Chelsea-Hospital, for the Year 1732.*

Mr *P--y.* I don't now rise to make any Motion; but I think it my Duty to take notice of some Accompts or Estimates laid before us. I observe, that the Estimates of the publick Expence increase every Year. If we get free of an Extraordinary Charge, it always leaves some Marks behind it; some part of it is continued to be a Burden upon the People; these small Remains and annual Additions, may at last become a Burden too heavy to be borne. The Article of *Chelsea* College, by the Estimate now laid before us, appears heavier than it was last Year. During the last War, this Nation maintain'd near 200,000 Men, of which 90,000 were national Troops, yet towards the End of that War, the Pen-

sioners of *Chelsea* College did not amount to 2000, whereas, if we include the several Bodies of Invalids, they now amount to above 4000. I don't doubt the Diligence of the Commissioners in examining those who by the Rules of the Hospital are entitled to be taken in. I know how hard it is to refuse many Solicitations daily made; yet they ought to be extremely cautious; many are entitled, yet are not proper Objects of Charity. I know there is a Spirit of Emulation among the Officers, of having the youngest and best-look'd Fellows in their Regiments: This is the Reason that many a brave old Soldier is discharged to make room for a spruce young Fellow that can make a good Appearance upon a Review, tho' the old Man be the better Soldier, and willing and able to serve his Country for many Years, yet is discharged as unfit for Service, and brought in a Pensioner upon *Chelsea* College: They are admitted as old and infirm, but being in, they seem immortal; their Numbers never decrease; surely many of those immortal old Men might have served as good Soldiers even in a Marching Regiment, especially in Peace, when there's no Occasion for any great Fatigue. I remember in the last Scrutiny made into the Affairs of that Hospital, in which a Rt Hon. Person had a principal concern, above one half of the Persons enter'd as Pensioners could not be found; and of those enter'd as Letter-men, there were above 100, who were one half discharged; indeed I can see no Necessity why Any should be enter'd in that Character.—I have heard a great deal of the fine Roads made through the *Highlands* of Scotland; I don't doubt but they are as represented, nor that the Gentleman who had the Direction of them was as faithful and frugal as possible; yet I can't see what made such a Design to absolutely necessary; these *Highlanders* indeed were made to appear terrible, but being known, were found but Men; and after they were disarm'd, I cannot see any Occasion for the extraordinary Expence of 10,000*l.* I find charged: However, as the *Highlands* are now made accessible, there's no farther Occasion for the 6 *Highland* Companies, kept up only to preserve the Peace of that Country; they amount to above 500 Men, and cost the Publick above 5000*l.* yearly; all the Service they can do, may be performed by Detachments from the Regiments kept in that Part of the Island. Sr



Mr W---m S---d. I have served for some Time at the Board for admitting Pensioners into *Chelsea* Hospital; and in my Time, and I believe several Years before, none have been admitted but such as had been disabled in the Service, or had serv'd their Country for at least 20 Years, and been discharged as unfit for Service. The Soldiers have been obliged to bring Certificates from their Officers of the Time of their Service, or of the Manner of their being disabled. We have made them strip to the Skin, the better to judge of their Inability; and after such a strict Enquiry, we could not in Humanity refuse to admit them.

Sr J---n R---t. Twenty Years Service, I grant, is a long Term; yet is not always a proper Qualification. If a Man enters young, he may have been a Soldier 20 Years, yet fit for Service or any Day-labour; if such a Man be discharged, he may work for his daily Bread; the Publick ought not to encourage any to live idle that can work. I believe there are many Pensioners who have Wives and Children, and earn as much by their Labour as maintains them and their Families; what they have from the Publick only supports their Extravagance: That Hospital was never designed for such Men, but as a charitable Relief for those whom great Age and Infirmities have rendred incapable of maintaining themselves by daily Labour.

Mr P---m. I have been one of the *Chelsea* Board for some Years, and am certain, that few or no Impositions have been put upon the Commissioners. The Number of Pensioners are not encreased this Year, but diminished by 22; 'tis true, the Sum charged is now larger than last Year, but that proceeds from this being Leap Year, which makes a Day's Subsistence for the Whole more than in the former Year, and amounts to a much larger Sum than the Savings by the Decrease in the Number of Pensioners. The great Increase of Pensioners upon that College within these few Years has been occasion'd by two or three Regiments brought over from *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*, where they had been in Garrison 15 or 16 Years; in all which Time few or none had been discharged on account of Age or Infirmity, because of the great Expence of sending them home, and of carrying over fresh Recruits in their room; and the Soldiers having but little Fatigue, the Officers made them perform all Duty while in Garrison; but

on their being brought home, the Change of Air, added to their own Age and infirmities, made most of them entirely unfit for a March, or other Duty; so that most of those 2 or 3 Regiments came upon the Hospital at once. Another Reason for the Increase of the Pensioners is, as yet there is but a bad Provision for decay'd Soldiers in the Hospital in *Ireland*; wherefore, the old and disabled Men, while in *Ireland*, conceal their Infirmities, but when any Regiment is brought from thence, they petition and get themselves entered Pensioners in *Chelsea* College: This has been a Grievance, but His Majesty is doing all he can to get it rectified, as he does with respect to every Grievance as soon as he discovers it.—'Tis granted, that 20 Years Service was not always a proper Qualification, nor allow'd as such; I have known several Examples when a sturdy well-look'd Man has come with a proper Discharge; but instead of admitting him, the Board have examin'd him as to the Method of obtaining his Discharge: If it appear'd he had solicited for it, they have refused to admit him; on the other hand, if he has been willing to continue in the Service, the Board has sent him back to his Regiment, with Orders to his Officer to receive him.—As to the Roads made through the *Highlands*, they are of great Use, because of the easy Access thereby made to and from that Country, and the Expence but small, when compared with the great Charges that have been formerly brought in for marching Detachments thro' that Country; the utmost Care has been taken by the honourable Director of that Work (*Gen Wade*) to have it executed in the most faithful and frugal manner, whereby he has done a piece of signal Service to his Country and to Posterity.

Mr P---y. I doubt not but all necessary Precaution is taken as to admitting Pensioners upon that College, yet there may be now and then an Imposition. I believe the Enquiries were as strict formerly as now, yet I knew a Fellow who got himself admitted, as having two of his Ribs broke by a Cannon Ball, tho' it was afterwards discover'd, that his Ribs were broke by a Fall from a House, in serving as a Day-Labourer. The Roads in the *Highlands* may be good, the Country render'd accessible; but the more easy the Access, the less necessary it is to keep up the Independent Companies. I believe there is not so much Money rais'd for the Publick

lick Service in all that Country, as will pay only those Independent Companies; I do not see, nor have yet heard any Reason for farther Expence that way. A I know when Accounts have been demanded of the Produce of any Branch of the Revenue of that Country, a Rt Hon. Person has sometimes facetiously answered, in the *Exchequer* Term, *Nichils*: But such Affairs deserve a more serious Consideration. I would add, that if ever a Reduction be made in the Army, I hope His Majesty will take care that entire Corps be reduced; for, in the Method lately observed, *i. e.* by disbanding so many Men *per* Company, the old only are discharged, who presently enter themselves Pensioners upon *Chelsea* College; so that the Publick can never save much by such Reductions.

St R. - *t. W. - le.* Every one of the Articles objected to is so necessary in itself, and so much Care has been taken in every one of them to reduce the Publick Expences as low as possible, that it seems as if Gentlemen were resolved to find fault with something for the sake of Humour. As to the Article of *Chelsea* College, all possible Care has been taken to save the publick Money, and no Man has been admitted but such as have been really entitled thereto; and no Man who has a regard for the Service or the Honour of his Country, will grudge a poor Subsistence to a brave Man, who, by serving the Publick, has rendered himself incapable to serve or provide for himself. 20 Years Service is not a Qualification sufficient to entitle a Man to an Admission; besides his Service, he must have a regular Discharge from his Officer; and an Officer will hardly discharge a brave old Soldier, if fit for Service, although he were to lose Nothing by his Discharge: But an Officer is a real Loser by every Discharge he grants; the Levy Money is always paid to the Officer, whether he wants Recruits or no; if he wants none, he puts it in his own Pocket; and if the recruiting his Regiment comes to more Money in a Year than the Allowance will answer, he must make good the Surplus: Will he therefore discharge an able and disciplin'd Soldier, and put himself to the Charge of a new Man, and the Trouble of training him up to Discipline? Such a Supposition appears unreasonable. -- It is very true, that when I came first into the Board of *Chelsea* Hospital, which was soon after the late Queen's Death, there was a strict Scrutiny made into the

Affairs of that Hospital; the Accompts indeed were all settled and signed by the former Commissioners; yet we discovered no less than 7000 Names put upon the List of Pensioners, more than we could find Persons to answer to, and many of those who answered were *Irish*, who had no Title to be admitted into that Hospital; yet if the Change had not then happened, it's certain the whole Money charged would have been paid to the Persons principally concerned in inserting so many Forgeries into that List. Hence may be judged what a large Sum was lav'd to the Publick by such Scrutiny. This was one of the dark Pieces of Management in that Administration, which never could be cleared up or justified. There was then a great Reduction among the Lettermen, yet that is no Argument that there should be no Lettermen; it is but reasonable that those poor Men who have served long as Sergeants or Corporals of Horse, or Gentlemen Cadets who have been disabled in the Service, should be allow'd some sort of Distinction, and have a little more Pay than a common Soldier, especially as such Allowance costs the Publick but a Trifle. -- As to the Roads made thro' the *Highlands* of Scotland, the Sum charged on that Account, is so inconsiderable, that I wonder to hear any Gentleman take notice of it. That there was a Necessity for those Roads, is evident. Whenever any Design was set on foot against the Government, or Invasion intended, the first Scene has been always laid in that Country, which was formerly so inaccessible, that the Enemies of the Government could safely land or rendezvous there, and defend themselves, till they had an Opportunity of coming down to the Low Countries, and raising a Disturbance through the whole Nation. It is true, the *Highlanders* were but Men and only terrible because they could not be come at; being inaccessible, they made Inroads upon their Neighbours, and when a sufficient Force was raised against them, they took Shelter in their Rocks and Mountains, where it was impossible to come at them; but by these Highways this Cause of Terror His removed; that Country will no longer be a parading Place for those that attack us, nor a Refuge for those that fly from Justice. Though these Roads are finished, yet the Independent Companies are not thereby rendered unnecessary; I have been well informed that the continuing



ing these Independent Companies in the Country is the best Method of keeping that People in Order; for, if that Service was to be performed by Detachments from the Low Countries, the Public would save nothing; as the marching them backwards and forwards, and sending them Provisions from a great Distance, would cost the Publick as much or more yearly, than the maintaining those six Independent Companies amount to. As for what Money may be returned from thence for the publick Service, I know not; but every part of that Country pays the Land Tax, and every other Tax they are subjected to by the Articles of the Union, and consequently bear a Part of the publick Charge, and from thence hath a just Title to be protected and defended; *North-Britain* is a Part of *Britain* as well as *South-Britain*, it is the same Country, and I hope, in all the Resolutions of this House, will be look'd upon as such.

The same Day (*Jan. 28*) the Committee came to the following Resolutions; which being reported the *Tuesday* after, were agreed to by the House; *viz.*

That a Sum not exceeding 160,214 *l.* 4s. 11d. be granted for maintaining his Majesty's Forces in the Plantations, *Mil-morca*, and *Gibraltar*, for the Year 1732.

----- 25,348 *l.* 2s. for Out-Pensioners of *Chelsea* Hospital, for the Year 1732.

----- 11,258 *l.* 10s. 8½d. for defraying several extraordinary Expences and Services incurred in the Year 1731, not provided for by Parliament.

On the 2d of *February* the House ordered the proper Officer to lay before them all such Proceedings, Papers, and other Instruments, in his Custody, relating to the Sale of the late *E. of Derwentwater's* Estate.

On the 3d, several Petitions were presented against the *Sugar Colony* Bill. After which, *Sr Th--s R--n* presented a Petition of the Proprietors of the *Charitable Corporation*, assembled in their General Court, complaining, That by the most notorious Breach of Trust in several Persons, to whom the Care and Management of their Affairs were committed, the Corporation had been defrauded of the greatest Part of their Capital, amounting to several Hundred thousand Pounds; whereby all the Petitioners were great Sufferers, and many of them reduced to the utmost degree of Misery and Distress; alleging, that some who had been guilty of these Frauds, had transported them-

selves Beyond-sea, and carried with them some of the Books and Effects of the said Corporation; that there was great reason to believe, such an immense Sum of Money could not have been embazzled without the Connivance and Participation of others, who continued here; and that the Petitioners were unable to come at the Knowledge of their Combinations, or to bring them to Justice, without the Aid of that House, therefore pray such Relief as to the House should seem meet; which being read,

*Mr O--pe* stood up, and spoke to the Effect following: I am persuaded that this Petition will be received in a Manner deserving the unhappy Case of the Sufferers, and of the Justice of this House; I can hardly suspect that any Member will oppose relieving such a Number of unhappy injur'd People; yet because I have heard it whisper'd without Doors, that this Petition ought not to be received, because, as pretended, the Common Seal is not regularly fix'd thereto; this is so far from being an Objection to, that it ought to be a strong Reason for our receiving it. If there be any Fault in Form, it is the Fault of those who keep the Common Seal, and as they may be some of those against whom the Complaint is made, and who may be found guilty, we are to look upon any such Neglect to be a wilful Fault, and a Plot to prevent the Truth's being brought to light; such Plots, I hope, will always be defeated by the Wisdom of this House, and that all Frauds and indirect Practices used by those who have the keeping of any Common Seal, will, by this House be detected, and the Criminals punished. I was always for encouraging the original Design of this Corporation; People may call it *Charitable* or no, as they please; but I always reckon'd it an Act of Charity to let necessitous Persons have Money upon easier Terms than they could have it elsewhere; Money is but a Commodity, and, in the way of dealing, is worth as much as People can get for it; if this Corporation let necessitous People have the Use of their Money at a cheaper Rate than any other Person would lend it, they were so far a *Charitable Corporation*; and if they had asked more than was usually given, they could not have had Customers: But the better the Design was, the more criminal were those Persons who have disappointed the Publick of reaping the Benefit of so useful an Undertaking.

Sir

Sir *Thos R--n*. So large a Sum of Money could not be lost in so short a Time by the greatest Misfortunes, nor could the greatest Mismanagement reduce such a Capital to nothing in so few years without some Fraud at Bottom; and as Matters now stand, every Man concern'd in this unlucky Affair is accused by the General Voice of the People; the innocent suffer in their Characters as well as Estates, by the Frauds of the Guilty. As the Capital was divided among a great Number of Proprietors, the Sufferers must be very numerous, and many no doubt are quite undone; it must move Compassion to think that Gentlemen and Ladies, bred to an affluent Fortune, should at once be reduc'd to starving and misery, merely by the Frauds or Neglect of the Managers of their Estates; such innocent Sufferers deserve the most speedy Redress; it would be Cruelty to leave it to the common Forms, and long Delays in the ordinary Course of Justice. Three Things must come under our Consideration. 1. We must relieve as much as possible the Sufferers. 2. We must discover the really Guilty, and punish them as severely as their Crimes deserve. 3. Vindicate the Characters of the innocent. This Petition therefore ought to be referred to a select Committee to be chosen by Ballot, and to be a Committee of Secrecy.

Cap. *V--n* approv'd of what Sir *Tho*. had said, but objected to the Committee's being a Committee of Secrecy.

Mr *H--s* (seconding him) said, A public Committee would be more for the purpose, because every other Gentleman of the House could attend, and learn how to assist the Committee in making Discoveries, and clearing up any doubtful Facts. As to the Management, there was one Fact which appear'd extraordinary. At one Time there were Bonds or Notes of that Corporation issu'd to the Value of about 120,000 *l*. about which Time the *Tork Buildings* Stock rose from 18 or 19 to 36 *per Cent*. This sudden Rise, he believ'd, was owing to the Bonds and Notes of the *Charitable Corporation*, which then were current and in great plenty in *Change Alley*.

Sir *R--t S--n*, and *D--s B--d*, said, that as they had the Misfortune to be concern'd in the Affairs of that Corporation they thought themselves obliged to say something; they were both considerable Proprietors, and consequently great Sufferers; but, tho' nam'd as Managers,

they were seldom there, and knew very little of what was done.

Sir *A--d G--t* said, as he had likewise the Misfortune to be a Manager, he thought himself obliged to say something; he had no less than 1500 Shares of their Capital in his own Right, which cost him above 8000 *l*. and was willing the Management should be enquir'd into, that the Fraudulent and Deceitful might thereby be distinguished from those who had been imposed upon.

Several Gentlemen spoke for a secret Committee, because they made the most narrow and speedy Enquiry into Affairs. If every Member had a Liberty of coming there, it would occasion such Disturbance and Delays, that it would be impossible for the Committee to finish their Report, or for the House to give Relief during that Session; and its being a Committee of Secrecy could not disappoint any Information from other Members, since the Gentlemen of the Committee would be known, to whom they might give Information.

After this Debate the House came unanimously to the following Resolutions, viz. 1. That the Petition be referred to a Committee. 2. That the Number of the Committee be 21. 3. That the Committee should be chosen by Balloting. The Motion was made and the Question put, That it be a Committee of Secrecy; but on a Division was carried in the Negative, 212 against 132.

Feb. 4. Mr *Docminique*, from the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, presented to the House Papers relating to the Dispute between his Majesty's Sugar Colonies and the Northern Colonies in *America*.

Monday, Feb. 7. several Accounts relating to the Salt Duty were presented to the House by the Commissioners.

A Motion was made by Sir *R--t W--le* for having the Pension Bill read the 3d Time on the *Thursday* next, because he might then perhaps offer several Reasons against it, and shew that it was neither a proper Bill for redressing the Evil complain'd of, nor offer'd at a proper Season.

Mr *P--y* said, That Bill had been two Years successively before that House; in which Time they had many Opportunities to consider every Clause in it, which had been concerted by the ablest Men in the Nation; that the Bill was good and necessary, and had the general Voice of the Nation in its Favour: Tho' the other House had twice thrown it out, yet he could



*\*could not think that any Man of Honour could be against it; what their Reasons were he could not tell, but had heard it whisper'd that they were tir'd of doing such--work; they were resolv'd to do no more of it; if so, it's necessary we do our own--work ourselves.*

Tho' this Motion was not insisted on, yet the Bill was read a third Time on the Thursday following, upon the Motion of Mr S---ys; and as a Debate was expected, the House was very full; but to the Disappointment of all, the Bill was pass'd without one Speech being made against it; and Mr S---ys was order'd to carry it to the Lords, and desire their Concurrence.

On Wednesday, Feb. 9. the House resolv'd itself into a Committee to consider further of ways and means for raising the Supply granted to his Majesty; and the several Papers and Accounts relating to the Salt Duty having been laid before 'em, Sr R---TW---LE mov'd, *That towards raising the Supply, the several Duties on home-made Salt, granted to the late K. Wm and Q. Mary, by an Act of the 5th and 6th Years of their Reign, for a Term of Years, and afterwards made perpetual; and also the additional Duties on Salt granted by an Act of the 9th and 10th Years of his said late Majesty K. William,\* which by an Act of the 3d Year of his present Majesty ceased the 25th Day of December 1730, be revived and granted to his Majesty, for the Term of three Years, from the 25th Day of March next, 1732,*

Notice having been taken, that as this Motion was worded, the Revival of the Salt Duty wou'd not extend to Scotland, the Rt Hon. Gentleman amended it by adding at this Mark \* *and all the Duties chargeable on home-made Salt in Great Britain.*

After a long Debate the Question was put -- Agree or Disagree to the Motion, and it pass'd in the Affirmative, 225 against 187.

Next Day on the Report of the Resolutions of the Committee, and the Motion for agreeing to them another long Debate ensu'd; and the Question being put it was carried in the Affirmative, 225 to 170, and a Bill or Bills were order'd to be brought in pursuant thereto.

Feb. 25. Sir Ch. Turner accordingly presented a Bill for reviving the Duties on Salt; which was read the first Time, and mov'd to be read the second Time on the

Thursday Morning next, which was strenuously oppos'd, as being too short a space for considering a Bill of so much Consequence; upon a Division it was carried in the Affirmative, 206 to 180.

Upon the said Thursday, viz. March 2. the Bill was read a second Time; and upon a Motion for committing it, a fresh Debate ensu'd; and the Question carried in the Affirmative, 209 to 154; and it was resolv'd that on the Wednesday Morning then next, the House wou'd resolve itself into a Committee upon the said Bill.

On the 8th it was mov'd and order'd without any Division, that it shou'd be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they shou'd have Power to receive a Clause of Credit. Then the following Motions were made, viz. 1. That the said Committee have Power to receive a Clause to restrain any Person employ'd in Charging, or Collecting any of the Duties granted by the said Bill, from being a Returning Officer, or Voting, or Influencing any Elector to vote in Elections of Members to serve in Parliament. 2. A Clause to exempt from Duty all home-made Salt used in victualing Ships. 3. That the Debate be adjourn'd. 4. That the House should then adjourn. viz. after the Question had been put upon the 2d Motion. 5. That they have Power to receive a Clause, that the Potters might be allow'd a Drawback of the Duty upon all Salt used in Glazing their Earthen Ware. 6. That Salt used for manuring Land be exempt from the Duties laid by this Bill. 7. To fix the Assize of all Salt, which should be sold before the Duties laid by the said Bill take place. 8. That the House shou'd then adjourn. All these Motions were carried in the Negative.

Before making of the 7th Motion, it was order'd, without Debate or Division, That they should have Power to receive a Clause to make void all Bargains then subsisting for the Delivery of Salt at any future Time. The House did accordingly resolve itself into a Committee, wherein were long Debates, after which it was resolv'd, that the House should again resolve itself into a Committee on Friday the 10th, when a Motion was made, That the said Committee have Power to receive a Clause to exempt from Duty Salt used in Dressing and Curing of Leather; and another Motion, to exempt from Duty, Salt used in making Glass and Glass Bottles, on both which were Debates; but the Question being put, it was carried against each,

Then

Then it was order'd, without Division, That they have Power to receive a Clause for allowing Fish cured with *Scots Salt* to be brought from *Scotland* into *England*, the Person or Persons bringing the same, paying such Duties at the Port it is brought to, as, added to the Duty payable upon Salt made in *Scotland*, should amount to the full Duty payable in *England* for the Quantity of Salt necessary for curing such Fish; on which there were many Debates. The House at last went through the Bill, and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, the Report was order'd to be received on the *Monday* following; when it was read, the Amendments agreed to, and the Bill, with the Amendments, order'd to be engrossed.

On *Tuesday, March 21*, this Bill was read the third Time, and a Motion made for its being passed, which renewed the Debates; but on the Question put, it was carried in the Affirmative, 207 to 135.

Having thus given an Account of the Progress of this Bill through the House, we shall now proceed to the Speeches made for and against it.

