

The Gentleman's Magazine.

London Gazette
London Tour.
Fog's Journal.
Applebee's : :
Head's : : :
Craffman : :
D. Spectator
Gambrell's J.
W. H. Neglecter
Free Britain.
W. P. Doctor
D. P. Court
D. P. Post.
D. P. Tourne
D. P. Post. Am
D. P. Robertiser
Evening Post
St James's Ch.
Whitehall Ch.
London Gazette
Flying Post

St JOHN'S GATE



W. H. P. New
Dublin 6 : :
Edinburgh 2
Glasgow : : :
H. P. 2 : :
Exeter 2 : :
Bristol : : :
Birmingham
Gloucester : :
Stamford : :
Birmingham
D. P. Town.
Chester ditto
Derby ditto
L. P. do.
Reading do.
Leeds & Carr
P. P. do.
Canterbury :
Boston : : :
Jamaica, &c.

Or, MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER.

NUMBER XXIII. for NOVEMBER, 1732.

CONTAINING,

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

- I. View of the WEEKLY ESSAYS, viz. Of the Itch of Writing, and quoting the Devil; Hackney Nags; Mercenary Authors, Bookfellers, and Butchers; Filial Gratitude; Modesty and Decorum; Power of Custom; Good Laws agreeable to Reason; Love at first Sight; Description of the HYP; The approved Hyp-Doctor; Of Mythology; Modern Infidelity; Difference of Heathenism and Christianity; The Law of Nature the Law of GOD; St Andrew's Cross; Golden Arms, &c.
- II. POLITICAL POINTS: Debates and Speeches in Parliament about the Salt-Tax; Opposition to Governments; Interest of Money and Trade; Mischief and Benefit of EXCISES and EXCISE-LAWS canvass'd; Blessings of the REVOLUTION; Evil of Precedents; The CZAR's Speech to King WILLIAM; Of the State of the Nation; of Struggling for Places and Power; The Number of TAXES.
- III. POETRY: Advice to the Ladies; The Choice; Greatest Cross; Miser; Birth-Day Ode, and Burlesque; The Country Gentleman; Mitchell to Sir R. Walpole; Sally at the Chop-house; The Beau's Head and Heels, a Dialogue.
- IV. DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Promotions, &c.
- V. Thomson's Proposals; Account of the Georgians, the Corporation and Test Act Affair, and of the late Eclipse.
- VI. FOREIGN Affairs.
- VII. REGISTER of Books.
- VIII. Table of CONTENTS.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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

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

The CONTENTS.

CAPTAIN P---n's Speech	1035	OF Free-Ports, and Excises	ib. G
<i>Scotland</i> contributes little to the Salt-Tax	ib. C	Ecclesiastical Excise Officers	ib. E
Mr. H---ce W---le's Speech	1036	The only Design of Excise talk'd of	1062
The Salt-Tax no Burden upon the People	ib. E	Of the Hypo	ib. C
-- But little more expensive in collecting than		A comical Instance of it	1063
the Land-Tax	ib. G	Of the Blessings of the Revolution	1064
Sir Wm. W---m's Speech	1037	The Czar's Speech to K. Wm.	ib. F
Salt-Tax a greater Evil than the Land-Tax	ib. C	Of Excises	1065
-- One Step to a general Excise	1038	-- With Respect to our Colonies	ib. G
-- Heavy upon Trade	1039	On the Origin of Excises	1066
All Taxes equal to 10 s. in the Pound on		Progress of the Silk Trade	ib. D
Land	1040	K. Charles II's Fetch to get the whole Excise	1067
The Poor the greatest Sufferers by the Salt-Tax	ib. G	Athenian and Roman Excises	ib. B
Mr. D---f's Speech	ib. B	John Gabriel's State of the Nation	ib. H
The Salt-Tax Ruin to Salt Works	ib. C	Of Majesty, Prime Ministers, and Patriots	1068
-- Injurious to the Independency of Parliaments	1041	Of striving for Places	1069
Of Oppositions to Governments	1042	On the Nature of General Excises	ib. G
Character of his present Majesty	ib. B	Extracts of a Pamphlet on Excises	1070
Of the Art of Writing	1043	Of an Excise Parliament	ib. H
The Devil not so black as painted	ib. G	Of modern Infidelity	1071
Of the Nature of Excises	ib. D	Of Self Love	ib. E
The most material Objection again Excises	ib. C	Of Mythology	1072
Of Laws	1045	The Tricks and Behaviour of Monks	ib. B
Justinian's Laws	1046	POETRY. The Laureat's Ode to the Birth-Day	1073
Roman and French Laws	ib.	-- Burlesqu'd and Criticiz'd	ib.
A Judge's Discourse with two Counsellors	ib. G	Verses on Sally- or Ardelia	1068
Of Trade and Interest	1047	On the Laureat's Ode	1074
Mr Smart's Tables of Interest	ib. A	An Epigram on the Grub.	ib.
A Love Case	ib. G	On some Authors honour'd by her Majesty	ib.
Dissertation on the Pythagorick Y	1048	A Dialogue between a Beau's Head and his Heels	ib.
Difference between the Pagan and Christian Religion	1049	Advice to the Lasses	1075
Reasons why King James II. did not succeed in his Projects	ib. F	The Ladies Choice	ib.
The firmness of the Whiggs at the Revolution	1050	A Hymn by the late Rev. Mr George Gwyn	ib.
Mercenary Authors characteriz'd	ib. G	A Prologue at Goodman's-Field's, Nov. 4.	ib.
Bookfellers and Butchers hard Riders	1051	The Miser	ib.
One of their most noted Hacks	ib. C	The greatest Cross	ib.
Of the Parliament of Paris	1052	The Muse's Commission to Sir R. Walpole	1076
Signification of the Word Royalty	ib. G	Of the Order of St Andrew	1077
Excises defended	1053	On Paper, by a young Lady aged 12	ib.
Against the Craftsman	1054	Conditions on which Mr. Thomson offers to come home	1078
Filial Duty founded on Gratitude	ib. B	Domestick Occurrences	1078, &c.
On Excises with Regard to national Liberty	ib. E	Character of Victor Amadens, K. of Sardinia	1079
Dangerous to the Independency of Parliaments	1056	Account of Fees of all Officers in the Courts of Justice demanded	ib.
Objections to Excises answer'd	ib. D	Account of the Georgians	ib.
The Law of Nature the Law of God	1057	Committee appointed by the Dissenters to consider of getting the Corporation and Test Acts repeal'd	1080
Dacier's Notions refused	ib. C	Their Report and Proceedings thereon	ib.
Why Socrates was call'd a Christian	1058	The late Eclipse of the Moon describ'd	ib.
Of Decorum in Behaviour	ib. D	Births, Marriages, Deaths	1082
-- With Respect to old Age	1059	Promotions Civil and Military	1083
-- Touchstone to try Reputations	ib. C	Ecclesiastical Preferments, Bankrupts	1084
A Prelate defended against Mr. Henley	1060	Prices of Goods, Grain, Stocks, Monthly Bill of Mortality	1085
The French regularly educate Politicians	ib. D	Foreign Affairs	1086
The only reasonable Objection to the Ministry	1061	Register of Books	



THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
NOVEMBER, 1732.

DEBATES in last Session of Parliament, continu'd from p. 994



APT. V.—*n* rose up and spoke in Substance as follows, “Mr Speaker, I hope every Gentleman in this House has perused the short Account of the Money which has been brought into his Majesty’s Exchequer by the Produce of the Salt Duty from that Part of *Great Britain*, called *Scotland*, for the last Ten Years; I have looked for that Account, but can find but one Article, and that Article is nothing. In the Space of Ten Years not one Shilling was ever brought into the Exchequer, from the Salt Duty in that Country: How then can this Tax be said to be an equal Tax, when such a considerable Part of this Kingdom never paid one Farthing towards it; even by the Proposal now made, they are not to pay near so much as we are to pay in *South Britain*. But of that small Proportion that is to be laid upon them, it is probable, no Part will ever come to the Publick Account: This Tax must therefore be unequal, because we in *England* are to bear the Whole of the Burden, *Scotland* is to bear no Part, and yet they are by the Articles of the *Union* obliged to bear their proportional Part of all new Taxes, more especially those, which are raised for the Current Service of the Year. If it be said, that the People in that Country are not able to pay this whole Tax, it is a good Argument against the Tax

in general; for no Tax ought to be laid upon the People, but those to which they can all contribute their Share: The People of *England* ought not to be charged with a Duty, and the People of *Scotland* left free; such unequal Charges will soon make every Man in *England* wish that the *Union* had never been made.”

“Tis true, *Sir*, I cannot but applaud the Gentlemen of that Country, for appearing in Favour of the Tax upon Salt; it is shewing a laudable Zeal for the proper Interest of their Native Country: It is laying a Tax upon us, to which they contribute nothing, in place of a Tax to which they have always contributed an equal Share. This may justify their Conduct as to the Question now in hand, but I hope, the Gentlemen of the *South* Parts of *Britain* will shew the same Concern for the Interest of their Part of the *Island*, and I am glad to find that so many of them do shew such a Concern; for it appeared to me Yesterday, that the Question was carried against the *South* Parts of the *Island*, by the Votes of those Gentlemen, who come from the *North*. (Here he was called to Order, after which he went on) *Sir*, I design no Reflection upon any Man, but the Affair before us is of the utmost Consequence to the Interest and Trade of the whole Kingdom; our Liberties, our Properties, and every thing that is dear to us is at Stake. This seems to be a Step towards introducing a general Excise, which is inconsistent with the Liberties of a free People, and, when Life, Liberty, or Property

perty is concerned, it will be found that every Man will fight; a Country Clown in *Hadden* Gray may perhaps shew as much Courage, and fight as well as a Soldier in Red: What! do we think, because a Fellow is a Beau, and dresses himself up with Powder and Essences, that therefore he has more Courage than another Man? I suspect there are many of those fine Gentlemen, who are afraid of letting the Wind blow upon them, for fear of blowing the Powder out of their Wigs, that could not perhaps bear the smell of Gun-Powder. As the *Affair* before us is of the utmost Consequence, so it ought to give us the more Concern that if it passes in this House, there are no Hopes in the other: — In the other House we know, there is a peculiar Bench, which will — (Here he was again called to Order, and was told by Mr *Speaker*, That no Gentleman was to throw Reflections upon any Body of Men, nor was any Member of that House in any thing he said to take Notice of what was done, or what might be done in the Other; then the *Capr.* went on) It was not possible I could make any Reflection upon any Man, or upon any Set of Men, for I had drawn no Conclusion. But let us do what we will, let both Houses (if they have a mind) pass this Bill, it is so directly opposite to the Interest of the Nation and to the Interest of our present happy Establishment, that I am convinced, his Majesty will refuse giving it the Sanction of the Royal Assent.

Mr *H—ce W—le*. I find some of those Gentlemen who have spoke upon the *Affair* in hand, are quite mistaken as to the Motion that has been made. If any new and unheard-of Tax had been thereby proposed, they might have some Reason for those Fears, which they have represented to us in so strong a Light; Murmurings and Grumbings among the People, might be apprehended: But the Tax proposed, is no new Tax; it is only proposed to revive a Tax, which was raised upon the People of *England* for 34 Years together, and was always paid by them, without the least Grumbling or Complaint. By Experience we are convinced, that it is no way Burthensome upon the People; and indeed, it is so little felt by them, that even since it was taken off, there is hardly a Man in the Kingdom that has been sensible of the Ease, or has in any manner expressed his Satisfaction therewith: This shews

that it may be revived without any Danger of overcharging any particular Men, or any sort of Men. Every Man, I believe, that contributes towards the Land Tax is thereby laid upon him; but who is it that ever was sensible of what he paid towards the Salt Duty, or has felt any Ease since it was taken off? It is a Duty that is paid by such a Multitude of People, that no single Man can any way feel what he pays thereto; which is a most evident Demonstration that it is one of the most easy Ways we can chuse for raising Money for the necessary Supplies of the Government.

Those Gentlemen who talk so much of its being destructive to our Trade and Manufactures, ought to come to Particulars; they ought to shew what Trade or Manufacture was lost or injured, during the 34 Years that the Tax continued to be paid by the People of *England*; they ought to shew what Manufactures have become Cheaper, or what Sort of Tradesmens Wages have been lowered, since the abolishing of this Tax: If any one such Effect could be made appear, I should believe, they had some Reason for what they say; but when the contrary Facts appear to be true, I cannot join in Opinion with them. During the whole Time that this Tax continued, there never was any one Manufacture thereby lost, our Trade never flourished more than it did in that Course of Time; and since the Tax was taken off, we all know that no Trade, or Manufacture has been thereby improved, nor have the Wages of one Workman in the Kingdom been diminished: the pretended fatal Consequence of this Tax must, therefore, be all Imaginary.

As this Tax upon Salt, is one of the most equal and easy Taxes to the People, so there is not any one Tax can be proposed, that may be raised with less Expence to the Publick: The Method of raising it, cost but very little more than the raising of the Land Tax will cost: Whatever Difference there may be, is much more than atoned for, by the Justice and Equality of the Tax upon Salt and by its being so general, that it becomes altogether insensible; whereas the Land Tax is one of the most Unequal, and one of the most Grievous upon those who pay it, of any Tax that ever was raised in this Country. It is a Tax that is wholly charged upon a very few of

of the Inhabitants of this Island, who have been for many Years obliged to bear the greatest part of the publick Charge, and have many of them been ruined and undone, for the Benefit and Advantage of others. If we but once seriously consider, what wretched Circumstances many of the Landholders in Britain are at present in, we cannot surely make the least Hesitation in giving them Relief from the Oppressions they have so long groan'd under, by laying on another sort of Tax, which never was nor ever can be felt by any Man breathing: A Tax which is so just, that every Man contributes to it in proportion to the Benefit he receives, in place of a Tax, by which a few are obliged to contribute the Whole of the Charge, tho' they receive but a hundredth part of the Benefit. We have likewise been frighten'd with the Name of a General Excise, and with the Loss of our Liberties and Properties. As to the last, the Bugbear will vanish, if we but reflect upon the Great Men that were at the Helm of Affairs when the Salt Tax was first laid on. It was first laid on in the Reign of the late King William, the glorious Restorer of the Liberties and Properties of this Nation: In his Time it first had its Being, and was contrived and advis'd by a Set of Ministers, who will for ever be respected for their great Wisdom, and whose Memories will for ever be sacred, for the great Attachment they always shew'd to the Constitution and the Liberties of this Kingdom. As for a General Excise, I never heard of any such Design; I am sure no Man that I know, had ever any such thing in his Thoughts, nor can the reviving of the Salt Tax any way contribute to such a Design. I must say, that I think many of our Customs are heavy upon Trade, and very troublesome to our Merchants; and therefore, if some of the most grievous of them were turned into an Excise, it would be of great Advantage to the Nation, and might, I believe, be easily done, without endangering in the least our Constitution, or encroaching on the Liberty or Property of the Subject: But as no such Proposal lies before this House, we have no Occasion to take such a thing into our Consideration.

Sir *William Wynn* I could not indeed but suspect, from the manner of introducing this Motion, that something very extraordinary was to follow; I find I am not disappointed, for in my Opinion, it is one of the most extraordinary

Motions that ever was made in this House. Under the specious Pretence of giving immediate Ease to the Landed Gentlemen, we are to revive a Tax, which will lie as heavy as the Land Tax upon most of them; and which is not only destructive to Trade, but inconsistent with the Liberties of this Nation. I agree most heartily with the Gentleman who made the Motion, that many of our Landed Gentlemen have been reduced to most miserable Circumstances by the heavy Burdens they have borne for so many Years; but their Misery is not to be ascribed to the Land Tax only, every one of the other Taxes contributes its Share, and no Tax contributed more to the general Misery of the whole Nation, as well as of the Landed Gentlemen, than this very Tax which is now proposed to be revived. It is indeed become necessary to continue the Land Tax upon the former Footing, or to impose some new Tax in room thereof; but from whence does this Necessity proceed? why, from maintaining a greater Number of Land Forces, and putting ourselves to much greater Charges than we have, in my Opinion, any Occasion for. It has always been the Case, it will always be the Case; one wrong Measure must for ever give Birth to another, that to a third, and so on till publick Ruin becomes inevitable, if no Redress be offer'd in time, which never can be effectuated, but by altering the former wrong Measures, instead of supporting them by worse.

I am sorry to find, that we are reduced to this Extremity, that we must either lay on a Land Tax, which seems to be agreed by all, to be heavier than the Landed Gentlemen of this Nation are able to bear; or otherwise, we must lay on a Tax which, in the Opinion of, I hope, the Majority of this House, is of much more fatal Consequence. How fatal is this Necessity? Our Landed Gentlemen must be ruined, or the whole Nation must be undone! It is certain, that every Tax is an Evil, and an Evil that ought to be avoided if possible; the corrupt Nature of Mankind has made some Taxes necessary for the Support of Society; and we find, to our Cost, that Taxes, like other Evils, are fruitful in the Begetting of one another: But when we come to make a Choice between two Taxes, of the two Evils we certainly ought to chuse that which is least; and since we have by our former Resolutions made one of the two now under Consideration

deration necessary, we ought to examine which is the least Evil.

I have, I hope, as deep a Sense of the Miseries and Sufferings of my Fellow-Countrymen as any Man in this House; and when I speak of charging Land in place of charging Salt, I am certain, and I believe every Man that knows me will think, that I speak against my own private Interest; and therefore I flatter myself, that those who hear me will think me sincere in what I say. It is very true, that the reducing of the Land Tax would be a great Relief to the Landed Gentlemen, if it could be done without taking as much from them in another way. The Land Tax is indeed a heavy Charge upon the Landholders of this Kingdom; but that is the only Evil attending it. I cannot grant that 'tis so unequal as some Gentlemen have been pleased to represent; every Man ought to pay to the publick Charge in proportion to the Benefit he receives therefrom, a poor Man who has no Property, ought not certainly to be charged for the Defence of Property; he has nothing but his Liberty to contend for, and for the Defence of that only he ought in Justice to be charged: Whereas a Man who has an Estate, has Property as well as Liberty to contend for, and for the Defence of both he ought to be charged. Liberty may be equally dear to All, but surely he that has the largest Property, ought to contribute most to the publick Expence.

The heavy Weight that lies upon the Landholders, is, I say, the only Evil attending the Land Tax; but in considering the Evils that necessarily attend a Tax upon Salt, the Land Tax will, upon the Comparison, be found to have many Advantages: One of the great Evils of a Salt Tax, I may say the greatest, because it strikes at our Constitution, is the great Number of Officers which must be employ'd in collecting that small Branch of the Revenue. These Officers are all named by the Crown, and being spread all over the Country, must have a great Influence in Elections: This throws a greater Power into the Hands of the Crown, than is in my Opinion consistent with the Liberties of this Nation. If it ever shall happen to be the Misfortune of this Nation, to have a Set of wicked Ministers in the Administration, and a weak, or an ambitious Prince upon the Throne, the great Number of Officers employ'd in collecting the publick Revenue, must be of the most dan-

gerous Consequence to our happy Constitution; and therefore we ought not upon any Pretence whatsoever, to increase the Number of those Slaves of an Administration. As to this Evil, the Land Tax has by much the Advantage of the Salt Tax; in the first there are few or no Officers employed; the last will make an Addition of six or seven hundred to the Number of Officers we had before. This Tax upon Salt is likewise a dangerous Precedent; it is one Step toward a General Excise; from this which is really an Excise upon Salt, we may come to have an Excise laid upon every thing we can either eat or drink. It would be dangerous to begin to raise even the Taxes we now pay by the Method of Excise, both because it would be a bad Precedent, and because of the Uncertainty of the Produce: If the raising them by Excise should produce less than they now do, they could not answer those Payments for which they are appointed; and if it raised more, it might (considering the present Establishment of the Civil List) throw more Money into the Hands of the Crown, than would be consistent with the Freedom of the People. Another Advantage which the Land Tax has over the Tax now proposed, is, that the raising of a Shilling in the Pound costs but a mere Trifle, and is subject to no Frauds; the Whole, I may say, that is raised from the People, comes to the Use of the Publick, and to the Benefit of the People: The Case is quite different as to the Tax upon Salt; it is impossible to raise the Salt Duty without a great Number of Officers; they must all have Salaries, besides the Perquisites and Gratuities which always have been, and always will be given to Men in such Offices: The honest part of Mankind can never get common Justice from them without paying the Perquisite, and the fraudulent Part of the Nation will always purchase their Connivance by large Gratuities; thus a very large Sum will be raised upon the People, and but a small Part thereof ever come to the Use of the Publick. This was formerly the Case of this Duty upon Salt; there was always a great Difference between the gross and nett Produce thereof, and there never was any Tax in this Country that gave so much Occasion to Frauds and Perjuries; the Tax is so much above the proper Price of the Commodity upon which it is raised, that it always was, and always must be a great Temptation for People

People to perjure themselves, and cheat the Publick.

I am surpris'd to hear any Gentleman doubt of this Duty upon Salt being heavy upon Trade, and prejudicial to the Manufactures of the Nation. It is so easy in this Case to come to particular Instances, that I defy any Man to name one Trade or Manufacture that it is not prejudicial to. Can any Man suppose it does not enhance the Price of all Provisions? and by enhancing the Price of them it becomes a Charge upon every Manufacture in particular; but upon our Navigation it is insupportable; every Ship that sails from this Kingdom, must pay dear for her salt Provisions, or must go to some other Place to take them in: Do not we know, that many of our Merchant Ships for these several Years last past have gone to *Ireland* to take in salt Provisions necessary for their intended Voyage? If this Tax had been discontinued for any number of Years, they would probably have returned to victual in our own Ports, as they always did before the laying on of this Tax upon Salt. Even the short Time it has been discontinued, has shewn what a Disadvantage the reviving of it will be to the Improvement of Land. Since the Tax was taken off, several Experiments have been made for the Improvement of Land by Salt, and have answered to Admiration. The Revival of this Tax cannot therefore proceed from any Compassion for the Landed Gentlemen, since it will prevent the Improvement of their Lands; and a very small Improvement of the Rent of an Estate, is worth a great deal more than one Year's Land Tax at a Shilling in the Pound will amount to even upon a very large Estate. But in the present Case, we not only prevent the Improvement of Land Estates, but we really take as much from almost every Landed Gentleman in another way, as he saves by the Diminution of the Land Tax; and at the same time we take so much from every one of his Tenants, as to disable them, or some of them at least, from paying the same Rent they formerly paid. In all well-regulated Countries great Care is taken, that the poor Farmer shall not be overcharged. Where is there a more flourishing, or a better cultivated Spot of Ground in the World, than our neighbouring Country of *Flanders*? Yet what Ravages, what Desolations has that poor Country suffer'd by contending Armies?

What is this to be ascribed to? certainly to that wise Politick of the Landlords, establish'd as a Law in that Country, that whenever any Farmer suffer'd any Loss in his Farm by the Encampments or Depredations of an Army, he paid no Rent for that Year to his Landlord: By that he was enabled to support the Loss, and to repair the Damages, for the Benefit of his Landlord as well as himself. Do we not see the Effects of a contrary Politick in *Poland*? There the poor Tenants are rack'd and oppress'd, and for that very Reason, one half of that Country, which is naturally one of the most fertile in *Europe*, lies waste and uncultivated. This will always be the Consequence, when a Landlord charges his Tenant for the sake of a small Ease to himself.

We have already so many Taxes, so many Impositions, the Price of every thing is thereby so much enhanced, that none of our Manufactures can be sold in a foreign Market so cheap as the same sort of Manufactures are sold by our Neighbours. To this only, the great Decay of our Trade is to be imputed; and if it had not been for some natural Advantages, it would have been before now entirely lost and gone. It would have been happy for this Nation, if they had always raised the Supplies within the Year: We severely feel the Effects of this Error in Politicks committed by the Generation before us: And yet shall we with our Eyes open go on in the same Track, and doubly load our Posterity for a small present Ease to ourselves? We are told, that this Tax is to continue but for three Years; but I plainly see, that it must be continued longer: By Computation 'tis allowed that 500,000 *l.* may be raised by this Tax in the space of two Years and a half; from whence I foresee, that at the End of three Years we shall be told, that there being half a Year good in hand, the continuing it but for two Years longer, will raise such another Sum. I do not doubt, but that at the End of these three Years, we shall be under a much greater Necessity of raising such a Sum by extraordinary Means, than we are at present; at the End of five Years it may be the same; and thus it may for ever continue.

Even the Landed Gentlemen, if they consider their own Interest, they never will desire to be eased as to the Land-Tax, by laying on any other Tax in Place thereof. In such a Case the Landed Gentlemen will always find, that what they

they save by this Ease as to the Land-Tax, is more than exhausted by what they pay out of their own Pockets, towards the Tax laid on in its Room; and at the same time the poor Tenants and Farmers are oppressed, and the Trade of the Country undone. Let us but suppose, that the Sum of five Millions were to be raised, and this I believe is as large a Sum as the nett Produce of all our Taxes will amount to. If this Sum were to be all raised by a Land Tax, it would amount to ten Shillings in the Pound: (See p. 744. E.) This would be a most grievous Tax, but let any Gentleman compute what he now pays under the present Method of Taxation, towards the Land Tax, towards the Malt Tax, towards the Window Lights, and by the advanced Price of all the Necessaries and Conveniencies of Life, which he either makes Use of in his Family, or is obliged to call and pay for when he is abroad: I believe he will find, that in the Year's time it amounts to more than if he were to pay a Land Tax of ten Shillings in the Pound, and at least as much again upon the rest of the People. This is the unavoidable Consequence of our present Method of Taxation. The Charge is so great, and the Advantages taken by the Merchant and Retailer are so extravagant, that one Half at least of what is raised upon the People, never comes to the Use of the Publick. It is so far, from being laid out, or expended for the Benefit of the People, that it may some time or another be turned towards the enslaving of them. From whence, I think it is as demonstrable as any Proposition in *Euclid*, that if we actually paid a Land Tax of ten Shill. in the Pound, without paying any other Excises or Duties, our Liberties and our Properties would be much more secure, and every Landed Gentleman might live at least in as much Plenty, and might make a better Provision for his Family, than under our present Method of Taxation.

I shall conclude, *Sir*, with observing that as this Tax falls most grievously upon the Poor, and as they are by far the Majority of the People, it must of Consequence raise a general Murmuring and Discontent against the Administration: By this the Government, for their own Security, will be obliged to keep up a numerous standing Army; this will be new ground of Complaint among the People: They will at last begin to think, that their Liberties and

their Properties are really in Danger; and I hope the People of this Nation will always have Courage enough to dispute so Sacred, so Valuable a Prize; but cursed must they be, whose Measures shall occasion such a Contest.

