

# The Gentleman's Magazine:

St JOHN's GATE.



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For J U N E, 1738.

C O N T A I N I N G,

MORE in Quantity, and greater Variety, than any Book of the Kind and Price.

- I. APPENDIX to Capt. Lemuel Gulliver's Account of the famous Empire of LILLIPUT.
- II. The Constitution, Interests, and Politics of that powerful Nation further discover'd.
- III. DEBATES of the Senate held at Belfaborac, introduc'd, on the Measures that were to be taken for repairing or avenging the Losses of their Merchants.
- IV. SPEECH of the Prime Minister, in the House of CLINABS, to prepare them against a Bill propos'd by the great Patriot Wimgul Pulnub, for encouraging and securing the Trade to Columbia.
- V. LETTERS from Correspondents on various Subjects, viz. Schemes for better adapting Punishments to Crimes; Milton vindicated; Baptism by Sprinkling defended, &c. &c.
- VI. QUESTIONS in Scripture, Physics, &c. propos'd, and others answer'd; Observation of the Moon's Dichotomy, by Mr. Facio and Mr. Dougharty; Air enters the Blood, and how.
- VII. Select ESSAYS from the Papers.
- VIII. A Speech of the Rt. Hon. A. O. Esq;
- IX. Political Questions to be consider'd.
- X. POETRY: On the Divine Attributes; a Prize Poem, No. IV. the Genius of Liberty, by Richard Savage, Esq; To the Queen, on the Death of P. George of Denmark; by Mr Trapp; To Sir Robt. Walpole, on the Death of his Lady; Song set to Musick, by Mr Stanley.
- XI. HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, viz. Pope's Bull against Free Masons. Addresses to the Prince. Authentick Account of Georgia.
- XII. FOREIGN Transactions.
- XIII. REGISTER of Books, &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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# C O N T E N T S.

**D**EBATES in the Senate of *Great Lilliput*, [283] and the 9 following Pages

The Veracity and extensive Genius of Capt. *Gulliver*, the Discoverer of *Lilliput* *ib.*

His Grandson's Voyage and Reception there [284]

Description of the *Lilliputian* World, and its Analogy to our Earth [285]

*Degulis* and *Columbia* the *Lilliputian* *Europe* and *America*. *ib.*

Right to make Settlement questioned *ib.*

Ground of the Quarrel between the *Iberians* and *Lilliputians* [286]

Conformity of the *Lilliputian* and *British* Constitution *ib.*

How this comes to pass, and the Degeneracy of the former [287]

Debate in the House of *Clinabs* (or Representatives) on the Bill for securing the Trade of the *Lilliputians* in *Columbia* [288]

Three Clauses of that Bill *ib.* D.

Speech of the Prime Minister [288, 289, 290]

His Reasons against the 1st Clause, *viz.* *Vesting Captures in the Captors*, with respect to the *Blesiscudians* [289.]

Reasons that regard the *Lilliputian* Merchants 290

Such as respect the Court of *Iberia* [291]

The 2d Clause, *viz.* *granting Head-Money*, approved of [292] D.

Reasons against the 3d Clause, *viz.* making Conquests on the *Iberians*, and vesting them in Societies for that Purpose [292]

*J. L's* Letter in defence of Sprinkling 285

The Scripture Use of the Word *baptizo* *ib.*

Scheme for burning Malefactors at a Stake 286

Working in the King's Yard a proper Punishment for Larcenies 287

Severe Punishment for Female Criminals *ib.*

Letter in Vindication of *Milton* 298

His *War* of the *Angels* justified 289

*A. B's* Answer to an Annuity Question 290

*J. Thompson's* Letter concerning Prescience *ib.*

Confusion in Metaphysics from an Abuse of Words 291

Three Scripture Questions, and two Math. Problems 292

Of Party WATCH-WORDS, &c. *ib.*

Examples of *steady* and *unsteady* Princes 293

The Misery of an ignorant *Old Age* 294

An Example in *Sam Tulip*, and of the contrary in *Aristus* *ib.*

Of the Family of the *Dumplings*, &c. 259

The Fall of the *Puddings* *ib.*

Of managing a War with *Spain* to the best Advantage

A Description of *Darien* 296

Political Aphorisms of my Lord *Bacon* 227

Fondness of City Wives for Rural Retirement censur'd 297

A fine Lesson for marry'd Men from *Milton* *ib.*

Wives indulg'd in making a Party of Pleasure to *Vauxhall* 298

Advertisement of a lost Heart *ib.*

Bravery the Characteristic of an *Englishman* *ib.*

Proposal for Reformation of *Signs* 300

The Fable of the *Rooks* 301, 302

Answer of the Marquis de la *Quadrada* to the *British* Memorials. 301

Observations of the *Moon's* Dichotomy 301

The growing Difuse of Graces at Meat-table proved 300

Answer to the Question, *Whether and how Air enters the Blood* *ib.*

Answer to the *Craftsman* of May 27

The three chief Actors in the Ministerial Play 303

The latter described by *Lucan* 303

*The Minister* for himself 303

Humorous Answer to two *Ænigmas* 110

Summer Solstice observed at *Leck*. Letter from *R. T.* *ib.*

Political Questions

Speech of the Rt. Hon. *Arthur Onslow*, Esq; at presenting the Bills for the Royal Assent 311

Substance of the Act lately made against Spiritous Liquors. 312

P O E T R Y.