The Rt. Hon. Gentleman who made the Motion for reviving the Duty on Salt, introduced it with a Speech to the following Effect:

*Str R--t W--le.* As there is nothing, Mr Speaker, which His Majesty has more at heart, than the giving all possible Ease to his Subjects, so whenever he is oblig'd to desire their Assistance for the immediate Support of the Government, he desires they would chuse those Ways and Means for raising the annual Supplies, which are the least burthensome, and which make the Load fall equally upon the Subjects in general. When Money is to be raised for the Publick Good, and Security of all, he thinks every one ought to contribute his Share, in proportion to the Benefit he is thereby to receive. In Pursuance whereof, and of what I look upon as the most equitable Rule of raising Contributions, I shall propose a Method for raising some Part of the Supply for the present Year, which, upon falling equally upon all, will be burthensome to none; and by which those who have been oppress'd for many Years, may in some measure be relieved.—This is the only View I have in making the Proposal; after it is made, the House may consider it, and each Member judge of

it as he thinks proper. If it is approved of, I shall rejoice in having been the Author of a Measure which I think will contribute so much to the Good of my Country in general. and to the Relief of those who have for many Years borne too great a Share of the publick Burthen; and if it happens not to meet with the Approbation of this House, I shall have the Testimony of a good Conscience for my Comforter; for since I have no other View but only a sincere and an honest Intention to give Relief to my Fellow-Subjects, I never can have Occasion to repent, nor do I dread those Reproaches which may be unjustly thrown upon me, or upon the Measure I am to propose: These are Things which in all publick Transactions every Man must expect: No publick Measure can be propos'd, but what may be against the private Interest and selfish Views of some particular Men; but I fear not the Enmity, and I despise the Revilings of such Persons ----- I have, with the deepest Concern observed how heavy and how unequal a Burthen has been long borne by the Landed Gentlemen of this Kingdom: I have long had it in my View to procure them some Ease as soon as possible, and am pleas'd that such an Opportunity now offers itself; and I hope I shall have the good Luck to find that my Sentiments are approved of by this House, and the Approbation of such an Assembly I shall always look upon as a great Honour done to any Proposal made by me. As to the manner of raising Taxes upon the People, it is a certain Maxim, that that Tax which is the most Equal and the most General, is the most Just, and the least Burthensome; where every Man contributes a small Share, a great Sum may be rais'd for the Publick Service, without any Man's being sensible of what he pays; whereas a small Sum rais'd upon a few, lies heavy upon each particular Man, and is the more grievous, in that it is unjust; for where the Benefit is mutual, the Expence ought to be in common. Of all the Taxes I ever could think of, there is not one more general, nor one less felt, than that of the Duty upon Salt. The Duty upon Salt is a Tax that every Man in the Nation contributes to, according to his Circumstances and Condition in Life; every Subject contributes something; if he be a poor Man, he contributes so small a Trifle, it will hardly bear a Name; if he be rich, he lives more luxuriously,

and



and consequently contributes more; and if he be a Man of a great Estate, he keeps a great Number of Servants, and must therefore contribute agreeable. Upon the other hand, there is no Tax, that ever was laid upon the People of this Nation, that is more unjust and unequal than the Land Tax. The Landholders bear but a small Proportion to the People of this Nation or of any Nation; yet no Man contributes any the least Share to this Tax, but he that is possessed of a Land Estate; and yet this Tax has been continued without Intermiſſion for above these 40 Years: It has continued so long, and has lain so heavy, that I may venture to say, many a landed Gentleman in this Kingdom, has thereby been utterly undone. This Consideration has prompted me to endeavour to procure them some Relief, and for this End I shall venture to make a Motion. (See p. 991 D) If I have the good Luck to succeed so far as to have this Motion approved of, I shall then beg Leave to move, that the Sum of One Shilling in the Pound, and no more, be raised for this Year upon Lands; but if this House does not agree to the Motion I now make, I must in that Case move for a Land Tax of Two Shillings in the Pound; for so much will be absolutely necessary for the current Service of the Year. This is what a sincere and a hearty Desire to do Service to my Country, and Justice to my Fellow-Subjects, has emboldened me to propose. I declare I have no other View, but that of procuring some Ease, — some Relief to the Landed Interest. If this be agreed to, some Means may be fallen upon to relieve them of the Whole against next Year; and I shall always look upon it as a great Honour, that after a Continuance of a Land Tax of Four, Three, or Two Shillings at least in the Pound for 40 Years together, it was at last reduced to One, at a time when I had a Share in the Administration of the Affairs of this Nation. Before I leave this Subject, I must intreat that every one that hears me will consider how many Landed Gentlemen of ancient Families there are in Britain, who have but small Estates, how many of them have great Families to support, and many Children to provide for, and how many even of those who have large Estates in Land are so charged with Mortgages, Jointures or Rent Charges, that it is hardly possible for them to support their Character in the Country where they live, though they were not to pay one Shilling towards a Land Tax. Our Nobility and Gentry were once famous for Hospitality and Generosity; if the unavoidable Necessities of State have obliged them for so many Years to abridge their Expence, and contract their Manner of living, H let us do at least what is in our Power to restore them to their former State, by relieving them of a Part of that Burthen, which they, and they only, have for so many Years been charged with.

This Motion being seconded, Mr P----- rose up and spoke in Subſtance as follows:

Mr P----- I agree with the Right Hon. Gentleman who made the Motion, in this, That the Landed Gentlemen of this Nation have been for many Years subject to very grievous Taxes; the Land Tax is not the only Tax that has been heavy upon them, but every other Tax falls at last upon them with its greatest Weight: It is indeed high Time that some of the Burthens should be taken off of their Shoulders, and it was reasonable for them to have expected from his Majesty's most gracious Speech, that in this Session of Parliament they would have met with some Relief; but how much surprized must they be, when they hear, that all the Relief that has been proposed is, to take off one Tax which lies heavy upon them only, and in the Room thereof, to lay on another which will lie equally heavy upon most of them, and at the same time will be a most insupportable Burthen upon every one of their Fellow-Subjects? The proposing this as a Relief for the Landed Gentlemen appears to me in so odd a Light, that I cannot well comprehend how it can be expected, that any Gentleman in England should be so imposed on. It is so short a Time ago, that we must all remember how this Tax upon Salt came to be taken off: His Majesty by his most gracious Speech (but two Years ago) shewed, that he was sensible how much the Trade and Manufactures of this Nation suffered by the many Taxes the poor Tradesmen and Labourers were subject to; he therefore recommended to us, the taking off some of those Taxes which were most Burthenſome upon the Poor; and and at that Time, it was the Opinion of this very House, that this Tax upon Salt was the most Burthenſome upon the Poor, and the most Pernicious to the Trade of this Kingdom, of all the Taxes we are liable to. This was one of the many Reasons for taking it off, and why we should so suddenly alter our Opinion, and resolve to grind the Face of the Poor, in order to relieve a few of the Rich, I can see no Reason; I say, a few of the Rich, for it may be easily made appear, that the Relief proposed will be no Relief at all to the Landed Gentlemen of small Fortunes, and even to the Rich it will be but a small present Ease, which will be attended with most heavy and most fatal Consequences. I had the Honour, to be one of those who were instrumental in getting this Clog upon our Trade removed, I hope to be one of those who shall be instrumental in preventing its being forced upon us again; for if this Duty be revived, I despair of ever seeing it again taken off. It is not always a certain Maxim, that those Taxes which are most General are least Burthenſome: Upon the contrary, it holds true in all Countries, and at all Times, that those Taxes which are laid upon the Luxuries of Mankind are the least Burthenſome; and I believe in the most Luxurious

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Country upon Earth, I am sure as to this Country, it cannot be said that they are the most General: After a Nation is brought to that woful Pass, that they must extend their Taxes further than the Luxuries of their Country, it is certain, that those Taxes which are raised with the least Charge to the Publick, are the most convenient and the easiest to the People; but in all Cases particular Care ought to be taken not to tax those Things which are necessary for the very Subsistence of the Poor; such Taxes always occasion Murmurings and Sedition among the People, and in such a Country as this, which subsists by Trade and Manufactures, such Taxes bring sure and inevitable Destruction; for they enhance the Price of all Necessaries of Life, the Wages of the Tradesman and Manufacturer must consequently rise high, and where the Wages of the Workmen are high, the Manufactures of that Country never can be sold so cheap as that of other Countries; this must at last destroy their whole Trade, and I am convinced that no Landed Gentleman in England will chuse to have a Shilling in the Pound as to the Land Tax, even though he were to pay nothing in Lieu thereof, when by such a Saving he brings Ruin upon the Trade and Manufactures of his Native Country.

I have always, and I hope ever shall appear zealous for the Support of the present Royal Family; as a Friend to our most happy Constitution, as a faithful Subject to his Majesty, I must declare against reviving this Tax upon Salt; for, granting that the reducing of a Shilling in the Pound upon the Land Tax by the Revival of this upon Salt, were a real Relief to the Landed Gentlemen, (which is far from being the Case) yet we must allow that for one that is eased or obliged by the reducing of the Land Tax, there will be 99 disobliged by the Revival of the Tax upon Salt; this must occasion such a general Dissatisfaction, and so much Grumbling amongst the People against his Majesty, that the keeping up of a Standing Army will become necessary for supporting him against the Dissatisfied; and by Experience we know, that where the Disaffection becomes very General, even the Army is not to be depended on; for in such Case, most of them would probably join with the Discontented: It would become necessary for the Security of his Majesty's Person and Government to bring in an Army of Foreign Troops to prey upon the Bowels of our Mother-Country!

I have, as much Compassion as any Man for the great Distresses brought upon many of our Landed Gentlemen; and I flattered myself, that they were now to be relieved; now, when there is a profound Tranquillity established both abroad and at home, I could not so much as imagine, that it would be necessary to continue all our Taxes, far less that any Proposal would be made for relieving us of one Tax by laying on another much more

grievous. The Land Tax, it is true, takes from the Landed Gentleman a Part of his Rent Yearly, but the Salt Tax being a Charge upon our Trade and Manufactures, will at last disoblige his Tenants from paying him any Rent; and besides, it makes, the maintaining even of his own Family much more expensive, so that at the End of the Year he will find himself no Gainer upon the Main, and his Tenants being ruined and undone, the Rents and the Value of his Estate will be decreasing Yearly. I only desire that every Landed Gentleman that hears me, would consider what he could make of his Estate, if we had no Trade, no Manufactures, nor any Number of populous trading Towns in England. Whoever considers this, must conclude, that in most Parts of England the Landed Estates would not in that Case bring in not Landlords near the Rent they do at present, no nor one Quarter thereof. Who then will be such a Fool, as to desire to be relieved of One Shilling in the Pound upon the Land Tax, when he must pay as much for the Salt made use of in his Family, and when at the same Time he diminishes the Yearly Value of his Estate much more than One Shilling in the Pound, may much more than any Land Tax ever amounted to in England?

The Land Tax, is but an Annual Diminution of a Gentleman's Estate; he may be free of it, or of a Part of it the succeeding Year: But if by the Decay of our Trade, and the Charge that is laid upon the poor Farmer, he be obliged to lower the Rents of his Estate, that will be a Diminution which I am afraid will endure for ever. Before I have done I must, take Notice, that the Salt Duty, or a considerable Part thereof, was formerly appropriated to the Sinking Fund; yet this Duty was but two Years ago thought so grievous and so prejudicial to our Trade, that we then made no Scruple of encroaching a little even upon that Sacred Fund, in order to ease the People of so pernicious and burthenfome a Tax: I am sorry to see the Opinion of any Gentleman as to this Tax so much altered in so short a Time; but if we do alter our Opinion, and revive this Tax, it certainly ought to be appropriated again to that useful Fund; if we do revive it without any such Appropriation, we make a most dangerous Precedent; whenever any of these Taxes that are now appropriated to the Sinking Fund are wanted for another Use, it is but taking them off for one Year, and laying them on the next for a new Purpose; thus the Sinking Fund may be at last entirely exhausted, and our Debts remain for ever unpaid, without lessening any of our Taxes.

[To be continu'd.]

Note, The NAMES of the Gentlemen who Spoke in the Course of these Debates may be seen at length in the List of Parliament printed by E. CAYE at St JOHN'S GATE.

MR



## Royal-Oak Journal.



**A**R *Perspective*, the nominal Writer of the *Royal-Oak Journal*, in his Paper of Sept. 22, reflects on the Queen's *Hermitage*, not forbearing Her Majesty, and gives Characters of Sir Isaac Newton, Mr Locke, Dr Clarke, and Mr Woolaston, whose Busts are placed there. He allows Sir Isaac to be as great a Philosopher as ever the World produced: But the other Three he represents as Atheists and Deists; that Dr Clarke denied the Godhead of Jesus Christ, was an Arian, and recanted; that Mr Locke was a Materialist and an Atheist; and that Mr Woolaston's Book of the Religion of Nature is independent of God, and not one Passage in the Sacred Writings could deserve a Place in it: From these Characters he would insinuate Notions different from what all Mankind but himself entertain of the Royal Founder, who so justly honour'd these great Names with her Choice. From all these Charges the *Hyp-Doctor* vindicates their several Characters, viz.

*Hyp-Doctor*, Oct. 3. No. 95.

*Scandal repell'd.*

**D**R Clarke's Book, call'd, *The Evidences of Reveald Religion*, is one of the strongest Demonstrations of Christianity that ever appear'd; he has proved, that correct Ideas of natural Religion lead to, and are the Basis of Christianity. In his *Amyntor*, he has answer'd the Objections of *Free-thinkers* to the *New Testament*; he defended the Immortality of the Soul against Mr Dodwell, Coward, and others; and vindicated the *Messias* against Mr Collins. He wrote a Paraphrase on the Gospel, to propagate its Faith and most amiable Moral. No Man was a better Christian, a more polite universal Scholar, of more valuable Endowments, or a more instructive Companion.—No Man is exempt from Error; but Dr Clarke was an honest and

sincere Christian; his clear Thinking, Conduct, and Aspect, shew a native Simplicity and Integrity.—That he recanted, is a direct Falshood; in the printed Accounts of Dr Clarke's Affair it appears, he agreed, "That since it was in his Power to chuse Subjects for Preaching, or Writing, he contented not to preach those controversial Points of the Trinity, nor to write upon them, except in his own Defence."—In his publick Act which he sustain'd at Cambridge for his Doctor's Degree, he maintain'd, That *Jesus Christ is True and Eternal God*. Does it follow, that he did not believe the Godhead of Jesus Christ, because he did not believe this or that human Explication of it? He was no Arian; for Arius asserted, there was a Time when Christ was not.

Mr Locke was a Christian; he wrote a distinct Treatise to evidence the Truth of the Christian Religion, as well as several Commentaries on St Paul's Epistles. He has acknowledged a Belief of God and of Christ. The first Creed on which Men were to be saved, was to believe that Christ was the *Messias*. Christ erected his Church on that single Belief of Peter's, *That he was the Son of God*: So that Mr Locke was so far from being an Atheist, that he is an original fundamental Christian, by the Declaration of Christ. Mr Locke is called an Atheist for taking away the most noble Idea of the Thinking Power that made the World; even in that he is no Atheist; for if he takes away a most noble, he leaves a less noble Idea of the Power that made the World; therefore he confesses such a Power, which is God. Nor is Mr Locke a Materialist; he suggests, that we form only negative Ideas of immaterial Substances, not positive. But still he concludes in favour of the Immateriality of Souls or Spirits.

Mr Woolaston, in his *Religion of Nature*, quotes the Scripture, Fathers, and Rabbins; St Paul to Titus in Greek, the Proverbs of Solomon in Hebrew;

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he demonstrates a God. He says, *Revelation ought to be treated with the highest Regard, believed, and obeyed.* He speaks of God, argues from God, almost in every Chapter. The Title of his Book supposes a God, the REVELATION of Nature; when he might have call'd it the *Law of Nature*. In short, the Doctor never read a Book of Ethicks, mix'd with so much Theological Learning, which proves the Author to be neither *Atheist*, nor *Deist*, but a true Christian.

Mr *Perspectice* having propos'd the placing the two Heads over *Temple-bar* in the Royal *Hermitage*, the Doctor bids him remember the Ghosts of *Algernon Sidney*, *Ld Russell*, *Sr Edm. Godfrey*, &c. and merrily asks, How in mentioning *empty Sculls* he could forget his own?

Free Digest, Oct. 5. No. 149.

On the Original and Nature of Government. By Sir Wm Temple.

THE Safety and Firmness of any Frame of Government, may be best judg'd by the Rules of *Architecture*, which teach us, that the *Pyramid* is of all Figures the firmest; and grows still the firmer, by how much broader the Bottom and sharper the Top. The Ground upon which all Government stands, is the Consent of the People, and that Government which takes in the Consent of the greatest Number, and consequently their Desires and Resolutions to support it, may be said to have the broadest Bottom; and if it terminates in the Authority of one single Person, it has the narrowest Top, and so makes the firmest sort of *Pyramid*.

On the contrary, a Government which by crossing the Interests of the People, leaves out of its Compass the greatest part of their Consent, narrows its Bottom, and widens its Top, whereby it becomes, like a *Pyramid* revers'd, very unstable and liable to be overturn'd. This Simile is allow'd to be very just

and beautiful, but Mr *Walsingham* continues the Quotation so minutely, and runs it into such a Variety of Particulars, that we are apt to believe he rather design'd to fill up his Paper than illustrate the Argument, which we conceive our Readers will think self-evident, as laid down in the Proposition, and therefore shall proceed to

Grubstreet Journal. Oct. 5. No. 144.

A STRAIN of BOMBAST.

MR *Bavius* publishes the initial Part of a Manuscript given him by his Bookseller about two Years since. The Work, he says, is an Imitation of an *Essay towards the Theory of the Intelligible World intuitively consider'd*, written by Mr *Gregory* under the Name of *Gabriel John*, whom every Body, but himself, thought mad. However the Copy exceeds the Original, and begins with

A Postscript by way of Prolegomena.

The Author, waving the Words *Advertisement to the Reader, Introduction, Preamble, Preface, Prelude, Proem*, &c. which the Clan of Scribblers, at the Importunity of their Friends, or their own Wants, are continually obtruding on the Publick, begins his Essay in this manner, I *John Gabriel*, patrician adopted Son of *Gabriel John* of supermortal Fame, do hereby authorize and empower *James Froth, Jeremy Flight, Thomas Fustian*, and *Nathaniel Bombast* to write in Capitals THIS IS THE POSTSCRIPT.

But tho' I am conscious, that the same anti-melancholic Juice flows from my Pen, as well as the same hypomastic honourable Blood flows in my veins, as once flowed from and in those of my great and good Uncle; yet I am not so vain as to think that my inelaborate Lucubrations will, like his, immediately meet with universal Applause; No — not 'till, like those of *Horace* and *Virgil*, they have receiv'd the Sanction of near 2000 Years.

What means this mighty Tumult in my Soul? Somewhat prodigious labours in my Breast.

Hah!



Hah! who art thou?—The flatt'ring Mirror lies,  
Or else there's Madnels rolling in that Eye.  
'Tis so—the films that dimm'd my visual Ray  
Scatter like Hailstones at the sight of Thunder.

The Sphere of my Breast is expand-  
ed, my Soul walks upon Stilts or has  
got a Fit of the Cholic. Lo! before  
my Eyes a Pile, the Base of which is  
founded on Prose, the Middle carved  
with Verse; but the Top rises higher  
than *Teneriff* and cannot be seen; on the  
Pedestal were these words VIRO IM-  
MORTALI JOHANNI GABRIELI. But,  
ha! whence this Ebb of Extasy! I am  
tumbled from the highest Orb of exalted  
Fancy, whence I looked down with Con-  
tempt upon a vile Race of tellurigenous  
Mortals. I am now so near them that  
I can see some employ'd at Land in  
undermining their Country; others  
embarked at Sea in a leaky Bottom,  
laden with *British* Gold, which they  
convey to Climes, where *British* Iron  
had formerly much greater Influence.

#### Appendix to the *Posscript*.

*Cedite Romani Scriptores, cedite Graeci,  
Avant ye Muck-worms of old Greece and Rome,  
Vanish ye fountains, let John Gabriel come.*

Horace's *Exegi Monumentum*, was  
a mere Bauble; and Ovid's *Jamque  
opus exegi*, a Dirt-pie; as for *Virgil*,  
poh!—What is his *fortemque Gyan  
fortemque Cloantibum*, *Brontesque Stero-  
pesque* & *nudus membra Pyrammon*, to  
Costatun gardz Dunkirka, Mahona, Gibraltar,  
Fundz, Bull-doggiz; & Stock jobbero Britannus.

As the Words are noble, so is the  
Subject—In this small Treatise is con-  
tain'd whatever has been written upon  
this Occasion. By the Advantage of  
a political Press I have been enabled  
to condense the Substance of a whole  
Tract into a few Lines, nay, some-  
times into a single Word. I have like-  
wise invented a Menstruum, in which  
any Piece being steeped a few Minutes  
is converted into a Fluid, the finer Parts  
whereof ascend, as the grosser foetid  
Matter subsides. The spirituous Mat-  
ter appears like *Mercurius Sublimatus*;  
which, being laid on white Paper,  
forms itself into Words, containing

the Quintessence of the Tract. Nei-  
ther of these Methods has had the same  
Success upon some weekly political  
Papers; out of which my Press cou'd  
neither squeeze one single Word nor  
my Menstruum produce any Fluid.  
Here ends the *Posscript*. Then follow  
some recommendatory Verses; viz.

To my worthy Friend Mr JOHN GABRIEL,  
on his excellent Treatise, entitled, THE  
STATE OF THE NATION.

Immortal GABRIEL, hail, immortal son,  
Of thy immortal uncle, GABRIEL JOHN!  
How hast thou opened our politic eyes,  
Now hovering low, now towering to the  
skies!

Great are the mysteries which thou design'st  
unfold,

And in such language worthy to be told.  
But in instructed by each nervous line,  
Round the vast globe shall sound thy praise  
divine.

In ancient splendor she shall raise her fame;  
Enrich'd by thy advice, let her proclaim,  
Long live JOHN GABRIEL on the banks  
of Thame.

The Craftsman, Oct. 7. No. 327.

THIS Paper consists of a Dialogue  
between Sir George Worthy, Kt  
of the Shire, and Mr Freeman, a Coun-  
try Gentleman in the West, an old  
Whig, but having laid aside all At-  
tachment to Party, desires to be bet-  
ter inform'd concerning the Manage-  
ment of Publick Affairs.

The first Question Mr Freeman asks  
is, What cou'd be the Reason of our  
sitting out a Fleet in such a Hurry to  
rendezvous at the *Nore*? Sir George  
answers, That 'twas generally thought  
the Government was under some Ap-  
prehensions from the *Spaniards*, tho'  
Mr Walsingham tells us, that 'twas  
only manning out our usual Number  
of *Guard-ships*; yet no sooner Advice  
came that the *Spaniards* were landed  
at *Oran*, but the Ships were reduced  
to their usual Complements as *Guard-  
ships*. What the *Spaniards* cou'd de-  
sign in their Conquest of *Oran* puz-  
zles all Europe. The Use they may  
make of it in obstructing the Supply  
of *Port-Mahon* and *Gibraltar* with frein  
Provisions from *Barbary*, will hardly  
make

make them Amends for their Expence of Blood and Treasure. It is indeed a lucky Accident for us in the present Conjunction.

The next Enquiry Mr *Freeman* makes is, for some better Light into the Nature of the Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*, than what the Papers sent down amongst them have afforded him. As the Answer which Sir *George* makes is little more than a Recapitulation of the Arguments used by *Fog* and the *Craftsman* (See p. 945, 951, 953.) we shall therefore here only take Notice of that Part of it which replies to a Reason given for our Guaranty, i. e. that the Emperor guarantied the *Hanover* Succession (See p. 973.) Sir *George* answers: Our *Establishment* was of a different Nature, a publick Act, and the Persons design'd to succeed openly nominated; nor did the Emperor take this Engagement upon himself till the *Present Family* were fully settled on the Throne; and even refused to guaranty our *Succession*, after it had taken Effect, till his late Majesty had obtain'd the Possession of *Sicily* for Him by the *Quadruple Alliance*. Now, can this Case be compar'd to an Engagement in *Nubibus*? to guaranty a Succession not yet known, and without any beneficial Consideration, unless the Enjoyment of *present Peace* ought to extinguish all Regard to *future Consequences*. Besides, when this Guaranty was first propos'd, the Author of the *Enquiry* insinuated on it as a just Ground of Suspicion that the Emperor design'd to quarrel with us, it being a Proposal to which in Reason he could not expect our Compliance. (See p. 201.)

*London Journal. Oâ. 7. No. 693.*

*The Character of Pericles vindicated.*

THE *Craftsman*, merely to abuse a Great Man, has vilely corrupted History; and in drawing the Character of *Pericles* has collected a few Scraps thrown out by his most inveterate Enemies and the Comic Poets, and then

added to his Charge Actions infinitely worse than the most malicious of his Enemies ever dream'd of (See p. 962.) Mr *Danvers* has done by *Pericles*, what an *Englishman*, a Hundred Years hence, would do by taking the Character of Sir *R—W—* from his Papers; he wou'd find a hundred Falsehoods for one Truth. Thus was *Pericles* treated, his Power made him envied; his Enemies rail'd his Mistakes into Crimes; and his Virtues they imputed to the worst Motives, and so turned them to Vices. His Courage, tho' undoubted, yet was question'd, because he prefer'd Peace to War. 'Twas a Saying of his to the *Athenians*, that if he had it in his Power, *They shou'd be immortal*; and no Fellow Citizen of his ever put on Mourning on his Account: He advis'd *Tolmidas* against attacking the *Boeotians*, by whom his Army was defeated and himself slain: He curb'd the extravagant Humour of the People for War; and wisely kept the Force and Power of the *Athenians* within the Compass of Greece; for all which *Cleon*, at the Head of the Male-contented, got him lampoon'd, as meanly Sacrificing the Honour of his Country, to his own cowardly and interested Views; and we have modern *Cleons* as well as modern *Pericles's*.

Mr *Danvers* charges *Pericles* with Rapine and Profusion, and with carrying all Things by Bribery, Pensions, and Employments; that he extinguish'd all Love of Country, and laugh'd at Honesty. But not a word of this is true; He got and preserv'd his Power by the Force of his superiour Abilities, his Liberality, Humanity, and unbiass'd Regard to the Happiness of the People. These Virtues enabled him to keep his Power for 40 Years together against all the Struggles of *Ephialtes*, *Leocrates*, *Myronides*, *Cimon*, *Tolmidas*, and *Thucydides*; and 15 Years after the Banishment of the last. See *Plutarch*.

For his Eloquence, *Cicero* quotes *Eupolis*, saying, That the Goddess of Persuasion had her Seat on *Pericles's* Lips;



Lips; and that his Eloquence was irresistible. *Thucydides*, his Enemy, says, he could *restrain* or *animate* the People at his Pleasure; but confesses, that 'twas not the Force of his Eloquence only, but the high Opinion they had of the Man, his Freedom from Bribery and Corruption, which made him so Powerful. Not a Poet or Wit was ever punished for abusing him. He esteemed it the Chief of his Perfections, that he had never gratified his Passion to another Man's Prejudice; nor ever treated his bitterest Enemies as if irreconcilable.

As a Proof of his publick Virtue, when Age and Misfortunes had made him weary of Power, he was strongly desir'd to resume his Place at the Tribunal; and by the Conduct of others Orators and Demagogues after his Death, it soon appear'd that his pretended arbitrary Power was the chief Bulwark of the Commonwealth.

He did not subvert the Constitution; nor was the *Areopagus*, which he put an End to, and which is scandalously compar'd to our House of Lords, any more than an ancient Court of Justice, once venerable, but then basely degenerated and become infamous.