Mr D---s. We have heard a great deal of the Inequality of the Land Tax, and great Complaints, that notwithstanding of its being raised for the Good of all, yet there were but a small Part of the Nation that contributed any thing thereunto; I grant, that it is so far unequal; but then as no Man contributes but he that has an Estate, it cannot be said, that it is insupportable to any Man; and it must be allowed that the rest of the Nation are quite free from that Burthen. But this Tax upon Salt is as unequal as the other, for there are a great many Gentlemen in this Nation, the greatest Part of whose Estates consists in Salt Works, and by this Tax there will be at least one sixth Part, I may say one fourth Part, of these Estates taken from them. The Inequality, therefore, is as great with respect to this Tax, as with respect to that upon Land; but no Man, no Person in the Nation can be free from this Tax upon Salt, it must be Burthenfome upon all, and insupportable to a great many. I have the less Reason to be against the Reviving of this Tax, because by the Articles of the Union, that Part of the Country which I come from is to be free therefrom, or at least from the greatest Part thereof: Nor can I think that the taking off a Tax, for one Year, which *Scotland* is by the Articles of the Union to be free from, and laying it on the very next Year, will ever afford a Pretence for the charging of the People of *Scotland* with the Payment of such a Tax; otherwise it would be easy to subject them to all those Taxes and Duties which they are declared free from by the Articles of the Union. This is my Opinion, but I shall be very sorry ever to see any thing brought into this House, that may possibly bring any one of the Articles of Union into Question, or so much as raise a Doubt about the Meaning and Intention of any one of them: Explanations in that Affair will always be dangerous, and every Man who wishes well, either to his King or his Country, will endeavour as much as he can to avoid coming to any such. If there were no other Reason, for my being against this Duty upon Salt, this is enough to me, that there appears

be several Gentlemen in this House, who are of a different Sentiment from me, with respect to the Meaning and Intention of that Article of the *Union*, by which *Scotland* is declared free from the Duties then payable upon Salt. I hope all the Gentlemen of my own Country at least are in this Point of the same Sentiment with me, and consequently as they have very little to do in the present Question, I hope they will at least withdraw, and not join in laying a Tax upon their Neighbours, which their own Country is not to bear an equal Share in.

It is well known how many Frauds and Perjuries were committed during the time that there was a Duty upon foreign Salt, and Drawbacks allowed upon the Exportation of Fish cured therewith. How many Ships were sent out with Fish, pretended to be so cured, which never carried any to a foreign Market? Do not we know, that some Ships have been entered, or at least pretended to have been entered, and the Drawbacks for the Cargoes of such pretended Ships, have been not only allowed, but paid, and yet it was afterwards discovered, that no such Ship was ever built? One Gentleman was obliged to fly his Country for such Practices; 'tis true, he afterwards got a Pardon, and soon after a Commission in the Customs; how he came to deserve such Favours, and such Preferment, is more than I can tell; but I am sure no Man ever was, or will be deterr'd from being Guilty of such Crimes, by the Severity of the Punishment that he met with. The Multitude of those Frauds committed by the Exporters, or pretended Exporters of Fish cured with foreign Salt, were so great, that the Government was obliged at last to take the Duty entirely off of foreign Salt, and every Man was allowed to import Duty-free, as much as was necessary for curing all the Fish he exported to any foreign Market: What was the Consequence? Why, under this Pretence of curing Fish for a foreign Market, a great deal of foreign Salt was imported publicly, and afterwards privately sold about the Country for all the Uses in Life; and it is well known, the Proprietors of Salt-Works know it to their Cost, that while the Duty continued upon home-made Salt, there was none of it ever made Use of in many Parts of this Island. If this Tax be revived, the same Frauds will be renewed; and Frauds there will be, put it in what Shape you will: If you revive the Duty upon foreign Salt, there will

then be Frauds as to the Drawbacks; if you revive the Duty upon home Salt, without laying a Duty upon the Importation of foreign Salt, then in several Places of the Country, they will fall upon some fraudulent way or another of getting foreign Salt for all Uses; whereby you will increase the National Expence, and in a little Time destroy most of your own Salt-Works.

The Independency of this House has of late Years been much talked of; I hope it will always be Independent: But if a Scheme had been laid down for making this House dependent upon the Crown, a more effectual Method could not have been contrived for the Success of it, than this of Reviving the Salt Duty. By this Duty there is to large a Sum yearly raised, and so little brought to the Publick Account, that it may really be most properly called a Bribing of us with our own Money. I am sure his Majesty never can think of such a Scheme; he has the Interest of the Nation too much at heart, to let such Schemes ever enter into his Thoughts; but every Man is sensible that a great Number of Officers all named by the Crown, and removable at the Pleasure of the King, or of those in the Administration, may have (if so applied) an Influence upon the Elections for Members of Parliament; and considering the Time that this Duty is now laid on, that it is laid on for three Years only, and that within that Time there is to be, as it is hoped, a new Choice of Representatives, one who does not know his Majesty's good and just Intentions, will be apt to suspect, that the laying on of such a Tax at such a critical Juncture, is with Design to influence the approaching Elections. I shall always be against any Measure that may give the Meanest of his Majesty's Subjects the least Cause to suspect, that his Majesty ever had a Design of making Use of any such Influence. I am convinced, he has no such Design; I firmly believe, he never will form any such Design; but, as much as the greatest Part of the People live remote from Court, and have no Opportunity of knowing his Majesty's Real Intentions, they may put wrong Constructions upon Things; and therefore no Man, who is a sincere Lover of the present happy Establishment, ought to agree to any Measure, which is in its own Nature liable to be misapprehended and apt to raise Jealousies and Fears among his Majesty's faithful Subjects.

[To be continued.]

Free Briton, Nov. 2. No. 153.

An Extract of a Pamphlet published about two Years ago, entitled A View of the Oppositions to the present Governments.



That Opposition alone is justifiable in the Eye of Virtue, which has for its sole End the Preservation of our Constitution and Laws, and exerted only when direct Attempts are made against them. Such were the Attempts made by K. Charles I. The slavish Doctrines, then patronized, could they have universally prevailed, would of themselves have enslaved the Kingdom; he would have needed no Army, but his Clergy, who would have kept him independent of his People, as long as he was content to be dependent upon them; for, while they gave the King a divine Right to do what he pleas'd with the Persons and Properties of his Subjects, they reserved to themselves another divine Right, *i. e.* that of being exempted from the same Treatment.

These Doctrines were so many Overt-acts of Treason to a free People, and with other Attacks upon our Constitution, furnished good Reasons for Jealousy and Discontent, but are no Precedent to the present Times, when no such Attempts are made, nor any Doctrines for Slavery taught, except by the known Enemies of the Constitution.

I must own, Mary and Anne Stuart, did Honour to their Royal Progenitors; their Virtues happily compensated the Faults and Errors of their Uncle and Father. As to the former of these, Charles II. if you consider the main Acts and Characteristicks of his Reign, you will find them illegal Prosecutions, Fines, Imprisonments, corrupt sanguinary Judges, defrauding Subjects of their Property, Contempt and Discontinuance of Parliaments, demanding and obtaining Subsidies for Purposes, it was never designed to apply them to, En-

gagements with *Papish* Powers to distress *Protestant* ones, bartering for foreign Gold the Strength and Defence of the Nation.—Opposition, in these Circumstances, was the indispensable Duty of *English* Gentlemen; but what Precedence is there for it now, when no one Instance can be produced of such Precedence?—Behold the Character of our present Sovereign! A Monarch, anxious for nothing but to perpetuate the Felicity and Freedom of his People. Who has no Fear, nor is capable of any, but lest he should not be as successful, as he is desirous to make them great and happy. A Stranger to Artifice and Deceit! As a Man, of as great Probity as ever lived; as a Prince, as free from Ambition as ever reigned! Who professes to be, and really is, what a great and good, an *English* King ought to be.

But where, and with whom did the Opposition reside in *Charles's* Days? Among the Representatives of the Nation; all that were great, or good, or wealthy, or noble. At present, it dwells with the Dregs of an expiring Faction, a Faction buoyed up and kept alive by a forlorn Minority, a woful Number of Protesters and Renegades, while the Lords and Commons, and the most Part of Persons of Figure, Fortune, or Ability, every where detest and denounce against it.

The Contest in K. *Charles's* Time was supported by vigorous and manly Resolutions and Declarations of Parliament, by asserting the Honour and Authority of that August Body, and adhering invariably to National Rights and Interests; it is now kept up by wretched low Libels, by deceiving the People, giving disrespectful Ideas of their Sovereign, and by misrepresenting our State to foreign Powers. The Drift and End of the Struggle in the former Reign, was to vindicate our Laws and Religion in imminent Danger, and to keep out Popery and arbitrary Power; it is now, to bring them in, to overthrow our happy Establishment. This the Opposers might deny

deny successfully, if it were not known that their Designs and Professions are never the same; and that to own their true View wou'd be the certain Way to defeat it. The Gentleman seemingly most interested in this little Confederacy of Iniquity, might at first only intend to unhinge this Ministry, and set himself at the Head of another; but the Leaguers wou'd not act with him on those Terms. They requir'd he would go such Lengths as might convince them that he was in Earnest, and that they could depend upon him. In his present Situation therefore he can have no Scheme it is not fit for us to expose, and absolutely convenient for him to dissemble.

Grubstreet Journal. Nov. 2. No. 149.

On the Itch of WRITING.

THE *Scribendi Cacoethes*, or Itch of Writing, has, of late, so epidemically prevail'd, as to possess even the most Ignorant; who, attempting to soar above their natural Capacities, have either swell'd into Bombast, or plung'd into an Abyss of Nonsense.

That just Saying, *Poeta nascitur, not fit*, will hold good with respect to any Writer, as well as a Poet: For, if a Man has not a Genius, it is impossible he should be a Wit. But (as *Ld Shaftsbury* observes) an *English* Author would be all Genius; which may be the Reason they are such bad Wits. The Desire of Fame hurries us beyond our Reason; and we lose ourselves before we are aware.

But, says one, must I quit dear Pen, Ink, and Paper, my very Vitals, in Compliance to the Caprices of the Town! Or, because the greater part of Mankind are illiterate, shall the other be so too? No, if the Age is stupified, it is time by Writing to awaken it, and expel the Lethargy. This is a right way of Reasoning; and could our Writers keep an even Pace, might have a good Effect. But, like Hackneys, they set out in a full Gallop, but soon fall into a Dog Trot, and so come creeping home.

Others, conscious of their Inabilities to rival *Pope* or *Addison*, rather indulge themselves in Idleness than try their Strength; like the Man, who, because he was not as strong as *Milo*, would rather starve than carry Burdens. But the Mind, if employ'd, will still supply us with Foundations to build upon; and by due Pains we may raise the Superstructure to a proper Height: But if we neglect to cultivate our Understanding, it will, like unmanur'd Land, produce nothing but rank and unwholesome Weeds. Want of Encouragement is too trite an Excuse; for Men of Sense will certainly encourage an Author who has taken pains with a Piece, in preference to him who writes *extempore*.

It may be objected, That there are few Men of Sense, and those so bi-gotted to the Fashion of the Times, as not to encourage Literature. This would have been Madness to have suspected a Century ago. But it must be confess'd, that 'tis too true now; and a Man who can furnish a loose Poem, or an atheistical Discourse, is prefer'd to a solid Reasoner, or an impartial Historian.

§ *Mr Bavin,*

ON perusing your Paper (See p. 1020 G) I was more than surprized at the horrid Appearance of such monstrous Figures, especially of the two Devils at the Head of it. It is a proverbial Expression, not confined to our Country, *The Devil is not so black as he is painted*. The French, in their usual Forms of Speech, mention him with great Honour and Respect. Thus, when they would commend any thing, they break out into this pious Exclamation, *Diable! que cela est bon!* When they would represent a Man honest, sincere, and sociable, they call him *un bon Diable*. Some of our own Countrymen will say, a thing is *devilish good*; a Lady is *devilish pretty*. In a Mixture of Surprise and Approbation, they say, *The Devil's*

Devil's in this Fellow; or, he is a comical Devil.

The Thinking-Part of Mankind, indeed, speak of that apostate Angel with Abhorrence. Thus, nothing is more common than to say, such a one is a *sad Devil*. I remember when I was at *St Germain's* a Story of a Gentleman, who being in waiting at the Court of *K. James II.* and the Discourse running upon *Dæmons* and Apparitions, the King ask'd him, whether ever he had seen any thing of that sort. Yes, replied he, last Night. His Majesty ask'd him what he had seen. He answer'd, The Devil. Being ask'd in what Shape; O Sir, said he, with a Sigh, in his usual and natural Shape, that of an empty Bottle.

The Craftsman. Nov. 4. No. 331.

On the Nature of EXCISES.

THE Subject is certainly obliged to bear the Burden of those Taxes which are necessary to defray the publick Expences of the Nation; it is the Price of the *Rights and Privileges* they enjoy; but then, Care should be taken, in the manner of levying them, not to give just Occasion of Complaint.

It often happens, that the Tax itself does not sit so uneasy upon the People as the Inequality of it, or some Severity in collecting it. If there be Partiality in the *Impositions* themselves, or if one Part of the Kingdom are deprived of the Liberties to which they have a Right in common with their Fellow-Subjects; this will work Discontent, and take off so many Friends of the Government as find themselves affected by it, and drive them into the opposite Party.

Our wise Ancestors always encouraged Trade; and when the Necessity of the State required a Subsidy, the Legislature took care, that the Trader should be protected in his Person and Property against the Oppressions of those who collected it.

I agree, says *Danvers*, with the Author of a *Letter to a Freeholder*, that

those Taxes, which publick Necessity hath laid upon the Importation of Commodities, have been a grievous Burden on the British Commerce; but if our present Circumstances will not admit of any Reduction, and the sole Dispute should be concerning some Alterations in the Manner of collecting them, that kind of Taxation is most eligible which is most agreeable to the Nature of Trade, and the fundamental Principles of the Constitution.

This leads us to explain the Nature of Excises, and how they differ from other Taxes. (See p. 1038 G)

The most material Objection against Excises, which is omitted by the Letter-writer beforemention'd, is the Laws of Excise, formerly unknown to our Constitution, and not altogether agreeable to it; for the Powers given to Commissioners of Excise in some measure disfranchise every free-born Englishman, as far as he is a Dealer in exciseable Commodities.

One of the most essential Parts of our Constitution, as well as the strongest Bulwark of it, is that of Trials by Juries; a Privilege our English Parliaments have been so zealous to preserve, that it hath been established and confirm'd by the legislative Power near 60 Times, since the Norman Conquest. It is preserv'd to the Subject in all our Laws relating to the Customs, or Duties on Importation: but turning the Customs into Excises on Home-consumption, is putting the Trader under a Sett of Officers who have Power to interpret and execute the Laws in a summary manner; for here the Subject is condemn'd without Trial by Juries, and without any dernier Resort, unless it be to the Commissioners of Appeals, which is a kind of *Sine-cure*, dependent Commission; under which the Subject is tried by his adverse Party; the Commissioners and their inferior Officers being Prosecutors, Evidences, Judges, and Executioners.

In all other Cases, the Judge must have the Concurrence of the Verdict

of 12 indifferent Men in the Neighbourhood, who are supposed to be acquainted with the Parties. And farther, these 12 Men, by a late Act, must be chosen by Ballot in open Court out of 70 return'd by the Sheriff; unless either Party demand a *Special Jury*. (Of which see p. 534, 554)

In this Case, the poor Trader is determin'd by the Commissioners, not his Equals, nor Neighbours. They are nominated by the Crown, and under a strict Injunction to take care of the Revenue; and it's no Wonder if *bad Men* make Severity in raising Fines the Tenure by which they hold their Places.

But this is not the only Objection to *Excise Laws*, with regard to Trade. In Duties upon Importation, a Man hath full Power over his Goods, as soon as he clears them of the Custom-house and gets them home: But by the Laws of *Excise*, he can't remove his Goods from the Place where they are first deposited, without an Officer's Leave, or dispose of them in Trade (tho' the Duties have been paid) without a *Permit*.

As Imprisonment of Body, is next to Loss of Life, so the Confinement of Property, is next to the taking it away.

Industry hath its Foundation on Liberty, and Trade thrives most in Climates of Liberty and Ease. Fruitful and delightful Countries have been impoverish'd by Severities in Government: To this 'tis owing, that Trade has been lost in one Nation and obtain'd by another. We Britons have experienced this in former Ages to our infinite Advantage.

It ought likewise to be consider'd, that all the Nations in Europe are turning their Thoughts to *Traffick*; even where the Government is Absolute, it's now their Study to ease the Merchants, and encourage both Natives and Foreigners to settle Commerce with them. Shall we encourage their Attempts, by burdening our own Trade? Is this a Time to clog it with new Difficulties? Will not this look as if we

intended to provoke our *British Merchants*, who have already been to great Sufferers, to withdraw from us, and settle in those Countries where they can carry on their Traffick with more Freedom? or compel them to lay it aside at Home, in order to live at Ease? How prejudicial must this be to a trading Nation? yet it will be the mischievous Effect of *Excise Laws*.

Fog's Journal, Nov. 4. No. 209.

OF LAWS.

IN pursuance of this Subject (see p. 899, 1015) a Writer in *Fog* cites Mr Le Clerc's *Parrhasiana*, Vol. II. cap. 3. entitled, *The Means to make a Commonwealth happy*, which he remarks must consist in 3 Things; the Laws; the Heads of Society; and the People.

A Law he defines to be an Order of the whole Body of the Society or its Representatives, with Rewards to the Observers, and Penalties to the Breakers; and observes, that 'tis not sufficient for the Happiness of Society to have Laws, supported with Rewards and Pains, but it's necessary that these should be made for its Good; and the State, and every particular Member, satisfied by Experience of the Benefit of them. Men are made to be happy, and submit to Laws in that View only. Those only are such which are agreeable to the Laws of Nature, therefore Aristotle says (Rhet. B. i. ch. 5.) *If the written Law is contrary to your Cause, it is evident, that you must plead the Law common to all Men, and Equity as being more just*. Hence it appears, that a State cannot be happy, where the Laws of Nature are violated with Impunity.

Mr Le Clerc proceeds to make some general Reflections on the Civil Laws, from whence Consequences may be drawn, which may contribute to the Happiness of civil Society. 1. That the Members of Society should, as far as possible, be instructed in the Laws. He supposes the Civil Laws all equitable and just, and being such are properly Precepts of Justice and Virtue;

S f f and

and by them we learn our Duty to our Neighbour—Nevertheless, 'tis not pretended that all should become Lawyers, but that every one be instructed in the general Principles of Justice and Equity, from which we may draw just and proper Consequences to be applied in particular Cases.

2. To root out Vice as far as possible, it's needful not only that the Laws punish Crimes committed, but also prevent them, in taking away the Occasions to commit them. Luxury and Idleness are Sources of infinite Disorders, which may be remedied by sumptuary Laws.

3. In the Administration of Justice there ought to be no Respect of Persons.

4. It's of the last Importance to encourage and protect Trade. (see p. 1013 H.) At the same time all other Arts, both Mechanical and Liberal, ought to be favour'd, and new Inventions amply rewarded.

Another Thing of the greatest Importance is, that the Laws be plain, clear, and few, lest by their Obscurity and Multitude they occasion an Infinity of Processes, which rather enrich the Lawyers than promote Justice. On this Account *Justinian*, by the Assistance of *Tribonius*, endeavour'd to abridge the *Roman* Laws; but is accus'd by *Hotoman* of Disorder, Confusion, and Contradiction, and that his *Pandects* are not read for their Excellency, but, on Account of the Gain arising from the Chicanes learnt by that Study; and that from these Institutions sprung up, like *Cadmus's* arm'd Men, that Number of Notaries, Solicitors, Attorneys, Counsellors and Judges, which we see in every Nation in *Europe*, only with this Difference, they take care not to ruin one another.

The *Roman* Law being blended with the Law establish'd in *France*, had caus'd a strange Obscurity, and an Infinity of Processes. This oblig'd *Henry III.* *Lewis XIII.* and *XIV.* to make Ordinances, of which the *Codes* which bear their Names are compos'd.

The Laws of *England* have the

greatest Want of such a Reformation, being compounded of an Infinity of Acts of Parliament, full of Ambiguities and Contradictions. Hence the Complaints of the Delay of Justice, and Expence in the justest Causes. *Ludlow* tells us, that in his Time several Attempts were made to rectify these Abuses; but adds, "That the Reformation of the Law went on so slowly; that in the Debate of registering Deeds in each County, for want of which Sales to be void, and being registred, that Land should not be liable to any Incumbrances, this Word *Incumbrance* took up the Lawyers 3 Months before it could be ascertain'd."

The making the Laws plain and clear, would moreover have this good Effect, that Judges would more easily judge according to the *Laws* in place, which they often don't understand, and must trust to the Opinion of Counsellors. In some Places they make up this Defect, in judging Cases by natural Equity. But it sometimes happens, that Judges have little Learning and Knowledge; that the most capable Councillor is for the Party that is in the wrong; and that the most capable Judges are not attentive, or well enough inclin'd to take the right side of the Question. A certain Judge of Integrity and Learning, one Day coming out of the Court, address'd himself to two Counsellors who had been pleading a Cause somewhat intricate, and ask'd them, if they had not better engage their Clients to decide their Process by a Throw of the Dice? Each of them reply'd, he had too much Trust in the Goodness of his Cause, and in the Justice of the Court to think so.—

The Judge answer'd them, "Do you then believe, that all the Judges have been attentive to the whole Series of your Pleadings? Do you believe that all of them have comprehended the Force of your Reasons? Believe you also that those who have understood them are without Prejudices, or, that they are all resolv'd to judge accord-

ing

"ing to their Knowledge?" The Counsellors not answering these Questions, he added, — Inadvertency, Ignorance, Prejudices, or the little Honesty of Judges, occasion as many good Causes to be lost, as there would be, if the Decision of them was left to Hazard and the Dice. *Fortuna judicii, fata casuarum.*

London Journal Nov. 4. No. 697.

OF TRADE and INTEREST.

THIS Paper contains a 2d Dialogue between Sir Harry Worthy and Mr D'anvers, about Trade, &c. (See the 1st, p. 1016.)

D'anvers objects our Trade is declining and our Poor starving; to which Sir Harry replies, that there is Business enough to employ all the Poor; our Exports were never greater; our Woollen Manufacture never in a better Condition; we have recover'd our Trade to the *Levant*, which the French had almost got out of our Hands; we have within these few Years ploughed up Millions of Acres, and are more able to supply *foreign Markets*; we have got several Branches of Trade from Abroad; and excell all the World in Hats, Glass, and all Manner of Workmanship in Brass, Iron, Steel, Wood, and other Things, which are now exported into those Countries, from whence we used to fetch our Extravagancies, and pay for them in Money. Our constant and general way of Living is a Demonstration, that our Wealth is greater and more generally diffused. If Foreign Powers cultivate the Arts of Peace and Trade, and set up Manufactures of their own, we shall sell less of ours; but this can't be help'd. No Ministry can prevent, or alter the Nature of Things.

Sir Harry agrees with Mr D'anvers, that Trade can't be forc'd out of its proper Channel, but must have its natural Course. From whence he observes, that the Ministry can't hurt it, but by getting restraining Laws at

home, and quarrelling abroad; neither of which can be charg'd upon them: On the contrary, they have done one Thing very advantageous to Trade, in *Lowering the Interest of the publick Funds*, which must necessarily flow from the Increase of Trade and Wealth. Mr Smart of Guild-Hall, in his Book call'd *Tables of Interest, &c.* remarks, "that till the Year 1625 the Legal Interest was never under 10 per Cent; and that within the Space of 90 Years, it was reduced to 5 per Cent. owing to the great Increase of Trade, which, under proper Regulations, will always be attended with an Increase of Wealth; As Riches increase, the Interest of Money will sink of Course, whether there be or be not a Law for that purpose: And, as Trade flourishes most in a Country where the Property of every Man is secure, what may we not expect, since the glorious Revolution, and the Accession of the present Royal Family to the Throne, have secured to us our civil and religious Rights? It was with this View, says he, I began the foregoing Table with such *low Rates of Interest*; which low Rates will be so useful to the next Generation, that nothing but our own Folly can hinder us from being the most opulent People upon Earth, if we increase in *Virtue* as well as *Wealth*; in particular, if we guard against *Luxury*, that constant Attendant on, and as constant a Canker to Riches."

Universal Spectator, Nov. 4. No. 213.

A LOVE CASE.

I Had liv'd some Years, says a Writer of this Address to Mr Stonecastle, in Contempt of that childish Weakness of loving at first Sight, when I saw *Ardelia*; But alas! there is in Beauty, something that charms we know not why, but yet charms irresistibly! The first Impression had scarce taken Possession of the Heart, when the Head conspir'd to fix it; for almost in the same Instant that I saw and lov'd, I heard and admir'd.

I parted,

I parted, pleas'd and happy; for our Circumstances were such as might warrant my indulging the warmest Wishes for her. My first Address she receiv'd with Coldness; and indeed I was pleas'd with her Neglect at the same Time that it gave me Pain; I thought it her Prudence, not to yield to bare Professions till they had better Evidence of Sincerity; and doubted not I should then be happy, when she might believe me true.

But alas! the more I labour'd to convince her of my Passion, the more severely she us'd me; and to aggravate my Torture, at the same Time she treated me with the utmost Cruelty, I saw her (being expos'd by her Circumstances to much Intercourse with Men) hourly entertain a Succession of Fools with the greatest Sweetness, Sense and Cheerfulness.

Weary'd at length, with a vain Pursuit, and urg'd at once by Despair and Indignation, I resolv'd to break my Chain; but knowing my own Weakness, determin'd to do it in a Manner, that might both gratify my Resentment, and prevent my relapsing. But see! while I am pronouncing a future Reconcilement impossible, I am endeavouring to bring it about.

The Truth is, I had no sooner vented my Anger, but love return'd attended with all the Bitterness of Remorse; so just is that of *Rowe*;

Rage is the shortest Passion of our Soul's,
Like narrow Brooks that rise with sudden Showers,
It swells in haste, and falls again as soon;
Still, as it ebbs, the better Thoughts flow in,
And the Deceiver Love supplies its Place.

Such is my Case; the Deceiver flatters me with Hopes that the dear relenting Charmer would still be kind, and forms a thousand Excuses for her past Cruelty: But I, rash Fool, have play'd away all my Happiness at one Stake, nor left myself the Chance of an After-game. Thus whispers Passion, while Reason severely dictates Resolu-

tion to me, and suggests the thousand Insults I have suffer'd.

Concludes with saying, that he could find no Method of reconciling these jarring Counsellors, and comply at once with Reason and Inclination, but that of writing to Mr *Stonecastle*, whereby *Ardelia* will certainly be acquainted with his present Case.

Postscript to ARDELIA.

Can you forgive me, my ARDELIA? Don't you pity me? Shall we meet? Must I live? Will you love? Will you be ever mine, as I can be only yours!

§ In another Letter to Mr *Stonecastle* the Writer censures the Play of *Love for Love* as having in it Expressions too loose for a Female Audience; yet when that Play was lately acted, the House was never fuller of Women, but hopes it was only to see the inimitable *Cibber* act a different Part.

The Daily Courant, Nov. 4.

CARUS, the Writer of this Essay, tho' he is no Admirer of *Hyerglyphical Philosophy*, yet is pleas'd with that Notion of the Antients concerning the *Pythagorick Y*. The Strait Line at the Bottom of that Letter they explained to be the Path of Truth and Virtue, narrow and direct; as the Lines which digress from it were said to represent the Paths of Error and Vice; which he observes, are *diverse* in themselves, and each capable of an infinite Production.

In order to try the Justice of the *Allegory*, let us prove it first upon *Religion*, and consider what Conceptions the Antients entertained of the *Divinity*, and the Consequences of those Conceptions. From the *Greek* and *Latin* Poets 'tis evident that they esteem'd Immensity of Power almost as the sole Distinction between their *Deities* and *Mortals*. The Faculties of the Mind, its Inclinations and Passions, they transferred from Men to Gods; and imagin'd that Feuds and Feallings, Rapes and Murders were as common in the Court of Heaven, as they saw them

them in the Courts of Kings; with so many other Absurdities, even that of human Sacrifices, as caused the Roman Poet justly to cry out.

Tantum Religio potuit suadere Malorum.

How different from this is the System of *Divinity* deliver'd in the *Gospel*! Which enjoins no Cruelty on others or Severity on ourselves; but a Benignity of Disposition, and precepts of Goodness: Nothing is therein represented as a Sin against *God*, but what is evidently a Crime against ourselves, and repugnant to Reason.

The *Heathens*, from the Consideration of those Things as are most agreeable to human Desires, super-induced only *Omnipotency*, and then fancied they had a just Idea of *Divinity*; whereas the *Christian Scheme* represents the *Divine Character* conformable to those Lectures which he hath left imprinted of his own Nature in the Works of the Creation. Hence the *Ethnic Notions* are so productive of Absurdity, and the *Religion of Jesus* so conformable to the Sublimest Conceptions of our Reason.

But how cautious therefore ought we to be of setting out upon right Principles, since an Error at the Beginning turns us entirely out of the Road of Truth? and how irrational a Thing is the Spirit of Obstinacy and Persecution?

It is a melancholy Consideration, that one Part of Mankind detests the other, for having the same Notions with themselves, as to the Zeal and Attachment due to *Truth*. Yet certain it is that this is the Foundation of all Parties. For Example; suppose we examine the Ground of the *Opposition* against the *present Ministry*, will not the *Opposers* tell us, it is founded on the publick Good? yet if we demand their Reasons, perhaps they may appear to have very little Tendency that way.

The *Publick Good* is a Thing, which every one would be thought to have in View; but the Manner in

which it is to be promoted, is a Point as little settled as any other depending on the different Understandings of those who think about it. Whereas, was Man only to pursue the Method he had laid down to himself with a practical Zeal for the publick Welfare, it would be a commendable Thing; but to transfer the Warmth of his Affection from the Good of the Common Welfare to his own Notions about it; and instead of endeavouring to depress the Enemies of his Nation, to exert a vindictive Malice against Men, who have the same Love for their Country with himself, and only disagree with him in his Sentiments how it may be most advantageously served; is so far from acting as a *Patriot*, that it is neither reconcileable to Humanity nor Common sense.

Free Britain, Nov. 9. No. 154.

(Continu'd from P. 1043.)

UNDER K. *James II.* the same Conflict was renew'd with the same Virtue: The Revolution became the Consequence of it; and to the noble Zeal for Liberty in *Charles II's* Time, continued in that of his Successor, we owe the Happiness and Security we now enjoy; Mens Minds were ripe and prepar'd against Invasions on the Laws; otherwise K. *James* would not have found so sudden a Check to his Violence: And if he had not acted violently, he would have found none at all: For he came to the Crown with Prejudices in his Favour, which he did not deserve, and amidst the Acclamations of a People he had devoted to Destruction; but was in too much Haste to undo them, and was therefore undone so soon himself. He might, probably, have treated his Parliament and Lay-Subjects in a high Strain of Authority with little Danger, had he left his Clergy undisturb'd; but when they suffer'd, Resistance became the Peoples Duty. That Struggle, therefore, which was *Opposition* properly so call'd, is *Faction* under this Administration;

tion; what was *Wisdom and Virtue* in the past Age, is *Rage, Avarice, and unruly Ambition* in the present.

After the *Revolution* had taken place, all the Blessings we had contended for through Ages, were amply obtain'd, and Provision for securing to Posterity a Prince on the Throne, not only Defender of the Faith, but of Freedom, and its Guardian Angel in the *European* Quarter of the World. The Reasons of Opposition utterly ceased; but the Adherents of the late *K. James* took heart, and were restless to bring us into Thralldom again, and at length, being join'd by some disgusted *Whiggs*, grew strong enough to defeat *K. Wm's* Views, and to distress his Administration. The genuine *Whiggs*, who had sincerely acted in the *Revolution*, did not stir a Step with this Faction, but continued firm in the Service of the King and the Nation, always discouraging a most unnatural Opposition against both, which might have been suppressed in its Infancy, if the leading *Whiggs* had not suffer'd it to grow too fast: But by this fatal Negligence, that very Faction, which was at first stiled the *Scandalous Minority*, became sufficiently powerful to give the Law, dispute the King's Authority, deny him common Supplies, controul his wisest Measures, and impeach his ablest Ministers; divesting him of Allies Abroad and of Counsellors at Home; exposing him to Disgrace, and his People to Destruction. Here was an *Opposition* altogether like the present, which is against a Sovereign, no less just, wise, and brave, than *K. William III.* blest also with a Queen, who to the Form and Virtues of her best and loveliest Predecessors, joins the Understanding of the wisest, with a much greater Compass of Knowledge and Learning, the first Protestant Queen Consort that ever reign'd in *England*; for *Queen Mary* was rather Queen in her own Right than that of her Husband, and was even less distinguish'd by the Occa-

sions that proved her Firmness to the Protestant Religion: She indeed quitted a Father, but her present Majesty quitted an Empire in adhering to it.

King *William's* unwearied Labours for this Nation, did in time abate the Strength and Courage of his Enemies; Peace was obtain'd Abroad, many and great Difficulties surmounted at Home; the Succession settled, and a new and stronger Confederacy form'd for the Safety of *Europe*: Hence the *Opposition* was much spent before *Q. Anne* came to the Crown; — a Queen, fear'd by her Enemies, belov'd by her Subjects, the Favourite of Heaven and Earth! But when her nine Years of Glory were ended, and Measures taken to set aside the Protestant Settlement, it was Time for the old *English* Spirit to exert and oppose itself.

This was another noble Contest for Freedom, in which none more distinguish'd themselves than some of the present Ministry: The Fruit of that Struggle, is the present happy Establishment; and the Prize we aim'd at is now in our Possession. Shall we sacrifice the Blessing, and distress and disconcert that Royal Family and that Government, which we labour'd with such Hazard to introduce? If *Opposition* was reasonable for securing the Protestant Succession, its certainly unreasonable now it is secured, and all the Good and Advantage of it faithfully executed and promoted.

Gazetteer Journal, Nov. 9. No. 150.

Mercenary Authors characteriz'd.

Mr *Bavius*,

NOTwithstanding your pretended Impartiality, yet in the *Explications of your emblematical Picture* (See p. 1020 G.) you shew too much Regard to your own Profession as an Author, and unjustly apply the Figures of *Janus* and of the most conspicuous Devil, to Booksellers, for treating Authors in a very unworthy manner. These indeed you have in General allowed "are properly represented by the

the Gentlemen with the Head of a Dog, a Horse, and a Swine"; but you forbore observing the Propriety of each of these Emblems. This Defect I shall now supply by a more consistent Explication.

The middle Division of the Picture well represents a Consultation of Grubben Authors, held at some Printer's House, over which Dulness and Wick- edness preside, one in the Shape of an Owl, the other in that of a Devil. The grand Figure with two Faces may denote all mercenary Authors who are ready to undertake any piece of Work, which a Bookseller shall propose, upon Subjects the most different, in Morality, Religion, or Politics. We have seen a Person of great Volubility of Tongue and Velocity of Pen, proceed directly from railing against a Party, to talking and scribbling for it; for which being generously paid he pours out a weekly Torrent of Tautology, in which the Arguments are as threadbare as his old Coat, the Language as glittering as his new, and the Sound of it, when read, as rattling as that of his Chariot-wheels. — The Face of the *Janus*, towards the Company, looks more like a Mask than a natural Countenance, to shew, hireling Authors generally write under a Disguise, which they can change at Pleasure. — This double Figure may likewise point at the genuine Successors of *Daniel De Foe*, who is believed to have had a Hand at the same Time, in a Whig and a Tory Paper.

Nor are mercenary Authors less properly represented with the Face of a Dog; from their hungry Looks, Eagerness to satisfy their canine Appetites; Readiness to bark at, bite, and hunt innocent Persons, at the Instigation of their Masters; servile cringing and fawning; Readiness to leap backward and forward over a Stick, especially a white one, at the Word of Command. But there is one Quality in which the rational Curs seldom imitate the irrational, that is Fidelity to their Masters in Disfress.

The Person with the Horse's Head denotes the Scribblers employ'd by Booksellers in Works of their own Projecting: When any of them would take a Journey into the learned World, he hires one of these Hackneys, without enquiring much into their Abilities. If he be let cheap, they ne'er regard the Spirit of the Beast. Hence it often happens, that they are laid in the Dirt. These Gentlemen must always be at such a Place by such a Time; and trusting to their Silver Spurs strike immediately into a Gallop, which soon determines in a Foot pace. — I knew one of these Horses, and a jolly brown Nag he was; but unfortunately fell into the Hands of the Booksellers, who rode him off his Legs; with whom however he was even, by frequently causing them to make Use of their own against their Wills. In short, he threw them so often, that not one of them would venture upon his Back any more. The Butchers of *Newport-market* had more Courage, which soon almost extinguish'd him, they being as hard Riders as the Booksellers. But hoping to meet with a more civilized sort of them, he remov'd to a new Stable near *Clare-market*; where he had Recourse to a Quack Doctor; who, instead of repairing his broken Constitution, has render'd him quite incapable of local Motion. So that there he stands, moving only his Head and Forefeet, with great Variety of Action; and is shewn twice a Week to all Comers for 6d. a piece. See Vol. I. p. 154, 163.

The Figure with the Swine's Head, as you observe, denotes the lewd Writers, who are the last and worst Sort of hireling Authors: with which this Kingdom has more abounded for above 20 years past, than ever before.

As to the Devil in the last Division, it does not so properly figure a particular Bookseller, as a Bookseller, as an Author, holding up his own Works to the View of the Publick. I am, &c.

Bibliopola.

Fog's Journal, Nov. 11. No. 210.

Of the Parliament of Paris.

THIS Subject having been already treated of in several Papers (see p. 834, 858, 944, 1007) we shall here only extract such things as have not before been taken notice of.

This Parliament is properly an Abridgment of the three Estates of the Kingdom. The *Gallican Church* is represented by several Counsellors, always Ecclesiasticks; the Nobility by the Princes of the Blood, Dukes and Peers; and the People by Lay-Counsellors, double the Number of the Ecclesiasticks.

The Kings hold their Beds of Justice in Parliament, as they formerly did in the great Assemblies of the Estates. The Chancellor *Hospital*, an Enemy to their Authority, writes, that neither Peace nor War can be made without Approbation of Parliament. When *Harry IV.* solicited *Q. Elizabeth* to lend him a Sum of Money, she refused, till she received Letters of Notification that the Loan was approved by Parliament. Great Offices and Titles of Honour must have their Approbation, tho' conferr'd by the King; and upon the Death of a Bishop the Church desires Permission of the King and Parliament to elect a Successor.

Criminals of State are tried by this Parliament. In the Reign of *Philip de Valois* they condemned *Robert Count of Artois*; in the Reign of *Charles VII.* *John of Alençon*; and under the Reign of *Lewis XI.* the *Constable St Paul*, *James D'Armagnac*, D. of *Nemours*, &c.

But it is not to be understood as if the Parliament condemned all whom the Court accused; there is a modern Instance to the contrary in the Time of the late Regent; who having Views of his own, would have engaged in his Measures *M. le Blanc*, a Man in great Esteem for his Integrity and Honour; but this upright Minister saw the Tendency of them too well to be prevail'd on; upon which the Regent accused him to the Parliament of Male Ad-

ministration; which had so little Effect, that he was acquitted without one Voice to vote him guilty.

Foreign sovereign Princes have frequently appeal'd to this Parliament as Arbitrators of their Differences. The Emperor *Frederick II.* and Pope *Innocent IV.* the Duke of *Lorraine*, and *Guy of Chatillon*; the Dauphin of *Viennois*, and the Count of *Savoy*, submitted their various Pretensions and Differences to this Parliament; and the Kings of *Castile* and *Portugal* in 1403 sent the Treaty of Peace made betwixt them to the Parliament of *Paris* to be register'd.

In the Minorities of Princes, the Parliament confirms the Regency; which *Lewis XIII.* and *XIV.* both allow'd, when they sent their Last Wills and Testaments to be verified by the Parliament. Foreign Powers had still a Regard for their Authority, when they took care that the Renunciation of the present King of *Spain* to the Crown of *France*, and of the Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleans* to that of *Spain*, should be registered in Parliament.

In respect to foreign Interests it has been customary to consult the Parliament. This did *Charles V.* firmam'd the *Wife*. *Lewis XI.* presented certain Edicts to the Parliament which they refused to verify; for which he afterwards publicly returned them Thanks; and his dying Words to his Son were, never to undertake any thing but with their Consent, and order'd this Charge to be register'd.

A French Author tells us, that the Word *Royalty* is not confined to the Person of the King, but includes the whole Legislature; so that in *France* the King cannot legally delegate Royalty to a Favourite who may possess his Mind against the true Interest of his Subjects, and whenever this happens, it is a Usurpation (*I mean*, says *Fog*, in *France*) and the Usurper merits the Gibbet.

If Men first form'd themselves into Government for the sake of the *Many*, no Government seems more natural than

VOL

than
have
Power
tice,
the A
the b
the C
hope
fold t

I c
shoul
liamen
of the
Office
future
dience
these

It
some
those
Abroa
ken to
parati
we be
for co
prefer

Ap

M
strate,
that a
tion,
griev
This
Teno
being

Wh
it pro
Subje
in pre
from
the D
fore s
uprig
that M
leave
to hav

Th
into E
ling,

than that of *France*; but if the Court have engrossed so large a Share of Power as to hinder the Course of Justice, it is bad; for that Side which the Army obeys will certainly *have the better of the Argument*; but still the Condition of the People is not so hopeless as if their Representatives had sold them for Places, and Pensions.

I cannot see, says *Fog*, why People should speak disrespectfully of the Parliament of *Paris*. Was the Majority of them made up of Civil and Military Officers, whose present Subsistence and future Hopes depend upon their Obedience to the Ministers, what would these Men say of them?

It may perhaps be good Policy in some Governments to misrepresent those of their Neighbours; let us look Abroad, and see the Pains that are taken to preserve Liberty, by the Preparations for the next Elections; when we behold this, there's small Occasion for comforting our People by misrepresenting the Parliament of *Paris*.

Applebee's Journal, November 11.

Excises defended.

MR *D'auvers*, in his last Paper, (see p. 1044) labours to demonstrate, what was deny'd by Nobody, that as *Trade* is the Sinews of the Nation, it ought not to labour under any grievous Impositions and Embarrassments. This may be applied against the whole Tenour of his Reasoning for *Excises* being an Impediment to *Trade*.

Whenever the Legislature shall judge it proper to impose any *Tax* upon the Subject, too much Care cannot be used in preventing one Part being exempted from contributing its Proportion, to the Detriment of the other. It is therefore for the Advantage of the fair and upright Traders to submit cheerfully to that Manner of levying a *Tax* as shall leave the least Room for the Smugler to have any Advantage over them.

That the Conversion of some *Duties* into *Excises* may tend to suppress *Smuggling*, is pretty plain, if we consider,

that if these *Excise Officers* were spread over all the *Inland Ports* of the Kingdom, where the Consumption is made, such undermining Traders would be more exposed than they are now near the Sea Shore, where the Goods are first landed, and where *Custom-house Officers* are only planted.

Mr *D'auvers* urges, That by the Laws of the Excise no Man may move his Goods without Leave from an Officer.] Reputable Traders have large Warehouses and Shops, nor desire to shuffe their Goods from one Place to another to put themselves to Expence, and Hazard of damaging them. Whereas petty Sharpers and Tricksters only, who dread the Vigilance of an Officer, are perpetually shifting their Quarters and their Goods, the better to prosecute their scandalous Practices; and would thereby be more effectually impeded in their Enterprizes. Let the fair Traders say, whether they had not rather undergo the Attendance of an *Excise Officer*, than be over-run and underfold by *Smuglers, Hawkers, and Pedlers*?

We come now to Mr *D'auvers's* terrible Argument of the Danger of our Liberties under the Laws of *Excise*. Admitting his Position to be true, "That in the *Customs* the Merits of every Contest between the Crown and Subject is decided by Law in its ordinary Course; but that the like Contests in the *Excise* are determin'd by the Commissioners." — It may be observed, That the Customs are paid by the Merchant who imports the Goods in large Quantities, and, as the Law now stands, the whole Ship and Cargo are forfeited to the Crown for the trifling Fraud of a Mariner; and therefore the Legislature has been so provident in preserving the antient Rights of *Britons*, as not to empower any new Order of Men to determine these material Controversies. But in Cases of the *Excise*, where the Seizures are generally small and trifling, it has been wisely establish'd, that, to prevent the

Expence

Expence and Turmoil of a tedious *Westminster-hall Process*, the *Commissioners of Appeals* should be invest'd with a Power of determining Controversies between the *Crown* and the *Subject*.

It is a standing Maxim in *Westminster-hall*, that the *Crown* is never condemn'd in Costs; so that if a *Subject* becomes victorious, it is at his own Expence. This Difficulty a *Trader* is not liable to under the *Excise*.

The large Quantity of Goods annually seized by the *Officers* of the *Excise*, and re-deliver'd by the *Commissioners* upon the mere Petition of the Parties, is enough to abate the Prejudice of every fair *Trader* against the Manner of collecting *Duties* by *Excise*.

The *Daily Courant*, Nov. 11.

On *Excises*, against the *Craftsman*.

Those Revenues which are under the Care of the *Commissioners of Excise*, are under better Regulation, and collected with much less Expence than any other; for the whole Charge of paying and maintaining this *Standing Army of Excise Officers*, as they are call'd, amounts to no more than 6*d.* in the Pound. Therefore this, as the cheapest and easiest Method, ought to be prefer'd.

Mr *D'auvers* is much mistaken, there are a Multitude of Laws now in Force, besides those relating to the *Excise*, that empower the Administrators of Justice to proceed against various kinds of Offenders in a summary Way; a single Justice of Peace, upon his own View, or sufficient Proof, may finally determine some Affairs.

A Statute made in the 6th Year of the late King (still in Force) empowers Justices of Peace to condemn *run and unaccounted Goods*, without the Concurrence of a Jury; Trials by which, tho' they have, as *D'auvers* says, been 60 Times confirm'd since the *Norman Conquest*, yet have above 3 Times as often been dispensed with in less than a Century.

Every Bond given to the King is in the Nature of a Judgment, and he

may at the first Instance, without *Trial by a Jury*, take out Execution upon it, and seize Lands and Goods.

This subverts all *D'auvers's* Arguments; his Objections against *Excises* will be equally strong against *Customs*, and in some Respect or other, affect every Branch of the publick Revenues.

Universal Spectator, Nov. 11. No. 123.

Filial Duty founded on Gratitude.

THE Weakness of human Nature makes it necessary that Persons of mature Judgment should have the Command and Instruction of young People. Nature has wisely order'd this to be administer'd by those who occasion'd their Being. Therefore Parents are required to take care of, provide for, and instruct their Children to the utmost of their Ability. But the Duty and Obedience of a Child arises not, as some extravagantly imagine, from the Parent's being the Instrument of its coming into Life, but from his Protection, Tenderness, Affection, Care of its Education, and continual Endeavours to make it happy. In short, the Duty of a Child is founded entirely on *Gratitude*; and there is the same Duty owing to any Person who has all along supported, protected, and instructed us. However, Nature has implanted in us a particular Affection for a tender Parent, which inclines us to be more dutiful and obedient; or, in other Words, to be more grateful to him than to any other.

Several other Observations Mr *Stoncastle* makes on this Head, which he illustrates by the following Example:

Mr *Worthy* is a Gentleman upwards of 25, adorn'd with Wit, fine Sense, Honour, Courage, Good nature, Generosity, and Compassion. He has so well observ'd the Causes and Effects of Vice and Virtue, that his Conduct is unblameable, and himself a Pattern; but he is inimitable in his Address, which wins the Hearts of all that know him. Being ask'd how he had, in the Vigour of his Youth, acquired such a Stead-

Steadiness and Regularity which seldom comes till the Decline of Life, he gave the following Account.

About 6 Years ago, after my Father had brought me up in the most affectionate Manner, and given me the Education of a Gentleman, he sent me to this *Metropolis*, with a View of promoting my Happiness. I, a thoughtless young Creature, left in a great measure to my own Conduct, soon plung'd into the greatest Extravagancies of the Age. At Gaming I lost considerable Sums of Money, which put me upon several base, shuffling, and mean Actions. The good old Gentleman reproved me with all possible Mildness and Affection, and endeavour'd to win me over by an Excess of Kindness; assuring me, that all the Return he desired of me for his Love and Care, was, that I would consider my own Happiness. This would often touch me to the Heart, and make me more cautious for some Time; but what entirely conquer'd me, and compleated my Reformation, was, an Instance of Goodness scarce to be equall'd — My Pleasures allur'd me to one of the most distant Parts of *England*: When I took my leave of him, he desired to hear from me upon the Road. But my Diversions made me forget my Father. About a Fortnight afterwards I sent my Brother an Account of an Affair I had been engaged in, so villainous and execrable, that I detest the Thoughts of it. My Brother being absent, the Letter lay some Days unopen'd at my Father's; who, impatient to know if I was well, unseal'd it and saw the shocking Story. My Brother sent me word of this unlucky Adventure; which was soon follow'd with a Letter from my Father, so kind, tender, and pathetic, that it awaken'd me to Reflection, and made me hate myself for grieving such a Parent. I confess, says he, 'twas a Fault in me to look into what was under Seal, and directed to your Brother; but by this, an Affair of yours is come to my Knowledge which

I can't help blaming, and am heartily concern'd for: However, as I ought not to have known it, I have the same Affection for you as I had before: only, laying aside the Authority of a Father, give me leave to act a friendly Part; let me beseech you to consider your Follies, and the unhappy Effects they may produce: I have a good Opinion of your Understanding, added he, and to a thinking Person I have said enough. — I read this Letter several times with Tears of sincere Remorse. Reason began to exert her Power: I saw my own Vileness, and resolv'd to forsake my Vices; and, if since that Time I am more wary in my Conduct than some other People, 'tis entirely owing to my Father's irresistible Goodness.

The Craftsman, Nov. 11. No. 332.

On Excises, with Regard to National Liberty.

IT hath been often objected against the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, in Times of Peace, that it's dangerous to put one Part of the Nation under different Laws from the rest. This Objection I apprehend, says *D'auvers*, will hold much stronger against *Excise Laws*, which are much like *martial Laws*, except with this Difference, that *martial Laws* are continued only from Year to Year, *Excise Laws* are commonly made perpetual, or at least for a long Term. Besides, the *British Merchants* will always be more popular than *military People*, and find more Adherents, when their Interests are essentially concern'd. — But let us consider *Excises* without any Regard to *Mercantile Persons*.

The Letter-writer tells us, *our Liberties can be in no Danger from such Excises*.] By *Liberties* perhaps he may mean, that we are in no Danger of being shut up in Dungeons, or chain'd to Oars, but are at Liberty to live, or starve where we please: But I, says *D'auvers*, can never think, or speak of Liberty without annexing some Ideas

Ideas of Ease, Plenty, and Prosperity. From whence it will follow that a *free People* will lose all the Advantages and even the Denomination of *free Men*, when either the Weight of Taxes themselves, or the Manner of collecting them, reduces them to *Beggary* and Dependence, which are properly the Circumstances and Characteristics of *Slaves*.

As the Riches and Strength of this Nation are owing to *Commerce*, so is it certain that our *Commerce* is supported by the Produce of our Lands, both at home and abroad, which turn the Balance of *Trade* in our Favour. Whenever therefore our Commodities and Manufactures are so incumber'd that other Nations can afford to undersell us at foreign Markets, our Riches and Power will sink away with our Trade, and our *Liberties* decline in Proportion.

But whatever may be thought of Commerce, or the Merchants, there is one Point in the *Scheme of Excises*, which affects us all as *Englishmen* and *Freemen*, i. e. the Number of *Officers* that must be quarter'd upon us.

Whatever tends to the Infringement of the Privileges and Independence of the Assembly of our *Deputies* and *Representatives* is sufficient to give us a reasonable Jealousy. The great Burthen of our *national Debts*, and the Multiplicity of *Officers*, occasion'd by them, besides a numerous *Standing Army*, have already given the *Crown* a prodigious Accession of *Power*. The present Number of *Officers*, *Civil* and *Military*, is so large, that its impossible justly to compute them. Many of them are Persons of such distinguish'd Figure, Fortune, and Interest in their respective Counties, that They are either chosen *Members of Parliament* themselves, or have a great Influence, by their Dependents, in the *Election of others*.

The same *Writer* told us, that there is not any Increase of *Officers* proposed that may endanger the Liberties of the

People.] This is so ambiguously express'd, that 'tis difficult to determine whether he means that there is no Increase of *Officers* proposed at all; or no such Increase as may endanger the Liberties of the People. If he means the latter, he would do well to inform us how far these new Levies are to be carried on, if till all our Taxes and Duties are converted into Excises? And whether such a gradual Progression from Year to Year hath no Tendency to a GENERAL EXCISE?

If the *Letter-writer* means that these additional Excises will not make any Increase of *Officers* necessary, this can be reckon'd only a *Sugar Plumb*; for 'tis impossible the present *Officers*, numerous as they are, can execute it effectually. See p. 796.

I can think but of two Objections, says *D'auvers*, against what is here laid down. The first is, the *Officers* in the Receipt of the Revenue are already prohibited by several Acts of Parliament from intermeddling in Elections; and therefore Apprehensions on that Account are groundless.] But they are not prohibited from voting themselves. Besides, its notorious from Experience, that no Acts of Parliament could ever suppress this *unwarrantable Practice*. Nay, supposing all such *Officers* shall refrain from intermeddling in Elections by Word, Writing or Message, yet, they will have an Influence by Virtue of their *Employments*; and many under their Power (such as Alehouse-Keepers and little Retailers of exciseable Commodities) will be induced to vote agreeably to their known Inclinations, for fear of being harass'd and molested by them.

It may likewise be objected, that if *Custom-house Officers* will break thro' the Laws, They will have as much Influence over Elections as Excise Officers, and therefore our Liberties can be in no more Danger from one than the other.] This is partly answer'd in what has ben said concerning the *Laws of Excise*. Besides, 'tis acknowledg'd

that

that *Custom-house Officers* have had but too much Influence in several Counties, particularly *Cornwall*; but their Power is chiefly confin'd to *Burroughs along the Sea Coast*; whereas a general Conversion of *Customs* into *Excises* will spread them thro' all the *inland Parts* of the Kingdom.

London Journal. Nov. 11. No. 698.

The Law of Nature the Law of God.

BP *Sanderson*, in a Sermon preach'd before the Clergy, speaking of the *Indians*, says, "How cometh it that their Consciences should accuse or excuse them, if they had no *Guide* nor *Rule* to walk by? If we grant they had a *Rule*, it follows, that there is some other *Rule* for human Actions besides the *written Word*. Which *Rule*, what could it be, but the *Law of Nature* and *Right Reason* imprinted on their Hearts? Which is as truly the *Law* and *Word* of God, as that printed in our *Bibles*."