*Pericles* was so fond of Democracy that he furnish'd out a Fleet to destroy the *Oligarchy* at *Samos*, and settled a Democracy or popular Government, and refused Talents of Gold to let the *Oligarchy* remain. This also seems to be his Design in abolishing the *Areopagus*, who were grown into a Sort of *Oligarchy*: Nor was it till some Time after his Death, that *Athens* sunk under the Power of the 400.

'Twas his Misfortune to live in the Dregs of the Commonwealth; and none but a Man of his Superior Talents could have hinder'd them from breaking out into those Violences which soon after his Death, dissolved the Commonwealth, and ended in the final Destruction of *Athens*.

This is the Truth relating to *Pericles*: But Mr *D'Auvers* wanted a Parallel

to sling at the Head of a Minister whom 'tis his Business to represent as the wickedest of Men, and so made *Pericles* just as he pleased.

*Fog's Journal* Oct. 7. No. 204.

POLITICAL MAXIMS.

**M***achiavel* says, That they who governed the State of *Florence* from 1434 to 1494, used to say, that 'twas necessary every five Years to review the State; by which they meant, the reducing the People to the same Terror and Awe as they had when every Man was punish'd according to his Crime, let his Quality be what it would; and that Monarchies as well as Commonwealths have often Occasion to be reduced to their first Principles; which was done in *France* as often as the Parliaments oppos'd the King in his *Arrêts*, and as often as they called great Delinquents to Account. For want of pursuing the like Courtes, the *French* have lost their old Constitution, and are now under the absolute Sway of a single Person: That we in *England* continue a free People, is owing to that Power which our Ancestors exerted in impeaching Great Ones, whose Measures tended to introduce arbitrary Power.

If therefore, in any future Reign, Ministers should waste, misgovern, or misapply the Kingdom's Treasure; if they break into appropriated Funds; or give pernicious Counsels; in such Cases the Representatives of the People will not be afraid to attack such Crimes with Complaints, Addresses, and Impeachments, otherwise, the Impunity such Men have found will engage so many new Offenders, till they grow safe and above Correction. When this happens, the Liberties of a Country are entirely lost. When Matters are become thus unquiet, a discerning Prince will remove the Bone of Disension.

All Ministers, to save themselves; will farther embroil their Master's Business; not considering that they encrease the Necessity of sacrificing them

to appease the People. He who has not *Conduct and Wisdom enough to avoid being odious, deserves not to be protected by his Prince to his own Hurt and Danger.*

A good King has always the Affections of his Subjects; Plots against him are soon defeated, and the Conspirators generally detested. The same holds in relation to good Ministers. *But it may be objected, that Card. Richlieu was one of the greatest Men that ever undertook the Guidance of a State, yet lay under continual Accusations, popular Anger, and Conspiracies against his Person. It may be answered, that the Cardinal was a great Minister for the French King, but not for France; and altho' he endeavour'd to make the French as great and happy as possible, yet, as he aim'd to render the Power of the King unlimited, his Foundation was not sound, nor honest to Humankind.—Therefore he was harass'd and interrupted by the few good Patriots that remain'd.—But when Ministers are at the same time trusty and impartial Servants to Prince and Country, they are then safe, and become the Darlings of the People.*

The Legislature, therefore, in giving an unhappy Conjunction of Affairs a better Complexion, should begin by determining *what Counsels have been directly against the Law—what Advices have tended to impoverish the Kingdom; and what Practices have wasted the Nation's Treasure; and the Offences being condemn'd, the Offenders may be reach'd—if they think fit.*

If Statesmen, accused, justify themselves by recriminating on the Offences of former Times, they ought to reflect, that *K. Charles* was in Danger to lose his Crown, and that *K. James* actually lost it, by the destructive Measures of their Ministers.

In short, if the Representatives of the People are uncorrupt, unbiass'd, disinterested, and diligent in the Nation's Service, succeeding Time will see a steady Course of Honesty and

Wisdom in such who administer Affairs; for Statesmen will hardly be negligent, corrupt, or arbitrary, when they are thus overlook'd.—The Reason why *Spain* has labour'd under publick and private Wants, is nothing but a long Series of Misgovernment. What has preserv'd the *Venetians* against the most potent Leagues for 13 Centuries, but the Goodness of their Constitution? Did ever Countries fight so bravely for their Oppressors, as in Defence of their own Liberties?

To conclude, a Nation is not past all Hopes of Cure, which has in the Seats of Judgment Men of Learning, Probity, and Moderation.—So that while there are any Men of Virtue left, there's a Possibility of Reformation.

*Applebee's Journal, Oct. 7.*

*On Secret-Service Money.*

**P**HILEUTHERUS makes no Doubt, but the infamous Character drawn of *Pericles* in the *Craftsman* (See p. 693) was level'd against the present *Prime Minister*, and therefore sets himself to consider a principal Charge in it, That of *Secret-Service Money*, which has afforded much Noise and Clamour.

The discretionary Use of a competent Sum of Money to the Prince and his Ministers for the Service of the Public, without giving a specifick Account of the Articles for which expended, is a reasonable and constant Practice in all States. This Conduct is daily practis'd in private Life. Merchants and Tradesmen employ others in negotiating their Affairs, and allow them what they charge in the *gross*, as expended in treating with their Correspondents and Chapmen, in Confidence of their Servant's disposing of it in pursuit of their Interest. Shall not then a Prince or his Ministers be entitled to the same Confidence from a Nation? The Proportion of Expences in both Cases is near the same, and alike necessary.

But we are told, that this is the Wages of Iniquity; that it gives a Sanction



Sanction to Corruption, and must overturn the Checks and Controuls by which our Ancestors guarded against the Embezzlement of the publick Money.] This is not true; because the private Expences of the State for *Special Services*, are known to require considerable Sums upon important Occasions, and critical Conjunctions; otherwise a Minister must be destitute of Intelligence requisite for the Safety of the Public. And unless Men were all honest, there will ever be a Necessity for *Secret-Service Money*; for we can never expect to find all the *subdelegated Agents*, who must unavoidably be privy to the Measures of the State in order to carry them into Execution, above those large Temptations offered them by our Enemies to discover our Designs. As our *Rival Nations* use these Means, Reprisals become necessary in our own Defence, nor ought this to be ascribed to the Corruption of a Minister, but to Necessities of State.

For some Years past, Money for *Secret-Service* has been more especially necessary; because we have the greatest Reason to believe, we have Enemies at home who communicate all they can to Foreign Courts, with a View only to perplex and retard our Negotiations, for the malicious Pleasure of ridiculing the Administration, and irritating the People against it.

Nor is this Practice of modern Date, but coeval with all States. A late Peer being impeach'd, pleaded it as allowable for Services performed by *special Order*, particularly in Negotiations. Nor did a present *Malecontent*, then in one of the highest Posts of the Administration, disapprove of *Secret-Service Money*. Was it then laudable to use it for bringing in the *Pretender*, and is it criminal now to use it for keeping him out of these Realms?

Universal Spectator, Oct. 7. No. 209.

*Of Ghosts, Dæmons, and Spectres.*

THE Learned and the Vulgar are much divided in their Opinions

concerning the Existence or real Appearance of *Ghosts, Dæmons, and Spectres*. Mr *Lock* assures us we have as clear an Idea of *Spirit* as of *Body*. Doubtless, a Being compounded of *Body* and *Spirit*, besides its Intimacy with the World of *Matter*, ought to make the best Acquaintance it can with that *Spiritual* World, of which it must be an Inhabitant. How a Spirit, that never was embody'd, can form to itself a new Moulding of Flesh and Blood, and come into and converse in a World where it has no Right to a Residence; or how a Spirit once embody'd, but now in a separate State, can take up its Carcass out of the Grave; or how the Dead can counterfeit their own Bodies; by whose Permission and for what Ends all this is done, are Questions which the *Divine* and *Philosopher* will find difficult to resolve.

Before the *Cristian Era*, Messages from the other World might be of use, if not necessary, in some Cases; but since that Time we want no new, and can have no surer Information. As for the great *Evil Spirit*, 'tis for his Interest to be mask'd and invisible. Among his sworn Vassals and Subjects he may allow himself to appear in Disguise at a publick *Parowaving* (which is attested by a Cloud of Travellers.) But there is no Instance of his appearing among us, except that produc'd by Mr *Echard*, to a Man in so close Confederacy with him, that 'twas reasonable to suppose they shou'd now and then contrive a personal Meeting.

Some Spirits or Ghosts owe their Existence only to a distemper'd Imagination; others to the reciprocal Pleasure of deluding, and being deluded; the Rest to the early Errors of Infancy, and a motley Mixture of the low and vulgar Education. The Cheat is begun by Nurses with Stories of *Bugbears*, &c. from whence we are gradually led to listen to the *traditionary* Accounts of *local Ghosts*, which like the *Genii* of the Ancients, have been reported to haunt certain Family Seats, and Cities, famous

famous for their Antiquity and Decays. Of this sort are the Apparitions at *Verulam*, *Silchester*, *Reculver*, and *Rocheſter*; the *Dæmon* of *Tidworth*, the *Black Dog* of *Wincheſter*, and the *Bar-Gueſt* of *York*. Hence alſo *Suburban Ghoſts*, rais'd by petty *Printers*, and *Pamphleteers*, and the Apparitions conſequent to their *Half-penny* bloody Murders.

The Story of *Madam Veal* has been B of ſingular uſe to the Editors of *Drelin-court* on DEATH. There are many others which proceed from Trick and Deſign; as when a *Spectre* is trump'd up to bring a hard-mouth'd Malefactor to Confeſſion; or to ſink the Rents of a Houſe, which an *Ouſed Tenant* has a Mind to retake; and the like.

If our Reason ſets us above theſe low and vulgar Appearance, yet when we read of the *Ghost* of *Sir George Villers*, of the *Piper of Hammell*, the *Dæmon* of *Moscow*, or the *German Colonel*, mention'd by *Ponti*, and ſee the Names of *Clarendon*, *Boyle*, &c. to theſe Accounts, we find Reaſons for our Credulity, 'till at laſt we are convinc'd by a whole Conclave of *Ghosts* met in the works of *Glanvil* and *Moreton*.

Various Ways have been propos'd by the Learned for *Laying of Ghosts*. Thoſe of the *artificial* Sort are eaſily quieted. Thus when a *Fryer*, perſonating an *Apparition*, haunted the Chambers of the late Emperor *Joſephus*, the preſent King *Auguſtus*, then at the *Imperial Court*, flung him out of the Window, and laid him effectually on the Pavement.

The late Dr *Fowler*, Bp of *Glouceſter*, and the late Mr Juſtice *Powell*, had frequent Altercations upon this Subject. The Biſhop was a zealous Defender of *Ghosts*; the Juſtice ſomewhat ſceptical, and diſtruſtful of their Being. In a Viſit the Biſhop one Day made his Friend the Juſtice told him, that ſince their laſt Diſputation, he had had *ocular Demonſtration* to convince him of the Exiſtence of *Ghosts*. *How!* ſays the Biſhop, *What! Ocular Demonſtration?* I am glad, Mr Juſtice, you are become

a Convert. I beſeech you, let me know the whole Story at large. "My Lord, anſwers the Juſtice, as I lay one Night in my Bed, about the Hour of 12, I was wak'd by an uncommon Noiſe, and heard ſomething coming up Stairs, and ſtalking directly towards my Room. I drew the Curtain, and ſaw a faint glimmering Light enter my Chamber, — of a *blue* Colour, no doubt (ſays the Biſhop) — of a *pale Blue*, (anſwers the Juſtice) the Light was follow'd by a tall, meagre, and ſtern Perſonage, who ſeem'd about 70, in a long dangling *Rugg Gown*, bound round with a broad *Leathern Girdle*; his Beard thick and grizly; a large *Furr Cap* on his Head, and a long Staff in his Hand; his Face wrinkled, and of a dark ſable Hue. I was ſtruck with the Appearance, and felt ſome unuſual Shocks; for you know the old Saying I made uſe of in Court, when part of the *Lanthorn* upon *Weſtmiſter-Hall* fell down in the midſt of our Proceedings, to the no ſmall Terror of one or two of my Brethren,

*Si fraſtus illabatur Orbis,  
Impavidum ſerient Ruinæ.*

But to go on—It drew near and ſtared me full in the Face—And did not you ſpeak to it (interrupted the Biſhop)? There was *Money* hid, or *Murder* committed, to be ſure—my Lord, I did ſpeak to it—And what Anſwer, Mr Juſtice? —My Lord, the Anſwer was, not without a Thump of the Staff, and a Shake of the Lanthorn,—That He was the *Watchman of the Night*, and came to give me Notice, that he had found the *Street-Door* open; and that unleſs I roſe and ſhut it, I might chance to be robb'd before Break of Day." The Judge had no ſooner ended, but the Biſhop diſappear'd.

The *App. Portoz*, Oct. 10. No. 96.

H A LL the Branches of Argument that I have been produc'd, in relation to the *Pragmatick Sanction*, or the Female Succeſſion of the Houſe of *Auſtria* to the Empire, may at once be decided



decided by a fair State of the Case compriz'd in this one Question;

—Whether more ill Consequences will not probably attend the Contests and Competitions for the Imperial Crown, if the Emperor dies without Issue Male, than will attend the Fixing of that Crown in the Female Heirs provisionally, and thereby preventing the Confusion and Hazards of opposite Pretensions?

Now, in the Light of this one Question, which is far and distinct, it will appear, that all the Arguments of the *Cosmopolite's* Letter, of the *Craftsman*, and of *Fog, &c. against the Pragmatick Sanction*, make for it: They plead the possible Dissent, Division, Disagreement, contrary jarring Claims and Opposition of others, both Families, and States, to it. But the *Pragmatick Sanction* puts a Stop to those rising Contentions, and as the Guaranty of it is a Security against them, it is a right Measure; because a stable Precaution against a Contention for the Empire, which may involve all *Europe* in Blood, is more for the Interest of *Europe*, than no such Precaution, no such Security.

Nor is this repugnant to the Emperor's Oath to preserve the Privileges of the Electors, because it cannot take Place without their free Consent, which must be obtain'd antecedent to it, according to the Laws of the Empire. The Electoral College is not depriv'd of any future Right of Voting what they think proper, by this *Sanction*; therefore, the Election of an Emperor is not infring'd by it, nor the Electors injur'd or disfranchis'd.

It is a sound Maxim *Venienti occurrere morbo*, a Disease is better prevented than remedied. This is the Idea of the *Pragmatick Sanction*.

Clap a convenient Set of the *Possibles and Impossibles*, the *Mays* and the *Mights* to a Treaty, a Negotiation, an Alliance, an Equipment, a Character of a Minister, a popular Rumor, at any Time, and it is a Country Journal.

Mr *D'auvers* is uncivil, with his Civil Law, to the *Austrian Ladies*; but a *Craftsman* and *Gentleman* are two Things:—I am for crowning the Fair, and if the Golden Apples were to be given to the Fairest, they are due to the PRINCESSES of *Great-Britain*.

*Substreet Journal*. Oct. 12. No. 145.

ON COFFEE-HOUSES; from p. 960.

B. Mr *Bavins*,

WE daily see Instances of Persons of all Orders and Degrees, who by carefully perusing the weekly Labours of some of your Members, become insensibly consummate Politicians and Divines. From hence it may be naturally inferred, That the reading of these Pieces is a religious as well as civil Duty, which, if perform'd well on a *Saturday*, there's little Occasion of appearing at a Place of publick Instruction upon a *Sunday*; were there no Worldly Inconvenience in it. And indeed, a learned *Philosophical Enquirer* and great *Comedian*, publicly advised the People in the Country, in the late Harvest, to carry in their Corn on a *Sunday* for fear of bad Weather. Whether his pious Admonitions came to their Hands time enough, I cannot tell; but am certain, that the Mechanicks of this City, who are less Priest-ridden, are too intelligent to need such Advice, when their Business requires more than ordinary Haste.

But neither these, nor Persons of superior Station, in City or Country, have Occasion to be advised, not to suffer their Christian Liberty to be restrained, by a superstitious Observance of this Day, in Places set apart for that Purpose. Great Numbers, of the *Beau Monde*, seldom appear in these Places, unless to qualify themselves to serve their Country; yet their Notions of Religion, as well as of Government, are as just, and their Lives as free from scandalous and notorious Vices, as those of many of the constant Attendants upon religious Ordinances. A plain Demonstration, that these Things

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are not so efficacious and necessary, as a certain Sett of Men, whose Interest it is, would have them thought; and likewise, that there is some other Method of Instruction as effectual, whereby Persons may become good Subjects and good Men. And what Method can so justly claim Approbation, as the constant reading of those weekly Compositions, which treat of Policy, Morality, and Religion, with such admirable Brevity and Perspicuity? especially if read in a Place where there is an Opportunity of consulting ingenious and learned Persons, immediately, upon any Difficulty that may arise. This Circumstance gives a *Coffee-house* the Advantage of a Church or a Conventicle; where we must hear in Silence whatever Absurdity is dictated from the Pulpit.

All wise and good Men have long seen the Inconvenience of maintaining an idle Sett of Men, at the Expence of the 10th Part of all improved Lands. I think it would be infinitely to the Advantage of the Nation in general, and of every Person in it, if this great Revenue was to be applied to the Payment of the National Debts, and to the Reward of such Persons as should distinguish themselves weekly in political, moral, and religious Dissertations. One of these might be read every Morning and Afternoon at the publick Assemblies upon a certain Day in every Week; as Homilies were appointed to be read at the Beginning of the Reformation. The Person who is to officiate sought to be appointed by the State, and his Maintenance arise solely from voluntary Subscriptions, and from the Rate of Pews. The reading of these Essays may be accompanied with *Expositions, Prælections, Lectures, Postills, &c.* after the manner of the ORATORY; which I take to be the best Plan for propagating a Religion in which all considerate Men agree. I must decline a little from that great Pattern, and would have the *Wednesday's* Exercise restrain'd to *Sunday Evenings*;

because almost all Denominations of Christians now agree in spending that Time in Diversions. But I approve of the Situation of the ORATORY over a *Coffee-house*; and think all other Oratories ought to come as near to it as possible: Therefore I propose, that a *Coffee-house* be opened adjoining to every Church. This will be of great Advantage both to the Orators and their Audiences: The former may either keep them by their Wives, or let them out to others; and the latter may reap all that Benefit by Conversation, mentioned in the former Part of this Letter, from, Sir, &c.

D. D.

\$ To *Bavius* at the Sign of the *Flying Brass*,  
(called by the Heathen Poets a *Pegasus*) in  
*Grubstreet, London.*

FRIEND BAVIUS,

HOW can I do otherwise than cry out as the holy Prophet did, *Woe to her that is filthy and polluted!* tho' he spake that of a City yet I cannot but pronounce it of one RUTH COLLINS, who, pretending to be of the Household of Faith, hath lately put forth a Book, called the *Friendly Writer*, or *Register of Truth*, filled with the Marks of the Language of the Beast, proud Titles, yea, and Lies too; of all which together there are no less than 12 dozen Instances; some as follow. 1. O Abomination! She hath caused a Picture to be made of herself; but much like that of a Whore, yea, a Whore of *Babylon*. 2. In the Title she hath called the Month of *September* the *Ninth Month*, which by the Faithful was always reckon'd but the *Seventh*. She also promiseth an Account of such that depart in the *Flesh*, a Saying not used by the Children of Truth for dying; she likewise saith *John* *lived*, at the *Ball of Gold*; it is much to be question'd whether he hath so much of that valuable Metal (in the World's Esteem) as to hang it out for a Sign. 3. In the Preface she speaketh half in the Speech of *Ashdod*, and therefore is certainly a Worshipper of *Dagon*; or behold she applieth the Words, *Majesty*, and *Sacred Name of Majesty*, to an earthly King and *Q.* And also saith, that our Friend and Brother, JOHN HUGGONSON, putteth forth every Fourth Day, a Paper of *Retraite and Admonition*; whereas he doth not do any such Thing. O horrible Daughter of *Belial*! 4. Out of the gross Darkness of her Heart she hath given false Titles and Distinctions to Persons Places, and Things; and because she thought Nonsense agreeable to the Children of Light, she hath uttered many incoherent Sentences.

But, oh! she hath committed a more abominable



minable Sin still, in spewing forth Revilings against the Sons of Jacob; for the sayeth, "the Friends of Jacob, (who dwelleth in the Tents of the Whore of Babylon) are greatly troubled, because say they—we cannot devise against the People we have long with-ed Evil to; and none shewed any Dislikings or evil Countenance, but the Friends of Jacob." What horrible Wickedness is here! Oh profane RUTH! when did the Friends of Jacob dwell in the Tents of Babylon? No; they are such as depart from the Laws of their Father Jacob, who abide in her polluted Borders. And when didst thou, O vile Babler! know the Friends of Jacob, to wish Evil to those that were good? or, to show Dislikings, or evil Countenance at good Tidings? No, the true Israelites or Friends of Jacob were the forwardest in bringing the King back. Verily, verily, thou shalt no more be called RUTH, but Jezebel, who sought the Destruction of the Friends of Jacob, by slaying their Prophets.

Now, Friend BAZIL, having a little eased my Spirit, I shall take my Leave, who am thy Friend in the Truth,

ESTHER ZEALOUS.

Tottenham the 6th of the 8th Month, otherwise term'd in the Language of Heathen Rome, October, 1732.

\* Here the Hyp-Doctor Charges this Paper as treasonable.

Free-Byton, Oct. 12, No. 150.

THE Author of the *Craftsman* (see p. 997) exhibits a silly Inveective in *Dialogue*, to make an Appearance of some new Reasons against the *Probability of a lasting Peace in Europe*. His manner of playing Arguments into his own Hands, and his notorious Unfairness, when he pretends to speak the Sense of his Adversaries, might rather entitle it a *Soliloquy*, or *Himself discoursing with Himself*. Different was the Method whereby the great Authors of Antiquity pursued impartial Enquiry; with Ability equal to their Integrity, they so well maintain'd the *Life and Propriety* of each contending Character, that it's difficult to judge from many of their Dialogues, what Part the Writer himself took in the Debate. The *Craftsman*, by his Dialogues, would shew, not what two rational Creatures could ever say, but what he would have the good People of England be so irrational as to adopt for their Discourse.

As one invincible Argument against the *Probability of a lasting Peace in Europe*, he again insists on the *FLEET which was fitted out during the last Summer*. He suggests, that this was occasion'd by the *Spanish Armament*, and was immediately laid aside on the *Expedition to Oran*; and reflects on the *Modesty* of those who assign'd it to other Causes, who treated it as a National Force, which the *British Government* are entitled to equip, whenever they think it proper.—But this is a just and reasonable Answer at any Time, to those who demand Why the Naval Force of *Britain* appears in the *British Channel*? He knows that the Being and Safety of Government depends on some discretionary Power entrusted with the Governors, who often have Notice of publick Danger too early to be common, too delicate to be communicated, yet too important to be slighted; that Ministers must not always declare their Suspicions, tho' they have a Right to take all the Measures of Precaution. A declared Distrust is of itself a Cause of Quarrel. In a Time of Foreign Armaments, if a Nation is unprovided, the Administration is chargeable with the Mischief that may happen to the Publick before a suitable Provision can be made. The Ministers have not neglected this timely Care, and shall they be censur'd for those very Measures which they took to avoid Condemnation?

During the last Summer, there was a great Force equip'd in *Spain*, which occasion'd Doubts in all Nations; and admit that we had the strongest Assurances given us by the *Spanish Court*, that they had no Intention to our Disadvantage; yet was it not the Duty of the *British Government* to render the Equipment in *Spain* unformidable to the People of *England*?

As this must argue no Distrust in *Spain*, neither will it serve to conclude against the *natural Probability of a lasting Peace in Europe*; since, had this Armament been employ'd against the common

common Tranquillity of *Europe*, it would have been an *unnatural* Measure in the *Spanish* Court.

Hence it will appear, how ridiculous *A* this poor Attempt in the *Craftsman* must be, to represent the Peace of *Europe* as *insecure*, because we fitted out a Fleet, which he thinks was design'd for our *greater Security*.

The *Craftsman*, O<sup>r</sup>. 14. N<sup>o</sup>. 328.

*On the Choice of Governors for Colonies.*

**K**INGS are, in all free Countries, the Executors of the Law, Guardians of Liberty, and Administrators of Justice. This amongst us is made Part of the *Coronation Oath*. This was one of the principal Articles in *Magna Charta*, *Nulli differemus, nulli vendemus, nulli negabimus Justitiam*. We pay our Sovereign Allegiance for his Protection. For this Reason he is invested with Authority and Power; and therefore ought Princes to be cautious into whose Hands they delegate any Part of it; and since they are obliged to entrust some Persons as Deputies, the Characters of those Deputies ought to be thoroughly known and sifted. They not only ought to have no Guilt, but no Suspicion of Guilt of any kind upon them; and to be of Capacity equal to their Integrity.

*Mercator*, the seditious Writer of this Essay, says, he fell into this way of Thinking by a Conversation he lately had with an honest *Creole*, who complain'd of the Hardships our Colonies in *America* have long labour'd under, both as to *Trade* and *Government*; and shew'd him a List of *some Gentlemen* who had formerly presid'd in our Plantations, with their Characters annex'd. He observ'd among them several Men of Honour and Worth; but others, who, if Justice be a Requisite in Government, had no Pretence to be *Governors*, and merited rather to be transported as *Criminals*, than as the *Representatives* of a King.