These Sentiments are agreeable to what we formerly publish'd in this Paper; in which was shewn, from the Words of *Moses*, *David*, *Solomon*, &c. that there is in Man, a *Word*, *Law*, *Light*, or *Lamp*, which accuses or excuses, directs to Good, or averts from Evil; this the *Gentiles* call'd the *Law of Nature*, or *Right Reason*. This Subject being well handled by a *French* Writer, Mr *Osborne* quotes the following Passages from his Book intituled, *The Judgment of the Fathers concerning the Morality of the Heathen Philosophy*; the principal Design of which is to correct the extravagant Encomiums bestow'd upon *Pythagoras*, *Socrates*, *Plato*, &c. by the famous *Dacier*; who compares some of them with the *Prophecy* of old, and their moral Instructions, to the Doctrine of *Christ* and his *Apostles*; This he thought was overdoing it by much, yet finds just Fault with *Dacier* for asserting, That till the Coming of *Christ* the way of Salvation was hid from the *Philosophers*; and therefore undertakes to shew, that 'twas the concurring Sense of the Fathers,

that *Christianity* was only a re-establishing the *Law of Nature*, which was sufficient to have procured *Salvation* to the Heathen if they had obey'd it.

A His Words are to this Effect; 'The Law of Nature can never be effaced out of the Mind of Man. And this Law leads to do Actions conformable to those which *Christianity* inspires; for there is no Christian Virtue, but the Traces thereof may be found in ancient Paganism. St *Ambrose* understands that Passage of St *Paul*, *Rom. ii. 14.* of the *Gentiles*, who tho' overwhelm'd in *Darkness*, yet had in their Hearts this natural Law.

C To the following Positions of *Dacier*, 'That till the Coming of *Christ* the way of Salvation was to lie hid from the Philosophers; that all their Understanding and Penetration was unprofitable; that this Ignorance was foretold by him who fills the Mind with Light or *Darkness*, as it pleases him; and that it was invincible till the Coming of the Deliverer, &c.' He replies, I don't comprehend him, when he says, *That till the Coming of Jesus Christ, the way of Salvation was to lie hid from the Philosophers*. Had they not the *Law of Nature*? And, was not this *Law* the way of Salvation to them? which had they obey'd, they would undoubtedly have obtain'd Salvation by means of the only Mediator

F *Jesus Christ*.
I neither understand what M. *Dacier* farther adds, 'This Ignorance was foretold by Him who fills the Mind with Light or *Darkness* as it pleases him.' God never fills the Mind with *Darkness*, but Men themselves, by shutting their Eyes against the *Light*. I much less understand his Meaning, when he says, *That this Ignorance was then invincible*. As if the Prediction or Foreknowledge of God was the Cause of Mens Blindness or Ignorance. No; it was in their Power to have open'd their Eyes to the *Light*, and to have observed the *Law of Nature* in them.

Speak-

Speaking of some who were for prohibiting the Use of *Pagan* Authors, says, This is not the only reigning Error in our Day; those who hold the *Virtues* of the Heathen to be *Vices*, and their *Actions* *Sins*, are in a more pernicious Error; not only because they imagine, that since the Fall of *Adam*, Mankind have no Liberty to do Good, but also because they seem to deprive the Heathen of all manner of *Grace*; as if God had forsaken them, and they had no Share in Man's Redemption. Is there any thing more injurious to God, more contrary to exprefs Texts of Scripture (see *Rom.* iii. 29. *1 Tim.* ii. 4. *Rom.* ii. 11, 16. *Job.* i. 9. *1 Pet.* iv. 10.) or more opposite to all Tradition than that?

It is manifest, therefore, that God hath given of his Grace to Men in *all* Ages; to the *Jews*, that they might observe the Law of *Moses*; to the *Heathen*, that they might observe the Law of *Nature*. This all the Fathers of the Church have unanimously acknowledged, agreeable to the *Apostle*, who says, The *Gentiles* who have not the Law of *Moses*, do the Things which *that Law* commands; shewing thereby, that what is prescribed by *that Law* is written on their Hearts.

When *Justin*, the Martyr, says, that *Christ* was known in part to *Socrates*, and he might, in a sense, be call'd a *Christian*, he only meant, that *Socrates* follow'd *Right Reason* in some measure. *We have*, says *Justin*, *been taught*, that *Christ* is the *First-begotten* of *God*; and *we declared before*, that he is the (*Logos*) Reason, of which *ALL Mankind* are Partakers; and that those who live according to Reason are *Christians*; Such among the *Greeks* were *Socrates*, *Heraclitus*, and the like; and such among the *Barbarians* were *Abraham*, *Azarias*, *Misael*, and many others.

Mr *Osborne* next quotes Dr *Clarke* saying, 'God speaks to Men originally by the *Light of Nature*, by the *Order* and *Proportion* of Things, by the Voice of *Reason*, by the Dictates of *Conscience*,

to which 'tis in every Man's Power to hearken.'

Concludes in the Words of Abp *Tillotson*, 'The great Lines of our Duty are plain and visible to All Men; and if we would attend to the Direction of our Minds, concerning Good and Evil, every Man would be a Law to himself, *Mic.* vi. 8. when we do that which is right, we act agreeably to the Design and Frame of our Beings, and comply with the true Nature and Order of Things; we do what becomes us, and are what we ought to be: But Sin perverts the Nature of Things, and puts them out of Course.'

Substreet Journal, Nov. 16. No. 151.

OF DECORUM.

Decorum, according to *Tully*, is a certain Gracefulness in well-timing and properly adapting our Words and Actions; and comprehends in a great Measure the Perfection of Reason and Humanity. The Wise Man tells us, *To every Thing there is a Season* in which he seems to have given a full Definition of this Duty.

It is an Observation some hundred Years old, that most People are honest while they are young. Our growing Knowledge of the World teaches us Dissimulation and Cunning. Hence it is, I fear, there are but few Instances of a steady Honesty in old Men.

That Remark seems equally just, that the modest Part of Mankind consists chiefly of such as are in a Progression towards the middle Stage of Life. From the Time we come to lay aside childish Follies, we begin to see into our own Weaknesses and Imperfections, and from thence entertain such a Diffidence of ourselves, as is necessary to preserve us from the Imputation of Arrogance and Self-conceit. But as we grow older we fancy Mankind esteems Old Age as being experimentally wise; and this Presumption often makes us obdurate and dogmatical. Women and Children, impudent and headstrong, are generally

so from their Ignorance; old Men, as well from Ignorance as Pride, but chiefly from the latter.

It is from the implicit Respect, to which old Men lay claim, that many of them think they have a Right of committing the most enormous Indecencies. And what renders them still more intolerable, is, that they never make Allowance for juvenile Extravagance, or youthful Gaiety. An old Fellow believes that his Age gives a Credit and Sanction to every Thing he says. He sits in his Elbow Chair, with a sagacious Pipe in his Mouth, interrogates magisterially concerning other People's Business, asserts with Boldness, and knocks you down with a Whiff or a F—, if you ask for an Argument.—If Men were always good and Virtuous, in Proportion to their Years, how beautiful would be the Appearance of grey Hairs!

I would not be understood, says *Bacius*, to derogate from the Respect due to Age, when accompanied with a humane and benevolent Disposition. I would even have young Men imitate the *Egyptians* and *Lacedemonians* in rising from their Seats, at the Approach of their Elders: But, in Return for such Civilities, let the Treatment of old Men to their Juniors be mild and gentle, affable and condescending. Their Precepts should be enforced with Reasonings; their Commands with Love. If Peace and Obedience are equally the Result of a mild, as of a severe Government; the former should have the Preference, as it attains its End with the least Difficulty, and consequently is most agreeable to Reason.

In Persons of Figure, Honour is the most forcible Principle of Action, except Religion. Nay, the Law of Reputation in some Instances is so powerful, as to get the better both of divine and human Laws co-operating together; as in the Case of Duelling, &c. How unhappy must Mankind be, so long as Custom can so far alter the Nature of Things, as that a Man's

Character shall be impeached for not acting that which is in itself base and dishonest. Thus He who slips an Opportunity with a Friend's Wife or Sister, is reckon'd a dull Fellow. As a Person, who is so good a Christian to forgive an Injury, shall be hunted as an unworthy Wretch, for not having Courage enough to cut his Neighbour's Throat.

Could that *Decorum*, which *Tully* makes inseparable from what he calls *Honestum*, be once established, as the Touchstone for trying Reputations, we should no longer hear Parasites extolling Men in Power for such inglorious Qualities, as an artful Manner of deceiving. Cunning and quibbling Lawyers would no longer be called ingenious and clever. The Christian Clergy would lay Claim to no other Respect, but what they might justly demand from the Sanctity of their Lives. In short, a Man of Virtue would be esteemed, tho' in Rags, and a vicious Man of Fortune contemned and spurned at, tho' a Peer of the first Class. The Satyrical Proverb, *Happy is that Son, whose Father goes to the Devil*, would soon be forgotten. Nor would young Men any longer be guided by petulant Inclinations, or waste their Time and Health in Debauchery and Riot, when by such a Conduct they must become infamous.

Could Men be brought to think differently of themselves, they would have kinder Sentiments of their Neighbours; and shew a due Sense of the Relations they bear to one another by a constant Interchange of good Offices. If the richest, or most knowing of Men, attentively consider'd their own Merits, they would soon be informed, that their Opulency is Nothing but Vanity, and their Wisdom but Folly; and would find no Ground for Insolence or Ill-Breeding: So true is that Saying which *Sir Wm Temple* gives from a *French* Author. "All Men's Wisdom depends upon the Ignorance of their Neighbours." For in comparison of

in-

infinite Sapience it is no more than a Drop of Water to the vast Ocean. *Saladin* the great *Turkish* Sultan, when he came to dye, sensible of all Vanities, commanded no Solemnity to be used at his Burial; only his Shirt to be carried on the Point of a Lance, before his dead Body, a plain Priest crying to the People; "*Saladin*, Conqueror of the East, of all the Greatness and Riches he had in his Life, carrieth with him, after his Death, nothing more than his Shirt to the Grave."

§ Next, *Ecclesiasticus* defends a certain Prelate, whom Mr *Henley* had call'd *perfidious* for shifing him off from a Pulpit in Town which he had solicited, on some Exception to his intellectual or moral Qualifications, but in his Judgment, only because the said Prelate and his Clergy envied Mr *H—y's* Preaching, and were jealous of his Advancement. This he does by Observations on Mr *H—y's* presumptuous and vain Assertions.

Free Briton, Nov. 16. No. 155.

(Continu'd from P. 1050.)

SOME have objected against the Administration, 1st, That the Treaties and publick Transactions have not been managed with that Skill and Conduct, which the Welfare and Honour of the Nation required.] This has been fully disproved; the Success of our Negotiations do amply justify the Wisdom and Expediency of his Majesty's Measures, and the Ability and Integrity of his Ministers.

2^{dly}, That, be the Merit of the Cause what it will, 'tis fit to distress the Ministry; they having been long in Power, and ought to be removed, to make room for others.] Their having been long in Power, supposing them Men of Sense, is the best Reason for continuing them in it; as they must be more experienced both in domestick and foreign Concerns, than Persons who have not been conversant in Things of this Nature. It is a receiv'd No-

tion, that we have for the most part been over-reach'd in Treaty; and what can be the Reason of this, but the Fluctuation of our Ministries, and often transferring of Power from one Sett of Persons to another? The Successes of *Q. Elizabeth* were not more owing to her Sagacity in finding out Men of Understanding, than to her Prudence and Steadiness in not parting with them: And happy had it been for a late unfortunate Princess, had she continu'd that Administration, which conducted her Interests with so much Glory. *De Torcy* found himself inferior to a *Marlborough* and a *Godolphin*; but what Figure did *B—ke* afterwards make in his Correspondence with him! We should gain just as much by exchanging Sir *R. W.* for Mr *P—* as we did by exchanging *Ld Godolphin's* Ministry for *B—ke's*. The *French* are so sensible of the Necessity of Time and Practice for forming Masters in this Way, that they train up their Nobility and Gentry regularly, as we do Students for other Professions, to the State Science and Art of Negotiating.

3^{dly}, It is objected, That, waving other Considerations, there is no great Hurt in a Spirit of Jealousy and Mistrust, that 'tis good to watch the Conduct of Ministers, and to be anxious for the Honour of our Prince and Country.] Perhaps it may be so; but there's a great deal of Hurt in a Spirit of Violence, Revenge, and Rancour; 'tis good to watch the Conduct of Ministers, but pernicious to bellow out Vows for their Perdition; one thing to be anxious for the Honour of one's Prince, another to throw off our Allegiance to him.

It is plain, even from the little Effects of the Writings against the Administration, that there has been nothing blame-worthy in it. When the People feel an Oppression, they will easily be exasperated against their Oppressors, or, when they see their Danger, soon persuaded to oppose it: Thus it was in the last Years of *Q. Anne*. The Writings

Writings of Sir Richard Steele, at that Time, fired Men with just Resentment. *Cato's* Letters had the same Success at another Conjunction. The Reason was, these Authors, besides their personal Abilities, had Truth and Facts on their Side. But the Writers for the present Faction, as they had no Ground to go upon, so they have had no Power over Men's Minds; their Works may have amused, but not convinced; tho' written with a most malignant Spirit (especially *B——ke's*) and as much Rage and Defamation, as Hate could inspire, or Dulness execute.

The only Circumstance ever objected to the Ministry, with any Colour of Truth and Reason, was the Loss we sustained for some Time from the *Spaniards*, and the short Interruption of Trade with them: But the Sum of things has at length shewn, that to the prudent Forbearance we exercised in that Situation, we owe all our Success and Safety. See p. 148.

Since, therefore, no Argument from former *Oppositions* can be brought to justify *this*; since neither Precedent, nor Reason, nor Virtue warrant it, nothing ever ought to move us to go into Schemes for distressing the Government, or supplanting those to whom we are indebted for so many Blessings of it; tho' we do not obtain for our selves or Friends, every Thing we desire.

Wp. Doctor, Nov. 14 No. 101.

OF FREEPORTS and EXCISES.

IN the Conversion of some *Customs* into *Excises*, there is this unconsider'd Advantage, that it will render the City of *London* a Free Port, which the Body of Merchants and Citizens, some Years ago, not only thought to be very desirable, but urged the *Customs* as an Objection to the Government. All the Ports in *England* will become Free Ports by such an Alteration; that single Idea of a FREE PORT is a Confutation of all the *Craftsmen on Excises*; nothing can be so advantageous and pleasing to the Inhabitants of an Island

as Free Ports. By the Means of them we shall be enabled to command the leading Traffick of the whole commercial World.

Look into the Books of *Numbers*, *Leviticus*, *Deuteronomy*, and you will find a Variety of *Excises*, levied on Rams, Goats, Oyl, Flour, Pidgeons, Cakes, Drink, Lambs, Bullocks, Kids, and all Necessaries of Life. They had Land-Taxes, and Salt-Taxes, they paid *Excise* of their Meat boild and roasted, to the fifteenth part of a Two-penny Chop, or a Pork Griskin. The High Priest and Elders were the Commissioners that tried these *Excises*, and no Man could remove his Goods till the *Excise* was paid; yet, Were their Liberties in Danger?

Tythes are *Excises*: *Moses* ordain'd them to his *Levites*; they are now paid to the *Levites*; the first Revenues of the Church were Parts of the voluntary Contributions *excised* for the Poor and for the Clergy: Therefore our Law knows no original Tenure of Ecclesiastical Revenues but *Frank Almoigne*, Alms.

How many Doctors have written Folios on the divine Right of Tythes, that is, *Excises*! with good Reason, because the Doctors, who are benefited, are *Excise Officers* under their *Superiours*, *Bishops*, *Overseers*. They *excise* Geese, Turkeys, Pullets, Corn, Hay, Lead, Butter, Milk, Cheese, dead Men's Corpes, Childrens Cloaths, Manufactures, Willows, Wicker-baskets, Ale, Beer, Pigs, Ducks, Fish, Flesh; Cows, Calves, Eggs, Houses, Lands, Bread, Cheese, and every *Necessary of Life*: They can enter Houses or Lands, and embargo the Goods till the *Excise* is paid. Do these profane Journalists coolly abuse the Reverend Order of the Clergy, who *excise* all of us, from antient Days, from the Generations of old? And shall the King, who is the *Minister* of God, not have the Power of *Excising*, without the Cry of infringing Liberty, when a meer *Welsh* Minister, after *Dearly Beloved*

U u u in

in the Morning, and Bear and Fiddle after Dinner, can mount his Runt, enter the Grounds of any Man in the Parish, stick his Willow Switches in the Hay-cocks, Wheat-sheaves, and Corn-shocks, and the next Day bring his Cart, drawn by an Ass and two Nanny-goats, to fetch away his *Excises*; can sue, arrest, imprison, impoverish, and ruin whole Families, for not paying his *Excise*, and deliver them to *Satan*, a *Welsh* Attorney, that will *exchequer* six Parishes for the Back-bone of a Red Herring. By inveighing, therefore, against *Excises*, the *Craftsman* would subvert both the Ecclesiastical and Civil Government.

Applecher's Journal. Nov. 13.

MR D'auvers's capital Argument against *Excises* is, that they are destructive of our Liberties, because an *Excise* will increase the Number of *Officers* attach'd to the Crown, and thereby Elections be more influenc'd.] Supposing an Increase of *Excise Officers*, is it not probable there will be a proportionable Decrease of *Officers* in the *Customs*, should some *Duties* be converted into *Excises*? If so, the Crown will have less Influence at Elections than at present, if we consider that the greatest Part of the *House of Commons* are Representatives of *Boroughs*, and that the Counties send but a Small Proportion thereto. Now these *Boroughs* and Corporations situate on the Sea-Coast, may be under some small Influence, because the Livelihood of many of the poor Inhabitants, may chiefly depend on the Residence of the *Custom-house Officers*. But if all the *Officers* in a small Borough were thinly scatter'd over a large County in the Capacity of *Excise Officers*, their Interest would dwindle, and become inconsiderable. So far is the *Excise*, talk'd of, from Augmenting the Power of the Crown: therefore we may be satisfied, that Nothing more is intended than the Suppression of Clandestine Traders, and the Increase of the Revenue without any Increase of Taxes. Men of Sense will hardly be perwaded to think the Government reduc'd to so low an Ebb, as to be dependent on the Interest of a few 40 or 50*l.* Salary *Excisemen*.—But supposing all these to be active Men for the Court, yet Mr D'auvers limits their whole Power to little *Alehouse-keepers* and petty *Retailers* of *Exciseable Commodities*.

'Tis well known the *Commissioners* of *Excise* frequently remove and transplant

Officers, to prevent fraudulent Practices. Besides, every small Offence or Peccadillo is a certain Discharge in the Course of the *Excise*. Can it then be suppos'd that any one will vote at an Election contrary to his own Inclinations, to oblige an *Exciseman*, whose short Residence will never admit of an Opportunity of embarrassing him? But Mr D'auvers has inverted the Case, and made the *Retailer* under an Obligation to the *Exciseman*, when 'tis certain, that his Continuance in his Office is a Favour, for which he is oblig'd to almost his whole District.

Universal Spectator, Nov. 18. No. 214.
OF THE HYPP.

MR Stonecastle having in his younger Days learn'd something of Physick finds it of great Use to him among his good Neighbours in *Northumberland*. When, says he, I first dabbled in this Art, the old Distemper call'd *Melanckoly*, was exchange'd for the *Vapours*, and afterwards for the *Hypp*, and at last took up the now current Appellation of the *Spleen*, which it still retains, tho' a learned Doctor of the *West*, in a little Tract he hath written, divides the *Spleen* and *Vapours*, not only into the *Hypp*, the *Hyppos*, and the *Hyppocons*; but subdivides these Divisions into the *Markambles*, the *Moon-palls*, the *Strong-Eeves*, and the *Hockogrokles*.

At first, the *Spleen* was said to be the entire Property of the Court Ladies; here and there indeed a fine Gentleman was pleas'd to catch it, purely in Compliance to them. Soon after, Dr *Ratcliff*, out of his well-known Pique to the Court Physicians, perswaded an Ironmonger's Wife of the City into it, and prescrib'd to her the Crying of Brick-dust; the City Physicians took the Hint; and the Country Doctors remov'd it into the Hundreds of *Essex*, whence a learned Academick brought it with him to *Cambridge*: Soon after it was heard of in the Fens of *Lincolnshire*, and it cross'd the *Hummer* in 1720. The Contagion has at last extended itself into *Northumberland*. The indolent Farmer, Shepherd, Plowman, and Day-Labourer, are indeed safe from this Evil; Respect for their Betters not suffering them to pretend to it. But I have two Patients under my Care; One is a Gentleman of a competent Fortune, who has lately had a great Estate unexpectedly left him; the other a Clergyman's eldest Daughter, whose younger sister is married before her. My

House.

House-keeper, who has examin'd both Cases, talks of certain irregular Longings which are never satiated whilst the Patient has any Thing in View he is not possess'd of. At others Times the insits upon Lunacy, and Bedlam; but surely Loss of Blood, Low Diet, and Darkness are but an untoward Cure for the Spleen; and there are Pleasures in Madnels, which the Splenetick, of all others, are less acquainted with. I readily consent that a Person in the Spleen may be flung into a Course of Diversions and Amusements; and a Mixture of Wakes, Fairs, Revels, Horse-Races, Assemblies, Operas, Masquerades and Puppet-Shews, may be made up for him in a Prescription: But when the Case happens at the worst, and the Patient, if a Male, begins to think he is *with Child*, or is turn'd into an Egg, a Tea-pot, a Glass Bottle, &c. the only Way is to humour the Distemper; and the Craft of Physick, on this Occasion, is preferable to the Art. My Nephew has brought me the Report of the following Case from Oxford.

A young Gentleman of good Sense and Learning had no Malady to complain of but the Spleen. With this Distemper he came to the University, in order for a Cure. Upon Examination, no Fault could be found with his Look and external Symptoms, and he declar'd himself free from mental Trouble; but that he was, He knew not how-ish, — Deep in the Shaggs, — Hypp'd to a violent Degree, — full of the Glooms and Dismals. The best Advice given him was, to retire to some pleasant Town in the Neighbourhood, within a short Call of the Doctors, where he might follow some rural Diversions, and conclude the Day with a few Friends and a cheerful Bottle.

He comply'd, and took front Rooms of a House in the High-street of a Market-Town. Opposite to his Apartment was the Stall of a Cobler, who was constantly singing some merry Catch or Song. At this Sight the Gentleman was some Time diverted: But by comparing the cheerful Mechanick's Condition with his own, he began to envy him, and at last to hate him mortally; in this Temper he removed his Lodgings, and took some back Rooms; but the Idea of the happy Cobler haunted him; till at last he imagin'd he was possess'd, and that the Cobler was gone down into his Belly, where he lay poking with his Awl, gnawing the Leather with his Teeth, and beating furiously with his Hammer. In this

Distress the poor Patient call'd in all his Physicians, and declared to them, He had swallow'd a Cobler. On which they said he was mad, and left him as incurable.

At last, a young Student in Physick was introduced; he found the Patient in an Easy Chair, groaning hideously, and turning from Side to Side, according as the Cobler made a Puncture or Confusion upon the Right or Left Side of the Abdomen. After a Pause, Now pray, Doctor, says the Patient, what do you think I am troubled with? — The Doctor gravely answers, — Really, Sir, I am inclin'd to believe you have swallow'd a Cobler — You have it! you have it! — Oh, the Villain! now I feel him pricking me, — surely you was sent by Heaven to my Deliverance. — Now pray, Doctor, what can you do for me? — “To-Night, Sir, you shall take a composing Draught, that will make both you and your Cobler easy, and To-morrow I will visit you again.” The Patient returns his Thanks, and with a good retaining Fee dismisses him.

The young Proficient sends for the Cobler, tips him a Piece, with the Promise of another, gives him Instructions, and engages him heartily in the Operation. The next Morning he revisits his Patient, who had slept tolerably well, and orders him to keep his Bed till Night; then retires to an adjoining Room, hung round with old Tapestry, where he got Things ready for the intended Cure. A strong Emetick was sent in; a large Bathing-tub, half fill'd with Water, was set close by a Closet, to which there was an Opening thro' the Hangings. The Doctor had furnish'd himself with some of the Cobler's Tools and Utensils; the whole Family was let into the Secret; a dim Light was placed at the farther End of the Room; and the Cobler convey'd behind the Hangings.

About 10 at Night the Patient was introduced in Form; took the Emetick, and after a Plunge or two, the Doctor gravely fix'd in the Liquor with a large Ladle, and brought up some Ends and Hog's Bristles: — See here, says the Operator, we are right! — Come, one Plunge more, — and then he fishes up an Awl, a Ball of Thread, and some Lumps of Wax; — Again, Sir, — and then brings up a Hammer, a Paring-knife, and two Heel-pieces; — Now, Sir, we are near him; shut your Eyes close, and take one more hearty Plunge. — In this Interval he luos in the Cobler, and soufes him over Head and Ears in the Tub, and then cries

cries out, Open your Eyes, Sir! We have him! we have him! *And, collaring the Cobler, just risen from the Deluge, severely reprimanded him for getting down a Gentleman's Throat; and then slew'd him the shortest way down Stairs.*

The Patient was astonish'd at his Deliverance; but there was no resisting Demonstration. That Night he took another composing Draught, and was well the next Morning. The Doctor return'd with 30 Guineas to Oxford: And to this Receipt, 1, as a Well-wisher to the Faculty, beg Leave to subscribe—*Probarum est,*—

London Journal Nov. 18. No. 699.

On the Blessings of the REVOLUTION.

THIS being the Month in which the Prince of Orange landed in England to Save us from Destruction, we will dedicate this Paper, says Osborne, to Liberty and the Revolution; for Men are so apt to forget their Blessings, that 'tis absolutely necessary to remind them what the Revolution deliver'd us from. It deliver'd us from the boldest Attempt to subvert our Legal Constitution, by setting up a Power to dispense with the Laws. It deliver'd us from Murders in Form of Law; from actual Suspensions of the Laws; from Establishment of Popish Courts and Convents, surrendring and betraying of Charters, Perversions of the whole Course of Justice, and professedly laying the Foundations of perpetual Popery and Slavery.

So near was our Destruction, that Nothing could have preserv'd us, but making the Prince of Orange King; by which we redeemed our Constitution, and settl'd a happy Balance between Prerogative and Liberty; and are so firmly possess'd of our Rights, that 'tis impossible we should be undone but by our own Follies, Vices, and unhappy Divisions.

But tho' our Liberties are thus firmly settl'd, we ought always to be on our Guard against all Doctrines and Actions which tend to weaken them. Especially let us beware of that traitorous Doctrine of *Passive Obedience*, which at once taketh away all the Security of our Laws, by changing the Government from *Legal* to *Arbitrary*. This Doctrine was the Invention of some learned Clergymen in the Reign of the *Stuarts*, who by large Preferments were invited to Court Service; so that it aroise from a vicious Gratitude to their Benefactor at the Expence of the Publick Wtal.

Such as these usually charge their Opposers with *Commonwealth* Principles. But is any Government tolerable which is not a *Commonwealth* that is, which does not aim solely at the *Common-weal*. Did not even K. James I. tell his Parliament he took himself to be the chief Servant of the *Commonwealth*. He who is not a *Commonwealthsman*, is a Political Schismatick, and a Separatist, a State Fanatick; and a King who is not a *Commonwealthsman*, is a Grand Turk, a Morocco Emperor.

We should particularly guard against the Growth of *Popery*, because every English Convert to *Popery* is made a Traytor to his Prince and Country. The Clergy and Preachers of all Denominations should not only preach but visit all the Families where there is Danger, and endeavour to prevent an Apostacy from Christianity to *Popery*, from Liberty to Slavery.

Lastly, We should guard against Divisions among ourselves. We may imagine, the Party against the Revolution is dead; but we are mistaken, it only sleepeth. They don't act much at present; they need not; other Men, reputed Friends of Liberty, are doing their Business for them, by endeavouring to divide and break the Whig Interest; the Consequence of which must be letting in the Tories, which is letting in upon us Destruction like a Whirlwind, Arbitrary Power in the State, and Persecution in the Church.

The CZAR of Muscovy's Speech to King WILLIAM, at Utrecht.

Most Renown'd Emperor,

IT was not the Desire of seeing the celebrated Cities of the German Empire, or the most potent Republick of the Universe, that made me leave my Throne in a distant Country, and my victorious Armies; but the vehement Passion alone, of seeing the most brave and most generous Hero of the Age.

I have my Wife, I have seen the best Man, and the best Prince in the World; which gives me more Satisfaction than the taking of Azoph, and triumphing over the Tartars. But, Sir, the Conquest is yours: Your martial Genius directed my Sword, and the Emulation of your Exploits, instill'd into my Breast the first Thoughts of enlarging my Dominions.

I cannot express, in Words, the Veneration I have for your Virtues, my Journey is one Proof of it.

The Season is so far advanced, and I hope

hope the Peace too, that I shall not have the Pleasure which Maximilian felt, of fighting under the Banner of England, against France, the common Enemy.

If the War continues, I and my Armies will readily observe your Orders; and if in War or Peace your industrious Subjects will trade to the most Northern Parts of the World, the Ports of Russia shall be free for them; I will grant them greater Immunities than ever they yet enjoy'd; and have them enroll'd among the most precious Records of my Empire, to be a perpetual Memorial of my Esteem for the Worthiest of Kings.

Fog's Journal. Nov. 18. No. 211.

OF EXCISES.

AS the Report of intended Excises is spread far and near, and is now contended for by the mercenary Party, it would be unpardonable in us, says Fog, to pass it over in Silence.

Those on the other Side the Question will, no doubt, quote a Writer of great Credit in K. William's Reign, who indeed recommends Excises as a desperate Remedy in some desperate Disease of the Body Politick, but says, they should be laid aside the Minute the Occasion ceases, the Number of Officers be as few as possible, and kept under the strictest Discipline, especially with Regard to Elections. — But, Thanks to Providence, we are in no such miserable Situation; we have long enjoy'd Peace; and all the contending Interests of Europe are settled upon a firm and lasting Foundation; at least we are told so by those very Persons who are preaching up such Measures as the Romans would not have submitted to when Hannibal was at their Gates.

In a Trading Nation, all publick Measures should be calculated for the Encouragement of Commerce. Our American Colonies have been to England, like the Mines of Peru and Mexico to the Spaniards, and have in a great measure fed us with Gold and Silver; and it is Ingratitude and Folly to lay their Trade under Hardships.

As it is probable that Plantation Goods will be the first made subject to Excises, should the Project go on, from a Notion that they will yield more Money than any other, it may be proper to shew what the Nation gain'd by this Trade, while it was clogg'd with no Incumbrance.

An Author of Repute tells us, That from the Year 1682 to 1688 inclusive, the Value of our Exports to America

might be, by a Medium, 350,000*l.* per Ann. That the Value of our Imports from the Southward and Northward Parts of America, for the same Term, in Tobacco, Sugar, Ginger, Cotton, Wool, Fustick-wood, Indigo, Cocoa, Fish, Pipe-staves, Malts, Furs, &c. and Fish from Newfoundland, which is in the Nature of a Plantation, might be about 950,000*l.* per Ann. whereof about 350,000*l.* Value being consumed at Home, is about equal to all our Exports thither; and the remaining 600,000*l.* Value being re-exported, is the national Gain by this Trade.

Since these Computations were made, 'tis fear'd, the Exports to the Plantations are rather decreased than advanced. In the Year 1688, the Trade of England was at its Height, kept its Ground for a few Years after, but by the Continuation of the War it must have lessened.

Within these few Years, the Southern Plantations have much declined in the Number of Inhabitants, not owing (as Fog is inform'd) to the too disinterested Conduct of their G—. But to the Point; there are two Reasons why our Exports to those Parts must be less than formerly; one is, that the Inhabitants there are decreased; another, that their Goods not yielding the Price here as formerly, the People that are left in the Islands, can't make the Expence they did heretofore.

In some Cases the Nation may lose by the same Traffick by which the Merchant gains, but in this Trade the Nation has gain'd more than the Merchants.

The Author above mention'd observes that a small Parcel of English Goods sent to Barbadoes or Virginia, will fetch ten Hogsheads of Sugar or Tobacco, by which we will suppose the Merchant gains ten per Cent. but when this Sugar or Tobacco is shipp'd again for foreign Ports, what with the Freight backward and forward, outward again, some Manufacture or Labour bestowed upon it here, there may be ten per Cent. more laid upon it, which is 20 per Cent. in all, reckoning from the prime Cost of the Goods first sent out to purchase this Sugar and Tobacco: So here the Nation gains 20 per Cent. and the Merchant but 10.

It is certain, this Trade is not in a flourishing Condition as it now stands, but laying it under Excises will probably give it the finishing Stroke; for any Addition to the Price of a Merchandize lessens the Consumption of it. The great Consumption of our Plantation Goods, such as Sugar and Tobacco, is mostly amongst

mongst the lower sort of People, about 19 in 20 of the whole Body, who by an Advance, would be oblig'd to retrench in those Articles.

But the lessening the Home Consumption would be the least Part of the Mischief. It must unavoidably sink our Trade with Foreigners for these Goods.

The *French* and *Dutch* have Plantations in *America* as well as we. Our Merchants and Planters know to their sorrow what the *French* have been able to do in the Sugar Trade, which perhaps had never happen'd had not that Trade been charg'd with some Difficulties; but it may prove fatal to us to make it worth their while to plant Tobacco likewise, by laying other Hardships upon that Trade also, which is the only Branch, *Fog* thinks, we have to ourselves.

Now, as so many Nations have settled Colonies in *America*, the Trade of that Part of the World may shift its Quarters, as the Silk has done.

The *Persians* for some Ages, wholly possessed the Silk Trade; the *Quakers* took it from them and supplied *Italy*. A King of *Sicily*, who had travell'd into *Greece*, brought with him People who could nourish Silk Worms and manufacture Silk; it spread from thence into *Naples*; and these two Kingdoms, for some Ages, supplied the Northern Parts of the World; but the *Spaniards* laying a Tax upon Raw Silk, *Francis* the First of *France*, brought that Art thither, and establish'd a Manufacture in the Southern Parts of *France*. *Henry IV.* pursued the Hint, and carried it to such Perfection, that the curious and wealthy People of *Italy* have their Silks from *France*.

Perhaps it will be objected, says *Fog*, that I take it for granted, that Excises must enhance the Price of Goods, and be a Burthen upon Trade. This I freely own, and my Reason is, Excises ever had that Effect—Since Part of the Duty upon Cocoa-Nuts was turned into an Excise upon Chocolate, is not the Price of Chocolate increased one Fourth? Is not the Consumption of Chocolate less'n'd one Half since that Time? Is any Chocolate exported? The last indeed is no wonder, when it's consider'd, that by the Laws of Excise no Drawback is allowed. But should those Laws be altered, and a Drawback allow'd, yet still Excises will sink the foreign Trade of those Goods upon which they are laid.

The Money which the Dealer advances to pay the Excise is part of his Stock in

Trade. This, as well as every other little Expence, must be charged on the Merchandise, and must render it dearer at foreign Markets.

The *Craftsman*, Nov. 18. No. 333.

On the Origin of EXCISES.

Formerly the Kings of *England* supported themselves by their *Demefnes*, or those Estates allotted to them upon the Partition of conquer'd Lands; but in Time, those Revenues being granted away to Favourites, they were obliged to ask Subsidies from the People.

A good Writer upon Trade observes, "that high Customs, or Excises, were on foot in the *Roman* and *Eastern* Empire, but not thought of in our *Gothick* Settlements till our Kings have desired greater Armies than their Crown Revenues would maintain. *Ferdinand*, *Alphonso*; Kings of *Naples*, and *Lodowick Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*, harraled their Countries with these Sorts of Duties to such a Degree, that on their being attack'd, it produced an universal Defection of their People; in the Reign of *Chilperic*, many of the *French* deserted their Country on the same Account."

Customs were so call'd, because those Duties (on Importation or Exportation of Merchandizes) had been usually or customarily paid; but Excises are not to be found in our *Latin* Books till about the Middle of the last Century.

The first Attempt to introduce these Taxes into *England* was in 1626, by Commissions under the Great Seal; this the Parliament remonstrated against and defeated, as being without the Consent of the People.

The next Effort had more Success, in the Time of the *Civil Wars*, when the Parliament was obliged to make use of an Excise; yet, tho' they pleaded Necessity, and continued it only from Month to Month, the Execution of it rais'd a large Standing Army could have forced it upon the People, even when they were generally disaffected to the Court, and sided with the Parliament.

Howel, in one of his Letters An. 1644, says, "Who would have thought that the Excise would have taken Footing here? a Word, in the last Parliament save one, so odious, that when Sir *Dudley Carleton* did but name it in the House of Commons, he was like to have been sent to the Tower.

In another Letter, 1645, "They have murmur'd in divers Parts about the Excise; a Bird

a Bird that was first hatch'd in *Holland*. They have burnt down the *Excise-house* in *Smithfield*; and God grant our *Excise* may not, as in *Holland*, become *perpetual*; or as the new *Gabel* of *Orleans*, which began in the Time of the *League*, and continueth to this Day, notwithstanding the Cause ceased above 60 Years since."

K. *Charles I.* in one of his *Declarations*, charges the Parliament with imposing insupportable Taxes and *odious Excises* on their Fellow-Subjects, tho' afterwards he made use of the same Method.

Excises being thus introduced, it's no Wonder they were continued after the *Restoration*; for it was natural for the *Court Party* to build upon such a Precedent; especially, since his Majesty's Misfortunes and Exile, had put him under great Necessities for Money. But the Methods by which the *Court* accomplish'd this Scheme, deserve Consideration.

The *Court of Wards* had long been a terrible Grievance to the Nation. The *House of Commons* endeavour'd to get it abolish'd; but first an Equivalent must be given; and it was resolv'd to raise 100,000 *l.* per Ann. on Land in lieu of it; which Sum was above as much again as the *Crown* gain'd by the *Court of Wards*. But the King was advis'd to ask for a Grant of the *Excise upon Beer and Ale*, instead of the *Equivalent on Land*, as it would bring him in five or six Times as much. The King, accordingly, ask'd for the *whole Excise* at once; that is, for one Moiety of it to be settled in Fee on the *Crown*, as a Recompence for abolishing the *Court of Wards*, and the other Moiety on Himself for Life. Both which Points, by *Bribes* and *Menaces*, were carried, against the wise and honest Part of that Parliament, who oppos'd the *Excise* as a Monster big with many fatal Evils. The only remaining Comfort was, that one Moiety of this Tax was to determine with the *King's Life*; and this was made an Argument against the *Excision* till by the *Court Party*, who endeavour'd to extenuate the Dangers of a *Popish Successor* on that Account. This, no Doubt, would have had some Force, had a Moiety of the *Excise* actually determin'd; but when K. *James* succeeded, the Parliament, then in a good Humour, not only gave Him the *whole Excise*, which his Brother enjoy'd, but likewise an additional Duty upon Wine, Tobacco, and other Commodities. This, indeed, ceased with his Reign; but the *whole Excise upon Beer and Ale* was continu'd

to K. *William*, and more than one Attempt was made in his Reign to extend it to a *General Excise*; but was so vigorously oppos'd, that the Projectors were oblig'd to lay it aside. Among the Opposers were the late *Ld Somers*, Mr *Hamden*, and Mr *Locke*; the last of whom, Mr *D'auvers* says, he shall take the Liberty to quote in some following Papers.

App-Doctor, Nov. 21. ON EXCISES.

THE *Athenians* not only levied Duties for Goods exported and imported, but likewise excis'd Arts and Trades, Free Servants, Sojourners, Lodgers, and Citizens, at Discretion, according to every Man's Ability; a more rigorous *General Excise*, than ever obtain'd in *England*.

The *Roman Excises* were collected by a Multitude of Officers, *Questors*, *Proquestors*, *Procurators*, *Tribuni Aerarii*, &c. *Tacitus* remarks, that the Senators consider'd it as a Cruelty in *Nero* against his Country, when he resolv'd not to raise the Duties proper for the Security of the State. *Emilius Probus* commends *Hannibal* for not abolishing the old Rates or *Excises*, but adding new ones, on this express Reason, that it furnish'd him with Money to discharge his Treaties with his Allies, and a Surplus in his Treasury for future Occasions. The *Craftsman* is neither an *Athenian* nor a *Roman*; he desires only one private Purse, and one Hand in it, meaning his own; his Text, *Every Man for himself, and G --- for as all*.

He mistakes, in asserting, That the *Slavery and Poverty* in *France* is owing to *Excises*; it is occasion'd by this, That every Nobleman and Landed Gentleman there is a petty Tyrant: The *English* are not squeezed by particular Persons, but allens'd by their own Representatives.

In the Archives of *England*, the *Tower Records*, the most antient Survey-books, there was not an Ox-gang, Carucate, or Hide of Land, that was not excis'd to the King and the Lord, even Labour and Service, which are Money, were Parts of Pay, tho' the *Craftsman* ignorantly says, *Excises are not mention'd in Law till about the Middle of the last Century*.

Spitstreet Journal, Nov. 23. No. 152. John Gabriel's State of the Nation, continu'd from p. 997.

POLITICKS being an Obscure Science, I shall proceed in the most intelligible manner by laying down some Definitions, Axioms, and Postulata.

1. By

1. By MAJESTY, I mean the supreme Power in the Hands of one Person, whose lawful Commands we are obliged to obey. If *his or her* be added, the single Person invested with that supreme Power is understood. But if the plural *their* be prefixed, it signifies the Majesty of the People: Who, as they are the Original, so they are the *dernier Resort* of Power, to which *his or her* Majesty is accountable. These Notions have prevailed, more or less, about an 100 Years: in so much that it has been the current Doctrine, that the King is one of the three Estates of the Realm, tho' our antient Laws mention the King and three Estates: But one of those Estates having grasped at too much Power by Priestcraft, now makes but little or no Figure in the Constitution.

2. A PRIME MINISTER is a Person, who in the Name and by the Authority of the supreme Power, manages all Affairs of State, disposes of all Preferments, presides over the Receipt and Disbursement of publick Money; and has all the essential Power of a Monarch, without the Pomp and the Name. Of these there are two Sorts, good and bad. Both which are generally extolled to the Skies by great Parties of Men, whilst in Power; and as universally exclaimed against when out of it.

3. PATRIOTS are those worthy Persons, who prefer the publick Good to their own private Interest, and to oppose all Measures tending to subvert, weaken, or dishonour their Country, at the Hazard of their Lives and Fortunes. Another Set of Men assume the same Title and Language, but from sinister Views, act in direct Opposition to the true Patriots. The lowest and worst Sort of them, are Pensioners, a hungry and ravenous Kind of Animals, never satisfied with their daily Allowance. These State Quacks, like all others, live by the Diseases and Death of their Fellow Subjects; and their whole Life is agreeable to their Birth; for like the Vipers, which are sometimes prescribed to their consumptive Patients, they first rose into Light by eating thro' the Entrails of their Mother.

EXPERIMENT I. I took Oyl of Vitriol H two Ounces, and mixed with it four Grains of Spirits drawn from the most voracious Animals; to which I added one Grain of *Canceroticus*, extracted from the Name, Words, and Breath of a Pensioner. I then took some *Elixir*

boni publici, and try'd to mix it with the former Composition; but found it impossible. By Accident I let fall a Drop of the *Canceroticus* upon the Copper Plate on which *Magna Charta* is engraving, and it soon eat a Hole quite through,

EXPERIMENT II. I took *Vesigalium* Syrup, with a Decoction of *Oleum repetundarum*, or Oyl of Bribery, and shook them together, whereby they form'd one Body so very simple, that it was not in the Power of Chymistry to separate them. This shews the Sympathy between *Pensions* and *Taxes*.

AXIOMS. When Philip King of Macedon enquired of *Apollo* the Means to attain Universal Monarchy, he received this Answer;

To fight with Arms of Gold's the surest Way To rise in Time to Universal Sway.

The Success confirm'd the Truth of the Oracle.—I shall therefore boldly lay down the following *Axiom*,

Aurum belli & pacis Elixir est catholicum

D Gold is likewise a sovereign Remedy in all Political Diseases; especially if given in a large Dose. The *Pillula aurea* of the Weight of a Guinea, is as efficacious a Medicine in foreign Climates as in this. A *Frenchman* and *Spaniard* swallow it like *Aurum potabile*, though some imagine *Aurum fulminans* would do better at this juncture.

On SALLY (or ARDELIA.) By J. B.

B Behind the royal place, where meet
All nations, one promiscuous throng,
To stock-job, cozen, and to cheat,
Reigns the dear object of my song.
The lamb's your guide: the tender lamb you'll
Emblem reverse of her obdurate mind. [And
Four several maids the house adorn,
In bus'ness swift, with nimble feet,
'Till night run up and down from morn;
All fair, and as DIANA neat.

CUPID's mamma, like SALLY, does appear:

G The rest to me her lovely GRACES are.

To SALLY's toe from SALLY's face,
Let her consent to ease my pain,
My pencil shall each beauty trace,
Soon as my senses I regain.

I'll strive, with all my little skill and strength,
To draw her heav'nly image at full length.

ARDELIA's Answer. See p. 1048 B.

A ARDELIA blames you much: Forgives you *quite*, and pities you *extremely*. To do you any real good would meet you instantly; but when she shall, she knows not. May you live a long Succession of Rolling Years, and read *His* *facies* over the vile Sullyers of Virtues, which they can neither taste nor blot.

Free Briton, Nov. 23. No. 156.

Of striving for PLACES.

THIS Paper appears to be writ with a View to an Occurrence of the 9th of this Month (which see.) The Writer having observ'd that a Government cannot provide Places for all its Friends; it can only afford an equal Protection; and that a diligent Pursuit of Trade is preferable to hunting after Employments; he says by way of Application; "If general Struggles once are set on foot for Offices, and Men abandon their natural Protection in this frantick Strife for unreasonable Favour, instead of gaining Places and Preferments, they may soon want Liberty and Property; instead of procuring Court Favour, they may find themselves deprived of common Protection; instead of gaining an Establishment of new Privileges they may be refused Toleration for the old, and by rashly attempting to make their Condition better, may render it worse.

I must intreat all Bodies of Men to value that Happiness which they at present enjoy;—to be very careful how they hazard such Happiness, by engaging in uncertain Content, and with dangerous Enemies;—to set a higher Price on what they enjoy in Peace, than what they possibly can attain by so much Hazard, and with so much Danger;—to be very attentive to the Times and Tempers of Men, when they advance new Claims;—to be cautious how they hurt their Friends, or how they give their Enemies Opportunities to hurt themselves;—to look diligently, whether none are working to undo them, by misleading them:—And lastly, to be content at all Times with a moderate Share of Happiness, since it is not possible for Men to live in the World free from all Inconveniencies.

The Craftsman, Nov. 25. No. 354.

On the Nature of GENERAL EXCISES.

THE Advocates for Excises are sensible that the Word itself hath an odious Sound, therefore disown the Name, whilst they are pleading for the Thing.

'Tis indifferent, whether such Impositions are call'd Excises, or Inland Duties; for they are the same Thing under the Laws of Excise.

I mention the Term, *Inland Duty*, says D'anvers, because the honourable Gentleman used it about eight Years ago, when the Customs on Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate were converted into an Excise;

and in the Act made for that Purpose, the Word *Excise* is cautiously avoided, tho' the Powers of Excise are granted in as full and ample Manner as in any Excise Law whatever. These Duties are collected by the Officers of Excise; and will any Man say, such an *Inland Duty* is not properly an Excise?

If the Projectors think proper to give their Scheme a new Name, they may call it an *INLAND TAX*; and D'anvers wishes it may not prove the heaviest Tax that was ever laid upon the Lands of England.

I think a Nation may be said to be under a General Excise, when the Necessaries and Conveniences of Life are generally excised. Perhaps these Gentlemen mean an Universal Excise; then, indeed, we can never be said to be in such a terrible Case, as long as there is one individual Species of Goods or Commodities, we eat, drink, or wear, which remains free from this Kind of Taxation.

I am sorry, indeed, to observe, that the Practice of multiplying these Duties from Year to Year, hath a Tendency, not only to a general, but to an universal Excise. Nay, I wish it could not be truly asserted, that our Taxes of one kind or other, are already almost universal; for if any of these Writers should be called upon to specify only 3 or 4 common Necessaries of Life, absolutely free from Taxation, they would be puzzled to give an Answer. I know it hath been usual to mention *Flesh-meat* and *Bread-corn* on these Occasions: But, without insisting on the *Land Tax*, which certainly enhances the Price of *Bread* and *Meat*, an additional Duty was laid upon both, by the Revival of the Duties or Excise upon *Salt*; great Quantities of which are used as well to season *Bread*, as to cure *Fish*, *Beef*, *Pork*, &c.

Let us now consider, how many of these various Taxes are already converted into Excises. *Beer* and *Ale*, *Mum*, *Cyder*, *Perry* and *Sweet Wines*, *Malt*, *Brandy*, and all distill'd Spirits; *Leather*, *Soap*, *Candles*, *Hops*; *Paper*, *Past-boards*, *Mill-boards*, &c. *Silks* and *Callicoes*; *Starch*, *Hides*, *Wire*, and *iron-weight Plate*; *Coffee*, *Tea* and *Chocolate*; *Salt*, &c. So that the Duties on Importation, or Customs, are now the only Taxes paid in the antient Manner, and under the ordinary Forms of Law. Even some Branches of the Customs are converted into Excises, as *Coffee*, *Tea*, *Chocolate*, *Brandy*, *Rum*, *Arrack*, &c.

X x x

We

We don't say, that the *Projeſſors* deſign to *excise every Thing* this Year, but we apprehend their *Proceedings* have a *maniſeſt Tendency* to it. They carry it on gradually; knowing they can more eaſily ſtop the *Clamours* of two or three *Bodies of Traders*, than the *whole Nation*. *Trials per Pais* are troubleſome Things, and *Juries* will not always find for the *Crown*. I have even heard it avow'd as an *Argument* for *this Method of Proſecution*, that the *Crown* is commonly caſt in the Court of *Exchequer*.

It hath been farther urged in Favour of *this Scheme*, That the *Officers* are to have no Power of entering *private Houſes*, and therefore it cannot be called a *General Excise*.] It may be obſerv'd, that the *Merchants, Shopkeepers, Innholders, Viſtuallers, Diſtillers, &c.* are ſo numerous a Body, that no *Severities* ſhould be put upon them, which publick Neceſſity does not abſolutely require.—But do the *Laws of Excise* affect the *Traders only*? They have already gain'd ſome Admittance into *private Houſes*.

I did not infer the *Window Tax* amongſt *exciseable Duties*, becauſe collected by *Pariſh Officers*, and paid in to the *Receivers of the Land Tax*; but in one Reſpect it partakes of the Nature of *Excises*, by ſubjecting every Man's Houſe to the Inſpection of *certain Officers*, appointed by the *Crown*.

By an Act of the 6th. of the late King, it is provided, *That no Brandy, &c. ſhall be ſold without a Certificate*; and *that no Brandy, &c. exceeding a Gallon, ſhall be removed without a permit, certifying the Quantity, &c.* The Conſequence of which is, no Perſon, if he changes his Abode, can move or make a Preſent of above a Gallon, without a *Permit*, and even then muſt enter his Houſe at the *Excise Office*.

By another Clause in the ſame Act it is declared, that *every Perſon having above 63 Gallons of Brandy, &c. ſhall be deem'd a Seller of Brandy, &c.*—By this Clause the greateſt *Prer* is re-

ſtrain'd from keeping above 63 Gallons of theſe Liquors in his Houſe at a Time, without entering it, and making it liable to the Inſpection of *Officers*.

A By an Act of the 10th of the ſame King, *no Chocolate is allow'd to be made in private Houſes, without giving Notice 3 Days before to an Officer*.—Now let the World judge whether *Excises* have not already got ſome Footing in *private Houſes*.

ſog's Journal Nov. 25. No. 212.

Extraſt of a Pamphlet on EXCISES, written ſoon after the Revolution.

C “THE Balance of our Government is kept right as long as *Parliaments meet to the Terror of Miniſters, and Redreſs of Grievances*. The Neceſſity of Affairs require the meeting of *Parliaments*, therefore whoever takes off that Neceſſity, deſtroys our Conſtitution. Yet this muſt be the Conſequence of giving ſuch a Fund as will ſupport the *Crown* in all Exigencies.

Will it ſatisfy us to be told, that ſuch a Tax, under the ſtricteſt Penalties, ſhall be confined to a certain Time? Are not the Princes we have the greateſt Confidence in, mortal?

The Continuation of the *Additional Cuſtoms* expired with the Life of K. Charles, yet were collected after his Death, as if the Conſent of Parliament was certain; and K. James thought he had a Right to as much as was granted his Brother: This ſhews what we are to expect from the like Occaſions.—This Money was levied contrary to Law; and if K. James could do this when he had no Army, can we believe that ſuch a thing may not ſucceſsfully be attempted hereafter?

When the Date of this Tax is out, ſo many *Officers* would be ſet admiſt, that the Diligence theſe *Excise-men* would uſe for their own Preſervation, would not fail to procure an EXCISE PARLIAMENT. — This *Excise* would beget ſuch a Number of *Officers* — ſuch *Officers* would procure ſuch *Parliament-Men* — ſuch *Parliament-Men* would

would give such Votes — such Votes would deserve such Pensions — such Pensions would be so well paid upon such a Fund, that who can doubt of its Continuance? In the *utmost Necessity* can that be a fit Tax, which will cost near a Fourth part in collecting?

If Excises should be laid on those Things which a Man must necessarily buy, is not this, in proportion to the *Excise*, so much of the Money which comes out of his Land? If the People must pay more for what they have, they must have Wages in proportion to that Expence; so that the Landed Men must pay 3*d.* or 4*d.* extraordinary to a Labourer by the Day, and 2 or 3*l.* more Wages by the Year.

What has any Colour of Reason is, that Merchants and Money'd Men, who are not touch'd by *Land Taxes*, would contribute something in this Way.] The Contribution of such Men to the *Excise* would be very inconsiderable, — for *they that get most Money, spend least.*

London Journal, Nov. 25. No. 700.

Of modern Infidelity.

TO serve the Cause of Virtue, we have appear'd in such good Earnest against *Superstition*; because it is a terrible Enemy to all that's Great and Good among Men, and has committed so many Ravages under a Pretence of Zeal for God.