He remembers two or three eminent Personages sent to king it Abroad:

One was an excellent *Buffoon*; Another a *Pimp*; and a Third undertook to betray the Interest of a People committed to his Charge.

Others among them he observ'd of a different Cast; one who had wasted his Estate in purchasing *Mayors*, in making *Aldermen*; bribing, feasting, and roaring at publick Elections; in Beiballing and supporting the Power and Passions of a *First Minister* without doors, and with every Vote within: The *promis'd Place* is not yet found; the *Pension* is not paid; his *Creditors* press, and at last he accepts, with Reluctance, a *Proconsulship*. What is this but to let a *hungry half-starv'd Wolf* loose upon the Fold? What Ideas can the poor laborious Planters have of a just and a great Monarch from such Representatives as these?— Good and wise Governors not only take care of the due Execution of the Laws, but by their Examples allure the Subjects to Virtue, and give them honourable Notions of the Prince, whose Delegates they are; instead of which, these *hopeful Deputy-Kings*, by their Examples, incite the meaner sort to all manner of Rapine and Injustice, while the more Substantial, looking upon them as *Court Sponges*, have them in the utmost Contempt.

Had this Practice of sending Men of no Fortune to superintend our Provinces continued, as in some *past* Reigns, those People might have revolted; but since they cannot revolt, their Substance and Families being hostages of their Faith, it's unjust, ungenerous, and inhuman, not to take care that they be not insulted or oppressed.

It was an excellent Saying of *Edward III.*, when he hang'd *Thurpe*, Chief Justice of the *Kings-Bench*, for taking a *Bribe*; *That He being entrusted as the King's Deputy to administer Justice in that Court, had, as much as in Him lay, broken that solemn Oath, made by His Majesty at his Coronation.*

The *French* never send Any to govern



vern their Colonies, but under the strictest Regulations. Their Salaries are paid by the King; they are prohibited under severe Penalties, from accepting Donatives from the People; therefore it may be suppos'd they are not *quarter'd upon*, nor pay Pensions to the Ministers at home. If they rule well, it will be seen on the Face of the Country; in a flourishing Commerce; as well as in the general Happiness and Ease of the People; they are recall'd to Court, and rewarded with *Pensions, Places, or Honours*; if otherwise, laid aside with Ignominy, and punish'd according to their Demerits.

It may be said, that in *England*, Gentlemen of distinguish'd Birth, Abilities, and large Estates, don't care for such Employments, at such a Distance from their native Country, Families, and Fortunes. But this Objection supposes, that we argue for Persons of the *First Rank*; whereas *Noblemen* are far from being the most proper Persons to preside over Colonies, which were established, and are supported, only by Industry.

Concludes with mentioning one Misfortune more which attends our Colonies, when they have had *Governors*; i. e. They are generally attended with their *Satellites*; a sort of *little Favourites, or Instruments of Government*, who are as ignorant as vicious, and as poor as Themselves.

*Fog's Journal, Oct. 14. No. 206.*

*Abbe-Pucelle's Speech to the Parliament of Paris.*

His Speech *Fog* introduces with observing, that in the Misunderstandings betwixt the Court and Parliament in the Beginning of the Reign of *Lewis XIV.* the Loyalty of the Proceedings of the latter were discuss'd by the most knowing Men on both sides the Question, and it was proved, that the Power and Authority of the Estates of the Kingdom were transfer'd to the Parliament of *Paris*, because the Forms used in the Proceedings of the Estates

were found too slow to answer any Exigency of State; and as the Princes of the Blood, Dukes and Peers, and principal Ecclesiasticks, who were the chief Persons that formerly compos'd the Estates of the Kingdom, had now Seats and Voices in Parliament, the said Parliament had in it all the Qualities of the said Estates. (See p. 954 H)

*Fog* further observes that since the present Misunderstanding has arisen between the Court and Parliament of *France*, it has been ask'd, Is there no Money in *France*? Cannot the Ministers get Money enough from the People to satisfy these troublesome Members, and make themselves easy? and then let the People murmur, if they dare. It is certain they have been hitherto so blind to their own Interest, that this goodly Work of bribing is not so much as begun amongst them: And how ineffectual it would be, if offer'd, we may shrewdly guess from the following Speech made to the Parliament of *Paris* by the *Abbe-Pucelle* in the Beginning of these Troubles.

"Were there nothing more requir'd of us than a point of Form, a Submission to the King, I should not hesitate to come into it; but this is an Affair of infinitely greater Consequence than a meer Compliment, — it is giving up Freedom of Will, and our Right of judging of publick Affairs, — it is parting with Liberty itself, which, amongst Men of Resolution and Honour, is not in the Power of Tyrants to take away, — it is the sacred Gift of Nature and Reason, which Man is obliged to defend with the Hazard of his Life. —

He that thro' Fear, Weakness, or Corruption, loses the Desire of preserving the publick Liberty, is a Traitor to that Society of which he is a Member, and extinguishes that Idea of Independence with which God hath enlighten'd our Souls.

Consider, Gentlemen, that the Institution of this Parliament is as old as Monarchy itself; We are the Depositories of the fundamental Laws of this Kingdom, and obliged to watch the

Actions

Actions of Favourites and Ministers; we are to suffer our own Dissolution rather than give up the least Point of this High Trust; and we are answerable to God and the People, not only for A our own, but for the Male Practices of the Ministers, which by a criminal Connivance and Toleration we suffer to pass uncur'd.

Foreigners have admir'd the *French* Government for this one Excellence, B That here the Regal Power is temper'd by Authority of Parliament.

Let us remember, that this Parliament has always made it its Glory to neglect the private Interest of its own Members, when that of the People C has been concern'd; that it has always seen into the little Designs and *Finesses* of the Ministers, whenever they have attempted to impose upon them some Grievance, under the pretence of Public Good. Thus preserving their Honour, the People have had a Veneration for their Proceedings, readily submitted to their Edicts, and paid every Tax verified by Parliament; so that had not *France* been surrounded by States jealous and envious of her Power and Prosperity, she might for Ages have govern'd her Subjects without the Experience of one Man in Arms. But no sooner will it be known that we have parted with this precious Trust, but we shall be look'd upon as publick Enemies, and a *standing Force* will be wanting to keep the People obedient to our *Arrets*, as great as that which now defends our Frontiers. The *Roman* Emperors could never have arrived to that Insolence and Wantonness of Power, G had not the treacherous Submissions and Compliances of the *Roman* Senate confirm'd the Tyranny of every Plunderer. --- Yes, Gentlemen, National Senates have met for no other purpose but to play the parts of common Parasites, and Knaves in Power have been applauded, for Actions for which they deserv'd the Gibbet. But sure such infamous Precedents will never be follow'd by *Frenchmen*.

Perhaps all Ministers may aim at Independence; at least, it is natural for those of bad Conduct, if they cannot corrupt, to endeavour to break that Power which is to controul and punish them. — Those who acted under the *Roman* Emperors were successful in the first; therefore they suffer'd the Senate to continue as their Tools; whereby the Plunderers were defended from the Resentments of the People, and the publick Odium drawn upon themselves. This I hope will never be the Condition of *France*; yet some say that the Parliament ought not, for their own Sakes, to disoblige the Court, but to leave the Ministers, (when they act wrong) to the Resentment of the People. I am sorry that any *Frenchman* should entertain so cowardly, so false a Sentiment; for the Examples of all Nations shew, that the publick Hatred D will follow those who approve and confirm the wrong. — They tell us farther, that, should we continue obstinate, there may be a new Creation, and Persons may be found who will comply with every Thing. — Be it so; I think it is indifferent to the People by what Set of Men they are betray'd; but I hope it is not so to us; no, let us defend the Barrier as long as we can, that Posterity may know, We chose to sacrifice our own Interests, rather than our publick Honour, and to lose all we could call our own, rather than give up the least Point which concern'd the People.

Universal Spectator, Oct. 14. No. 210.

#### Of Fortune-Telling.

THERE are some sorts of Superstition, for which neither the Press nor the Pulpit, is an effectual Remedy. Of this kind of Superstition is that which occasions so great a Resort to Conjurers and Fortune-tellers, who have their Stations in obscure Lanes and suburban Allies. The Obscurity of their Residence among vulgar Neighbours, whom they retain in their Interest, secures them from the Indignities,



ties and legal Prosecutions they might meet with in a genteeler Neighbourhood; whilst they never want a Set of Runners and Assistants, Orators and Proclaimers, by whose Recommendations, they get a greater annual Income than the establish'd Revenues of some of our Clergy.

The Knowledge of these Pretenders amounts to very little more than the Names of the *Planets* and *Signs* in the *Zodiac*, their  *Houses*, *Altitudes*, and *Retrogradations*, some Terms in *Astronomy*, and *Judicial Astrology*, the Titles of certain *Dæmons* and *Spirits*, and a Catalogue of hard Words, us'd in the Description of *Omens*, and in the Art of *Divination*; besides the *Interpreter of Dreams*, and the *Dutch Fortune-teller*, a Bundle of *Diaries* and *Almanacks* the Works of *Dee* and *Merlin*, *Lilly* and *Gadbury*, *Ptolomy* and *Artimodorus*; the Furniture of their oracular Apartment consists of an old *Globe*, an *Astrolabe* and *Telescope*, a *Wand* to cast Figures, and mark *Circles*, a Magical *Chair* and *Looking-Glass*, a *Bible* and pair of *Sheers*, a *Wheel*, a *Lottery-Box*, *Urinal*, *Mummy*, *Brazen-Head*, a Set of *Moving Pictures*, a Dish to cast *Coffee-Grounds*, and a large pair of *Spectacles*, for the Inspection of *Moles*, or Lines of *Palmistry*, and a great Cat.

There is something peculiar in their Aspect; as also in their Birth and Education, as they wou'd have you believe. They pretend they have no Regard to Interest, but are Followers of Art for its own Sake; the Money they take being mark'd with the Sign of the *Cross*, is deem'd as a necessary Ingredient in forming that Scheme which is to gratify their Followers.

Some of these Impostors undertake to detect Robberies, and recover stolen Goods; which they do by enquiring into Persons and Circumstances, and having form'd a probable Conjecture, terrify the Suspected into a Confession or secret Restitution; if no Discovery can be made, they put off the Party with a Promise, that after some Months

his Loss shall be made good with surprising Interest. Others interpret *Dreams*, *Moles*, and *Signs*, in Terms that can be reduced to no Certainty. A third Sort resolve Questions, as, *Whether the Party is beloved or not*, &c.

If any new Visitors arrive, the Doctor is not at home, or is engaged. An Agent is planted to sift them; if this fails, they are dogg'd home, and Enquiries made in their Families and Neighbourhood. At the next Visit, the Doctor declares to them in a formal and solemn Manner what he knows of the Case from the Information of his Spies. These Enquiries being finish'd, the Doctor pauses, hemms, and nods, takes Time to consult his Books, Stars and Planets, upon an approaching *Opposition* or *Conjunction*, and by keeping up Hopes and Fears in equal Poise, multiplies Visit upon Visit, Fees upon Fees, till he has got acquainted with some of their private Slips, for which he expects *Hush-Money*; or can give up their Interests into other Hands, of which he makes his Advantage.

No wonder if *Fortune Hunters*, and *Female Adventurers* take care to be well with these Cheats: But its very surprising, that so many of the *Fair* shou'd delight in this *Black Art*, which can be imputed to nothing but an easy good-natur'd Credulity, Love of Novelty, and to some Prepossessions in their earliest Education. Let the *Fair* consider, that Prescience and Prediction are *Attributes* no human Creature can pretend to, without the *Attestation* of *Miracles*; that those Men, while they are telling others their *Fortunes* are entire Strangers to their own; that, had they such a Gift, they cou'd as easily foretell the Rise and Fall of *Stocks*, plenty and scarcity of Provisions and Commodities, as any other Events, by which they cou'd not fail of being suddenly and immensely rich. Set aside all the Laws, these Considerations alone are enough to deter the Ladies from such criminal Correspondence.

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London Journal. Oct. 14. No. 694.

*The Nature and End of Government, showing how far it extends to Religious Matters; (See p. 650.)*

THE sole Design of Government is, to render our Persons and Properties more secure than they would be in a State of Nature, or a State without Laws, and without any *Common Power*, in which Case every Person must be his own Judge of the Law of Nature, and punish himself too for the Breach of it. And tho' it's true, that Men live very comfortably where there is no great Inequality of Property, and are content to live by the Day, without taking care for Tomorrow; yet the Desires of all Men, as they encrease in Knowledge, being to secure for the future what they enjoy at present; there is an absolute Necessity, that some *one Common Power* should be erected, able to punish, so as to deter any bold Invader of another Man's Property. And that this *Common Power* may not be abused, 'tis necessary there be a *Body of Laws* for the standing Measure of Action both to the *Governors* and *Governed*; otherwise, the People might as well have continued where God and Nature had placed them, perhaps better. For this natural State is infinitely preferable to *Tyranny*, or being subject to the uncontrollable Will of *one Man*, bred up to licentiousness, as to be weaker and wickeder than any of his Slaves.

The Magistrate can do nothing as a Magistrate but by *Power*; and *Power* cannot relate to any thing but Body and Goods, Life, Liberty, &c. It can no ways serve the Purposes of *Religion*; for *Religion* and *Civil Government* are so absolutely distinct in their Nature and End, that what preserves the one destroys the other; for Religion consists entirely in Obedience to the Will of God; so that if what is the Will of God be done, because commanded by the *Civil Magistrate*, 'tis not then *Religious*, but *Civil* Obedience; in the former, the Man must be determin'd to Action by the sole Consideration, that God, not the Magistrate, requires such Things of him.

The Magistrate may instruct and reclaim the Erroneous by Reason; he may build and set apart Houses, and chuse Men to carry on this good Work; but 'tis one thing to *persuade*, and another to *command*. Every Man may admonish and convince by *Reasoning*; but to give Laws, receive Obedience, and compel

with the Sword, belongs to none but the Magistrate, whose Power extends not to the establishing Articles of Faith, Creeds, or Forms of Worship, by coercive Laws; for Laws are of no Efficacy without Penalties; and Penalties, in this Case, are as useless as wicked, because not proper to convince the Mind.

A *National Church* there may, and, *Osborn* thinks, ought to be; for, the People, ignorant and diffused as Sheep, require a publick Leading; but then this Church should be only *persuasive*, not *compulsive*; and should require nothing to be believed but what is absolutely agreed by all Christians to be of Divine Authority.

'Tis the Magistrate's Duty, indeed, to take care that a *National Church* be supplied with wise and good Teachers, to pay those well who do their Duty well, and to turn out those who do not, because it is the Nation's Church, the Care of which belongs to those who have the Care of the Nation.

A Church is not an essential part of the Constitution, because constituted by the *Civil Power*; nor, should the *Civil Power* think proper to change any Articles, Creeds, or Forms of Worship now establish'd, the *Constitution* would be the same. We have not an *Ecclesiastical* and a *Civil* Constitution: Our *Constitution* is but one, and that is a *Civil*, which has establish'd a Church call'd *The Church of England*, which is not an *essential Part* of the Constitution; for nothing is *essential*, but what, if left out, the Constitution would be destroy'd.

The Constitution of *England* is this, That King, Lords, and Commons are the Supreme Legislative Power of the Nation; that a Law cannot be made without these Three Powers; nor can there be any Exercise of Power but what is authorized by Law. For, tho' the King is the Executive Power, he can only execute what the Law commands, unless where the Law can make no Provision, which is called the *King's Prerogative*. Any Attempts to deprive the King of his Executive Power, would tend to alter the Constitution: But no Alterations in *Ecclesiastical* Affairs would make the Constitution stronger or weaker, better or worse. Hence it follows, that the Magistrate's Power of *Compelling*, can only relate to the Security of Person and Property; that all the Power he has in Religious Matters, is only to *inform* the Judgment, and *persuade* to the Practice of



of Virtue; to this End, he may constitute a Church, and appoint Teachers; but that every Church should be at full Liberty to conform or not to this Church; and that *all Dissenters* be upon an equal Foot in Civil Affairs with Churchmen. Where all Religious Sects are equally regarded by the Civil Power, they will be equally obedient. 'Tis the Power given to one to oppress the other, hath occasion'd all the Disturbances that ever were about Religion: Allow equal Liberty to All, equally protect and encourage All; and All will be equally good Subjects.

Grubstreet Journal, Oct. 19. No. 146.

*Animadversions upon Dr. Bentley's Edition of PARADISE LOST.*

BOOK II. Ver. 2. *The Wealth of Ormus and of Ind.*] The Doctor objects, 'That Ormus, a small Island in the Persian Gulph, unnam'd by ancient Poets, has no native Wealth but *what* is brought thither as a Center of Commerce; and that the Words in the next Line, *Or where the gorgeous East*, plainly suppose, that the two Places named before, as the Author gave them, were not in the East.' Not to insist on the Doctor's Slip, Ormus—has no native Wealth, but what is brought thither; if Ormus be a Center of Commerce, and consequently famous for Wealth, what Objection is it, either that it is unnamed by *antient Poets*, or that it's Wealth is not native? The Arabians have a Saying, *If the World were a Ring, Ormus ought to be the Diamond of it.* Instead of Ormus and Ind, he substitutes *Hermus* and *Tage*, as more proper for the Thought, and situate in the West, by way of *Antithesis* to the gorgeous East. But *Hermus* is a River of *Lydia*, in the *Levant*, and not properly in the West; and its Wealth imaginary, it having no golden, but only shining Sands. And the Gold of *Tagus* is so inconsiderable, that a few poor People can hardly get their Living by separating it from the Sand.— But supposing both these Rivers really abounded with golden Sands, yet this Supposition is alone a sufficient Objection against the Alteration. For, as the Author of the *Review*, &c. has observ'd, by *Wealth* in the 2d Verse, is meant *Diamonds*, and not *Gold*; which is expressly mention'd in the 4th, and is there changed by the Doctor into *Gems*.

Ver. 3. *Or where the gorgeous East with richest Hand show's on her Kings Barbarick Pearl and Gold.*] The Doctor takes these Lines literally, and then is

barbarously witty upon '*Show's Pearl and Gold*, as if those dropt from the Clouds, when one is fetch'd from the Bottom of the Sea, and the other from the Basis of Mountains.'—But as ridiculous as the Doctor would represent a Shower of this Nature, the Author of the *Review* gives a probable Conjecture, that *Milton* alludes here to the Custom used at the Coronation of Kings in some Countries of the East: For *Cherefeddin Ali* the *Persian*, in his History of *Timur-Bec*, says, That when he was crowned, the Princes and Emirs *flower'd down Gold and precious Stones upon his Head by Handfuls, according to Custom.* But the Doctor asserts the Poet gave it thus:

*Sows on her Clime Barbarick Pearl and Gem.*

His Reasons are, 1. The best *Gems* are peculiar to the *East Indies*, *Gold* as common in the *West*. 2. *Sows* well accords with *Hand*, agreeably to *Use* and *Nature*. 3. Our Author lov'd those two Words, *Sowing* and *Clime*, as Ver. 1, 2.

Now Morn, her rose Steps in th' Eastern Clime Advancing, sow'd the Earth with orient Pearl.

To the 1st it may be answer'd in the Words of the *Reviewer*, 'That *Diamonds* are a principal Part of the *Wealth* of *India*, where they are found, and of the Island *Ormus*, which is the Mart for them. 2. It will as well justify the reading *sows as sow's*: For *sows* as well accords with *Hand*. To the 3d the *Reviewer* answers, 'That tho' *Milton* says *sow'd the Earth with Pearl*, yet never said, *sow'd the Clime with Pearl*. *Barbarick Gold* is an Imitation of *Virgil's Barbarico posses auro*. The Distinction is not between the Wealth of the West and of the East; but between three Sorts of Riches, all in the East, *Diamonds*, *Pearls* and *Gold*: And thus these three are join'd, Ver. 634.

*In Pearl, in Diamond, and massy Gold.*

Ver. 130—*That renders all Accesses impregnable.*] The Doctor says, 'No doubt he gave it *impracticable*, because *Access* here does not signify the Place of Access, but the Action of acceding.' This is only Assertion; and it may be asserted on the contrary, that it signifies here the Place of Access as well as in i. 761, *All Access was throng'd.*

Ver. 196. *Chains and these Torments!* better these than worse.] 'These, says the Doctor, refers to *Chains* and *Torments*;

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ments; and the Author gave it *thus*, for they were even then loose from their Chains! Yes, says the Reviewer, but not from their Torments; therefore the Poet does not say *These Chains and Torments*, but *Chains and these Torments*.

Ver. 256. *Hard Liberty before the easy yoke of servile Pomp.* The Doctor here reads *lazy* instead of *easy*, 'because the Yoke was so far from being easy, that it was wearisome and unacceptable' To this answers the Reviewer, To aspiring Minds it was so, but *Satan* (*Mammon* he means) here speaks of what it was in itself; and in its Nature it was *easy*, as *Satan* himself allows, iv. 45 *Nor was his Service hard*, &c. The Author of a *Friendly Letter* to the Doctor has said very well, that tho' he can conceive how a *Yoke* may be *hard or easy*; yet how it can be *active or lazy*, is beyond his Apprehension; and that if the Doctor was so fond of *lazy*, he had better alter'd it to

*Hard Liberty before the servile Yoke Of lazy Pomp*

Ver. 309. *Or Summer's Noon-tide Air.* 'It was not the *Air*, says the Doctor, that made the Silence and Stillness, but the *Hour*;' then quotes *Callimachus*. To this 'tis answer'd by the Reviewer, that in hot Countries hardly any Wind blows at *Noon-tide*, but towards the Evening the cool Breezes arise. So in x. 93.

*Now was the Sun in Western Cadence locu From Noon, and gentle Airs due at their To fan the Earth now wak'd.* (*Hour*

To the Doctor's Explication of *Noon-tide Hour* by *Callimachus's* *μωροπύρρον* *ωρα*, the latter is equivalent only to *Noon-hour* or *Noon-tide*, and that none ever said *Noon-tide Hour*, because *Tide* is the same as *Time* or *Hour*.

Daily Courant. Oct. 10, 13, 19

THE *Craftsman* having in three successive Papers (See p. 955, 962, 973) endeavour'd to prove that the Destruction of the *Athenian* Liberties, was owing to the Male-Administration of their Great Men and its final Ruin to *Pericles*. *Cavus* in three Letters to the Author of the *Craftsman*, makes it appear from History, that it was the *Picklenis*, the envious, and capricious Humour of the *Athenians*, that made way for the Overthrow of their State, which owed its Grandeur not so much to the Valour of its Soldiers, as to the excellent Conduct of their Statesmen and Generals; and who, notwithstanding, were sure to fall into *Olium*, when they

had perform'd the greatest Services. *Miltiades* is an Instance of this; who having saved his Country by the Overthrow of the *Persian* Army at the Battle of *Marathon*, but proving unsuccessful in the Siege of *Paros*, the *Athenians*, forgetting former Obligations, condemn'd him to pay a vast Fine, for Grief whereof, he died.

*Themistocles* destroy'd the vast Fleet and defeated the prodigious Army which *Xerxes* had brought against *Greece*: Yet, after these, and many eminent Services he had done his Countrymen, they, weary of being so often obliged to one Man, banish'd him, and confiscated his Estate. He fled to the King of *Persia*, who receiv'd him honourably; but intending to employ him against his Country, he laid violent Hands on himself.

Mr *D'anvers* tells us, *Pericles* was a Man of a private Fortune; and that he courted the Favour of the People, which, having obtained, he treated them with Insolence ever after. As to the first, *Plutarch* informs us, he was descended from one of the noblest Families among the *Athenians*, and was born to great Wealth. With Regard to the other, such a Behaviour would have been very extraordinary in a State where the People punish'd the greatest Men for the smallest Offences, and on the slightest Occasions. But further; *Pericles* immediately upon his entering on publick Affairs, apply'd himself wholly to Business; and, chiming in with the People, made their State a perfect Democracy, which had suffer'd by a Mixture of *Aristocracy*.

The making use of the sacred Treasure at *Delos* is far from being inexcusable. It was the common Treasure of the *Greeks*, collected for their mutual Defence, and employ'd in fitting out Fleets. Now, as the *Athenians* had done all this, and alone defended their Country, *Pericles* looked on the Money as their due.

As to *D'anvers's* Story of secret Service Money, the Truth is, the *Lacedemonians*, taking Advantage of the Absence of *Pericles*, enter'd *Africa* with a King of *Sparta* at their Head. *Pericles* understanding that the King's Tutor was exceedingly avaricious, so dealt with him, as occasion'd the Enemies to retire out of the *Athenian* Territories, without the Hazard of a Battle. When he gave up his Accompts, there was one Article for 10 Talents laid out on a certain necessary Occasion; with which the People were so well acquainted, and so satisfied, that they pass'd them without Dispute.

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'Tis true, he advis'd the *Peloponnesian* War, but died in the beginning of it. fo could nor be concern'd in *making and breaking* Alliances among the *Greeks*, nor was the Ruin of *Athens* owing to the wretched Management of *Pericles*, as *Demers* affirms; *Thucydides* expressly asserts, it happen'd because the *succeeding Chiefs* did not govern in the same Manner as he had done.