I must own, the Superstitious have mingled some virtuous Principles with their *By-Laws* and *Political Institutions*; but some *savage Philosophers* (of whom Mr *Hobbes* was the Father) have in Order to root out *Superstition*, tore up every religious and moral Principle, denied every natural and social Affection, and endeavour'd to render Men as much *Wolves* as they describ'd them. They might, perhaps, imagine, that this *universal Scepticism* was the best way to deal with that dogmatical Spirit which prevail'd in religious Subjects: But, is there no Way to destroy what is *false*, but by destroying

the *true* with it? Must we renounce all natural Faith, Justice, and Equity?

Yet such is the Anti-Zeal and irreligious Phrenzy of some modern Reformers, that the Words *Religion, Church, or Faith*, throw them into Convulsions. There was an old *atheistical* Gentleman, who, in the late Queen's Time, broke his Heart, and died of Grief, upon passing the Act for building 50 new Churches; and another now living, will cross the Way if he meets a Priest. Even the *Sessions-Papers* have got some of these fashionable *Free-Thinkers*; who, from the witty Retailers of such Principles have learn'd to say, "That were it not for the Laws they would rob and plunder their Friends: That there is no God at all; if there is one, that he, the *Murderer himself* is a Part of the *Divine Being*." And we have just now seen a Pamphlet call'd, *A Philosophical Dissertation upon Death*, where *Murder, Adultery, Sodomy*, and all kind of Villainies are justified and affirm'd to be no Crime.

A few of these Writers, indeed; allow there is something we may call *Virtue*, but 'tis only *Self-love*. Hospitality, Humanity, Love of Country, Magnanimity; where a Fortune is parted with, and Life hazarded, for the Sake of others; are all *Self-Love*: For, it seems, we *gain ourselves by losing ourselves* (see p. 975.) If they would tell us what this *Self-Interest* is, and determine *Happiness and Good*, there would be an End of the Dispute: 'tis agreed, that *Happiness* is to be pursu'd, and, in fact, was always sought after; but whether found in Nature, or, in suppressing all Humanity, is the Matter in Debate.

'Tis own'd, that a good Man feels more exquisite Pleasure in giving Happiness to others, than a selfish Man in taking it from others, to promote his own Interest. There are not two more distinct Characters in the World, than the *Benevolent* and *Selfish* Man; the Pleasure of the *first* arises from the Consciousness of giving Pleasure to others;

thers; that of the *latter*, from the Consciousness of Advantage to himself.

To conclude, these Writers have disgraced one of the highest Characters of Life, that of a *Free-Thinker*, by striking at the Root of all Virtue, and making Vice a National Advantage, have destroy'd the very End for which all wise and good Men ever oppos'd *Superstition* and *Priestcraft*; i. e. because it was an Enemy to social, and invaded the natural Rights of Mankind, under a Notion of *Revelation* from God. The exorbitant Powers, extravagant Claims, and absurd Doctrines of Churchmen, made *Deists* of some, and obliged others (Dr Tillotson, &c.) to teach *Christianity* as a *Repetition* and Enforcement of the great *Laws of Nature*: They advanc'd *Natural Religion* to destroy *Superstition*; and by determinate and fix'd Ideas of God, and of Right and Wrong, they measur'd all Pieties to *Revelation*; they let up a Standard, the unalterable *Reason and Nature* of things, to which all Doctrines must submit.

These Men, therefore, who deny the natural Difference of Things, have left it impossible to shew the Falseness of the most absurd and wicked Religion that ever became National, even *Papery*.

SOCRATES.

Dissertat. Spectator. Nov. 25. No. 276.

OF MYTHOLOGY.

IN this allegorizing Age, when all the real Persons of ancient and modern History are exhausted, it is happy we can have Recourse to known Fables: Even *Sejanus* had a *Velleius Paterculus* to defend him; but such an imaginary Squire as *Pan* (see p. 945) no Mortal could ever think of vindicating.

But if the Pictures of tyrannical Princes and bad Ministers have been drawn very early; the same Authors have left us some good Sketches of the contrary Characters. *Prometheus*, who first stole the heavenly Flame of Reason and Reflection, and dispersed it among the rude Fox-hunters of early Times, is shown under the Figure of a Man chain'd to a Rock, whole Liver

a Vulture incessantly gnaws. Intent upon the Welfare of Mankind, he heeds not the Anguish his publick Spirit costs him. Antiquity wisely sends *Hercules* (a faithful Minister) to unbind his Chains.

This was a common Case; not a God or Goddess, not a deify'd Hero of Antiquity, but what had a Burlesque or Mimick: Of this Sort was the troublesome *Momus*. When *Pallas*, *Neptune*, and *Vulcan*, were engaged in a noble Debate, who should produce the most useful Invention, they chose the venerable *Momus* for their Judge. *Neptune's* Masterpiece was a Bull; *Vulcan's* a Man; and *Minerva's* a House. *Momus* gave the Prize to none of the three: *Neptune* had placed his Bull's Horn's wrong; one in the Forehead would have been much better, as well as more beautiful. *Vulcan's* Man ought to have had a Window in his Breast, to see what pass'd within. And why need *Pallas* have made an immoveable House? What would her Wisdom do, if she should dislike her Neighbourhood?

Of all things he affected Popularity: He used to get a Knot of the *Dii minorum gentium* round him, and let loose his malicious Mirth; "See, says he, our wise Thunderer, with his solemn Fools about him"—It would be fulsome to repeat his Ribaldry.—

These Discourses were heard with great Astonishment by the Under Deities, who resolv'd to follow him.

They travell'd together through the Earth, loudly exclaiming against the Tyranny of *Jupiter*, and spreading a Cry of Liberty. *Envy*, *Peevishness*, *Fury*, and *Discord*, were in his Train. *Marcea* and *Vacuna*, the Patronesses of Sloth and Idleness, were his attentive Hearers. *Rumour* dispersed certain Packets dictated by *Momus*, reciting their Proceedings, and thence call'd *Country Journals*.

This is a Sketch of the seditious Practices of *Momus* and his Club: But I do not find they had any remarkable Success against their Superiors.

ODE

ODE for His MAJESTY's Birth-Day,
October 28, 1732.

By Colly Cibber, Esq; Poet Laureat.

LET there be light! (heav'n,
Such was at once the word and work of
When from the void of universal night.
Free nature sprung to the Creator's light, 4
And day to glad the new-born world was giv'n.
Succeeding days to ages roll'd,
And ev'ry age some wonder told:
At length arose this glorious morn!
When, to extend his bounteous pow'r,
High heav'n announc'd this instant hour 10
The best of monarchs shall be born!
Born to protect and bless the land!
And while the laws his people form,
His scepter glories to confirm,
Their wither are his sole command. 15
The word that form'd the world
In vain did make mankind;
Unless his passions to restrain
Almighty wisdom had design'd, (reign,
Sometimes a WILLIAM, or a GEORGE should
Yet farther, Britons, cast your eyes,
Behold a long succession rise
Of future fair felicity. }

Around the royal table spread,
See how the beauteous branches shine!
Sprung from the fertile genial bed
Of glorious GEORGE and CAROLINE.

While heav'n with bounteous hand
Has so enrich'd her store;
When shall this promis'd land 30
In royal heirs be poor?
All we can further ask, or heav'n bestow,
Is, that we long this happiness may know.

While o'er our vanquish'd hearts alone
Our peaceful prince would greatly reign,
He bids obedience to his throne,
And haughty Britain hugs her chain.

Her jealous sons, in GEORGE secure,
A happier state than freedom boast;
For while his kind commands allure,
Freedom in hearts resign'd is lost. 40

Sing, joyous Britons, sing
The glorious natal day,
That gave, with such a king,
So great, so mild a sway. 45

Chorus. His realms around
Diffuse the sound!
From ports to fleets the jovial cannon play,
'Till ev'ry peaceful shore
Receives the rolling roar, 50
And joins the joy that crowns the day.

The LAUREAT's ODE burlesqu'd.

See! COLLY as profanely SCRIPTURE handles
As PUNCH when entering with his Fartching Candle.

LET there be light! phrate;
Such was th' Almighty's, such the Laureat's
When from the void of his unthinking head,
Free Dullness (PALLAS-like) with native lead,
Arose to glad his heavy labour'd lays,
Succeeding songs to odes then roll'd,
And every ode surpass'd the old;
At length conspicuous o'er the rest,
The laureat to extend his pow'r,
Appointed for this instant hour,
At once the dullest and the best.
The best that e'er did bless the land!
And while such nonsense he can form,
Her scepter glories to confirm:
The throne of dullness firm will stand.
The Word that form'd the world
Too grave had made mankind,
Unless his laughter to constrain,
Almighty wisdom had design'd,
Sometimes a C—R should a laureat reign.
Yet further, Britons, cast your eyes,
Behold a long succession rise
Of future dull stupidities!

See, when his table-cloth is spread,
The worthy son of such a fire,
Sprung from a fertile genial bed,
And grac'd with all his fathers fire!
While heav'n with bounteous hands
Has so enrich'd her store;
When shall this promis'd land
In nonsense e'er be poor?

All we can further ask, or heav'n bestow,
Is, that we long may such a laureat know.

While o'er our vanquish'd hearts alone
Dullness (great queen!) would greatly reign,
She binds old C—R to her throne,
And C—R hugs the leaden chain.

Her jealous sons, in her secure,
A happier state than wisdom boast;
For while her kind commands allure,
Wisdom in hearts resign'd is lost. 40

Sound, Grub-street, sound the blast,
This is the day alone,
In which the laureat has his part
Outdoings all outdone. 45

Chorus. Gin Shops around
Diffuse the sound!
From cells to garrets stun us with the noise,
Shake, shock, and rend the shop
Revive the rolling roar! 50
And halloo laureat C—R, boys.

NOTES. Verse 2. Some Critics object, that tho' *Let there be Light* was the Word, it was not the *Work* of Heaven. Ver. 4. *Free Nature*, &c. is a very dubious Expression; if it means *Light*, the Poet has said that before: if it means the *Frame* of the new born World, the Heaven and the Earth, they were not formed till the 2d and 3d Day. Ver. 10. *High Heaven* announc'd; to whom ought to be express'd in Prose, but this is left out to make it more poetical. Ver. 13. It is not certain whether the *Laws* are to form the *People*, or the *People* the *Laws*. Ver. 16. Why should the *World* have no Rhyme to it? Read it thus: the *Main*. Ver. 39, 41. The Reasoning in these two Lines is this: *We boast a happier State than Freedom*, because we have lost our Freedom, by freely resigning up our Hearts to the King. From the Grub-street Journal.

On the LAUREAT's last ODE.

LET there be light; th' Almighty said :
A blazing glory shines ;
And o'er the universe was spread,
Except on C——r's lines.

Unaided by this grant, we find
Our bard : and thence 'tis plain,
Chas and Darkness were assign'd
To sleep in C——r's brain.

One spark of light receiv'd had he,
We might indeed be sure,
The dullest laureat ne'er could be
So palpably obscure.

Ye critics, then blame not the wight,
Nor let ill words be given ;
Since he has lent you all the light
He e'er receiv'd from heaven.

An EPIGRAM on the GRUB.

Nesle Tzupfam.

DEAR GRUB ! don't to bejude your Thought,
Too much of one Thing's good for nought;
Eternal Harping thus on COLLY,
Shews much of Malice, more of Folly :
Striving his little Errors to expose,
You far much greater of your own disclose.

On some Author's honour'd by her Majesty.

WHEN Virtue reigns, to Liberty a Friend,
Men read with Judgment, and with Taste
commend,

Wond' to be wise, ambitious, some explore
NEWTON's amazing Depths, untry'd before,
And dig with Pleasure in so rich an Ore ;
WOLSTON instructs an unattentive Age,
And teaches Virtue in familiar Page.
By LOCKE assisted, the enquiring few
The darker Paths of Reason dare pursue.
And e're they judge, on ev'ry Side they view.
They know Imposture in a shrewd Disguise.
And owe to LOCKE, that Reading makes 'em
wise.

When some forbidden Heights adventurous try,
And se't-sufficient into Nature pry,
Chastis'd by CLARK their thoughtless Pride must
And each deceiving Caviil quit the Field,
While Words, like his, prevailing Light convey,
Their glimmering Sense improves to perfect Day.

The COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

WHilst you jant it up and down,
Thro' the noisy, restless Town,
Viewing Fashions, studying Man,
Still a HERE-AND-THEREAN ;
Or at Plays, admiring fit,
Huzlequin's prodigious Wit.

How d'y' think my Hours I spend ?
Fancy thus, your Country Friend :
With fresh Air and Exercise,
Driving far Disease and Vice ;
Lull'd at Night with calm Repose,
What your City little knows.
Nothing interrupts my Ease,
But I rise when e're I please :

Careless dress, and plainly feed,
In the Grove I walk and read :
Easily Pad to take the Air ;
Now and then to court the Hare.

Clearly PHILLIS sets my Salt ;
Trusty ROGER brews my Malt ;
Cheerful Neighbours at my Call,
When dispos'd to chat wical :
Thus, unknown to Fame and Strife,
Stealing thro' the Vale of Life.

A Dialogue between a Beau's HEAD
and his HEELS : Taken from their
Mouths, as spoken at Lucas's Coffee-House.

H E A D.

COME take up your Burthen, ye Dogs, and away,
I intend to walk up to the Bason to Day.

H E E L S.

Your Legs, Sir, are now in such slender Repair,
We beg that your Honour wou'd go in a Chair.

H E A D.

Ye insolent Dogs ! do ye dare to refuse,
So little a Walk in a new Pair of Shoes ?
My Legs too, methinks, might have gratefully gone,
Since a new Pair of Calves I this morning put on.

H E E L S.

Do you call us ungrateful ? the Favours you prize,
Were design'd not to gratify us, but your Eyes ;
Is the Footman oblig'd to his Lordship or Grace,
Who, to feed his own Pride, has equip'd him in
Lace ?

We think we have very good Cause to complain,
That you thus are exalted without any Brain ;
As our Merits are equal, we justly may plead
A Title sometimes to walk on our Head.

H E A D.

Very fine ! at this Rate, all the Beaus in the Town,
Wou'd fairly, like Tumblers, be turn'd upside down ;
But when I'm dissatisfied, to shew you my Brains,
May all the World cry—He's a Fool for his Pains.
But if I may argue ; Pray Sir, who takes Snuff,
Who Ogles, who Smiles ? I think Titles enough.
Can you Sing, can you Laugh, can you Speak, can
you See ?

Or what can you do, Silly Dogs, without Me ?
And to shew you how much your Ambition's my
When next you rebel, I'll e'en shake you off [Scuff,
Tho' I stand not without you, I'm sure I can sit,
In P——; too, tho' bereft of my Feet.

H E E L S.

Do you twit us with that ? You have Reason
we hear, [there ;
We danc'd with the Wives, or you had not been
But to dash you at once, let us tell you, 'tis said,
That some have sat there, without any Head.

H E A D.

Gad's Curse ! and that's true ; so a Word in
your Ear,

To oblige you for once,—Here, Boy, call a Chair.
Let us henceforth together, like wise Men agree,
I'll strive to set you off, you shall set off me.

In the next Place, I'll sit very light on your
Shoulder,

For, Nature revers'd, I grow lighter as older.
When you dance a Minuet, I'll smile my best,
And do you cut a Caper, when I cut a Jest.

ADVICE to the LASSES.

THE Lass that would know how to manage
a Man,

Let her listen, and learn it from me,
His Courage to quell, or his Heart to trepan,
As the Time and Occasion agree.

The Girl that has Beauty, tho' small be her Wit
May wheedle the Clown, or the Beau;
The Rake may repel, or may draw in the Cit,
By the Use of that pretty Word, No.

When powder'd Toupées around are in Chat,
Each striving his Passion to show;
With Kifs me, and love me, my Dear, and all that,
Let her Answer to all be, O no.

When a Dole is contriv'd to lay Virtue asleep,
A Present, a Treat, or a Ball,
She still must refuse, if her Empire she keep,
And No be her Answer to all.

But when Mr Dapper Wit offers his Hand,
Her Partner in Wedlock to go;
A Horse, and a Coach, and a Jointure in Land,
She's an Idiot if then she says No.

And when she's attack'd by a Youth full of Charms,
Who's Courtship proclaims him a Man;
When press'd to his Bosom, and clasp'd in his Arms,
Then let her say No, if she can.

A HYMN by the late Rev. Mr. George
Gwynn, Lecturer of St. Mary Hill.

On thee, each Morning, O my God,
My waking Thoughts attend;
In whom are founded all my Hopes,
And all my Wishes end.

My Soul in pleasing Wonder lost,
Thy boundless Love surveys;
And, fir'd with grateful Zeal, prepares
Her Sacrifice of Praise.

Thou lead'st me through the Maze of Sleep,
And bring'st me safe to Light,
And with the same paternal Care,
Conduct'st my Steps till Night.

When Evening Slumbers press my Eyes,
With thy Protection blest,
In Peace and Safety I commit
My weary'd Limbs to rest.

My Spirit, in thy Hands secure,
Fears no approaching Ill;
For whether waking or asleep,
Thou, Lord, art with me still.

What fit Return can I, weak Flesh,
Make to Almighty Pow'r,
For so much Goodness, so much Love,
Such Mercies ev'ry Hour!

I'll daily to th' astonish'd World
His wondrous Acts proclaim;
While all with me shall Praises sing,
With me shall blefs his Name.

At Morn, and Noon, and Night I'll still
The growing Work pursue;
And him alone will praise, to whom
Alone our Praise is due.

The LASS's CHOICE.

LET the bold youth, who aims to win me,
know,

I hate a Fool, a Clown, a Sot, a Beau;
I loath a Sloven; I despise a Cit;
I scorn a Coxcomb, and I fear a Wit.
Let him be very rich, and very kind;
Charm'd with my Virtues, to my Follies blind.
Let him be gentle, brave, good-humour'd gay;
Let him in smaller Things with Pride obey;
Yet wise enough in great ones to command;
Produce me but the youth,— and here's my Hand.

On the 4th of Nov. By Mr W. P--rk -ns.
A Prologue at Goodman's-Fields Theatre.

OFT as the Sun returns the circling Year,
This Day shall be to every BRITON dear.
Who can the BRUNSWICK Progeny survey,
And not transported hast this glorious Day?

This happy Day for Mirth and Triumph spare,
Which gave to BRITON her illustrious Heir,*
Who glows not with an exquisite Delight
At the blest Scenes which open to our Sight?
When Liberty the beauteous Prospect brings,
And gives us Heroes in a Race of Kings;
What grateful Breast feels not a gen'rous Heat,
And does not with exulting Transports beat?
Whilst we this annual ERA thus adorn,
Transmitting Biss to Ages yet unborn.

Propitious NASSAU from his radiant Seat,
Gladly surveys his BRITONS Joys compleat.
With pleasing Gratitude three Kingdoms come,
To pay their yearly Tribute at his Tomb;
Glorious Deliverer from the Chains of ROME,
He came to finish Heav'n's supreme Decree,
To succour the Inslav'd, the Injur'd free;
Tyrants to curb, and give Oppressors Law;
Such was our EDWARD, such the great NASSAU.

Let haughty ROME no more her JULII boast,
They're in the mighty BRUNSWICK's Lineage lost.
But whilst this heav'nly Bounty we possess,
And view this Royal Family's Increase,
Long may the Giver in our Triumphs share
His kind Provision, his paternal Care,
Let glorious Gratitude consign to Fame, [Name.
Th' immortal Memory of Great WILLIAM's

* The Prince of Wales's Arrival in England.

The MISER.

Pinchall possessing heaps of wealth,
Lives miserably poor:
He says, 'tis to preserve his health,
But means by it his store.

Let Friends *Frecheart* but the wretch invite
To dine on good cheer gratis,
Then will he gorge like half-starv'd wight,
And cram his *Nunquam* satis.

On a Painter's bringing home a SIGN
for a Citizen.

LORD! cries the Cit, the Painter's mad,
I said a Cross, and not a Head.
A Cross! I own (says he) you said,
The greatest too, that could be made;
'Tis here;— for, Sir, upon my Life,
I know no greater than my Wife.

The Muse's Commission to Sir R. Walpole.

While open House invites the World around,
And makes its Owner's Glory shine re-
nown'd.

Old ENGLAND's hospitable Bounty shews, [flows;
And more endears the Heart, from whence it
Shall the bold MUSE to Houghton-Hall repair,
And Welcome find among the Gallants there?
Will the Great WALPOLE, in the Crowd, regard
A *versifical* Visit from his humble BARD?

Yes—tho' the noblest Patriots of the Land,
Encircling, round the *British* Genius stand;
Tho' ALBEMARLE discourses d'of Camps or Courts,
GODOLPHIN talk'd of *Horses, Hounds and Sports*,
ISLA would ease you in a Kingdom's Cares;
NEWCASTLE counsel'd about State Affairs;
Ev'n tho' LORRAINE were present as before,
Or EUROPE's Fate th' Iberian Legate bore,
WALPOLE would'd deign my *Verses* to peruse,
And smile Distinction on his favour'd MUSE.

Then mounted on our PEGASUS, fair Maid,
Post to the *Knight*, with Courage undimay'd:
Tell him that MITCHELL, by his *Proxy* come,
Takes this Occasion to review his *Dome*,
With the huge *Lantern* and the *Buildings* round,
The *Pictures*, *Plate*, and *Gardens*, far renown'd,
Things which, however *Fog* and *D'anvers* rave,
St. John and *Poulteney* would'd be glad to have.

Thy Charms can more engage his HONOUR'S
Than real Presence of my *Patriarch* Face; [Grace,
And, as my Sense thou better can'st express
Than my own Tongue, the Danger will be less.
So, when the *stammering* MOSES, barg'd by heav'n,
Meant to proclaim the high Commission giv'n,
His *Brother's* abler Voice he roop'd to chuse,
And so be-mitchell'd the admiring Jews.

Then court a proper Hour to let him know
How Matters, since he left AUGUSTA, go.

—Not that Sir Robert Information needs,
But some Things may escape such thoughtful Heads,
Which open are to ev'ry POET'S View,
Who looks, with *Lynx's* Eye, all Nature thro',
And Life's hid Secrets can reveal to Light;
For Heav'n endu'd us all with *Second Sight*!

Thus, for Example, WALPOLE's self well knows,
The *Empress* pregnant with a *young* One grows.
But who, without my *Spirit*, can foretell
'Twill be a Boy, and make Affairs go well?

Perhaps, before he let you speak, he'll say,
• *Well, Mistress Muse, how fares Friend Mitchell, pray?*
With modest Court'ry, answer brief and plain,
• *In statu quo?*—And, should he ask again,
• *Life at Large?* Yes, (thank your Honour's Grace)
• And hearty too, for One in such a Case:
• I left him with some Friends in merry Mood,
• Drinking your Health, and plotting publick
Good. [Impart,

• *'Tis well, proceed;* he'll say.—Then, MUSE,
With due Decorum, all your Master's Heart.
Mix good and bad Intelligence with Ease,
That, if some should, another mayn't displease.

Merhinks, I hear him, smiling on his Friends,
Say, • *Hear what News my Poet MITCHELL sends.*
And they that Moment, fix their Eyes on you,
Eager, and asking kindly • *How I do?*

Frankly rehearse th' Occurrences of Late,
From BEDFORD's down to ROSE's dismal Fate.

Tell him what *Births* and *Marriages* have been,
And what *strange Sights* our wondring Eyes have
seen;

How BARBER, kill'd by common Fame, remains
Still *Mayor of London*, and a Man of Brains;
How ENGLAND's *Metropolitan*, tho' ill,
To certain *Prelates' Sorrows*, holds it still. (Deed!
How WINCHESTER's good *Bishop*, wond'rous
Has giv'n large *Aims* to *Strangers*, in their Need;
An Instance, that may serve, at least, to teach
That *some Priests* practise the fine things they *preach*;
How *D'anvers* duly perseveres to prate,
Christens with *Patriot* Names his private Hate;
Would make us think (if bless'd with Loss of Eyes)
That all Disasters from your Influence rise;
Threatens our Feet with plagu' wooden Shoes,
And dooms to aching Corns our free-born Toes;
How solemn OSBORN, with the *Birch* in Hand,
Against the Foe, unwearied, makes a Stand,
In *Reasoning* a great GOLIATH deem'd,
In *Wit* and *Humour* but a Dwarf esteem'd;

How crafty FOG gives Men a wicked Hint [in'ts
That Victor's poison'd, tho' there's nothing
That Worms in HOLLAND rot their Dykes away,
And DUTCHMEN, frighted, have begun to pray;
How WILKS, for Ever lost, the Poets mourn,
And Players to their old Confusion turn;
But that both one and t'other place their Hope
In honest GIFFARD, now the *Stage's* Prop;
How *Sense* and *Sound*, united, nobly wage
A bloody War against th' *Italian Stage*,
And *native* *Produce* passes current more
Than *foreign Imports* ever did before;

How *Habitants* of BILLINGS-GATE, RAG-FAIR,
And WAPPING, now, to GOODMANS-Fields repair,
Learn from the *Stage*, their Manners to refine,
And every Courtie of vicious Life decline;
While neighbouring Churches empty stand, to teach
That, without *pleasing*, 'tis in vain to *preach*;
And, where good *Precepts* from the Pulpit fail,
Examples, represented well, prevail;

How Cobblers, Draymen, Porters, save their Pence,
From Beer and Smoothing, to *subscribe* for *Sense*;
Quote *RAPIN's History*, learn to *Reason* right,
Improve in *Loyalty*, and grow *polite*;
How *Ways* and *Means* are studied to correct
The *Spiritual Courts*, and their Oppressions check;
Tho' nought but their *Desolation* can remove
The Grievance dire, and ENGLAND's Glory prove;
How, in *Proposals* *Bishops* vie,

And by *Subscriptions*, their own *Trade* destroy;
How *Robberies* thicken in these peaceful Times,
And *Grimblers* call you Cause of all the Crimes;
How, spite of *Priests*, a *Standing Army* still
The Nation's as prone as ever to do ill;
And SATAN's Kingdom is as far from Fall,
As it, alas! there were no *Priest* at all;
How *Companies* the Nation's Trade undo,
And *Stocks* prove fatal to their *Dealers* too;
How *Cits* for fam'd MONTIJO's Entry long,
And count the *Royal Thrift* a *Publick Wrong*;
How—• *Hold, he'll say, 'Tis have a weighty Charge;*
• *Which I, at present, cannot hear at large.*

• *Some time next Week I shall to Town remove;*
• *Bid MITCHELL call, and pray present my Love.*
• *His Soul, from servile Flattery ever free,*
• *Will always find a Friend in Heaven and Me.*

MITCHELL.

Opp Doctor, Nov. 23. On EXCISES.

THIS is a merry Colloquy between several Persons, of whom the chief Characters are a Vintner and Supervisor. Mr. *Markem*, the Supervisor, answers the Company's Questions about a supposed Design to excise Wine. If, says he, there should be an Excise on Wine, it will ease the Vintner's Price at the Keys; for Wine will pay no *Custom*, therefore will not be *run*, nor the Vintner injur'd by being underfold; nay he will have a greater Trade, as we shall supervise and keep the Wines from being adulterated.

Well, says Mr. *Buc*, the Vintner, Old England for me! There were none of your confounded Excises in Old England.