Being seized with the Plague, which then rag'd in *Athens*, his Friends comforting him with the Remembrance of his Victories, Authority, and the long Continuance of his Power, he replied, *These Things in common with others I have enjoy'd; but that singular Felicity which hath happen'd to me only, and which rejoiceth me even now, is, That my Countrymen have not wept thro' my Oppressions, nor any Athenian mourned, my Administration being the Cause.* (See the Character of *Pericles* further vindicated, p. 998.)

Free Briton. Oct. 19. No. 151.

Of true and false Ambition.

THE Love of bearing Rule, or of acquiring Fame, have given Rise to all the great Actions which Men applaud; and when this is really meant for the good Government and Well-being of Men, it shews itself with proper Lustre, and ought to be encouraged.

But when Ambition tends to promote a personal Greatness which cannot consist with publick Safety, it's the sure Effect of a weak Judgment or a bad Heart. For this which destroys the Freedom of a People, destroys all that can allure Ambition, or make a Government desirable. Of this Opinion was Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who observ'd, 'The People who live under a pleasant Yoke, are not only loving to their Sovereign, but free of Courage, whereas, on the contrary, he that ruleth as over Slaves, shall be attended in Time of Necessity by slavish Minds, neither loving his Person, nor regarding his or their own Honour. For among Spirits that have once yielded to Slavery, universally is it found true what *Isaiah* saith, *God bereaveth a Man of half his Virtue that Day, when he casteth him into Bondage.*'

If Avarice be the Motive to Ambition, it is a most unprofitable Passion; a Government which will not rest content with such Supplies as the Govern'd can spare, will soon submit to less Supplies, than those with which they were dissatisfied,

If Pride be the Motive, it is a Pride that will be as fruitless as that Avarice before-mention'd. What Glory can accrue to the Lord of *Beggars and Slaves*?

Nor is it less horrible and odious, when Ambition shews itself in the vicious Love of Fame; when it makes its Claim to popular Applause by barbarous Ravages. Or, if the Love of Fame shall humbly wait the Will of Multitudes, and make the ambitious Man a Slave to popular Humour, how empty will this Dream of Fame and Popularity be found?

Closes his Reflections on Ambition with the Sentiments of that Great Man before cited, who had felt the Passion, and fell a Victim to its Cruelty.

Such, says he, is human Ambition; a Monster that neither feareth God, nor hath it Respect to Nature. All other Passions and Affections, by which the Souls of Men are tormented, are, by their Contraries, often resisted or qualified: But Ambition, which begetteth every Vice, looketh only to the Ends by itself set down. As Fame hath been dangerous to the Living, so is it of no Use to the Dead, because separate from Knowledge: Which, were it otherwise, they themselves would then rather have wish'd to have stolen out of the World without Noise, than to be put in Mind, that they have purchased the Report of their Actions in the World, by Rapine, &c.—It was Death, which, opening the Conscience of *Charles V.* made him enjoin his Son *Philip* to restore *Navarre*; and *K. Francis*, the first of *France*, to command that Justice be done on the Murderers of the Protestants in *Merindol* and *Cabrieres*, which till then he neglected. It is therefore Death alone, that can make Man suddenly to know himself.—O eloquent, just and mighty Death! whom none could advise, thou hast persuaded; what none hath dared, thou hast done; and whom all the World hath flatter'd, thou only hast cast out and despised: Thou hast drawn together all the far-stretch'd Greatness, all the Pride, Cruelty, and Ambition of Man, and cover'd it all over with these two narrow Words *Hic jacet.*

The Craftsman. Oct. 21. No. 329.

ON COMMERCE.

*Demers* says, he takes a particular Delight in the Works of those Authors who conceal their Meanings under *Fables and Allegories*. This premised, he presents his Readers with the following Story in the 3d Vol. of *Churchill's Collection*.

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tion of Voyages; King Raja Seftraor-  
sum, paying a Visit to a Brahman, he  
was concern'd how to provide for so many  
Thousand Persons, at last thought of the  
white Cow, call Camdoga, belonging to  
Raja Indar, King of the blessed Souls,  
which furnishes those possessed of her  
with every thing they wish for. The  
Cow being sent at the Brahman's Re-  
quest, a Supper was serv'd up with such  
Variety of Plenty, that Raja, who came  
to ridicule his Poverty, was amazed; and  
to try his Ability, ask'd him for some  
Jewels, Money, and Cloaths for his Peo-  
ple; all which being brought him, he re-  
solv'd to stay the next, and the third  
Day, and met with the same Entertain-  
ment; whereat he was surpris'd, espe-  
cially since he observ'd all was brought  
from the Brahman's Hut, not big enough  
to hold half the Quantity. This made  
him set Spies, who found that a slender  
white Cow brought all Things forth of  
her Stomach. The King desired this  
white Cow, but being refused, command-  
ed his Followers to take her out of the  
Hut. The Brahman seeing her thus  
snatch'd from him, said at parting, Dear  
Camdoga, How can I answer This to  
your Master? Revenge thyself at once  
both of mine and mine Enemies. The  
Cow no sooner heard these Words, but  
assuming a Shape three times bigger  
than her own, so laid about her that he  
kill'd and trod under foot several of Raja's  
People; then flew like Lightning up  
thro' the Air to her own Master.

This Story in its literal Meaning, is a  
senseless Account of some Pagan Idolatry  
amongst the East-Indians; but taken  
allegorically, the Cow of Plenty may sig-  
nify Trade; the poor Hut of the Brahman,  
a barren Country, which by Trade, is  
render'd opulent, and abounding in all  
Things.—We see farther, that Trade can-  
not exist where Fraud, Violence and  
Injustice reigns, but flies away like  
Lightning, and not without Revenge.

Hence Mr Danvers makes the follow-  
ing Reflections upon Trade.—As Com-  
merce renders a Country rich and power-  
ful, the Merchant is the most useful Mem-  
ber of Society. Where ever he lives, he  
may be said to be an Independent Man;  
is an Enemy to arbitrary Power; and his  
Industry will ever set him above the  
Temptation of Corruption. It is Liber-  
ty which makes Trade flourish, and a  
flourishing Trade makes such a Division  
and Fluctuation of Property, that it is  
the great Means of preserving Liberty.

There is a Circumstance in the History  
of Q. Elizabeth, that shews the Impor-  
tance of the British Merchants, who by  
large Draughts made on Genoa retarded  
the Spanish Armada a Year, that threat-  
ned the Ruin of their Country.

I have, says Danvers, felt an inexpress-  
ible Satisfaction, when I have gone to  
the busy End of this Metropolis. What  
a Pleasure is it to see the bustling Scene,  
and perpetual Hurry of Business to be ob-  
serv'd there? Who can help wishing  
them Prosperity? Who does not grieve  
for the many Clogs, which Necessity has  
obliged us to lay upon Trade, and there-  
by render'd it almost impracticable?

Tully makes a just Distinction between  
the Mercatores and the Negotiatores. The  
first were in great Esteem; but the last  
were a vile contemptible Race of Usur-  
ers, a sort of Money Scriveners who prey'd  
on the Necessities of Mankind. The In-  
troduction of Money'd Companies among  
us, has converted many a generous, ho-  
nest, industrious, Merchant into a little,  
pitiful, pilfering, Stockjobber. The  
granting exclusive Trades hath been an-  
other fatal Evil. Two Companies now  
have half the Globe granted exclusively  
to Them, and yet are undone by it;  
whereas private Men might have extend-  
ed these Trades to their own and the  
Nation's Emolument.

I always thought that such a Merchant  
as Sir Peter Delme, whose Bills pass'd in  
all parts of the Trading World, superior to  
any Englishman, beneath a Prime Mini-  
ster. As he was, by extending Trade, one  
of the greatest Benefactors of his Coun-  
try, so no Honours or Distinctions were  
superior to his Merit.

If the Son of a Taylor should find the  
Longitude, he would be a more respect-  
able Person than the Son of the greatest  
Subject in England, if he had no good  
Quality to render him beneficial to his  
Country. A Notion has prevail'd amongst  
some, that no Honour should be given to  
a Man in Trade, beyond the Degree of  
Knighthood; and that a Bit of Ribbon  
ought not to be hung round any Man's  
Shoulders on either side Temple-Bar.  
Was there ever any Objection made to a  
Lawyer or a Soldier?—Why should the  
Merchant stand on worse Terms in a  
Country which owes her Wealth and  
Grandeur to Trade? I would not be un-  
derstood to reflect on either of these Pro-  
fessions; I honour the one, and am an  
unworthy Limb of the other.

I remember (and am now near 73) the



younger Sons of our best Families were usually bound Apprentices to eminent Merchants: but now the Fashion is alter'd, and young Master must be put into the Army, as soon as he can stir tolerably well.—Can we wonder that *Standing Armies* are kept up, when almost all the Families of Consequence in England have younger Sons train'd up in them?

We have, at this Time, in Great Britain, Ireland, and our Foreign Garrisons an Army of between 30 and 40,000 Men, for the Gentlemen of England to educate their Sons in; can we be surprized therefore at the good Nature of the Court or the Reluctance of our Representatives to break Corps, and turn their Children adrift? It was this Academy of Armies which began the Ruin of France; and their present Struggle for Liberty will probably be vain, whilst a beggerly Nobility, are at the Head of a numerous Army. EXCISES compleated their Destruction.

Concludes with observing that it is for the Honour, Safety, and Profit of every Kingdom, that Merchants be protected and encourag'd. How just, wise, and honourable was it therefore in the present Ministers to take our injur'd Merchants under their Care. *Commissaries* have been appointed to settle our Demands, and as the Treaty of Seville hath fixed 3 Years for finishing that Enquiry, which will be lapid in a few Days, *Advocates* makes no Doubt that the whole is adjust'd to the perfect Contentment of every Merchant in England, and ventures to give him Joy before-hand; and advises him to be grateful to the Ministers, and not grudge the Salaries, or Charges of the *Commissaries*.

To *For's Journal*, Oct. 21. No. 207.

On the Reformation of the Laws.

S I R,

NO Exceptions having been taken to your Paper of August 12, on the Reformation of the Laws (See p. 899) besides the Protest enter'd by the State *G* *Merry Andrew*, it is a Confirmation of the Truth therein asserted.

I congratulate all such as have been oppress'd with Laws, and according to Law, on the present Prospect of Relief.—It hath been infer'd in most of the News-Papers, that there is a Commission passing the Great Seal for regulating the Proceedings of, and Fees in the Courts of Law and Equity: But supposing such Commissioners had a Power in Law, (which is disput'd) of giving Relief, or that

they would; even this would be but lopping off some exuberant Branches; the Root of the very Laws must be digg'd up, cleansed, and planted in a better Soil.

Mr *Lock* justly observes, That multiplicity of Laws by Degrees *always* change the right Foundation of Original Government; and I add, They always change the right Principles of Action, and if possible, the Nature and Reason of Things. Hence the general Enquiry is, not whether an Action be agreeable to Justice and Equity, but whether it is according to Law.

Our Common Law is founded on Custom; a weak Director; and I fear, on Enquiry, we shou'd find that Interest, Ignorance, Prejudices, Parties, Passions, Example, Authority, and Caprice, had a greater Share in enacting some of our Statutes, than Reason or a Regard to natural Justice. Supposes the Act made about *South-Sea* Contracts, and the solemn Contract of the Bank, to be of this Number, and wishes the Merit of them may fall on their Author.

Besides this Multitude of Laws, we are subject to almost an equal Number of Forms, Rules, and Orders of Courts, which influence the Judgments and Decrees made, as much as the Laws themselves: For instance, 'tis an Order of our Courts, that an Attorney or Solicitor is not obliged to discover his Client's Secrets, and may demurr to such Interrogatories, though it prevent Justice being done in a Court of Equity.

Instead therefore of the present Practice of our Laws and Courts of Justice, I recommend a System of Law grounded on Justice and Equity, to be contain'd in one Volume, intelligible to all that can write or read, whence every one might understand his own Case, and plead it too; and our Courts always to judge according to known plain Laws, otherwise the Judge to pay Damages to the wrong'd Subject.

In the mean time I propose, that the Parliament will make an Act, empowering every Parish to chuse yearly 12 Persons of the best Character for Sobriety, Integrity, and Knowledge, to be Peace-Makers, to cognosce and determine in the first Instance of all Disputes, of what Nature soever, arising between Persons in the said Parish; all House-keepers, paying Scot and Lot, to be Electors.

These Peace-makers to have Liberty to regulate the Forms and Method of their Proceedings; to have Regard, first

to



to Conscience and natural Justice, next to the Laws of the Land; and in their Decrees shall set forth on what Principles, Grounds, and Reasons they found the same.

If Parties acquiesce on the said Decree, that it be executed forthwith by some proper Deed, to be signed by the Parties, and attested by the President in Court, and sealed with the Common Seal. If Parties don't acquiesce, then the said Decree, attested and sealed, to bear Faith in any higher Court, so far as it is a Narrative of Facts, and State of the Case; but no Cause to be brought before a higher Court, before it hath had a Decree made by the Peace-makers.

If Disputes arise 'twixt Persons of different Parishes, then the Peace-makers of both Parishes are each to take Cognizance, and determine therein; if both Decrees agree, to proceed as above; if the Decrees differ, both to be brought to the higher Court.

All Proceedings of Claim and Defence to be in Writing, signed by the Parties, and the whole Proceedings to be without any Charge to Parties, or Fee or Reward to any, tho' it may be recommended to Parties, after Dispute ended, to put in a lock'd Box what they please; which Box to be open'd once in 6 or 12 Months, and the Money therein distributed to the Poor of the Parish, or other charitable Uses.

The Peace-makers may be allow'd to reprimand and censure all notoriously wicked and immoral Persons in their Parish, and to represent them, if incorrigible, to a higher Court. The Persons of the Peace-makers to have the same Protection as Justices of the Peace, and Insults on them to be punished in like manner.

This Notion don't seem without a Precedent, even in England; I am inform'd, Justices of Peace were formerly chosen by the Freeholders, and the Court of Conscience in London may in some Respects be a Precedent, only this to be with a more extensive Power: This would prevent much Charge, Lying, and Perjury, too common in our Courts of Justice and Equity, and which too often prevails against Plain-dealing, Justice, and Truth.

*Tours, &c. A. B*

*Universal Spectator*, Oct. 21. No. 211.

*Fantastick Variety of Dress.*

I Have a Niece, says Mr. Stonecastle, now in the 19th Year of her Age. She was left an Orphan to the Care of myself and Lady Stately, my Half-Sister. My

Sister Stately is esteem'd for her Wisdom and Judgment: By whose Care she was taught the finest Arts of Visit and Conversation, and instructed in Virtue and Piety, wherein I assisted in my proper Sphere. So that her Mind being render'd as agreeable as her Person, Miss Clara was esteem'd in the North a Pattern for other young Ladies, on account of her superior Qualifications.

She never was at London till this last Summer; when, taking her to visit her Aunt on the Day her Ladyship received Company, I observ'd she seem'd surpriz'd, and not so free as usual.

On our Return home I ask'd her the Meaning of her Behaviour; she answer'd with a Smile, *What surpriz'd her was, to observe the Variety of Dresses of the Ladies in that Assembly; and fear'd her Aunt had play'd a Party of Mirth with her, in dressing her differently from all the rest.*

There were but 14 Ladies, and all attir'd differently: Lady Stately was in a *Robe de Chambre*; a marry'd Lady on her Right in a close Habit, resembling a *Weed*; and next her a Widow out of her first Year, in a *Sarsnet Hood*, and a loose Round Gown; on her Left, sat an elderly Lady in a *Ridinghood*, and another in a short Cloak and Apron; next these, an agreeable young Creature in a *High-crown'd Hat*; another in a *Velvet Cap*, with a black Flap let down to her *Shoulders*, of the same Make with one of our *Newcastle Carriers*; one had her Hair tuck'd under a laced Beaver; and another, an upright Plume, with her Hair dangling to her Wattle: In short, my Niece imagin'd she was in the Assembly of the Wives and Daughters of the several *Ambassadors, Envoys, and Foreign Ministers* then resident in Town; or that her Aunt had appointed a set *Masquerade*, with a general Exception to all *Vizors*.

This strange Variety he calls a *Grievance*, and adds, unless it soon disappears, it will draw down on the Ladies the future Remonstrances of the *Universal Spectator*.

*London Journal*, Oct. 21. No. 695.

HAS a Dialogue tending to defend the Ministry from the Misrepresentation of the *Craftsman*, about the present Peace; the *Spanish Expedition*; *Gibraltar*; *Pragmatick Sanction*; the Settlement of *Don Carlos in Italy*, &c. which have already been treated of in so many Places, that we think a Repetition of them needless in this,

*Conclusion*



*Conclusion of Mr Purry's Account of South Carolina, from p. 970.*

**P**ERSONS may grow rich in *Carolina* without being at much Expence or Labour, by planting white Mulberry Trees for feeding of Silk-worms, there being perhaps no Country in the World where those Trees grow better, nor where the Silk is finer than in *Carolina* (See p. 985.) They grow so much in so short a Time, that we dare scarce mention it: Capt. Scott has one at the back of his House at *Port-Royal*, not above 7 or 8 Years old, the Body whereof is above 5 foot round. It would be difficult to believe this, if it was not confirmed by other Mulberry Trees of 4 or 5 Years old, at *Port-Royal*, *Hestmesa*, *Goussick*, and other Plantations, the Trunks whereof are near a foot in Diameter. But as all the Planters apply themselves chiefly to the Production of Rice, Pitch, and Tar, there is very little Use made of them. However, those who have been in *Provence* and *Languedoc* know, that the Strippings of a Mulberry Tree, that is, the Leaves of a Summer, are commonly fold for a Crown, and sometimes two, altho' the Silk of those two Provinces is but very indifferent, from whence it may be easily conjectur'd, what Riches *Carolina* would produce, if this Affair was well managed. All other Trees grow there in the same Proportion, and much faster than in *Europe*, but particularly the Peach Tree, for the 3d Year it is commonly loaded with Fruit, and is a great Tree the 4th Year.

Some perhaps will object, that this Country is feverish and unhealthy, and all the Advantages which might be found in other Respects, would not make Amends for the loss of Health: Besides, that you are plagued there with several sorts of Insects, and especially with great Rattle-Snakes; so that you are in Danger of your Life every Moment.

To this we answer, That if People are sick there, 'tis generally an Effect of their bad Conduct, and not knowing how to regulate themselves suitably to the Country where they live; for 'tis very certain, that those who observe Precautions have as good Health there as they would in other Places. But the better to understand this Affair, you must know that the uncultivated Lands of *Carolina*, as well as the other adjacent Provinces, which extend much further than *Canada*, being wholly covered with large Pine Trees, very cold in their Nature, and when the Vapours

which they have attracted and retained come to be dispers'd by a Northerly Wind, you feel a Cold almost as sharp as in *Europe*; so that in one Day you may find a considerable Change of Air: This then, together with the Debauches made by Punch, strong *Madera* Wines, and the eating unripe Fruits, is the real Source of the Sickneses there; for sensual Persons, who have not the Power to deny themselves any thing, when they find that a hot Day is succeeded by a great Coolness towards Evening, expose themselves to it with great Pleasure, without troubling themselves with the Consequence; and when this Pleasure is succeeded by Rheumatisms, Fevers, or other Distempers, they never fail of pouring out Curses on the Country, rather than own their Carelessness or Excess. And 'tis very common for those newly arrived, to say, when they have got any Illness, *That 'tis a Tribute they must pay to the Climate*. But such as take care to keep their Breasts always warm, to shun the great Transpirations of the Air, to cover themselves well in the Night, especially in Summer, and in other Respects live regularly, will certainly enjoy as good Health there as in any other Part of the World.

There are few Insects in *Carolina* that can reasonably be complain'd of, except a sort of Gnats, which they call *Muscatoes*; and there is scarce any of these except in low Grounds, or near the Rivers; but if a House is troubled with them, it is easily remedied, by opening the Windows about Sun-setting, and shutting them again a little before the Close of the Twilight, the *Muscatoes* never failing to quit the House at that Time; and for better Security, they make fine Gause-work about their Beds, which keeps them off.

There are People in *Europe*, especially in *England*, that tremble only at the Name of a Rattle-Snake, imagining, that the Country of *Carolina* is so full of them, that there is no going into the Woods without Danger of Life: But this is an Error as ill-grounded as the most part of the other Reports spread Abroad to the Disadvantage of this new World. At least, 'tis certain, that this Serpent is very seldom seen, and if they are met, do very little Hurt, except they are provoked to defend themselves: Besides, they never fail of giving you Notice of their Approach by their Rattles, which may be heard at a considerable Distance. 'Tis also said, that the Venom of this Serpent is mortal, and kills in a very short Time,

if not prevented by some Antidotes : But those Remedies are well known by every body in the Country. When Mr *Perry* went with his small Company to chuse out a Spot of Land on the River *Savanna*, the People told them before their Departure from *Charles-Town*, that they had great Reason to fear these Rattle-Snakes, the Country being full of them; and that they ought to keep a good Guard against them; however they did not so much as see one of those Serpents, nor of any other sort for 15 Days that they travelled about in the Woods, tho' it was in the Middle of Summer at a time when all Serpents are out of their Holes. It is very seldom that any Person is bitten by these Snakes, or by those of other Kinds, which are much more common, that it would be very difficult to find so much as one Person in all *Carolina* that has ever had this Misfortune. There are also some Crocodiles in the Rivers, but the People fear them no more, than if they were so many Fishes, since it was never known that they have hurt any Person whatsoever.

Those that may have any Desire to go and settle there may further take notice of 3 or 4 Observations:

1<sup>st</sup>, That *South Carolina* is not only situated in the same Degree of Heat, Fertility, and Temperature of Air, which is about 33 Degrees Latitude, as *Barbary*, the Isle of *Candia*, *Syria*, *Persia*, *Mogolistan*, *China*, and in general all the best Countries in the Universe; but it is also the only Country of all those the *English* possess that is situated in that Degree; and there is all the Reason in the World to believe, that if there be now an Opportunity to have Lands there for nothing, this Advantage will not continue long. At least 'tis very certain that those who shall come first, will have the Choice of Land, as also the Proximity of Rivers, much better than those that shall come afterwards.

2<sup>dly</sup>, That by means of the Wool, Cotton, Flax and Hemp, it will be easy to procure all Linnen necessary, as also good Cloth and Stuffs for Cloathing, without being forced to purchase them at a very dear rate from the Shops, as most of the Planters are at present. And what is still an Article very considerable, there will be no Danger of wanting Provisions in a Country so plentiful, unless some Accidents happen, which cannot be foreseen by human Prudence; we may be assured that Hail-stones will not deprive the Inhabitants thereof.

3<sup>dly</sup>, That *Carolina* being of all the Neighbouring Provinces which the *English* possess on the Continent of *North America*, from 29 to 49 Degrees of Latitude, is not only the largest and most productive of Necessaries, but also the most Southward, and nearest to *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, and all the Islands of the *Antilles*, which have Occasion for salted Provisions, Bread, Wine, Fruits, Roots, and several other Things, we need not hesitate a Moment to prefer it to all the other Colonies

on the North side. And besides the great Advantages which may accrue to the Inhabitants by the Fertility of the Land, and the Temperateness of the Climate, the Situation thereof for Trade will always draw Ships into its Ports, which there finding at a reasonable price and in good Order, all that the other most distant Provinces can have, will hardly go so far, whilst any thing is to be had in *Carolina*.

4<sup>thly</sup> and lastly, And what is of the greatest Importance of all is, that there is an entire Liberty of Conscience and Commerce for all that come thither, without paying any thing for it; Justice is duly administered to all; and every body can say that what he possesses lawfully belongs to him in full Propriety. There are no Tenths, Impolls, Tailles, nor Capitation Taxes, nor any of those Burdens which tender so many other People unhappy: In a word, you have all the Laws, Liberties, and Privileges there which are enjoyed in *England*: 'Tis the Lower House that has the Disposal of the Money of the Province, and who vote the Taxes necessary for the publick Service, however with the Approbation of the Upper House, and that of his Majesty, represented by the Governor; and when one of the two Houses would have an Act passed, on any Subject whatsoever, after having examined and debated all the Clauses thereof, it is ingrossed and sent to the other House for their Concurrence. But this Act, or rather projected Act, has at that time only the Name of a Bill, that is to say, properly, an Act proposed. Now if this Bill is passed by the other House, it is carried to the Governor, who may either approve or reject it; and 'tis not till the Moment the Governor gives his Consent thereto, that it takes the Form of a Law, and has all the Force thereof; for if either of the Houses or Governor rejects the said Bill, it drops of course. Therefore nothing better proves, that the Constitution of the Government of *Carolina*, as well as that of *England*, is founded on the Union between the King and the People, since they make only one and the same Body, of which his Majesty is always the Head; from whence it may be concluded and boldly affirmed, that the *English* are the most free and happy People at this Time in the whole World.

We whose Names are hereunto subscrib'd, do Attest, that all which is contain'd in this Account of *South Carolina*, is the real Truth, having been Eye-Witnesses of most part of the Particulars therein mentioned. Done at *Charles-Town* the 23<sup>d</sup> of September, 1731.

JOHN PETER PURRY, of *Neuchâtel*.  
JAMES RICHARD, of *Geneva*.  
ABRAHAM MEURON, of *St Sulpis* in the County of *Neuchâtel*.  
HENRY RAYMOND, of *St Sulpis*.



Applebee's Journal. October 21.

Free Briton. Oct. 26. No. 152.

## OF FLATTERY.

**M**R Danvers insinuates (see p. 1006) that the Ministry have recommended Men of ill Characters for Governors of our Colonies and Plantations in *America*.

In Answer to this, it may be observed, That one principal Qualification that determines in the Choice of a Governor, is that of an immovable Attachment to the present Establishment. If to this Qualification there be added those of Ability and Justice, all other Objections are trifling. If he has likewise an Estate, he will be the less liable to be biased by the Allurements of Profit.

Supposing a Minister should by Chance recommend a Person of the Character Mr Danvers describes; How does it follow that he ought to be answerable for his Misconduct? Can a MINISTER be personally acquainted with the Capacity, Genius, and Integrity of every one he admits into the Service of the Government? If not, must he not rely on the Characters and Opinions of those who recommend them to him? No Master who employs a Servant to negotiate his Affairs, makes him personally responsible for every unprofitable Contract he may be artfully drawn into.

Mr Danvers gives the Preference of the *French Colonies to the English*, because the King of *France* pays his GOVERNORS himself; but the People, those of *Great Britain*.] Where a Governor is paid wholly by an absolute King, the Will of the Prince is the Rule of his Conduct; and the Good of the People no otherwise consulted, than as it recommends him to his arbitrary Master. In our Colonies, the People pay their Governors themselves, who therefore are more likely to consult the Interest of the People, and dispense Justice. By so doing, a Governor obliges the People, and gains the Favour of his Prince, who desires nothing more than the Love and Affection of all his Subjects. As Liberty and Property are more secure in *England* than in *France*, so 'tis likewise in the Colonies of either; because the same Frame of Government is establish'd in our Colonies as in *England* itself.

Daily Courant, Oct. 21.

**T**HE Craftsman having done all the Hurt in his Power at Home, endeavours to sow Sedition in our Colonies too (See p. 1006.) They are made to be dissatisfied with their Governors, as well as we; and the King is pointed out as the Source of their Grievances, and the Burt of their Complaints. His Paper of the 14th Instant is really a Master-piece of *Royal Abuse*; and I dare affirm, says this Writer, there is scarce a single Fact to be produced in Favour of this barbarous Libel: If there had, the Injured are very apt to complain; and we should have been informed of it in a more legal and justifiable Way. — If not, nothing can be more base than to invent so plausible a Tale, to multiply Divisions at Home, and to extend the Faction into every Corner of his Majesty's British Dominions.

**F**lattery and Servility are the worst Corruptions and greatest Mischief incident to human Nature. They discourage the noblest Virtues, and countenance execrable Villainy. They have curst Mankind from the earliest Ages, and will be deservedly odious to all Posterity.

When Liberty expired, Virtue and good Sense no more continued. Adulation was encouraged without Bounds, and the Imperial Name, void of any human Virtue, was adored as a divine Being. How contrary to this were those ancient Laws which provided, that the most triumphant General should be openly reviled by Slaves in his publick Entry, to shew him he was not yet exalted above Humanity.

The deify'd *Julius* was the first mortal God whom *Rome* worshipped, and he who had committed Parricide against his Country, was idolized as its Saviour and Preserver.

This detestable Flattery sufficiently gratified the Pride and Vanity of Emperors, who grew wanton in boundless Dominion; so that one of them designed to have made his Horse a great Officer in the State.

*Q. Elizabeth* despised Flattery. She had a better Title in the Love of her People. But *K. James* her Successor, without inheriting the least of her Virtues, encouraged it so far, that one of his Bishops told him he was inspir'd and spoke by the Holy Ghost.

When this deifying Notion once prevail'd, there was nothing illegal and tyrannical, but what had the Sanction of Religion. *K. James I.* in a Proclamation stiled Monarchs Gods upon Earth.

The University of *Oxford* *Anna* 1683, in full Convocation solemnly censur'd all the Notions of a limited Monarchy, as most nefarious Crimes; and made it the worst of Heresies to insinuate *Dominion was founded in Grace*.

Nay the Lawyers, when *K. James II.* made a Call of Serjeants, where-

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in were included Men designed for the Bench, gave Rings with this Motto, *a Deo Rex, a Rege Lex.*

Our happy *Revolution* shewed the World, that these pernicious Arts were of poor Avail, even to those who encourag'd them most; and it has been our good Fortune ever since (except a Period of about 4 Years) we have obeyed Authority administred with such Uprightness, that the *Crimen scædum servitutis* could receive no Countenance.

*Grubstreet Journal.* Oct. 26. No. 147.

*Of Printer's Devils.*

AS I was going the other Day into *Lincoln's-Inn*, (says a Writer in this Journal) under the great Gateway I met several Lads loaded with great Bundles of News-papers, which they brought from the Stamp Office. They were all exceeding black and dirty; from whence I infer'd they were Printer's Devils, carrying from thence the Returns of unfold News-papers, after the Stamps had been cut off. They stopt under the Gateway, and there laid down their Loads; when one of them made the following Harangue:

'Devils, Gentlemen, and Brethren, —Tho' I think we have no Reason to be ashamed on Account of the vulgar Opinion concerning the Origin of our Name, yet we ought to acknowledge ourselves obliged to the learned Herald, who, upon the Death of any Person of Title, constantly gives an exact Account of his ancient Family in my *London Evening Post*. He says, there was one *Monf. Devile* or *De Ville*, who came over with *William the Conqueror*, in Company with *De Laune*, *De Vic*, *De Val*, *D' Ashwood*, *D' Urfe*, *D' Umpling*, &c. One of the Sons of a Descendant of this *Monf. De Ville* was taken in by the famous *Caxton* in 1471, as an Errand Boy; was afterwards his Apprentice, and in Time an eminent Printer; from whom our Order took their Name. —But suppose they took it from infernal Devils, 'twas not because they were Messengers frequently sent in Darkness, and appear'd

very black, but upon a reputable Account: viz. *John Fust* or *Fauslus*, of *Mentz* in *Germany*, was the Inventor of Printing; for which he was call'd a Conjuror, and his Art the *Black Art*. As he kept a constant Succession of Boys to run on Errands, who were always very black, these they call'd Devils: Some of whom being rais'd to be his Apprentices, he was said to have rais'd many a Devil. As to the inferior Order among us, call'd *Flies*, employ'd in taking News-papers off the Press, they are of later Extraction, being no older than News-papers themselves. Mr *Bailey* thinks, their original Name was *Lies*, taken from the Papers they so took off; and the Alteration occasion'd thus: To hasten these Boys, the Pressmen us'd to cry, *Flie, Lie*; which naturally fell into one single Word *Lie*. This Conjecture is confirm'd by a like Corruption in the true Title of the *flying Post*. — Since therefore we are both comprehended under the Title of *Devils*, let us discharge our Office with Diligence; so may we attain, as many of our Predecessors have done, to the Dignity of Printers, and to have an Opportunity of using others as much like poor Devils, as we have been used by them, or as they and Authors are used by Booksellers. These are an upstart Profession, who have engross'd the Business of Bookselling, which originally belong'd solely to our Masters. But let them remember, that, if we worship *Belial* and *Beelzebub* the God of *Flies*, all the World agrees, that their God is *Manimon*.

At the Head of this Paper is a Picture Emblematyally displaying the Art and Mystery of Printing; in which are represented a *Contourtor* with an *Als's* Head; two *Pressmen*, one with the Head of a Hog, the other of a Horse, being Names which they fix upon one another; a *File* taking off the Sheets, and a *Devil* hanging them up, a *Messenger* with a Grey-hound's Face kicking out the *Craftsman*; a Figure with two Faces, for the *Master*, to shew he prints on both sides; But the Reader is caution'd against applying it to any particular Person, who is, or ever was a *Printer*; for that all the Figures were intend'd to represent Characters and not Persons.



The Craftsman, O<sup>c</sup>. 28. No. 330.

*On a General Excise.*

**T**HE Dangers of *Standing Armies* and *Excises*, are Subjects of such Importance, that they deserve and require a particular Examination. I mention these two Points together, says *D'anvers*, because I think them dependent on each other; for as a *large Army* cannot be supported without *burthen- some Taxes and Impositions*, so it is evident from History that a *general Excise* can never be establish'd without a *Standing Army*.

About a Year and half ago (See p. 115) he took Notice of a Rumour, that a certain Gentleman had projected a Scheme for substituting a *general Excise* in the room of the *Land Tax*; and quoted Mr *Hampden* upon that Subject. This Apprehension Mr *Walsingham* ridicul'd as a false Alarm; because the *Supplies for that Year* were already granted: Yet the next Session we saw it partly executed by reviving the *Excise upon Salt*, to make way for the Reduction of one Shilling in the Pound on Land. When this was debated in Parliament, a certain Gentleman promised the House, that the other Shilling on Land should be likewise taken off, if they would consent to some Alterations in the Collection of the Revenues. This Hint was explain'd in *A Letter to a Freeholder on the Reduction of the Land Tax*; in which is this Passage, "All Home-Consumption ought to be taxed, since many Inconveniences and Frauds arise from the Duties being paid on Importation of Commodities, and Drawbacks allow'd on exporting them again. Who then can reasonably oppose the turning our most burthen- some Customs on Importation into *Excise* on Home-Consumption? especially where there is not the least Thought of any *general Excise*."

The Answer made to this Pamphlet, brought up the Sage Mr *Osborne*, who told us, that *Excises* were so far from being Badges of Slavery, that they are the most equitable Methods of raising

Taxes; and a *general Excise* the most reasonable Thing in the World. He excepts, indeed, all the Necessaries of *A Life, Trade, and Manufactory*; and would have it collected by the fewest Number of Officers possible, who ought not to enter private Houses.— If this can be contrived and settled, says he, a *general Excise* will be a national Blessing.— To this *D'anvers* replies, that if He, or his Patron, who is a great Master of *Ways and Means*, can find out a general Tax, to supply all the Occasions of the Government, without endangering our *Liberties*, or affecting the *Necessaries of Life and Manufactory*, he is ready to own it a national Blessing. But, will Mr *Osborne* say, that the *Salt Tax*, and the other *Excises* pleaded for by the Author of a *Letter to a Freeholder*, do not affect the Necessaries of Life?

*Applebee's Journal*, O<sup>c</sup>. 28.

**M**R *D'anvers's* Reflections on our *Bankers and Negotiators* is a gross Affront upon the whole Body of the *English Merchants*, who are frequently obliged to the *Bankers* to discount their Bills, otherwise the Credit of Men of good Capitals would stagnate.

As to the Merchants not being dignified with *Honours* equal to *Lawyers* and *Soldiers*; it may be answer'd, that *Honours* have in all Ages and Nations, been chiefly bestow'd on the *Orator* and *Soldier*; not because they enrich their Country, but because they defend the *Rights and Properties* of those that do.

The Merchants are now a more numerous Body, therefore their Profits are much less than formerly, and consequently not deserving the Regard of Noblemen's Sons. (See p. 1015 A.)

*Fog's Journal*, O<sup>c</sup>. 28. No. 208.

*Self-Love, a first Principle in Morality.*

**M**R *D'anvers* having advanced a Notion of the Origin of *Moral Virtue*, that it is the Original Law of Nature, and actuated by the glorious Prin-

Principle of *Self-Love*; (See p. 909) Mr Osborne (p. 943) endeavours to disprove this Definition of *Virtue*, and gives another of his own. To this Fog replies (See p. 974) and justifies Mr Danvers's Supposition, that *moral Virtue* is actuated by *Self-Love*; and in this Paper proceeds in his Argument to the following Purpose:

It having been complain'd, that in that Journal Mr Osborne is treated with abusive Language; the Writer answers, B that Mr Osborne's general Conduct, and his Manner of treating others, has justly entitled him to such Usage. But, let us enquire into this Author's little Knowledge in Morality.

The late Ld Shaftsbury has proved, C that those very Passions through which Men are *vicious*, are of themselves a Torment and Disease; but is so far from exploding the Principles of *Self-Love*, that he always supposes it necessary to have it in view, in every great A- D *chievement*; without which, Morality could not be render'd useful to Mankind. His Words are, 'Thus the Wisdom of what rules, and is *first* and *chief* in Nature, has made it to be according to the *private Good and Interest of every one* to work towards the general Good; which if a Creature ceases to promote, he is *actually* so far wanting to himself. Thus VIRTUE is the Good, and VICE the Ill of every one.'

It is from this noble Author Mr Osborne has stol'n all that he ever wrote F concerning Morals; how well he has copied from his great Master, may be judged, when tis consider'd, that in all his moral Papers, he has endeavoured to destroy the only Principle upon which his Lordship builds his Scheme, and that is, the *private Good of each Individual*, or, in other Words, *Self-Love*. 'Tis impossible that a *moral Action* can proceed from any other Cause. *Moral Actions* suppose *Volition*, and *Volition* an Object of our Wishes, which excites an *Inclination to will* or *resolve* concerning it. This *Desire* or *Inclination* is *Self-Love*; that is, the

Mind proposes some *Good* or *Pleasure* to itself to arise from the Action, without which there could be no Reason for doing it; because there would be no Principle to act upon but a physical one; which is supposed to be independent of *Volition*; from whence it follows, that the sole Principle by which *moral Virtue* is actuated is *Self-Love*.

Universal Spectator, Oa. 28.  
Of Blood and Pedigree.

A Brave and virtuous Father, says Horace, can no more produce a base and vicious Son, than a Dove can be the Offspring of an Eagle. Juvenal differs from him, where he brings in his *Nobilitas sola est & unica Virtus*—as commonly translated, *Virtue is the only true Nobility*: But when we rightly consider the Words immediately preceding,

*Tota licet veteres exornent undique Cera Atria*, —

and that the Satyrist is there speaking only of vicious Noblemen, who value themselves upon the Ensigns of their High Birth, it may be naturally interpreted, The Nobility of such is their only Virtue.

What led the Writer into this Subject was, the late Revival of the Courts of Honour (See p. 677, 721, 772, 825.) It is E the general Wish, that these Proceedings may at last terminate in a general Visitation, whereby we may know how to distinguish between the Noble and the Vulgar, the Gentleman and the Upstart. Birth and Nobility are a stronger Obligation to Virtue than is laid upon meaner Persons. A vicious or dishonourable Nobleman is in effect perjur'd, for his Honour is his Oath.

Under the Patriarchal Scheme, and at the first setting out of the Tribes, the Heads of Families had their particular Escutcheons, and their Genealogies recorded with the utmost Exactness: Even the Antient of Days confirm'd this, he often put his People in mind of the Glory and Virtues of their Forefathers; and hath set a Precedent for Attainders, by visiting the Third and Fourth Generation.

H 'Tis a vulgar Error to suppose, that the Blessed Son chose his Followers out of the meanest of the People, because Nobles and channicks; for this was part of the Education of every Jewish Nobleman: That of the Number, being his Kinmen, were



of the Royal House of David; one was a Roman Gentleman, and another of the Royal Family of Syria, and for the rest, he had the same Right of Creation as his Father and his Vicegerents, of advancing the Poor to Honour, and of exalting the Lowly and Meek.

The ancient Greeks and Romans paid great Regard to Nobility; but when the levelling Principle obtain'd, and the People shared Power and Honour, those States soon dwindled and came to Ruin. and in present Rome, great Respect is paid to the renowned Families of *Colonna* and *Cesartini*. In *Venice*, the Notion of Nobility is carried so high as to become inconsistent with a Republican Scheme. The Spaniards pay more Regard to their old Nobles, than to their old Christians; and the French are but little behind them. What was said of the Duke de Montmorency by Henry IV, That he was a better Gentleman than himself, was, perhaps, the Reason why the last Heir of so illustrious a Family was cut off, to make the House of Bourbon the first in France.—The Welsh, Irish, and Polanders, are remarkable for their Attachments to Blood and Pedigree.

It is for the Sake of the meanness of our People, that the high Value and Regard for Quality should be kept up; for they are best governed by those who seem formed for Power: The Robe of Authority sits easy upon them, and Submission is as much our Choice as our Duty; but Upstarts prove the worst of Tyrants.

If we look over the Catalogue of some of our most illustrious Names, the *Feres*, *Howards*, *Seymours*, *Cavendishes*, *Pelhams*, *Talbots*, *Hamiltons*, *Campbells*, *Pauletts*, *Murrays*, *Fitzgeralds*, *Grayhams*, *Godolphins*, *Apsburnhams*'s, *Ferrers*'s, *Nevills*, *Savilles*, *Boyles*, *Comptons*, *Fieldings*, *Crews*, *Blunts*, *Prices*, *Griffiths*, *Wakes*, *Thorolds*, *Harcourts*, *Powys*'s, *Lunlys*, *Spencers*, &c. who is there in the two Islands that can say, he has not personally or relatively been obliged to one or more of these great Names? Besides, a general Gratitude is due to them for procuring or defending our Liberties.

To conclude, Virtue, as it ought to be the Rise of all Nobility, so it is the likeliest Means of preserving an illustrious House. The Preamble to every Patent, the Ordinances of every Order of Knighthood, all concur in this Truth. This is that Lustre and Ray of Divinity, by which, upon Earth as well as in Heaven, one Star differeth from another in Glory.

London Journal. Oct. 28. No. 696.

Of Rapin's History.

Rapin hath exceeded All who have wrote a general History of England; is equalled by few, who have wrote particular Reigns; and is outdone by no Writer of a Single Reign, but *Ld Herbert of Cherbury*, in his History of Henry VIII. *Ld Clarendon*, indeed, vastly excels him in Dignity of Sentiments, and Majesty of Language, a beautiful Variety of Characters, tho' not in Truth of Facts.

If Rapin has any Rival, as a general Historian, it is Mr Daniel, but excels him in bringing together more Materials of Importance, having the Advantage of *Kymer's Fædera*, which Daniel had not.

Rapin is not, indeed, a finish'd Historian, like *Polybius* or *Thucydides* among the Greeks, or *Livy* and *Tacitus* among the Romans; yet we have in him, more Truth, tho' less Delicacy. But what Rapin excels our other Historians in is, his just Notion and true Representation of the Constitution of England; that the People always had their Rights, as well as the Kings their Prerogatives. He hath admirably well described Ecclesiastical Tyranny; and shewn by what vile Arts and detestable Methods the Romish Clergy got very near three Fourths of the Lands of England into their own Hands; how they assumed a Power independent of the Civil Power; and pleaded Exemption from all Laws and Punishments, even Murder not excepted; and that both King and People were their Property: If the Clergy cou'd not get the Kings into their Measures, they got them dethroned; if they did get them into their Measures, the Barons and People dethroned them. In a Word, it furnishes the best Materials against the two worst Evils, Superstition and Tyranny; and 'tis a Pleasure to see such vast Numbers of them fold every Week. There is no Treatise contributes so much to serve the Interests of Liberty and publick Virtue, because we there see what the Constitution always was; the many Alterations and Variation from its original Foundation, and at last how improved and compleated by the Glorious Revolution.

In reading History, one Rule is to be observed, i. e. never to follow any Historian beyond the Pillars of Probability; for the Credibility of the Things related must be consider'd, as well as the Credibility of the Relator.

A poor

*A poor POET's Begging EPISTLE.*

S I R,  
**Y**OUR friendship I court  
 For a timely support;  
 My guts are grown wond'rous limber:  
 My belly complains  
 Of the want of my brains,  
 Which us'd to supply it with timber.  
 May I swing like a dog  
 If I have a *hog*,  
 A *smell*, a *George*, or a *teaſter*:  
 But here am I pent  
 To keep a ſad ſent,  
 Without any hopes of an Eaſter.  
 I've ſent to my betters  
 Circular letters  
 Of this my diſmal condition:  
 But you, Sir, I'm ſure  
 My diſtemper will cure:  
 Or a halter muſt be the Phyſician.  
 'Tis the firſt time that I,  
 E'er at Rhyming did try:  
 In which if I had any Skill;  
 In a more elegant Way,  
 As I ought I would ſay,  
 Your obliged Servant R. ARGILL.  
 P.S. I hope you'll excuſe,  
 My unpolite Muſe.  
 Did Bacchus my Fancy inſpire,  
 Addreſs you I wou'd,  
 In Verſes as good,  
 As any of POPE or of PRIOR.

*A TAYLOR's WILL, made in  
—Goal—*

- T**hat I muſt die I can't deny;  
 But when, or how, or where,  
 Is ſuch a Thing as ne'r ſhall bring,  
 My Heart in any Fear.
- If in a Rope, as moſt do hope,  
 Before I dance that Jigg,  
 I'll make my Will, with as much Skill:  
 As if 'twas done by PR—GG.
- What Soul I have to God I give;  
 But if he do reject it,  
 I yield it then, to Old SATAN.  
 Who long ſince might expect it,
- When honeſt TOM ſhall cut me from  
 The Tree bears twice a Year,  
 I an't ſo proud to have a Shroud,  
 But will be buried there.
- Around the Tree, Inſcrib'd ſhall be,  
 In Letters large and handſome,  
*Here lies in Grave a crafty Knav*  
*The famous Michael M—n—n.*
- To my Wife KATE, my QUIET MATE,  
 It is my Will and Pleaſure,  
 That She ſhall have all I do leave,  
 And do with't as it pleaſe her.
- To her I give; while She ſhall live,  
 My Skellet of Bell-metal,  
 Nine Curtain Rings, with ſome odd Things  
 That lock'd up are in Settle.
- I give her too my gouty Shoe,  
 For I no more ſhall want it,

- With one old Bed and Coverlid,  
 And one bad ſtolen Blanket.  
 9. My old Slipſhoes, my Taylor's Goſe,  
 My Thimble, Bodkins, Shears,  
 My Cloathyard true and Lap board too  
 Shall ever more be here.
10. My Needle-caſe that's made of Braſs,  
 My French Claſp-kniſe and Razor,  
 My Pray'r-Book, my Sliding Crook,  
 I Heartily bequeath her.
11. One Porridge pot muſt be her Lot,  
 One Diſh, one Spoon, one Ladle,  
 My two green Bags, and all my Rags,  
 My Cradle-Rug and Cradle.
12. Two Balls of Liſts, one Ball of Twiſt,  
 Two Trenchers and one Platter,  
 One earthen Crock, black as her Smock,  
 One wooden Bowl for Batter.
13. One Frying Pan, one Timber Cann,  
 One Cheeſe-Toaſter and Gridle,  
 One Hour Glaſs, no Sand will paſs,  
 Broke off juſt in the Middle.
14. One Morning Gown, one Braſs half-crown,  
 One Boot, one Sock, one Shirt,  
 One long Cravat, one old white Hat,  
 One Waſtcoat with one Skirt.
15. One Tub for Meal, one Flint, one Steel,  
 One Tinder Box and Matches,  
 One Fire-pick, one Candleſtick,  
 And one Box full of Patches.
16. Two Skains of Thread, one white, one red,  
 With 19 yards of Bobbing,  
 Some Inle blue, ſome Stay-tape too,  
 And half a Yard of Robing.
17. One Ounce of Bone, and ſome Shalloon,  
 One Yard and half of Fuſtain,  
 One Shammy Skin, but very thin,  
 And half a Yard of Bunting.
18. My old Hat Caſe, one Yard of Laces,  
 My Bladder for Tobacco,  
 Some Silk-mohair, ſome Canvas fair,  
 One Yard of Callimanco,
19. Some Linnen dy'd, ſome London's Pride,  
 A Pils-pot full of Buttons,  
 My long black Wig, my Pot of Lig,  
 And Sack-bag full of Cuttings.
20. Three Nails of Sarge, one Looſe Coat large,  
 By Length of Time well worn,  
 My Pocket Book, if in't you look,  
 You'll find the Leaves much torn.
21. Of all I've ſtole This is the whole  
 That now I have to give thee;  
 But ſhou'd be glad if more I had  
 By my laſt Will to leave thee.
22. Since 'tis my Fate to leave my KATE,  
 I pri'thee don't deny me,  
 When thou art dead, for to be laid  
 Under the ſame Tree by me.

*On being expell'd a Lady's Company.*

**T**HUS Adam look'd when from the Garden  
 driven,  
 And thus diſputed orders ſent from Heaven;  
 Like him I go, tho' to depart I'm loth;  
 Like him I go, for Angels drive us both.  
 Hard was his Fate, but mine ſtill more unkind;  
 His Eve went with him, but mine ſtay'd be-  
 hind.



*The Curate of C——N's answer to Mr  
A——F——'s letter, (See p. 972.)*

**I** EST my ill manners you shoud' speak on,  
I here begin Mr A——D——  
And this punctilio being past,  
To write of business now I'll haste.

As soon as yours, Sir, came to hand,  
I forthwith sent, at your command,  
The clerk on foot to A——d town,  
From whence he brought the flowers down;  
All which I planted with great care,  
And over each humm'd a short prayer,  
That they might thrive, and be in bloom,  
When you to C——a——N shall come.

I must confess, without a bam, Sir,  
Had you sent with them, in the hamper,  
Some bottles of my lord's good wine,  
With cheshire cheese, and flitch of twine;  
I then the winter might rub o'er,  
Much better than I've heretofore.

For twenty pounds a year, God wot,  
Will not buy cloaths, and boil the pot:  
And I can hardly make it do,

To keep out cold and hunger too,  
Your servant W——xs, I truly say,  
Works wondrous hard, both night and day,  
And dearly earns what you him pay.