M. Yes Sir, more grievous ones. *William* the Conqueror disarm'd every Man in England; register'd every foot of Land, House, and Man, in the whole Kingdom; and tax'd all by that Register, and carried off every Man's Goods and Chattels, without Act of Parliament, if his own arbitrary Taxes were not discharge'd. *William Rufus*, his Successor, excis'd all to that Degree, that the Landlords were reduc'd to melt their Plate, and plunder their Tenants. Taxes, which are now parliamentary, were antiently arbitrary, without any Commissioners of Appeal, as at this Time, who by the by, are endow'd with more Knowledge, Judgment, Humanity, and Integrity, than commonly falls to the Share of a Jury chose out of Persons of an inferior Rank, and the Expectance or Trouble of a Trial before them, is less than at common Law.

The Daily Courant, Nov. 23.

TO what the Craftsman objects, about the unfitness of the present Time, for turning some Duties into Excises, and the great Aversion of the Nation to Excise-Laws, *Cornwallis* replies, nothing is proposed, but with the consent of the Representatives of the People; Excise-Laws are only to prevent the Crown being defrauded of the Sums granted for the publick Necessity; and asks, if any Time can be improper, to ease the Subject; since *Danvers* allows, the Scheme of a new Regulation was proposed by an Hon. Person in order to take off the remaining 1s. on Land.

Free Briton, Nov. 30.

THIS Paper is taken wholly from Sir *Wm. Temple*, for the Entertainment, the Author says, of his Readers, but as he makes no Application of it to the present Times, we can't afford a Place for it. We pass over the Elegance, partly for the same Reason, finding, tho' he is not so modest to own it, that his Letters are copy'd from the *Spektator*, or other Authors of less Note.

Grubstreet Journal, Nov. 30. No. 153.

Of the Crows and Thistle.

John Lesley, Bp. of Ross, reports, that in the Night before the Battle, between *Athelstan* K. of England, and *Hungar* K. of the *Poles*, a bright Cross, like that whereon St.

Andrew suffer'd, appear'd to *Hungar*, who having obtain'd the Victory, ever after bore that Figure; this happen'd in 819.

A Some refer the Order of the Thistle to later Times, in the Reign of *Charles VII.* of France; others place it in the Year 1500. This Order consisted of 13 Knights, in Allusion to our blessed Saviour and his Apostles.

Mr. *Chamberlayne* tells us, "That being grown into Delicacy, it was revived by K. James VII. but his Misfortunes preventing him, it was restored by his Daughter the late Q. Anne". Nor, adds *Bavins*, would it have derogated from the Honour of this Order, had it deriv'd its Original so lately as in her Reign, the Sovereign being the sole Fountain of Honour, for that which makes it really honourable, is neither the Antiquity, nor the Occasion of its Institution; but as it is a Reward of some Signal Service, and a Mark

C of Royal Favour. But when such Ensigns are bestow'd for giving up ones Country, they are then really dishonourable. *Chamberlayne* says, "The Thistle was chosen for its aptness to express one Effect of Courage, i. e. Threatning". and by this vindicates the present Motus, "Nemo me impune lacessit, which he says, expresses more of Courage, than

D "lacessit; tho' the latter denotes more the Nature of the Thing". But it is [as] proper a Symbol of the Barrenness of a Country, as of the Courage of its Inhabitants, however, no Unfruitfulness of a Country, from the Disadvantage of its Climate, can be a just Reproach to any People, because, 'tis out of their Power to alter it. Therefore these Lines of *Cleveland* are too severe a Sarcastm.

Had Cain been Scot, God would have chang'd his Dooms.

Not forc'd him wander, but confin'd him home.

Bavins inclines to think the Thistle was originally assumed, as a symbolical Representation, both of the Inferiety of the Scottish Soil, and of the Intrepidity of its Inhabitants.

F A young Lady of 12 Years of ages having promised her Brother, who was making his Exercise to write him some Verses, if he would tell her what to write upon. What, replied he smartly, but upon Paper? Her Answer and Performance were in the following Lines.

G O H, spotless paper, fair and white!
On thee by force constrain'd to write;
Is it not hard I should destroy
Thy purity, to please a boy!
Ungrateful I, thus to abuse
The fairest servant of the muse;
Dear friend, to whom I oft impart
The choicest secrets of my heart:
Ah, what atonement can be made
For spotless innocence betray'd?
How fair, how lovely didst thou show,
Like lily'd banks, or falling snow!
But now alas! become my prey,
Not floods can wash thy stains away:
Yet this small comfort can I give,
That, when destroy'd, shall make thee live.

Y y y

THE

THE Monthly Intelligencer.

NOVEMBER, 1732.

Wednesday, November 1.

CONDITIONS which Mr Thompson, late Warehouse-keeper to the Charitable Corporation, offers to come home upon, dated this Day from Boulogn in France, under his own Hand, and given to a Friend.



I desire to do the Sufferers all the Justice I can, and the Love of my native Country, are the only Inducements I can have to return; and these are prevalent enough in me to make me satisfied to lead a Life infinitely less agreeable than I can be Abroad, after what has happen'd; and as I have almost, and shall, by returning, forfeit all Friendship there, as I have already lost all Credit; so it is the Country in the World the most undesirable to me to be dependent in.

If I am called Home, I will give up All, unriddle the whole Affair, devote a reasonable Time to their Service, recover what is out or among their Hands: which they neither understand nor can do without me. I shall not be startled at any Penalties they lay me under, if I conceal any thing wilfully, provided they enable me by the same Law to recover reasonable Damages of any Person that shall maliciously accuse me afterwards.

I desire the 4 following Things:

- 1st, That I have a Pardon; and, as I am at a Distance from English Lawyers, that two or more able Council approve of it, after having my Case laid before them.
- 2^{dly}, That the Corporation discharge me and my Securities.
- 3^{dly}, That, as I perceive by the late Act of Parliament that my private Creditors are to have their whole Debts, and not in proportion with the Corporation, that I shall have a Certificate under the Commission awarded against

me to discharge me from all private Engagements; as I am sure I have several stand out against me that will never be demanded under the Commission, and yet may afterwards give me Trouble: and as I am desirous to recover my Character, I would be free from all Apprehensions from those who may be affected by what I shall be obliged to do.

4^{thly}, As I shall part with every thing, that I be allow'd to detain 100l. for my Maintenance, in the Interim: and as my private Creditors are preferred to the Corporation, that after they are paid I be allow'd to take 4000l. for myself out of the Effects, before the Corporation takes Possession.

Please to lay this before the Gentlemen you have seen upon this Subject, and as they can, I am persuaded, determine the Majority, so I shall take their Answer to be conclusive, and not give you further Trouble in the Affair. I am, &c.

J. THOMSON.

Thursday, 2.

The Lords of the Admiralty granted Letters of Mart to 9 Captains of Ships belonging to the East-India Company outward bound; who take Soldiers with them for their Defence against Pirates.

The Chevalier Ostorio, Envoy from the K. of Sardinia, had a private Audience of his Majesty, to notify the Death of the late King Victor Amadeus, whose Character is thus given: This great Man liv'd to prove the Vanity of Power and the Baseness of Courtiers, perhaps, as much as any Prince of his Time. He no sooner parted with his Power, but they treated him ill. While he kept it, he was fear'd by the Nobility, and lov'd by the People; for he held to strict a Hand over all the great Men in Office, that the least sinister Practice was certain Ruin to them.—In one Thing he equal'd Justinian, for he digested the Laws of his Country into so plain and easy a Method, that

that every Man who can read may understand the Law: He order'd the Proceedings to be so expeditious and cheap, that he call'd his Subjects of a Load, that in other Countries lies as heavy upon them as the Taxes. — His Situation so near *France* and the Imperial Dominions did unavoidably engage him in frequent Wars, in which he was always brave, tho' not always successful. — The excellent Oeconomy in his Finances, the few Officers employ'd therein, and the small Salaries he gave them, enabled him, with small Dominions, to make a great Figure, and render'd him of vast Consequence in the Affairs of *Europe*. — He was his own General, and his own Minister, and has left behind him the Character of a compleat Soldier and Statesman.

The Commissioners appointed to take a Survey of the Officers of the Courts of Justice order'd them to give in an Account of the Nature of their Offices and Services, and a List of their Fees, Perquisites, &c. to Mr *Josua Sharpe* their Secretary.

Friday, 3.

At a General Court of the *East-India* Company, it was resolv'd to leave the Interest of the Bonds to the Consideration of the Court of Directors, whether 4 or 3 and a half per Cent. should be allow'd, whereupon the Directors advertis'd, that the Company are willing to allow 3*l.* 10*s.* Interest on their Bonds from the 30th of *March* next, such Bonds being brought in and marked before the 15th of *Dec.* next; that the Creditors so complying may, at any Time after the said 15th Day of *Dec.* receive in hand the Interest that shall be due on the said 31st of *March*. But if any refuse so to have their Bonds marked shall then have them paid off.

Wednesday, 8.

The Court of Directors of the *East-India* Company presented Capt. *Jobson*, Commander of the *Ockham*, with 200*l.* for his good Service in defending that Ship against *Angria* the Pirate's Grabs (see p. 927;) and 3 Months Pay to all the Ship's Company.

Thursday, 9.

At the Dissenters Library in *Redcross-street*, founded by Dr *Williams*, was a Meeting of Gentlemen, to consider whether the next Session will be a proper Time to apply to Parliament for the Repeal of the *Corporation and Test Acts*; when a Committee of 21 Gentlemen were appointed to consider thereof, viz. *Sam.*

Holden Esq; Chairman, *Joseph Jacob*, *Stamp Brookbank*, *John Bance Esqrs;* Mr *Richard Coope*, Dr *Avery*, *Sam. Lefingham Esq;* Mr *Benj. Mee*, *Nathanael Gould Esq;* Mr *William Snell*, Mr *Nath. Garland*, Mr *John Hollister*, *Thomas Abney Esq;* Mr *James Kuck*, Mr *Francis Wilks*, Mr *Peter Hinde*, Mr *George Baker*, Mr *Matth. Howard*, Mr *Joseph Pauce jun.* *Ld Barrington*, and Mr *Bradley*.

The Bp of *Winchester* lately sent 100 Guineas to be distributed among the poor *Saltzburghers*.

Wednesday, 15.

In the Court of *Kings-Bench*, *William Rayner* was tried for publishing an infamous Libel, intituled, *Robin's Reign*, or *Seven's the Main*; consisting of several scandalous Verses, printed under an hieroglyphical Picture, prefix'd to one of the Volumes of the *Craftsman*; and was found guilty.

Thursday, 16.

Robert Walker and *John Dormer* were taken into Custody of two Mellengers, on Account of some scandalous Reflections against the Government, publish'd in the *Royal-Oak Journal extraordinary* of the 11th Instant. They have been both admitted to Bail.

Friday, 17.

Set sail from *Gravesend*, the *Anne* Frigate, having on board 116 People design'd for the first Settlement in *Georgia* (see p. 1029.) They are already under a regular Government, by Constables and other Peace Officers, attended by the Reverend Dr *Henry Herbert*. On the 12th they went on shoar to *Milton Church*, and behaved with admirable Decency and Devotion. On the 17th many of the Trustees were on board to see nothing was wanting, and to take Leave of a worthy Gentleman of their own Body who goes with them, to direct in laying out their Lands and forming a Town. They called all the Families, &c. separately before them in the great Cabbun, and enquired if they liked their Usage and Voyage, or if any had rather return, they should have every thing that was their own Property back with them. Only one chose the latter, which was on Account of his Wife, who was left behind in *Southwark* to go in the next Embarkation, being taken ill of the Small-Pox. An elderly Man came on board just before they sail'd, and would have persuaded a sober well-bred young Woman, his Cousin, to return with him to

London

London, promising to take care of her; her Father and Mother, with whom she was going to *Georgia*, gave their Consent, but she would not leave them; which rejoiced all the Company, she having promised to stand Godmother to a Male Child born under the Protection of the Trustees. Thus they begin already to increase, and five Couple have promised Marriages to each other: So that the Rev. Dr will not be without Employment.

About this Time was a Hearing in *Dockers Commons*, between the Parish of *Alshallowes Lombard-street*, Plaintiffs, and Mr *Bodycote*, Pastry-cook, Defendant, who refused to take upon him the Office of Churchwarden, pleading, he was a Warder of the *Tower*, and Servant to the King, and therefore not obliged to it: But his Deputation mentioning him only as Servant Extraordinary, he was order'd to take the Office upon him.



Monday, 27.

Hadgee Mosiam'd Said and *Hadgee Ali* sent from the Dey of *Algiers* had Audience of Leave of their Majesties.

Signior Imberti, from the Republick of *Venice* had his first Audience.

Tuesday, 28.

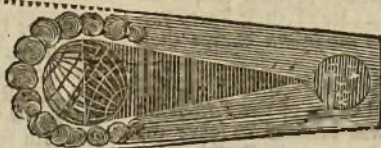
Wm Rayner not appearing to receive Judgment at the *Kings Bench Bar*, his Recognizances were order'd to be extended (see the 15th Day.)

Wednesday 29.

Was a great Meeting of Protestant Dissenters in *Silver-street*, when the Committee (appointed the 9th) made their Report, Mr *Holden* in the Chair, viz. That it was their Opinion an Application at this Time for repealing the *Test* and *Corporation Acts*, would not be attended with Success: The Assembly were of different Sentiments; some arguing, it must now surely be a proper Time, if ever, when there is such a firm and profound Peace; therefore that they ought at least to petition the Parliament in this Affair, and make an Essay for it. Others said, that the Merit of the Dissenters in the Revolution, the Union with *Scotland*, and the Protestant Succession in the pre-

Monday, 20.

About a Quarter after 8 o' Clock in the Evening began an ECLIPSE of the MOON, which ended a Quarter before 12. She was about an Hour totally eclipsed, when her whole Body was visible, being obscured only by the Shadow of the Atmosphere of the Earth, and not by the dense Shade of the Earth itself. In the Time of the total Obscuration, they tell us from *Edinburg*, the seven Stars appear'd to the West of her, and the beautiful Constellation *Orion* below her, near the Horizon, with several other Stars of the first Magnitude; from *Norwich*, that they could see nothing of it by reason of a Cloud, which did not obstruct her being visible a few Miles further, at *Tarmouth*. The Cuts below shew in some degree the Manner of this Eclipse, and how differently the Moon was obscured, before, at, and after its being total.



sent Royal Family, ought to recommend them to the Favour of the Legislature; and that if they were unanimous, they could hardly fail of carrying their Point. To which it was answer'd, That many Members had been consulted, who gave such Reasons against it, that the whole Committee, except two (Mr *Bradley* a *Virginia Merchant*, and *Ld Barrington*) were convinced, that an Application to Parliament at the present Time might disturb the Peace of the Nation, and perhaps hurt the Dissenting Interest. One of the Committee, an Hon. Member, said, That if the Dissenters were much more numerous, it was his Opinion they would not succeed now, for Reasons he did not think proper to mention there. However, the Question being put, the Report was disapproved by a great Majority, and agreed that the Committee re-consider the Affair: Whereupon all the Committee (but *Ld Barrington*) desired to be discharged; but were prevail'd on to stand again by those who were of different Sentiments; and the four following Gentlemen added to their Number, viz. *Benjamin Burroughs Esq*, *Edw. Leeds Esq*, *Mr John Beedwell*, *Mr Thomas Hollis*.

SPEECH

SPEECH of Sam. Holden Esq; Chairman.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS was the almost unanimous Opinion of your Committee, taken after mature Deliberation, and with a Concern equal to the Importance of the Matters referred to them; as they relate either to the Peace of the Kingdom, the Rights of Englishmen in general, or the Protestant Dissenters in particular. And, the better to form their Judgments, they have not been wanting to take in the Assistance of such as are undoubted Friends to the Religious and Civil Rights of their Country; and consequently to you: who, for a long Course of Years, have, at all Times, and in all Circumstances, not barely promoted, but also suffered for those valuable Blessings, which thro' a kind Providence and an indulgent Prince (whose Glory 'tis to be the Father of his People) you do at present enjoy; and who cannot be doubted to have it in his Inclinations, whenever the Circumstances of Affairs will admit, to procure for all his Subjects in the most extensive Manner. Your known Attachment to his Royal Person and Family, your persevering Zeal for the Liberties of your Country, your prudent and peaceable Behaviour, will, 'tis to be hoped, pave the Way and conciliate the Minds of all such who have any real Concern for true Religion, and the Welfare of their Country, to promote what is in itself so desirable; and can be opposed by none, but such as are unhappily under the Power of Bigotry, or the Biass of Interest.

Gentlemen, In the present Situation of Affairs, I can think of nothing so proper to propose to you, as your own Example; who have (it is well known) on divers Occasions postponed present Advantages for a publick Good, when Opportunity seemed to invite the laying hold of them. It must be owned, the Returns have not been such as might reasonably have been expected; yet this, tho' no Argument to you, will, 'tis to be hoped, be such a Recommendation of you to those, in Deference to whom 'tis for the present laid aside, as to draw very favourable Consequences after it.

Gentlemen, 'Tis your Unanimity only that can render you either useful to your Country, or considerable to yourselves; all Discord and Division must weaken your Influence, lessen your Esteem, and, in a word render you contemptible; which you will therefore carefully avoid, as the most fatal Rock you can split on."

In one of the Books writ on this Subject it is propos'd, that the *Sacramental Test* be laid aside, and in the Room of it, that those who enjoy any Offices be obliged to produce Certificates of their duly attending the Worship of God in some Protestant Congregation. Another Author remarks, That whenever the Church shall invade the Toleration, or the Toleration the Church, the Peace of this Country is at an End.

Mr Bramson purchased the vacant Place of a Coal-meter for 4625 l.

Wednesday, 22.

At a General Court of the *S. Sea Company*, it was agreed to lay aside their *Greenland Fishery*; and that their Ships and Utensils be disposed of to the best Advantage. With Regard to the Equivalent offer'd by the *K. of Spain* for the Company's Right to send an annual Ship to *New-Spain*, Sir John Eyles observ'd, That as that Right was procur'd by the Crown, he apprehended the Court had no Power to dispose of it: To which the Court agreed.

Thursday, 23.

Mr Mears, Bookseller on *Ludgate-hill*, the Count de *Passeran*, and Mr John Morgan, were taken into Custody of a Messenger, the first for publishing, and the other two for writing a Pamphlet, intitled, *A Philosophical Dissertation on Death*.

In the Will of Mr Edward Aleyne, Dry Salter, of *London*, are the following Legacies, viz. To Joseph Day Esq; a New-Years Gift, such as my Wife shall think proper. To Mr Hutton, the Protection of the said Woman. To Mr Sutton, my Sobriety. To Mrs Sutton, my Taciturnity. And to Mr Edward Berry, Attorney at Law, my Honesty.

From *Jamaica*, Sept. 2. 'tis advis'd, That Sir Chaloner Ogle, in the *Royal Exchange*, being arriv'd to take on him the Command of the Squadron, in the room of Commodore Lestock, who is removed, the Register Ship, taken as a Reprizal for the *Spaniards* taking away and confiscating the Ship *Woolball*, was set at Liberty: Which it was hoped would produce a suitable Return from the *Spaniards*. A trading Sloop with 30 Men, which was attack'd near *Cuba* by a *Spanish* Sloop of 70 Men, fought them 4 Hours, kill'd 18, wounded 27, and drove them into shoal Water. Captain Trevor of the *Kingston* Man of War, was suspended by Commodore Lestock.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

THE Wife of John Rouel, of Peterborough, Esq; deliver'd of a Son.

The Son of Sir Michael Newton and his Lady the Countess of Coningsby, was baptized by the Name of John Newton Viscount Coningsby, Sir John Newton, his Grandfather being Godfather.

Last Month at Turin, the Countess of Essex was deliver'd of a Son, still'd Viscount Malden.

MARRIAGES.

George Lewen, of Ewel in Surry Esq; one of the Representatives for Wiltshire in Berkshire, married to a Sister of Henry Drax, Esq; one of the Representatives for Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire.

Edw. Williams of Testyn Colwyn in the County of Montgomery, Esq; :: to Lady Charlotte, Relict of Edward Maurice of Penabont, in the County of Denbigh, Esq; and Daughter to the Marquis of Powis.

The E. of Deloraine, to the Relict of Hearson, Esq; of Lincolnshire, and Daughter of Lister, Esq; of the same County (last Month.)

Mr Jones, Apothecary at Cripplegate, :: to Miss Peers, a near Relation of Sir Charles Peers.

Dr John Cook of Leigh in Essex :: to Miss Elizabeth Bradley, of the same.

Wm Legg, of Farnham in Surry, Esq; to Miss Baxter, of the Isle of Wight, with 5000 l. Fortune.

Mr Taylor, an Apothecary in Leadenhall-street :: to Mrs Pool of Friday-street, Widow, with 6000 l. Fortune.

DEATHS.

DIED at Corunna in Spain, Oct. 23, the most Noble Wriothestly Russel, Duke and Earl of Bedford, Marquis of Tavistock, Baron Russel of Cheneys, Baron Russel of Thornhaugh, and Baron Howland of Strettham in Surry. He was born in 1708, and succeeded his Father, May 26, 1711. April 22, 1725, he married the Lady Anne Egerton, only Daughter of Serjeant D. of Bridgewater (by the Lady Elizabeth Churchill, his first Wife, third Daughter and Co-heir of the D. of Marlborough) but having no Issue by her, the Honour and vast Possessions descend to his only surviving Brother, John (now) D. of Bedford, &c. who married the Lady Diana Spencer, youngest Daughter of Charles late E. of Sunderland (see p. 451.

The Hon. James Hamilton, at Edinburgh, Advocate, Uncle to Lord Belhaven.

Sir Alex. Cairnes Bart. at Dublin, Oct. 20. He married the Sister of the late Sir Nathanael Gould; but dying without Issue, the Dignity and Estate of 1200 l. per Ann. go to his Brother (now) Sir Henry.

Robert Carter Esq; Aug. 4, in Virginia. He was president of the Council, and left among his Children above 300,000 Acres of Land, about 1000 Negroes, and 10,000 l.

NOV. 1. Mr Sam. Martyn, Clerk to B the Commissioners of Sewers of this City.

Brig. Stearne, Governor of the Royal Hospital at Dublin.

3. Sir Richard Palgrave Bart. at Norwich; unmarried; the Title extinct.

William Mussendine, M. A. at Oxford. Parker, of Westminster, Esq;

Mr Briggs, Serj. of Wood-street Compter.

4. Thomas Peachell Esq; one of the sen. Benchers of the Society of Grays-Inn.

Mr Richard Bradley, F. R. S. Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, and Author of several Books in Husbandry and Gardening.

Mrs Catharine Bayles at Northampton, aged 102, whose Father Mr John Bayles died in that Town in 1706, aged 126.

5. Mr Carleton at Newington Green, formerly an eminent Merchant.

Roberts Esq; at Bethnel Green. Thomas Powell Esq; in Piccadilly.

Dr Ayliffe, an Eminent Civilian.

Mr Rose, a Distiller at the Corner of St Martins Lane, being miserably burnt by the Liquors in his Shop taking fire.

8. Tho. Done of Lincolns-Inn Fields Esq; reputed worth 50,000 l. which he has left to his only Daughter.

Mr Allen Alderman of Chester. Samuel Guigner Esq; at Chelsea.

9. Robert Stephens Esq; at Gloucester in Gloucestershire, formerly Solicitor of the Customs; since King's Historiographer.

11. The Rt Hon. Henrietta Countess Dowager of Strafford, the second Wife and Relict of William E. of Strafford who died 1695; and was the only Son of Thomas Wentworth E. of Strafford. beheaded on Tower-hill for his firm Attachment to the Interest of K. Charles I.

Mrs James, Widow, at Ilkworth, reputed worth upwards of 30,000 l.

Dr Walker, an eminent Man-midwife.

12. Cataline Thorogood Esq; formerly chief Factor to the South-Sea Company at Vera Cruz and Porto Bello.

Capt. Powle, Father to John Powle Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Excise.

Mr Horsfield, Landwaiter.

14. *Edw. Wake* D. D. at *Canterbury*, Prebendary of that Church and *Lincoln*, and Rector of *Whethamsted*, *Hertfordsh.*

15. *Capt. Jackson*, an old Naval Officer.

18. *Mr Pinchbeck*, the famous Musical Clock-maker in *Fleetstreet*.

The Rev. *Mr Pierce*, Rector of *Cotefbrook* in *Northamptonshire*.

The Rt Hon. *Bridget Viscountess Dowager Fauconberg*, Daughter of *Sir John Gage* of *Firle* in *Sussex*; her Joynture of 2200 *l.* per Ann. goes to her Son *Thomas* B *Ld Visc. Fauconberg*.

Wm Robinson Lytton Esq; of *Knebworth Hertfordsh.* beloved by Rich and Poor.

19. *Mr Verbeck* a Dutch Merchant.

21. The Rev. *Dr Robert Camell*, Rector of *Bradwell* in *Norfolk*.

The Rev. *Mr John Husbands*, Fellow of *Pembroke College, Oxon.* He was preparing for the Press a Comparison of the Eastern and Western Poetry.

Mr Matthew Reynolds, Shoemaker to the Princesses, reputed worth 10,000 *l.*

23. The Wife of *Nicholas Penzick Esq;* Member for *Newcastle upon Tyne*, Daughter of the late *Sir James Clavering Bar.* D

Wright Esq; in *Albemarle-street*, worth 40,000 *l.*

Mr Charles Lewen, an eminent Merch.

Isaac Thorpe Esq; a *Barbadoes* Merchant; and *Mr Joseph Bottom* his Companion, who died with Grief; about 14 Hours after him.

24. *Capt. Francis Willis*, formerly a *Virginia* Merchant.

25. *Edward Dunbar Esq;* Nephew to *Sir James Dunbar Bar.* worth 60,000 *l.*

Wm Master Esq; at *Richmond, Surry.*

Mr Bridgen, Wine-Mercht, suddenly.

26. *Charles Sergefon Esq;* 39 Years a F Commissioner of the Navy, and formerly Representative for *New Shoreham* in *Sussex*, worth 150,000 *l.* the Bulk of which he left to *Thomas Warden Esq;* of *Cookfield*.

27. At his Seat at *Hewell, Worcestersh.* *Other-Windsor Hickman, E.* of *Plymouth*, and Baron *Windsor* of *Bradenham*, aged

25. In 1730 he married the only Daughter of *Tho. Lewis* of *Soberton* in *Hampshire Esq;* by whom he has one Son, viz.

Other-Lewis-Windsor, aged 18 Months.

Sir Rich Carpenter, formerly Wine-Merchant, in *Mincing-lane*, worth 30,000 *l.*

John Medcalf of *Norfolk-street Esq;*

28. *Edward Harrison Esq;* aged this Day 58, of an Impolsthume in his Head, after 2 or 3 Days Illness, at his House in the General Post Office, of which he was Joint Commissioner with the Hon. *Edward Carteret Esq;* About 30 Years a-

go he commanded the Ship *Kent*, in the Service of the *East-India Company*; next he was appointed their Governor at *Fort St George*, where he acquired a large Fortune with a very fair Character. On his Return to *England* he was chosen one of the Directors, and continued so four Years. He was one of the Representatives for *Hertford* in the Parliaments chose 1722 and 1727, in which, on his accepting the first named Post, he was succeeded by his Brother. His Widow (Daughter to *Thomas Whorwood of Oxfordshire Esq;*) is left with an only Daughter married to *Ld Lyn* (eldest Son to *Ld Visc. Townshend*) by whom his Lordship has two Sons.