N——w——d his promise doth neglect,  
To fetch your wood, as you expect;  
And swears, he'll not a cord bring home,  
Unless he's pay'd before you come:  
And, what is more, doth grinning say,  
As he pays you, for him to pray;  
He thinks the reason is as good,  
That you pay him for fetching wood.

I'll take great care, you well may think,  
In brewing of your stock of drink:  
For, as your butler, Sir, a cup,  
When it is tapp'd, I hope to sup.

Your tenants sadly do complain,  
That you their rents so high do strain:  
That tho' their crops are large, 'tis true,  
They're not enough to pay your due.  
I travel up and down all day,  
And hardly can get time to pray;  
And tease the elves from morn till night,  
Without receiving of a doit.

But hope, e'er long, I shall prevail;  
Or else, will send them to a jail.

The sacred coin you may depend,  
I'll either carry, or will send,  
To Mr H——L——R, when I get it;  
Who will return't, and not forget it:  
And not one farthing I'll purloin,  
To buy a pint of ale or wine.  
But griev'd I am, and often mourn,  
At your deep sighs, at the RETURN.  
FIVE SHILLINGS for each hundred pounds!

Ah me! how very sad it sounds!  
How great the charge, six crowns, to bear,  
From but six hundred pounds a year!

Last Sunday, when the church was done,  
I to JOHN H——L——R freight did run;  
Who told me, Mrs R——GE won't give  
The new tythe rent of ninety five;  
And says, already you've undone her,  
In raising oft her rent upon her:

Therefore will quit the same to you,  
And ne'er with it have more to do.

You know how much I am your slave,  
And preach, and walk, and vaunt, and rave,  
Your flock to feed, till almost spent;  
And eke to dun them for their rent.  
Therefore, I hope, you don't suspect,  
That I your business should neglect;  
Who, as your curate, and your bailey,  
Will do it faithfully and daily.

But hold — one thing's quite out of head.  
The church, well thought, the church, you said,  
You'd leave to the church-warden's care:  
To write of that, my pains I'll spare;  
And will conclude with adding this,  
Your garden in good order is;  
And so am I: but needs must say,  
In better should be ev'ry day,  
If you'd add five pounds to my pay.

### *On the Liberty of the press.*

**I**N good Queen ANNA's days, when Tories  
reign'd,

And the just liberty of the press restrain'd,  
Sad Whigs complain'd in doleful notes and sundry,  
O LIBERTY, O VIRTUE, O MY COUNTRY!  
But when themselves had reach'd the Day of grace,  
They chang'd their principles, as well as place.  
From messengers secure no printer lies,  
They take compositors, press-men, devils, flies,  
What means this change? The sum of all the story's,  
Tories depress are Whigs, and Whigs in pow'r are  
Tories.

### *ANNA & CAROLINA.*

*ANNA Deo Tempore exsternit, CAROLINA Viro-  
rum*

*Delubrum Superis, sic merere, dicat.*

*Quam longe CAROLINA piam supereminet ANNAM!  
Hec Caelum in Terris fecit, at illa Deos.*

### *On the Death of Mr WILKS.*

**I**N softest Strains, Parnassian Virgin, mourn;  
Sprinkle with Tears Great WILKS's awful Urn.  
Oh! thou, dread Phœbus, bend thy laurel'd Head,  
And view, alas! thy fav'rite Roscius laid,  
With gloomy Pomp, in his eternal Bed.

Silence, ye Bards, Apollo's Aid no more,  
To crown your verse with smiling mirth, in plore.  
Let ever-weeping Elegy inspire

Your soaring fancies, and encreasing Fire,  
Be now the *Sork* and *Bushkin* laid aside,  
Since WILKS is gone, the *British Muse's* Pride,  
Whene'er he mov'd, whene'er his Voice he rais'd,  
Each Hand applauded, each Spectator prais'd.  
So soft his Voices, so ravishing his Mien!  
That fill'd the Theatre, this grac'd the Scene,  
Whene'er a *Hamlet* or a *Juba* play'd,  
He stole our Tears, and charm'd each tender Maid:  
With *Gastic* Popp'ry when a *Wildair* sung,  
The Theatre with just Applauses rung.  
So masterly he play'd each graceful Part  
He pleas'd the Ear, and ravish'd ev'ry Heart,  
Alas! he's gone —  
His Soul now wanders 'midst the Blest Above,  
Where all is Harmony, and all is Love.

To NATHANIEL PAYLER MONKTON,  
of MONKTON near York, Esq;

THEY MONKTON, PAYLER, and its Sylvan  
Scenes,

Where OUSE his Banks crowns with eternal Greens,  
This Verse demand; Now Nature's in her Pride,  
Ye Nine, ye Gods, who o'er the Meads preside,  
Who VIRGIL taught in Lights so gay, so strong,  
To paint the rural Scene, inspire my Song.  
To sing your Shades below'd, my Fancy raise,  
Who can refuse, when CLARKE requires the Lays?

How bright in Flow'rs appears the happy Plains  
Where vigorous Spring in Youth immortal reigns;  
Ev'n when the Dog-star darts a burning Ray,  
And distant Meadows languish and decay,  
By OUSE with fertile Moisture drench'd around  
This Landcape smiles, with lively Verdure crown'd  
Bear me some God to PAYLER's green Retreat;  
O there protect me from the sultry Heat!  
There let me catch the soft enlivening Breeze  
On OUSE's Banks wrapt in delightful Ease,  
"Midst fragrant blowing Flow'rs which round me  
rise.

Where Nature wantons in a thousand Dyes.  
How shining gay appears the blooming Town!  
With fairest Orchards smiling fully-blown.  
When lavish Spring in bright profusion pours  
Of blushing Blossoms parti-colour'd Stores.  
The balmy Spirit which from these exhales  
Perfumes with ambient Sweets the Western Gales;  
The Zephyrs cheer the Heart, while they dispense  
A grateful Odour to the ravish'd Sense.  
Thus the soft Airs which wanton'd in the Wild  
Of Paradise, where Spring unchanging smil'd,  
As in the Wilderness of Sweets they stray'd,  
Ethereal Mildness to the Soul convey'd.

But see — where BOURCHIER's House and  
Gardens rise,

Where Art and Nature join to charm the Eyes:  
BOURCHIER, who Virtuous, Virtue dares com-  
mend,

And Learn'd himself, to Learning his Friend,  
Withdrawing from the World, in Soul so great,  
Near thine, O PAYLER, fixt his stately Seat;  
To such a Friend he wisely thus retires  
Whose Conversation social Mirth inspires,  
His Gardens grace thy Prospect, and combine  
To form a Paradise thus join'd to thine;  
Which, wheresoe'er I turn my ravish'd Sight,  
Surprize still with new Objects of Delight.  
In Pleasure I am lost a thousand ways,  
While on the living Statues here I gaze,  
Where opening Vistas there invite the Eye,  
And Walks in regular Confusion lie.

Thus on MONIMIA fixing first our Eyes,  
Small Cause appears of all her Lovers Sighs;  
But as new Beauties and new Graces shine,  
Silent we own the wondrous Maid, Divine.

Description of the STATUES.

See FAME imperial meditate her Flight,  
She spurns the Earth, and dares a noble Height.  
Her Heroe's Praise from Earth to Heav'n to sound  
In swelling notes which fill the World around.  
Here MARS severely frowns with horrid Mien,  
Plac'd near MINERVA dauntless yet serene;  
On her dread Shield dire Flames the Gorgon's Head  
With hissing Snakes around the Margin spread.

But you who simple Innocence admire,  
Whom Woods and rural Solitudes inspire,  
The artless SWAIN with me contemplate here;  
Thoughtless his Look, and unconcern'd his Air:  
While Confidence gay, unknowing all that's base,  
Each care dispells, and brightens all his Face:  
Hearty he laughs in Openness of Soul,  
And joyous offers round the cheerful Bowl.  
In proper Emblems rural Statues bear  
The changing Seasons of the various Year.  
The artful Scene four Infant BACCHI grace,  
Each shows his Cup, his Grapes, and honest Face,  
And well they claim those Manions to surround,  
Which, BACCHUS, with thy generous Gifts abound.

Now near to these behold a spacious Scene,  
Which wide around displays a lovely Green;  
Here when the Summer-breezes faintly play,  
And lowing Herds proclaim the burning Ray;  
At Bowls in different Parties Friends oppose;  
With anxious Hope each bearing Bosom flows,  
While to the Mark the Orb swift rolling flies,  
And then the Victor's Shouts ascend the Skies.  
As thus the Sport they eagerly pursue  
The big round Drops their swelling Cheeks bedew.  
O then convey me to the cooling Glades  
Where high embow'ring Hornbeams arch the  
Shades;

Where the clear Fountain pours his airy Streams  
And whilst they wildly sport in Phoebus' Beams,  
The pleas'd Spectator views with strange Surprise  
A thousand Rainbows of a thousand Dyes.  
Where Sylvan Scenes encompass me around,  
Was once all Monkish and unclassic Ground,  
Here Rhiming flourish'd, here they did indite  
Such Madrigals as I or HERBERT write;  
Whom pious Laics with Church Offerings cram'd;  
For who was richer than his Priest was damn'd.  
In those blest Times no Doctrines were disputed,  
For nought was prov'd, so nought could be con-  
futed.

To read the Heathens sure could not be good;  
No Monkish Saint e'er TULLY understood.  
The same stale Legends all the Herd maintain'd,  
And Dullness undisturb'd whole Ages reign'd;  
At length a PAYLER rose to bless the Seat,  
And banish'd Ign'rance from its old Retreat.  
How blest is he, who shunning Noise and State,  
Gilt Cares, the anxious Pleasures of the Great,  
From Courts and Towns remov'd, from Pomp  
and Strife,

Is charm'd with Nature and a rural Life.  
For him the Spring arrays the genial Bow'rs,  
Paints, and perfumes with Sweets, the opening  
Flow'rs;

For him with ripen'd plenty Autumn's crown'd,  
And all his Fruits profusely scatters round.  
He studious of what ancient Sages write,  
Oft in their works employs the thoughtful Night  
Successive Exercise his Mind unbends,  
Or Conversation of politest Friends.

Him the pure Joys of inward Quiet please,  
Who of his Soul the Seeds immortal sees,  
And bids her conscious of her Worth to rise,  
With noble Pride, and claim her native Skies.  
'Twas thus divinely wise the Ancients taught,  
The Godlike SCIPIO liv'd, and TULLY thought.



And PAVLER thus the gentle Hours employ,  
Which round him fly diffusing easy Joys.  
Whilst wrapt in Thought on learned Works you pore

With deep Reflexion read past Ages o'er,  
And whilst amidst your wellbred Friends you sit,  
The sparkling Wine infusing poignant Wit.  
Or when your Barge ploughs OUSE's azure Tyde  
(Which crowns his Margins with distinguish'd  
Pride

And boasts, a Tribute for your Board, to feed  
A Race unnumber'd of the Scaly Breed)  
The fruitful Meadows and the swelling Grain  
Pleas'd you behold with Transport touch the Swain.

Now vigorous you try the tainted Ground,  
Pursue the winding Hare, and cheer the Hound.  
Now in deep Thought you walk the silent Wood,  
And learn the Science to be wife and good.  
Learning with such an easy Carriage join'd,  
Politeness, and a Judgment to refin'd,  
That Air logay, which round does Mirth diffuse,  
Demand the Song of some exalted Muse:  
To sing those Virtues I in vain aspire;  
For who can Utter what they most admire?

### *The Mock LOVER,*

AS wanton STREPHON on a Day  
Made Love to COELIA, but in Play,  
Talk'd, kiss'd, and sigh'd, and never thought  
That Love by Mocking cou'd be caught;  
CUPID, that little dang'rous Boy  
Was present at his sporting Joy,  
And by his Mother VENUS swore,  
That Love a Jest should be no more.  
The angry God straight Rung his Dart,  
And soon transfir'd the Shepherd's Heart.  
Full of Revenge his Bow he drew,  
Which made Words spoken in Jest prove true;  
For STREPHON, now th' unhappy Swain,  
Feels Pain, for counterfeiting Pain.

### *A Dialogue betwixt P. and W.*

P. **W**hether from France, or Italy, or Spain,  
Blow the rough wind, it turns thy  
ackle vane:

To blunders old, till blunders new succeed;  
And still blind fortune helps thee at thy need.

W. Let but blind fortune with propitious gales  
Favour my course, and fill my swelling sails;  
Boast thou the mighty politician's art,  
While still my blunders baffle all thy art.

On his MAJESTY's Birth-day, a Pro-  
logue, spoken at Goodman's-Field's  
Theatre; which we insert instead of,  
as preferable to, the Laureat's ODE on  
the same Occasion.

AS when Night shifts her Mantle into Day,  
And the Sun darts his new-created Ray,  
Diffusive Light adorns the Face of Earth,  
And genial Beams assist her glowing Birth;  
The bright Revival of the Joys it brings,  
In our glad Bosoms with new Ardour springs;  
When Time points thro' the revolving Year,  
The happy Rite of all our Blessings here,

Shews us the Day that to our Wishes gave  
A King to govern, and a Friend to save,  
What Transports from the fair Remembrance rise?  
Joy wrong'd by Words speaks streaming from the  
Eyes.

When double-handed Bounty deigns to bless,  
We feel in gross the Load of Happiness;  
Beyond Imagination blest, we see  
Fancy o'eraken by Reality.

Such, happy Britons, is our present State;  
And such the Blessings that around us wait;  
Such the great Monarch that adorns the Throne,  
Lord of a Train of Virtues all his own.  
Nor are his Bounties to this Isle confin'd,  
Far distant Lands th' extensive Influence find;  
On Nations most remote his Favours fall,  
Like Heav'n his Hand administers to all.

Let France still struggle with unequal Fate,  
And vainly strive 'gainst Arbitrary Weight;  
Still let her Prince with Cries of Subjects play,  
And sick his Justice in unbounded Sway;  
While Ours the bellows ev'n more than we would  
crave,

To make us Free—Himself the greatest Slave.  
Ye Sons of Industry, behold with Joy,  
New Cares, new Labours do his Breast employ:  
For you the complicated Blessings rise,  
Do you those complicated Blessings prize;  
Still at your Hearts the glad Remembrance wear,  
And raise Acknowledgment to fervent Prayer.  
Long may he hold his easy Rule below:  
Long may you live your Gratitude to show.

### *The Shepherd's Complaint.*

THE Night was still, the Air serene,  
Fann'd by a Southern Breeze;  
The glimm'ring Moon might just be seen  
Reflecting thro' the Trees.

The bubbling Water's constant Course  
From off th' adjacent Hill  
Was mournful Echo's last Resource,  
All Nature was so still.

The constant Shepherd sought this Shade,  
By Sorrow sore oppress'd,  
Close by a Fountain's Margin laid,  
His Pain he thus express'd.

Ah, wretched Youth! why didst thou love,  
Or hope to meet Success;  
Or think the Fair would constant prove,  
Thy blooming Hopes to bless?

Find me the Rose on barren Sands;  
The Lilly midst the Rocks;  
The Grape in wide deserted Lands;  
The Wolf a Guard to Flocks,

Those you, alas! will sooner gain,  
And will more easily find,  
Than meet with ought but cold Disdain,  
In faithless Womankind.

Riches alone now win the Fair;  
Merit they quite despise;  
The constant Lover thro' Despair,  
Because no: wealthy, dies.

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THE  
*Monthly Intelligencer.*  
 OCTOBER, 1732.

Monday, October 2.



THE new Theatre in Good-man's-Fields was opened with the Play of *K. Hen. IV.* In a large Oval over the Pit, is painted the Figure of His Majesty, attended by Peace, Liberty and Justice, trampling Tyranny and Oppression under his Feet: Round it are the Heads of *Shakespear, Dryden, Congreve* and *Betterton*: On the Coving on the Left hand is painted the Scene of *Cato* pointing at the dead Body of his Son *Marcus*: In the Middle, that of *Julius Caesar* stabb'd in the Senate-house: And on the Right, that of *Marc Anthony* and *Octavia*, where the Children are introduced in *All for Love*: On the Sounding-board over the Stage, is a handsome piece of Painting of *Apollo* and the Nine Muses. The Whole is look'd upon as a neat and elegant piece of Workmanship.

Tuesday, 3.

The Ld Mayor and Court of Aldermen resolved, That, for the future, no Prisoners in the Goal of *Newgate*, who should be acquitted on their Trials, should pay any Fees; and order'd, that the said Resolution should be posted up in every Room in the said Goal,

Wednesday, 4.

The Marquis de Montijo, Ambassador from the King of *Spain*, with his Lady, arrived at the House taken for him in *Jermyn-street*. His Excellency presented Capt. *Sclater*, of the *Hound Sloop*, who brought them over from *Calais*, with a gold Snuff-box of 70*l.* Value. A great Number of Tradesmen met him at *Dartford*, accompanied him to Town, and were elegantly entertain'd at a Tavern,

Clifford *William Phillips*, Esq; and Capt. *Wilkinson*, two of the Committee of the

*Charitable Corporation*, found three Books belonging to Mr *Thompson* conceal'd in a Ceiling of their House on *Laurence-Pountney-Hill*; one was a Ledger of the whole Affair, from his Entrance on his Office to the Time of his going off.

Thursday, 5.

In a Court of Common-Council, held at *Guild-hall*, a Bill was read for levying on the Inhabitants of the City 2400*l.* for supporting the *London Workhouse*. The Orphans Tax Bill was read a first and second Time. A Report from the Committee of City Lands, relating to the rebuilding *Bishopsgate*, was consider'd; and it appearing that a Person had propos'd to build the said Gate one Fifth part cheaper than the City Artificers had offer'd, the Committee were directed to agree with whomsoever was most reasonable. The Committee for enquiring into what Freedoms, Gratuities, &c. have been given by the Court of Aldermen and Court of Common Council, was revived.

Was a Meeting at the *Fleece Tavern* in *Cornhill*, of a great Number of Proprietors of the *East India Bonds* (the Amount of which was near Two Millions) who resolv'd not to accept of 3 per Cent. and determin'd, unless 4 per Cent. is paid, to carry in their Bonds and take their Principal at the Time appointed. (See p. 977)

The United Company for making Hollow sword Blades, chose for the Year ensuing, Sir *Bibye Lake* Bt Governor, Sir *Wm Billers* Kt, Deputy Governor, Mr *Joseph Brown*, *James Brooke*, Esq; Sir *George Casual* Kt, *John Casual*, Esq; Mr *John Clark*, *Peter Cranke*, Esq; Mr *John Mount*, Mr *Thomas Page*, *Thomas Parker*, Esq; Mr *Joseph Beachcroft*, Mr *John Brassey*, Mr *Joseph Davis*, Mr *Abraham Henkell* Jun. Mr *Edward Jasper*, Assistants.

His



His Majesty granted a Commission to the Lords of the Admiralty to erect a Corporation for the Relief of poor Widows of Sea Officers; which is to consist of the Lords of the Admiralty and Commissioners of the Navy and Victualling for the Time being, and so many of the eldest Captains and Lieutenants in the Navy, &c. Each Officer in the Navy is at his Option to become a Member, or not; if he be, he is to pay 3*d*. in the Pound *per ann*. if he don't sign to it, he is excluded the Benefit. His Majesty has granted 10,000 *l*. towards it, and the Lords of the Admiralty, and the Commissioners of the Navy have signed in order to promote it. An Admiral's Widow to have 50 *l*. *per Ann*. a Captain's 40 *l*. a Lieutenant's 30 *l*. other Officers Widows 20 *l*. each. The Chest at *Chatham* to be taken into this Corporation, and the Money rais'd to be put to Use.

### Saturday, 7.

Francis Geary, Keeper of the Gate-house, Westminster, was fin'd 10 *l*. for not attending the Justices at their Session with his Calendar of Prisoners; and likewise 40 *l*. for suffering one John Dawson, (indicted for extorting Money from a Quaker whom he falsely charg'd with Sodomy) to escape out of his Goal.

### Sunday, 9.

Thirteen of the Malefactors who received Sentence of Death the last Sessions at the Old-Baily (See p. 975) were executed at Tyburn, viz. Lowder, Johnson, Bumbus, Shelton, Perkins, Maggerady, Vaughan, White, Patrick, Mead, Fleming, Dawson, and Griffiths. De Vic and Cray, Bell, Borthwick, and Pardo, were reprieved for Transportation, and Powis for a Week.

His Majesty having been informed, that Perjuries and other ill Consequences are the Effects of granting the large Reward for apprehending Highwaymen and Street-Robbers, has order'd, that for the future, the said Bounty be subject to the Discretion of the Rt Hon. Ld Mayor, and of the Judge who tries the Convict.

### Friday, 13.

The Sessions ended at the Old-Baily, 4 Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. John Jenkins, for Burglary; Rich. Marshall, for robbing Justice Rake; John Beek, for cutting off a Woman's Pocket; and Catharine Saunders, for robbing her Master's Chambers in the Temple. Two were burnt in the Hand; 22 order'd for Transportation; and 3 to be whipt.

An Engine for tacking a large Ship about in a Calm was try'd on board one of the East India Company's Ships, and found of such use as to bring a broadside to bear upon an Enemy, almost as soon as when under a Gale.

### Monday, 16.

Joseph Powis was executed at Tyburn.

### Tuesday, 17.

An Order was made by the Ld Mayor and Court of Aldermen, that all Prisoners that die in Newgate, the two Compters, and Ludgate, shall, as soon as the Coroner's Jury have sat and given their Verdict, be delivered to their Friends without Coroner's or Goal Fees; the Expence of the Coroner's Jury to be defrayed by the Sheriffs.

Ended the Poll for Mayor of Chester, when the Numbers were for

Alderman Johnson 1097 2 in the Grose.

Alderman Ellams 1095 5 nor Interest.

Ald. Maynwaring 858 1 for Mr Manley.

Alderman Bennet 858 5 and Navigation.

The two first were re-urn'd, and the former of them sworn into the Office. On this occasion the Contest was so great, that 20 *l*. was given for a Vote, about 6000 *l*. spent, and, as reported, some Lives lost.

### Sunday 22.

The Princess Royal enter'd the 24th Year of her Age.

### Monday, 30.

The King enter'd the 50th Year of his Age; on which Account was a great Resort to Court, to compliment His Majesty.

John Barber, Esq, Alderman of Castle-Baynard Ward, was sworn before the Barons at the Exchequer, Lord Mayor of the City of London, for the Year ensuing.

The Ann Galley, of above 200 Tons, is on the point of sailing from Deptford, for the new Colony of Georgia, with 35 Families, consisting of Carpenters, Bricklayers, Farmers, &c. who take all proper Instruments. The Men were learning Military Discipline of the Guards, as must all that go thither, and to carry Muskets, Bayonets, and Swords, to defend the Colony in case of an Attack from the Indians. She has on board 10 Ton of Alderman Parsons's best Beer, and will take in at the Maderas 5 Tun of Wine, for the Service of the Colony. James Oplethorpe, Esq, one of the Trustees, goes with them to see them settled.

The 8 Sloops newly built in his Majesty's Yards, were order'd to sail for their respective Stations, to prevent Running of Wool from Ireland.



**BIRTHS.**  
O<sup>r</sup>. 2. **T**HE Countess of Albemarle deliver'd of a Daughter.

The Wife of Joseph Banks, Esq; Representative for Peterborough, deliver'd of a Daughter.

16. The Countess of Coningsby, Wife to Sir Michael Newton, Knight of the Bath, deliver'd of a Son, at his House in Burlington-street.

22. The Dutches of Devonshire, deliver'd of a Son at the Duke's House in Piccadilly.

### MARRIAGES.

O<sup>r</sup>. 7. **T**HE E. of Portmore, married to the Dutches of Leeds.

The Rev. Dr Wright, Rector of Christ-Church, Spittle-Fields :: to Miss Mertins, Daughter of the late Mr Mertins, Jeweller, who was Brother to Sir George Mertins, late Ld Mayor of London.

Lechmere, Esq; Cousin and Heir to the late Ld Lechmere, and Grandson to Mr Auditor Foley :: to a Daughter of Sir Blunden Charlton, of Ludford in the County of Hereford, Bart. and Niece to the Ld Foley.

John Courtney, Esq; late Governour of Surat in the East Indies :: to a Widow Lady of Yorkshire.

Lieut. Lake, belonging to a Man of War :: to Mrs Mary Woodgate, of Sevenoak in Kent, a Fortune of 5000 l.

Mr Wicks, a Brewer in Whitecross-street, :: to Mrs Ireland, Widow, worth 10000 l.

19. Mr James Hardman :: to the eldest Daughter of George Leigh, of Outington in Cheshire, Esq;

Philip Mitchel, Esq; Nephew of the late Lady Matthews :: to a young Lady with a Fortune of 4000 l.

Sir William Humble, of Thorpe Underwood in Northamptonshire, Bar. :: to Miss Vane, one of the Daughters of the Ld Barnard.

26. Daniel Pettywood, Esq; :: to Mrs Lamb, after a Courtship of 23 Years.

29. Major Gen. Russell :: to Miss Barton, Sister to an eminent Mercer on Ludgate-hill.

Mr Tidd, Carpenter of his Majesty's Ship the Prince, aged 82 :: to a Girl aged 16, whose Sister, aged 22, was lately married to his Son.

### DEATHS.

O<sup>r</sup>. 1. **D**IED the Lady Mary, Wife of Dr Wm Cockburn, and eldest Sister to the E. of Denbigh.