Benjamin Coade Esq; Inspector of a Branch of the Customs, and Commissioner for the Hawkers and Pedlers.

Thomas Deacons of *Cumberland Esq;* *Ld Ratcliff*, an *Englishman*, at *Rome*. He left a curious Collection of gold Medals to the *Chevalier St George*.

Col. Harrison, one of his Majesty's Council at *Virginia*, lately died there.

16. *Sir John Guise Bar.* of an ancient Family in *Gloucestershire*, which County he represented in several Parliaments, and was Member for *Great Marlow* in the last; he has left an only Son of the same Name.

20. *Sir Talbot Clerke, Bar.* a young Gentleman at *Westminster School*. The Title descends to *Talbot Clerke* of *Lawnde Abbey* in *Leicestershire*.

PROMOTIONS.

Coushorpe Clayton, Esq; appointed A-
vener and Clerk Marinal to his Majesty, in the room of *Col. Negus*, deceased
Capt. Reddiss, appointed Commander of his Majesty's Ship *Fox*; and
Mr Drummond, of the *Success*, both 6th Rates.

Capt. Cornwall, appointed Commander of his Majesty's Ship *Greyhound*.

G *Lieut. Durell*, Commander of the *Swift*.
— *Gough, Esq;* Brigadier in the Second Troop of Horse-Guards; and
John Brattle, Esq; Sub-Brigadier in the said Troop.

William Le Merchant, of the *Inner Temple, Esq;* chosen Recorder of *Abingdon* in *Berkshire*.

H *Capt. Francis Williams*, chosen Consul at *Smyrna* for the *Turky Company*.

Mr Pagen Shaw, their Treasurer at the same place; and

Mr Barker, their Treasurer at *Constantinople*.

Mr Deputy *Smith*, elected Clerk to the Commissioners of Sewers, in the room of Mr *Martin*, deceased.

Jenkin Thomas Philips, Esq; appointed Historiographer to his Majesty, in the room of *Robert Stephens*, Esq; deceased, a Place worth 200 l. per Ann.

James Brudenell, Esq; appointed Groom of the Chamber to his Majesty, in the Room of Col. now *Ld Cathcart*.

The *Ld Torrington*, chosen Governor of the Corporation for the Relief of the Sea Officers Widows;

The *Ld Arch. Hamilton* and Sir *Charles Wager*, Deputy Governors, who have chosen Sir *George Saunders* Assistant to the latter, and *Thomas Pearce*, Esq; Assistant to the former.

The Master-Builder of *Sheerness*, appointed Master-Builder of *Chatham*, in the Room of Mr *Rosewel*, superannuated; Mr *Rosewel*, Jun. Master-Builder of *Sheerness*.

Mr *John Belchire*, an eminent Surgeon, admitted Fellow of the Royal Society.

The Daughter of Col. *Mackenzie*, appointed Maid of Honour to her Majesty, in the room of *Mrs Mordaunt*.

Leonard Smelt, Esq; Representative for *Northampton* in *Turk*, appointed Clerk of the Ordnance;

James Cockburn, Esq; Secretary to the Master General; and

Wm Rawlinson Esq; Representative for *Malmesbury*. Clerk of the Deliveries, in the room of *Leonard Smelt*, Esq;

Mr *Thomas Herbert* made Surveyor of *Rumford* Turnpike.

Mr *Greenhill*, made Surgeon to the First Troop of Guards in the room of Mr *Brown*, deceased.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR *Baker*, A.M. to the Vicarage of *Stamfordham*, in the County of *Northumberland*.

Dr *Morgan*, chosen by the Body of the University, Vice-Chancellor of *Cambridge* in the room of Dr *Mawson* whose Office then expired.

Dr *Bundy*, presented to the Vicarage of *St Brides*, *London*.

Thomas Brooke, M. A. to the Rectory of *Winslow* in *Kent*,

Dr *Sharp*, Arch Deacon of *Northumberland*, appointed one of the Prebendaries of *Durham*, in the Room of the Rev. Mr *Sayer*, who has resign'd.

Mr *Wm Mandilose*, to the Living of *Hartford*, in the County of *Huntingdon*.

Mr *Cartwright*, presented to the Living of *Hornsey*.

Mr *Collier*, Vicar of *Cold Ashby* in *Northamptonshire*, to the Living of *North Kilworth* in *Leicestershire*, and appointed Chaplain to the *Ld Harborough*.

Mr *Thomas Robinson*, chosen Lecturer of *Cuckfield* in *Sussex*.

Mr *Jackson*, chosen Lecturer of *St Austens* in *Watling Street*.

Mr *Laurance*, Lecturer of *St Bennet Finch* behind the *Royal Exchange*.

Mr *Edward Wake*, M. A. install'd Prebendary of *Canterbury*, in the room of his Father *Edward Wake*, D. D. deceased.

The Bp of *Lincoln* has given the Living of *Whelhamsted* in *Hertfordshire*, to his 5th Son the Rev. Mr *Reynolds*.

Mr *Valentine Plumer*, presented to the Vicarage of *Eye* in *Hertfordshire*, worth 200 l. per ann.

Mr *Thomas Spateman*, M. A. Rector of *St Bartholomew the Great*, and Prebendary of *St Pauls*, presented to the Vicarage of *Chiswick* in *Middlesex*.

P. S. The General Meetings of the Dissenters being found inconvenient, two Persons are to be deputed from each Congregation about this City, to receive their Committee's Report.

Mr *Matthias Earbury*, a Nonjuring Clergyman, is in Custody of a Messenger; being charged upon Oath with being the Author of the *Royal-Oak Journal* of the 23d of Sept. last (See p. 295.)

BANKRUPTS.

HUGH *Paine*, of *Minehead*, *Somersetshire*, Vintner.

Wm Phillips, of the *Devizes*, *Wilt*, Stay-maker

James Bealey, of *Hornchurch*, *Essex*, Chapman.

J. Govan of *Basing-Lane*, *Lon*. Merchant.

James Jolliffe, of *Shaftsbury*, *Dorsetsh*. Mercer.

J. Gadwin, of *Newbury*, *Berk*, Broker.

Charles Hopes, of *Westminster*, Joyner.

J. Streetfield, of *Horseham*, *Sussex*. Mercer.

Wm. Scott, of *West-Smithf*. *Lon*. Linnendraper.

Hen. Verrier, of *St. Martin's*, *Mid*. Broker.

Rich. Jackson, of *Halbourn*, *Lon*. Tea Merchant

Wm Bolton, of *Whitechapel*, *Middlef*. Baker.

Peter Lortie, alias *Nettle* jun. of *Spittlesfield*, Weaver.

Anthony Wilsby, of *Brigg*, *Lincol*. Woollen-dr.

J. Robinson, of *Southwark*, *Surrey*, Lighterman

J. Walden, of the C. of *Worcester*, Soapboiler.

Wm Bell, of *Wormwood street*, *Lon*. Broker.

Barnes Harrison, of *Gracechurch-streets*, *Lon*. Glover.

Wm Backshell, of *London*, Merchant.

Noah Choimondeley, of *Halbourn*, *Lon*. Stationer.

John Eaton, of *Bristol*, Merchant.

Jos. Norcots of *St. Martin's*, *Mid*. Vicualler.

VOL. II. Prices of Goods, &c. in NOVEMBER, 1732. 1085
Towards the End of the Month.

Course of Exchange.

Amsterdam—	35
Ditto at Sight	34 10
Hamburgh—	34 2 a 1
Rotterdam—	35 2
Antwerp —	35 5
Madrid —	42 $\frac{2}{3}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
Bilboa —	42 $\frac{2}{3}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
Cadiz —	42 $\frac{2}{3}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
Venice —	48 $\frac{2}{3}$
Leghorn —	50 $\frac{2}{3}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
Genoa —	53 $\frac{2}{3}$
Paris —	32 $\frac{2}{3}$
Bourdeaux—	31 $\frac{2}{3}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
Oporto—	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lisbon—	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dublin—	12

STOCKS

S. Sea 104 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Annu. 109 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bank 149 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
India 154 $\frac{3}{4}$
3 per C. Ann. 101
M. Bank 114
African 36
Y. Build. 3 a $\frac{1}{2}$
Royal Aff. 104 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lon. ditto 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Eng. Copp. 11. 19s.
Welsh ditto 11. 14s.
Bank Cir. 41. 17s. 6d.
India Bonds 41. 14s.
S. Sea ditto 21. 7s.
3 p. C.I. Bonds 11. 16

Monthly BILL of Mortality,
from Oct. 24. to Novem 23.

Christned	{ Males 947 } 1791
	{ Females 844 }
Buried	{ Males 1217 } 2503
	{ Femal. 1286 }
Died under 2 Years old	1059
Between 2 and 5	172
Between 5 and 10	64
Between 10 and 20	57
Between 20 and 30	166
Between 30 and 40	234
Between 40 and 50	234
Between 50 and 60	178
Between 60 and 70	173
Between 70 and 80	91
Between 80 and 90	66
Between 90 and 100	9
	2503

Prices of Grain at Bear-Key per Qr.

Wheat 20s. to 26s.
Rye 13s. to 15s.
Barley 13s. to 16s. 6d.
Oats 10s. to 14s.
Pease 20s. to 22s.
P. Malt 17s. to 22s.
B. Malt 17s. to 19s.
Tares 16s. to 20s.
H. Pease 13s. to 18s.
H. Beans 18s. to 21s.

Wheat at Bristol, 3s. 9 d. to 4s. per Bushel.
At Exeter, 3s. 10 4s.
Gloucester, 3s. 8 d. to 4s. 2 a.
Dublin, 3s. to 3s. 4 d.
Reading, 61. to 71. per Load, for Seed, 81. 10 s.

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 11. 16s. to 21. 10s. a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 25s. to 27
Old Hops per Hun. 41. to 71.
New Hops 61. to 101.
Rope Seed 111. to 121. per Last
Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half
on board, 151. to 151. 10 s.
Tin in Block 41. 00 s
Ditto in Bars 41. 02 s. exclusive
of 3 s. per Hun. Duty.
Copper Eng. best 41. 05 s. per C.
Ditto ord. 41. 16 s. to 51. per C.
Ditto Barbary 21. to 41.
Iron of Bilboa 141. 10 s. per Tun
Dit. of Sweden 151. 10 s. per Tun
Tallow 40 s. per C. or 5 d. p. lb.
Country Tallow 11. 18 s. 6 d.

Ditto second sort 46 s. to 50 s. per C.
Loaf Sugar double refine 8 d. Half-
penny a 9 d. H. penny per lb.
Ditto single refin. 36 s. to 64 s.
per C.
Cinnamon 71 8 d.
Cloves 9 s. 1 d.
Mace 15 s. 6 d. per lb.
Nutmegs 8 s. 8 d. per lb.
Sugar Candy white 14 d. to 18 d.
Ditto brown 6 d. Halfpenny per lb.
Pepper for Home consump. 16 d.
Ditto for exportation 12 d. 1 Far.
Tea Boha fine 10 s. to 12 s. per lb.
Ditto ordinary 10 s. per lb.
Ditto Congo 10 s. to 14 s. per lb.
ditto Pekoe 14 s. a 16 s. per lb.
ditto Green fine 9 s. to 12 s. per lb.
ditto Imperial 9 s. to 12 s. per lb.
ditto Hyson 30 s. to 35 s.
Opium 11 s. 00 d.
Quick silver 4 s. 3 d.
Rhubarb 25 s. a 30 s.
Saffron Eng. 26 s. 00 d.
Wormseeds 3 s. 4 d.
Balsam Capiva 2 s. 10 d.
Balsam of Gilead 18 s. 00 d.
Hipocacuan 6 s. 7 d.
Ambregreece per oz. 14 s. 00 d.
Cochineal 17 s. 9 d. per lb.

Grocery Wares.

Raisins of the Sun 27 s. 0 d. per C.
Ditto Malaga Frailes none
Ditto Smirna new none
Ditto Alicante, none
Ditto Lipra new none
Ditto Belvedere a none
Corianders old none
Ditto new 44 s. to 45 s.
Prunes French 18 s.
Figs none
Sugar Powd. best 54 s. a 59 s. per C.

Drugs by the lb.

Balsam Peru 15 s.
Cardamoms 3 s. 3 d.
Campfire refin'd 18 s. 1
Crabs Eyes 2 s. 8 d.
Fallop 3 s. 2 d.
Manna 1 s. 6 d. a 4 s. 0 d
Mosstick white 4 s. 6 d.

Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Oporto red, per T. 351.
ditto white 24 l.
Lisbon red 301.
ditto white, 26 l.
Sherry 26 l.
Canary new 301.
ditto old 36 l.
Florence 31. per Chest
French red 301. a 40 l.
ditto white 201.
Mountain malaga old 24 s.
ditto new 20 to 21 s.
Brandy Fr. per Gal. 6 s. to 6 s. 8 d.
Rum of Jamaica 6 s. to 7 s.
ditto Low Islands 6 s. 4 d. a 10 d.

Z z z

FROM *Oran*. That the *Moors* having laid ten weeks before that Place, at last besieg'd it with two Armies. They began with attacking the Fort *Santa Cruz*, which they storm'd three Times on the 29th of *Sept.* without making themselves Masters of an Inch of Ground. In escorting a Convoy of Provisions, &c. into the Fort of *Santa Cruz* the *Spaniards* were attack'd by 3000 *Moors*, who were oblig'd to retire with the Loss of 1000 Men. On the 12th Reinforcements and Supplies arriv'd there in several Transports under Convoy of two Maltese and 4 Spanish Men of War; who were going in quest of the *Algerine Fleet* which had retired on their Approach.

From *Rome*, That the Palace formerly belonging to the Queen of *Poland* is hired for the Reception of the late *D. of Ormond*.

From *Constantinople*, That the Seraskier or General of the *Ottoman Army* in *Persia* had sent to that Court an Express with an Account, that he had offer'd the *Persian General* a Suspension of Arms for 6 Months, in order to treat of a lasting Peace between the two Empires; but that the latter refus'd it, unless the *Porte* would first restore certain Places yielded to the grand Seignior by the last Peace. The Plague continues to rage very much in this City.

From the *Hague*, That the States of *Holland* had separated without resolving upon a Reform of their Troops, the Grand Pensionary having demonstrated, that their present Circumstances rather call'd for an Augmentation than a Reduction; that it was true, the State was over-loaded, but there were still Expedients to be found for raising the necessary Supplies.

From *New England*, That an Earthquake was felt about *Newcastle Sept. 6.* for the Space of a Minute; which caus'd at the same Time a Disorder in the Stomack, Head and Sight of many People.

From *Amsterdam*, That an Insect

like a large Worm, whose Head is so hard that they cannot break it with the Blow of a Hammer, has eaten into the wooden Piles before their Dykes, and made such Destruction that the Country is in Danger of being drowned. That a very Malignant Fever rages there, concerning which they had sent to *London* for Advice of *Dr Mead*.

From *Lisbon*, That just before the late Storm on the 15th past, the Fishermen of *Buarcos* putting to Sea, were all lost in it to the number of 50, with their Tackle valued at 3000 *Crusadoes*, whereby that little Town was almost depopulated.

From *Florence*, That the Emperor's Envoy Count *Caimo*, would on the 4th instant, have introduced into the Senate an Imperial Decree he received by Express from *Vienna*, but it was refused. 'Tis added, the Emperor blames the Great Duke and Senate for allowing *Don Carlos* to use the Title of Great Prince, by which he forfeits all his Estates in *Italy*, and would have the Great Duke make void what was done on Midsummer Day last, when *Don Carlos* took the Oath of the States of *Tuscany* in the Name of his Royal Highness; but it has been represented to the Emperor, that this was out of the Great Duke's Power, his Imperial Majesty having sent him a Greater Lord than himself.

From *Seville*, That his Catholick Majesty had order'd the K. of *Sardinia's* Ambassador to depart from *Seville* in 24 hours and from *Spain* in a fortnight.

From *Vienna*, An Express from *M. Dalman* at the *Ottoman Port*, is, after a Quarantine of 40 Days, arriv'd with the agreeable News that the Grand Seignior had signed the Peace with his Imperial Majesty for 20 Years longer. It is said, The Empress is 3 Months gone with Child, which, should it be a Son, and live, will be of great Advantage to the Affairs of *Europe*.

From *Paris*, That there were great Rejoicings on Account of the Reconciliation lately accomplish'd between the King and Parliament.

A REGISTER of BOOKS published in NOVEMBER, 1732.

A Collection of Heads and Titles proper for a Common-Place Book in Law and Equity; Interpers'd with many useful Words, for the Benefit of References to the Titles, which renders the whole a copious Index to the Law. Printed for T. Worrall, pr. bound, 2s.

2. Observation on the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of *Bangor's* Dissertation IV. *Christ's Entry into Jerusalem*. Printed for J. Roberts, price 6d.

3. *De Morbo Gallico*: A Treatise of the French Disease, publish'd about 200 years past by Sir *Ulrich Hutten*, Knt. of *Almayn* in *Germany*. Translated soon after into English by a Canon of *Martin Abby*; now again revised and recommended to the Press, with a Preface to the same; and a Letter at the Close to Mr *James Fern*, Surgeon, concerning a very singular suppos'd Infection; by *Daniel Turner* of the College of Physicians, *London*. Printed for J. Clark, pr. 1s. 6d.

4. Select Tracts relating to Colonies. 1. an Essay on Plantations, by Sir *Francis Bacon*. 2. Some Passages taken out of the History of *Florence*, &c. 3. A Treasure by *John de Witt*, Pensioner of *Holland*. 4. The Benefit of Plantations. By *William Penn*. 5. A Discourse concerning Plantations. By *Josiah Child*. Printed for J. Roberts pr. 6d.

5. An Ode on the Birth Day. By Mr *Edward Phillips*, late of *Trinity College, Cambridge*. Printed for H. Lintot, pr. 6d.

6. A Third Part of Letters moral and entertaining, in Prose and Verse. By the Author of *Friendship in Death*. Printed for T. Worrall.

7. Burnt Children Dread the Fire. Printed for J. Roberts, pr. 6d.

8. Snuff, a Poem. Printed for F. Cogan, p. 1s.

9. The Political State for *October*, 1732. pr. 1s. 6d.

10. The Genuine Life of that late eminent Comedian *Robert Wicks*, Esq; faithfully compiled from Original Memoirs (communicated by Capt. *Knapton* his Brother-in-Law, and by his disconsolate Relic.) Containing an exact Account of his Family, of his becoming a Player, his Marriages, Issue, the remarkable Monumental Inscription, composed and erected by him, to the Memory of his first Wife; with other curious particulars, Dedicated to his Widow, with a true Copy of his last Will, and his Picture. To which are added, Remarks upon the present Declension of the Stage, occasioned by *Panto* — LUN — J. C. Buffonery and Ballad Operas, &c. Printed for E. Curl, pr. 1s. 6d.

11. The Court Calendar: Containing, The Births of the Sovereign Princes now living; as also the Deaths of all since the year 1700.

12. The Comedian, &c. No VII for *October*, pr. 6d.

13. The Law of Truth: Or, the Obligations of Reason essential to all Religions. To which are prefix'd some Remarks, supplementary to a late Tract, entitl'd *Divine Rectitude*. Printed for J. Pemberton, pr. 1s.

14. An Anatomical Exposition of the Structure of the Human Body. By *James Benignus Winslow*, In 2 Vol. 4to. Printed for N. Prewost.

15. *Conciones Dne; ad Populum una, ad Clerum altera*: Two Discourses; one in English, concerning the Insufficiency of Reason, and the Assurance of Revelation, in matters of Religion: The other in Latin, concerning the Argument *a Priori*, in relation to the Being and Attributes of God. Preached before the University of *Cambridge*, By *Phillips Gorton*, D. D. pr. 1s. 6d.

16. The Lives of the Roman Poets; containing a Critical and Historical Account of them, and their Writings, with large Quotations of their most celebrated Passages, as far as was necessary to compare and illustrate their several Excellencies, as well as to discover wherein they were deficient. To which are added, a Chronological Table, fitted to the years before and after Christ; shewing the Times when they flourish'd and published their Works, and exhibiting the more remarkable Events, coincident with them. Together with an Introduction concerning the Origin and Progress of Poetry in general; and an Essay on Dramatick Poetry in particular. By *Lewis Crufius*. In 2 Volumes. Printed for W. Junys.

17. *Teraminta*; the last new English Opera. Written by Mr *Carey*, Printed for J. Stuebelburg, pr. 1s.

18. The State of Physick, ancient and modern, briefly consider'd with a Plan for the Improvement of it. By *Francis Clifton*, M. D. Printed by W. Bowyer.

19. Things Divine and Supernatural, conceiv'd by Analogy, with Things natural and human. By the Author of the *Procedure, Extent, and Limits of Human Understanding*. Printed for W. Junys.

20. The Toast; an Epic Poem. In four Books. Written in Latin by *Frederick Schaffer*. Done into English by *Peregrine O Donald*, Esq; Vol. I. Sold by H. Lintot.

21. Publick Deliverances the Cause of Christ: in a Sermon preach'd the 5th of November, 1732. By *Thomas Bradbury*. Printed for *John Marshall*, pr. 4d.

22. A Compleat Collection of English and Scotch Songs and Ballads, No. I. II. III. Printed for W. Bickerton, pr. 6d. each.

23. The Honour of Christ Vindicated: Or, a Hue and Cry after the Person who assaulted Jacob in his Solitude. pr. 1s. 6d.

24. Religious Zeal: A Sermon preached before the Corporation of the City of *Bristol*.

Asis, Sept. 15, 1732, being the Day of electing a Mayor and Sheriffs for the said City. By *John Gardiner, M. A.*

25. *Alta Regia*, Translated from the French of *M. Robin de Thyras*, No. 1. Printed for *Messrs. Knappton, &c.* pr. 6d. 5 sheets in folio.

26. The Particulars and Inventories of the Estates, &c. of *Sir Robert Sutton*, Knt. of the Bath; *Sir Archibald Grant*, Bar. *Dennis Bond Esq.* *William Burroughs Esq.* *Thomas Warren*; and *Richard Woolley*. Printed by *S. Baskley*, pr. 7s. 6d.

27. Reflections upon the Corporation and Test Acts, as they relate to the Protestant Dissenters. Printed for *J. Roberts*.

28. An Enquiry into the Propriety of applying to Parliament for the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts. In a Letter to *Samuel Holden*, Esq; Printed for *J. Roberts*, pr. 4d.

29. A Supplement to the Vindication of the Gospel of *St. Matthew*, in which is particularly consider'd the Arguments advanc'd against the present Canon of the New Testament. By *Leonard Twiss*. Printed for *R. Gosling*, pr. 1s.

30. An Essay on the Freedom of the Will, in God, and in Creatures. The Doctrine of Fatality, the Free Grace of God, &c. Printed for *A. Dodd*. Pr. 1s. 6d.

31. The 2d Edition, with Additions of a new Law Dictionary. By *Giles Jacob*, Gent.

32. The Foundation of moral Virtue reconsider'd and defended against the Remarks of an anonymous Writer. Printed for *R. Ford*, Pr. 6d.

33. The Dispute adjust'd about the proper Time of applying for a Repeal of the Corporation, and Test Acts, by shewing, that no Time is proper.

34. Dr. *Clark's* Notions of Space examin'd, in vindication of the Translation of *Archbp. King's* Origin of Evil. Printed for *W. Innes*.

35. A new and accurate Account of *South Carolina* and *Georgia*. Pr. 1s.

36. A Defence of the Christian Religion, by *Thomas Stackhouse*. Printed for *E. Symon*.

37. A Philosophical Enquiry into the Physical Spring of Human Actions, and the immediate Cause of Thinking. Pr. 1s.

38. A Declaration against *George King* of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; and all his Nobles and Senators, against *Lewis King of France*, and *Philip King of Spain*; against the *High* and *Mighty* Lords the *States General* of the *United Provinces*; against *Charles Emperor of Germany*, and *Mahomet Emperor of Turkey*; and all other Kings and States whatsoever under Heaven. By a faithful Subject of the first mentioned King, and a sincere Friend to the rest.
Edward Elwell.
Printed for *J. Noon*. Price 9d.

39. Queries proposed to the Consideration of all such as think it an Injury to Religion to shew the Reasonableness of it. By a sincere Friend to Reason and Revelation. Printed for *R. Hest*, price 3d.

40. A Dramatick piece, by the Charter-house

Scholars, in Memory of the Powder-plot. Performed at the Charter-house, Nov. 6. 1732. Printed for *J. Brotherton*, price 6d.

41. Universal Gallantry; Or, the Amours of the Gods; being various Essays in Love, Wine, Musick, &c. Sold by *J. Penns*, pr. 2s.

42. Some Considerations humbly offer'd touching the Administration, and receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, as directed by the Test Acts, shewing, that the Sacramental Test is no Security to the Church of England, against the Dangers of Popery. Printed for *John Oswald*, pr. 6d.

43. Modern History, &c. No 1. of Vol. V. By *Mr. Salmon*, pr. 1s.

44. The *St. James's* Miscellany; Or, the Lover's Tale; being the Amours of *Venus* and *Adonis*; Or, the Disasters of Unlawful Love. With some curious Poems, on Love and Gallantry. Printed for *J. Jancoway*, pr. 1s.

45. A True Churchman's Reasons for repealing the Corporation and Test Acts, as they now stand a necessary Qualification for Civil and Military Officers. With an humble Proposal for making a proper Test, in the room thereof. In a Letter to a Member of Parliament. Printed for *J. Roberts*. pr. 4d.

46. A Secret History of the Amours of *Edward the Black Prince*, and *Alice Countess of Salisbury*: Containing several Curious Memoirs relating to the Intrigues of the English Court at that time. Intcrib'd to *Prince Alexis*, and Dedicated to the Hon. Mrs. *Mary*. Printed for *T. Parcell*. pr. 1s.

47. The Desperadoes, an Heroick History. Translated from the *Italian* of the Celebrated *Marini*. In four Books. Sold by *T. Aspley*, pr. 2s. 6d.

48. A Sermon preach'd before the Rt. Hon. *Sir Francis Child*, Knt. Lord Mayor, and the Governors of the several Hospitals of *London*, Sep. 21. By *Michael Ferrebee*, A. M. Printed by *G. James*, pr. 6d.

49. Compendium Anatomicum (adjectis quinque Tabulis Aeneis) ea omnia complectens quæ ad cognitum humani corporis æconomiam spectant. Cui, quo clarius elucescat, quantum sit anomia in Medicinâ tam diagnosticâ & prognosticâ quam practicâ, adjiçuntur prælectiones artem obstetricariam, actiones medicamentorum, & proximas mortis causas, anatomicis principis expositas. In usum Academiæ Oxoniensis constructum. A. F. Nicholls, M. D. Impensis Johannis Clark, pr. 2s. 6d.

50. A Plan of Education for a young Prince. By the Chev. *Ramsay*. pr. 6d.

51. The Universal Traveller; Or, a Complete account of the most remarkable Voyages and Travels of the eminent men of our own and other nations, to the present time. By *Patrick Barclay*, D. D. N^o 1. p. 3d. 2 sheets.

52. A Defence of the Doctrine of Eternal Justification, from some exceptions made to it by *Mr. Bragg*, and others. By *John Brine*. Printed for *A. Ward*, pr. 1s.

53. The Interests of the Protestant Dissenters consider'd. Printed for *J. Wilford*, p. 4s.