Came Advice of the Death of Thomas White, Esq; Member of Parliament for Retford in Nottinghamshire, and Chief Clerk of the Office of Ordnance, under the Duke of Argyll.

Capt. Hayes, an old Officer in the Army.  
2. The Wife of --- Miles, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for Middlesex; she was Daughter of Sir Thomas Lane, formerly Ld Mayor of this City.

Mr Martin Bond, a Sea Lieutenant on Half-pay, having shot himself.

5. The Rev. Mr George Gwynn, Lecturer of St Mary At-hill.

The Wife of the Rev. Dr Creswick, Dean of Bristol.

6. Victor Amadeus, the old King of Sardinia, aged 66.

George Duckett, Esq; a Commissioner of the Excise, and Brother to William Duckett, Esq; Member of Parliament for Calne in Wilts.

George Richardson, Esq; of the Custom-house.

Mr Brevin, the City Surveyor.

Mr Henry Sandford, at Hampstead, formerly a Spanish Merchant.

7. --- Downtrey, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for Essex.

Harrington Gibbs, Esq; a West India Merchant, at Bristol.

Capt. Alexander Hamilton.

The Rev. Mr Entwistle, Rector of Badsworth in Yorkshire.

8. The Relict of Sir Henry Northcote, at her Seat near Barnstable in Devonshire.

The Relict of Sir Griffith Boynton, of Bramston in Yorkshire.

10. George Woodford, Esq; in Basinghall-street, formerly a Blackwell-hall Factor, worth 50000 l.

11. William Temple, Esq; Nephew to the Ld Vile. Palmerston.

Leicester Martin, Esq; of Ipswich in Suffolk.

Capt. Bowser, formerly in the Service of the East India Company.

Mr Revel, an eminent Packer in Lime-gate-street.

12. George Lissie, Esq; who had the Care of the Affairs of the late Dutches of Monmouth and Buccleugh, and likewise those of the present Duke.

12. Sir George Cooke, of Wheatly, Bar. of a Mortification; and is succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his eldest Son, now, Sir Bryan Cooke, Bar.

13. Mr Fletcher, Screen-maker to his Majesty.

15. The Relict of the Rev. Mr Abraham Tapp, who was Precentor to the Cathed.



Cathedral of *Durham*, and Vicar of *Wilton*; but refusing to take the Oaths, was deprived.

The Lady *Malause*, Sister to the Marquess de *Miramont*, at *Somerset-house*.

16. The Rt Hon. *Bennet*, Earl and Baron of *Harborough* in *Leicestershire*, Viscount *Sherrard* of *Stapleford* in the same, and Baron of *Le Trini* in *Ireland*, Ld Lieut. and *Custos Rotularum* of the County of *Rutland*, Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, Parks, Chaces and Warrens North of *Trent*: He married a Daughter of Sir *Walter Calverly*, and died without Issue; whereby his First-Cousin *Philip Sherrard* of *Whitfundine* in *Leicestershire* inherits the Title, and 4000 *l. per Ann.* of his Estate.

The Relief of Capt. *Furzer*, late Commander in the Navy.

Mr *Emey*, an Innkeeper at *Kingston*, having shot himself.

Dr *Meighill*, an eminent Physician, at his House at *Windfor*.

17. Mr *Scarlet*, a noted Land-broker.

19. Mr *Furze*, a *Lisbon* Merchant, of an Apoplectic Fit.

20. Mr *Edward Salter*, Chamber-keeper to the Privy Council, and Deputy Clerk of his Majesty's Spicery.

Mr *Simon Turk*, one of the Grooms of the Scalding Office.

Capt. *Wm Fullerton*, of the Guards.

21. *Thomas Skinner*, Esq; at *Clapham*, one of the Coal-mercers of this City, and formerly a Director of the S. S. Company.

The new-born Daughter of *Joseph Banks*, Esq; Member for *Peterborough*.

23. The Relief of Capt *Rathborn*, and Mother to Dr *Rathborn*, at *Rathborn-place* near *Soho*.

Lieut. Col. *Purcel*, an Officer on Half-pay, at *Kingston upon Hull*.

Capt. *Edward Callender*, an Officer all the late War under Gen. *Sabine*. He left a Sum of Money, which, for want of a Will, or Relation, goes to a Taylor, who Administred as his chief Creditor.

26. The Wife of *John Allen*, Esq; one of the Masters in Chancery.

27. *John Mowbray*, M. D. late Chairman of the Committee of the Charitable Corporation; justly esteem'd as an honest publick-spirited Man.

28. Mr *Godfrey*, late one of the Masters in Chancery.

Mr *Gryfman*, a Yeoman of the Guards, of a Bleeding from drawing a Tooth.

29. The Rev. Dr *Oliver*, Rector of the United Parishes of *St Mary Abchurch* and *St Laurence Pountney*.

# PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

SIR *William Strickland*, Secretary at War, made Pay-master of the Officers of his Majesty's Buck-hounds, till a Master is appointed.

*Thomas Walker*, of *Wimbleton*, in *Surry*, Esq; a Commissioner of the Customs, appointed Surveyor of his Majesty's Crown Land Revenue, in the Room of Dr *Sayer*, deceased.

*Humphry Thayer*, Esq; Inspector-General of the Duties on Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate, appointed a Commissioner of Excise, in the Room of *George Duckett*, Esq; dec.

*Christopher Wryal*, Esq; Correspondent to the Commissioners of Excise, made Inspector-General; and

*John Wyndham*, Esq; succeeds Mr *Wryal*.

The E. of *Cholmondeley*, made Governor of the Island of *Guernsey*, in the room of Lieut. Gen. *Harvey*, dec.

Col. *Edward Montague*, :: Governor of *Kingston upon Hull*.

Capt. *John Preston*, :: Town-Major of *Gibraltar*, in the room of Capt. *Robert Johnson*.

The E. of *Strathmore*, appointed Capt. of a Company in Brig. Gen. *Barrel*'s Reg. of Foot, in the room of Capt. *Gerard Leighton*, dec.

*James Lock*, Esq; Brother to Sir *John Lock*, chosen Husband to the Turkey Company, in the room of *Isaac Beddington*, Esq; dec.

*James Spilman*, Esq; who was last Year in the Direction of the Bank, succeeds the Hon. *Sidney Godolphin*, Esq; as Director of *Greenwich Hospital*.

*John E. of Londond*, made a Cornet in Col. *Campbell's Scots Grey Dragoons*.

Mr *Dan Richardson*, Page to the Dutchess of *Chandos*; made an Ensign in Brig. Gen. *Jones's* Reg. of Foot in the *Leward Islands*.

*Benjamin Martin*, Esq; appointed Secretary to the Trustees for establishing the Colony of *Georgia*, in *America*, who acts therein without Salary or Perquisite; as does Mr *Perelfs*, their Accomptant.

Capt. *Henry Hoadley*, made Commander of the *Royal Guardian*, bound to *Bombay*, in the Service of the *East-India Company*.

The Rt Hon. *Francis Howard* E. of *Effingham*, made Col. of a Reg. of Foot, late Col. *Egerton's*.

Col. *John Cope*, Representative for *Liskeard* in *Cornwall*, made Col. of the late Lieut. Gen. *Pearce's* R. of Foot in *Ireland*.

OWN

Owen Wynne, Esq; Lieut. Gen. of his Majesty's Forces, also Member of the Irish Parliament, made Col. of 2 Reg. of Horse, late Lieut. Gen. Wynne's.

Richard Benyon, Esq; made Governor of Fort St Davids in East-India.

Bridges Blafford, Esq; elected Mayor of Newtown in the Isle of Wight.

Capt. Cornwall, made Commander of his Majesty's Ship Success.

Thomas Brevelton, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Victualling Office, elected Mayor of Liverpool.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

MR Mark Johnson, presented to the Living of Knewl, in Lincolnshire.

Mr John Wilson, to the Rectory of Alford, in Surry.

Thomas Osborne, L. L. D. of Sidney College in Cambridge, by Dispensation to hold the Rectory of Campion cum Shefford, in Bedfordshire.

Mr Henry Elmfall, M. A. of St John's College in Cambridge, and Chaplain to the D. of Leeds, by Dispensation, to hold the Rect. of Thornton, in Yorkshire, with the Rect. of Thornhill in the said County.

Mr Pilkington, lately come from Dublin, made Chaplain to the Ld Mayor.

Mr Carr, presented to the Living of Arundel in Sussex, about 200 l. per Ann.

Mr Jasper Gibbon :: to the Vicarage of Ragby in Northumberland.

Mr James Norton, :: to the Vicarage of St Leonard in Wallingford, Berks.

John Standish, A. B. to the Vicarage of Suddington in Leicestershire.

Mr Roger Donne, to the double Rectory of Catfield in Norfolk.

Mr Boleander, appointed Chaplain of the Lutheran Church at St James's.

Mr Platel, presented to the Rectory of Teldham Magna in Essex.

#### BANKRUPTS.

William Stanier, Thomas Jones, Richard Prestland, of Shrewsbury, Drapers and Copartners.

Joseph Reynolds of Bristol, Victualler

Joseph Cotton of Highgate, Middlesex, Brewer

Henry Monger, of Lad Lane, Lond. Broker.

Jn. Stevens, of Fenchurchstreet Lond. Merchant.

Thomas Sanders, of St Clement-Danes, Middlesex. Mercer

George Jackson, of Ratcliff Highway, Middlesex, Apothecary

George Barron, of Huntingdon, Bookseller and Carrier

William Wood, of Southwark, Founder

John Beaumont, of St John Street, Middlesex. Distiller

James Bealey, of Hornchurch, Essex, Chapman

Robert Willan, of Cornhill, London, Hosier

Wm Wheeler, of Shoreham, Kent, Maltster

Asher Levy, of Throgmorton street, London, Merchant

Philip Hale, of Gray's Inn Passage, Middlesex. Victualler

Wm Barnes, of Whitechappel, Middlesex, Tobacconist

Peter Boardman, of Salford, Lancashire, Maltster

Robert Chandler, of Islington, Middlesex Carpenter

Anthony Westoby, of Brigg, Lincolnshire, Woollendrapier

Nathan Denron, of Snaith, Yorksh. Flaxdresser

#### TRUSTEES for the Colony of Georgia, with the Places of their Abode.

Lord Percival, Pall-mall.

Lord Carpenter, Grosvenor-square.

Edward Digby, Esq; Charges-street.

James Ogilthorpe, Esq; Old-palace-yard.

Geo. Heathcote, Esq; Soho-square.

Thomas Towers, Esq; Middle-Temple.

Robert More, Esq; Duke st. York-build.

Robert Hicks, Esq; Russel-str. Bloomsb.

D Rogers Holland, Esq; Essex-street.

William Sloper, Esq; St James's-place.

Francis Eyles, Esq; Soho-square.

John Laroche, Esq; Pall-mall.

James Vernon, Esq; Grosvenor-street.

William Belisha, Esq; Kington, Surry.

Stephen Hales, A. M. Teddington, Midsex.

John Burton, B. D. Oxford.

Richard Bundy, A. M. Dean-street, Soho.

Arthur Bedford, A. M. Hab. Hosp. Hoxton.

Samuel Smith, A. M. Aldgate.

Adam Anderlon, Gent. Clerkenwel-green.

Thomas Coram, Gent. Goodmans-fields.

#### Commissioners appointed by the Trustees.

Ld Visc. Tyrconnel, Arlington-street.

Ld Visc. Lymerick, Whitehall.

Lord Baltimore, Maryland.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Liverpool.

Sir John Eyles, Bar. Mark-lane.

Sir Roger Meredith, Bar. Grays-inn.

Sir Matth. Decker, Bar. St James's-square.

Sir Abraham Elton, Bar. Bristol.

Sir Hans Sloane, Bar. Bloomsbury-square.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Kt. Swichin's-lane.

Sir Joseph Eyles, Kt. Without Bps-gate.

Sir John Gonson, Kt. Temple.

John Scrope, Esq; Sackville-street.

John Page, Esq; Spring-garden.

William Piers, Esq; Conduit-street.

William Heathcote, Esq; Bloomsbury.

H Samuel Tufnell, Esq; Pall-mall.

John Crosse, Esq; Millbank.

Kawlinson Earl, Esq; Porter's-street.

Arch. Hurchenson, Esq; Brook-st. Grosv-sq.

Charles Dubois, Esq; Tower-hill.

Charles Joye, Esq; St Tho. Hospital.

Thomas Rogers, Esq; Milk-street.

Thomas Ruddle, D. D. Jermyn-street.



**VOL. II. Prices of Goods, &c. in OCTOBER, 1732. 1033**  
Towards the End of the Month.

Course of Exchange.	STOCKS	Monthly B I L L of Mortality,
Amsterdam—35	S. Sea 104	from Sept. 26. to Oct. 24.
Ditto at Sight 34 10	—Annu. 111	Christned { Males 726 } 1458
Hamburgh—34 a 1	Bank 149 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	{ Females 732 }
Rotterdam—35 2 a 3	India 155 155 a $\frac{1}{4}$	Buried { Males 911 } 1845
Antwerp —35 5	3 per C. ann. 99 $\frac{1}{4}$	{ Females 918 }
Madrid —42 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$	M. Bank 115	Died under 2 Years old --- 779
Bilboa —42 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$	African 36	Between 2 and 5 --- 118
Cadiz —42 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$	Y. Build. 4 a $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 5 and 10 --- 53
Venice —49	Royal Ass. 104 a $\frac{1}{4}$	Between 10 and 20 --- 43
Leghorn —50 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	Lon. ditto 13 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 20 and 30 --- 125
Genoa —53 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	Eng. Copp. 21. 15.	Between 30 and 40 --- 176
Paris —32 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	Welsh ditto 11. 15.	Between 40 and 50 --- 180
Bourdeaux —31 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	N. B. Cir. 41. 125. 6d.	Between 50 and 60 --- 125
Oporto —55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	I. Bon. 41. 25. 41. 3 a 4	Between 60 and 70 --- 115
Lisbon —55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	S. S. 21. 6s. a 8	Between 70 and 80 --- 83
Dublin —10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	3 p. C. I. Bonds 13 a 5	Between 80 and 90 --- 44
		Between 90 and 100 --- 8

1849

**Prices of Grain at Bear-Key per Qr.**

Wheat 20s. to 26 s.	P. Malt 13 s. to 22 s.	Wheat at Bristol, 3s. 9 d. to 4 s. per Bushel.
Rye 13 s. to 15 s.	B. Malt 12 s. to 19 s.	At Exeter, 3s. to 4 s.
Barley 13 s. to 16 s. 6d.	Tares 16 s. to 20 s.	Gloucester, 3s. 8 d. to 4 s. 2 d.
Oats 9 s. to 13 s. 6d.	H. Pease 13 s. to 18 s.	Dublin, 3s. to 3 s. 4 d.
Pease 20 s. to 22 s.	H. Beans 14 s. to 18 s.	Reading, 6 s. to 7 s. per Load, for Seed, 8 l. 10 s.

**Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 1 l. 16 s. to 2 l. 10 s. a Load.**

Coals per Chaldron 22 s. to 24 s. 6d.	Ditto second sort 46 s. to 50 s. per C.	Opium 11 s. 00 d.
Hops 1730. per Hun. 6 l. to 7 l. 10 s.	Loaf Sugar double refined 8 d. Half-	Quicksilver 4 s. 3 d.
Hops 1731. 4 l. 00 s. to 4 l. 10 s.	penny a 9 d. H. penny per lb.	Rhubarb 25 s. a 30 s.
Rape Seed 10 l. to 11 l. 10 s.	Ditto single refined 56 s. to 62 s.	Sarsaparilla 3 s. 6 d.
Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half	per C.	Saffron Eng. 26 s. 00 d.
on board, 16 l. to 16 l. 10 s.	Cinnamon 7 s. 8 d.	Wormseeds 3 s. 4 d.
Tin in Blocks 4 l. 00 s	Cloves 9 s. 1 d.	Balsam Capivaia 2 s. 10 d.
Ditto in Bars 4 l. 02 s. exclusive	Mace 15 s. 0 d. per lb.	Balsam of Gilead 18 s. 00 d.
of 3 s. per Hun. Duty.	Nutmegs 8 s. 8 d. per lb.	Hipocucume 6 s. 7 d.
Copper Eng. best 5 l. 05 s. per C.	Sugar Candy white 14 d. to 18 d.	Ambergreece per oz. 14 s. 00 d.
Ditto ord. 4 l. 16 s. to 5 l. per C.	Ditto brown 6 d. Half penny per lb.	Cochineal 17 s. 6 d. per lb.
Ditto Barbary 3 l. to 4 l.	Pepper for Home consump. 16 d.	
Iron of Bilboa 14 l. 10 s. per Tun	Ditto for exportation 12 d. 1 Far.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Dit. of Sweden 15 l. 10 s. per Tun	Tea Bohea fine 10 s. to 12 s. per lb.	Oporto red, per T. 36 l. a 00 l.
Tallow 40 s. per C. or 5 d. p. lb.	Ditto ordinary 10 s. per lb.	ditto white 24 l.
Country Tallow 1 l. 18 s. 6 d.	Ditto Congo 10 s. to 14 s. per lb.	Lisbon red 30 l.
	ditto Pekoe 14 s. a 16 s. per lb.	ditto white, 26 l.
	ditto Green fine 10 s. to 13 s. per lb.	Sherry 26 l.
	ditto Imperial 9 s. to 12 s. per lb.	Canary new 30 l.
	ditto Hyson 30 s. to 35 s.	ditto old 36 l.
		Florence 3 l. per Chest
		French red 30 l. a 40 l.
		ditto white 20 l.
		Mountain malaga old 24 l.
		ditto new 20 to 21 l.
		Brandy Fr. per Gal. 6 s. to 6 s. 8 d.
		Rum of Jamaica 6 s. to 7 s.
		ditto Lem. Islands 6 s. 4 d. to 7 s.

NOVEM-

**F**ROM *Madrid*, they write, That the North Part of the *Esturial*, had by Lightning been set on Fire, which spread to the Center of the College, and consumed the Tower, the Patriarch's Apartment, and those of the Chaplains. They add, at length the *Monks* brought out the Host; and as soon as they had pronounced the Blessing, the Violence of the Flames ceased; and thus they got it under.

From *Frankfort*, That the Damages sustain'd by Inundations in *Franconia*, surpass all Imagination. At *Wertheim* 25 Houses were washed quite away; one side of the Hospital, built of Stone in the strongest manner, the Church at *Swabach* in *Anspach*, Part of the strong thick Town Walls, and the whole Tower where the Gunpowder was kept, were borne down by the Torrent. In some Places the Water rose quite to the Roofs of the Houses, and drowned Man and Beast; Household Goods and Furniture of all Sorts, Corn, Wine, Beer, and other Provisions, Houses, Barns, Walls, Mills, Stone Bridges, &c. were mixed together and beat to Pieces. Many Fields and Meadows were half cover'd with the dead Bodies of Men and Beasts, Fragments of Houses, &c. Abundance of Dead were found clinging to the Boughs of Trees, some on Bushes, and others hanging to the Wheels of Water-Mills. Ships and other Vessels, Ship-Mills, Floats of Timber, &c. lying upon the Rivers, were carried quite away. No *Monks* appearing to bring out the Host.

From *Lisbon*, That what they call a Thunderbolt had penetrated the Tower of the City of *Compost-Major*, (in the Province of *Alantejo*) and set Fire to a Magazine of Gunpowder, consisting of 5700 Arroves, each weighing 32 l. *English*, 400 Shells filled, &c. by which the whole City, except Part of two Streets, were laid in Ruins; above 1000 Persons were miserably shatter'd and torn, and many deemed

incurable. The Number of those buried under the Rubbish was unknown, several hundreds had been already dug out. Upon this News the King of *Portugal* immediately sent all the Surgeons, and Apothecaries, that could be found in *Lisbon*, to their Assistance.

From *Rome*, That the Pope had presented the Chevalier de *S. George* with a Bill of 9000 Scudi. — And that Mr *Thompson*, late Warehouse-keeper to the *Charitable Corporation*, had desir'd to abjure the *English* Religion.

Letters from *Turky* confirm the Defeat of a Body of 24,000 Men of the *Ottoman Army* by the *Persians*.

From *Oran*, That the *Algerines*, to the Number of about 30 or 40,000 Men, having form'd the Siege of *Morzalquibir*, soon made themselves Masters of a Redoubt, and were as soon beaten out again. But upon this, the *K. of Spain* order'd 2000 Men to embark immediately, and reinforce the Garrison of *Oran*.

From *Seville*, That 10 Ships of War lay ready to sail from *Cadiz*, on board whereof they talk'd of embarking 36 Squadrons, and warlike Preparations were making all over *Spain*.

From *Ratisbon*, That a Convention was sign'd between the Crowns of *Poland* and *Sweden*; an Alliance was far advanced betwixt his *Polish Majesty* and *France*; and that the *K. of Denmark* has acceded to the *Pragmatic Sanction*.

From *Genoa*, That the 4 *Corfican* Chiefs were released out of Prison.

From *Lisbon*, That on the 4th Instant there was a violent Storm of Wind for 3 Hours, which brought in a most dreadful Sea, so that scarce any Ship in the *Tagus* escaped without Damage; 5 or 6 Sail were entirely lost, and near 60 Persons. On Land, the Damage was as great among the Vineyards and Plantations.

From *Berlin*, That Count *Degenfeldt* was set out for *London*, to negotiate an Agreement between the two Crowns.



# A REGISTER of BOOKS published in OCTOBER, 1732.

**T**HE Civil Magistrate's Right of inflicting Punishment; the End of penal Laws, and the Necessity of the due Execution of them. A Sermon preach'd at *Kingston*, Aug. 10. 1732. at the Assizes held there, before the Rt Hon. the Ld C. J. *Raymond*, and the Hon. Mr Baron *Carter*, published at the Request of Mr High Sheriff. By *George Osborne*, Vicar of *Battersea*, in *Surrey*. Printed for *T. Osborne*, pr. 6d.

2. 1. Instructions for Clerks and Practisers in the Courts of *King's-Bench* and *Common-Pleas*: Shewing the Nature, Forms, and Use of the most useful Writs and Processes of those Courts, and the whole Course of Proceedings therein, from the first Commencement of the Action, to the final Judgment and Execution thereupon. Wherein are also inserted Rules for the Delivery of Declarations, the making up of Records, the Forms of Jurata's, Postea's, &c. the Manner of entering and docketting Judgments, of removing Causes from inferior Courts, with other special Matters. Compos'd in Pursuance of the late Act of Parliament; that all Proceedings in Courts of Justice shall be in *English*. Part 1. By *William Bohun*, of the *Middle-Temple*, Esq; 2. A complete Collection of all the Rules and Orders of the Courts of *King's-Bench* and *Common Pleas*, carefully examin'd, to *Michaelmas Term* 1732. price 4s. 6d.

3. An Introduction to a new and complete History of the *Holy Bible*. By the Rev. Mr *Thomas Stackhouse*, Author of the *Complete Body of Divinity* N<sup>o</sup> 1. Printed for *T. Edlin*, price 6d.

4. The Longitude. By *Richard Locke*, Gent. Printed for *W. Meadows*, price 6d.

5. The Great Tribunal. A Sermon preached at the Assizes held at *Northampton*, Aug. 2, 1732. before the Rt Hon. the Ld. C. J. *Eyre*, and the Hon. Mr Jus. Price. By *Richard Grey*, D.D. Rector of *Hinton* in *Northamptonshire*. Published at the Request of the High Sheriff and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury. Printed for *C. King*, price 6d.

6. The Devil of a Duke; or, *Trapa'n's* Vagaries. A Ballad Opera. Printed for *C. Corbet*, price 1s.

7. Religious Vows. A Sermon preached at the Consecration of a Chapel in *Pembroke-College* in *Oxford*, on Monday July 10, 1732. By Mr *Ponting*. D.D. Master of *Pembroke-College*. Sold by the Widow *Fletcher* in *Oxford* and Mr *Rivington* in *St Paul's Churchyard*, price 6d.

8. The Judgment of Dr *Thomas Burnet* late Master of the *Charter-House*, concerning the Doctrine of the Trinity; and the Judgment of Dr *Samuel Clarke*, late Rector of *St James's*, concerning 1. The Satisfaction. 2. The Merits. 3. The Mediation and Inter-

cession of Christ. 4. The ordinary Influence and Assistance of the Holy Spirit. 5. The two Sacraments. With a Preface, concerning Mr *Lock*, Sir *Isaac Newton*, and Mr *Woolston*. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 1s.

9. Part of the Song of *Deborah* and *Barak* paraphrased, from *Judges* 5, and set to Music by Dr *Green*. Printed for *B. Barker*, and sold by *J. Roberts* price 3d.

10. All future free Actions, future Contingencies: With a fair State of the Questions concerning Precedence. In which the Arguments for it are briefly proposed, and Objections against it, clearly answered. With an Answer to Mr *Fancomre's* Letter and Appendix to Mr *Norman*, and a few short Observations on his late Reply. By *David Millar*, A.M. Printed for *A. Millar*, price 1s. 6d.

11. A second Defence of Dr *Clark's* Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God. In Answer to the Postscript publish'd in the second Edition of Mr *Lew's* Translation of Dr *King's* Origin of Evil. By the Author of the first Defence. Printed for *Mess. Knapton*, price 6d.

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