On the Divine Attributes, Prize Poem. No. IV. 313-4

The Genius of Liberty; by *Richard Savage*, Esq; *Nelox pui potuit*. by *Ellen* 315

To *May* — Epitaph on *Simon Taylor*, Esq; To *Ophelia* 316

To the Queen, on the Death of *P. George* of *Denmark*; by *Mr. Trapp* 317

A Song set to Music, by *Mr. Stanley* 318

*Cynthia* to *Leonora*, from the Cape of *Good Hope* — An Imitation of *Horace*. 319

B. III. Ode 12.

Answer to two *Ænigmas* — *Ænigma* — To *Sir Robt. Walpole* on the Death of his Lady 320

Historical Chronicle. Hurricane at *Bengal* 321

Disputes in the Common Council

Addresses on the Birth of *Pr. George* 322-3

Pope's Bull against the Free Mason 323

Marriages, Deaths, Promotions 324-5

True State of Affairs in *Georgia* 325

Register of Books, 326





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine:

J U N E, 1738.

DEBATES in the Senate of MAGNA  
LILLIPUTIA.



THE Publick several  
Years ago received a  
great deal of Enter-  
tainment and Instruc-  
tion from Capt. *Gul-  
liver's* elaborate and  
curious Account of

the newly discovered Empire of Li-  
LIPUT; a Relation, which (however  
rejected at its first Appearance, by some,  
as incredible, and criticis'd by others,  
as partial or ostentatious) has, with  
the Success almost always attendant  
on Probity and Truth, triumphed  
over all Opposition, gain'd Belief  
from the most obstinate Incredulity, and  
established a Reputation in the World,  
which can fear no Diminution, nor ad-  
mit of any Increase.

It is much to be regretted, that the  
ingenious Traveller was diverted from  
his Design of completing a full and  
accurate Description of that unknown  
Country; by bringing down its Hi-  
story from the earliest Ages, explain-  
ing the Laws and Customs of the In-  
habitants, and delineating the Works  
of Art, and Productions of Nature,  
peculiar to that Soil and People. Had  
it been for Mankind, had so  
noble and instructive a Subject been  
cultivated and adorn'd by the Genius  
of LEMUEL GULLIVER, a Genius e-

qually sublime and extensive, acute and  
sagacious, worthy to display the Policy  
of the most refined, and celebrate the  
Atchievements of the most warlike  
Nation. Then might the Legislators of  
*Lilliput* have been produced as Rivals  
in Fame to *Numa* or *Lycurgus*; and  
its Heroes have shone with no less  
Lustre than *Cadmus* and *Theseus*.

*Felix tanto Argumento Ingenium, fe-  
lix tanto Ingenio Argumentum!*

But as the Hope conceived by the  
Publick of seeing this immense Un-  
dertaking successfully compleated, has  
been frustrated by Indolence, Business,  
or perhaps by the unexpected Stroke of  
sudden Death; we doubt not but our  
Readers will be much pleas'd with an  
Appendix to Capt. GULLIVER's Ac-  
count, which we received last Month,  
and which the late Resolution of the  
House of Commons, whereby we are  
forbidden to insert any Account of  
the Proceedings of the *British Parlia-  
ment*, gives us an Opportunity of com-  
municating in their Room.

Some Years after the Publication of  
Capt. GULLIVER's Discoveries, in the  
midst of the Clamour rais'd against them  
by Ignorance, Misapprehension, and  
Malice, a Grandson of the Captain,  
fired with Resentment at the Indigni-  
ties offer'd to his Ancestor's Character,  
by Men, who, without the least Regard  
to his celebrated Veracity, dared to  
charge his Relation with no less than  
preme-



premeditated, deliberate Falshood, resolved, as the most effectual Method of vindicating his Memory, to undertake a Voyage to *Lilliput*, that he might be able at his Return to confirm his Grandfather's Reports by ocular Testimony, and for ever silence those Aspersions, which were, in his Opinion, founded on nothing but extreme Ignorance of both Geography and human Nature.

This Voyage, by the Assistance of some Charts and Observations which he found amongst his Grandfather's Papers, he successfully performed in the Ship named the *Confidence*, and met, upon his discovering his Name and Family, with such a Reception at the Court of *Lilliput*, as sufficiently shewed that the Memory of the *Man-Mountain* was far from being obliterated among them; and that Time had in *Lilliput* the Effect which it is observ'd to have on our Side of the Globe, of preserving and increasing a Reputation built on great and illustrious Actions, and of dissipating the Whispers of Malice and Calumnies of Faction. The Accusations brought against the Captain by his Enemies were cleared up, or forgot; and the Grandson, at his Arrival, found the Preservation of *MILDENDO* from the Flames, and the Conquest of the formidable Navy of *Blfuscu*, the Subject of Epic Poems, and annual Orations, the old Man's constant Topic of Discourse, and the Example by which their Youth were animated to Fidelity, Presence of Mind, and military Prowess.

The hospitable and generous Reception he found in the Country, gave him Opportunities of informing himself more fully of the State of that Part of the World; for which he came prepared by his Grandfather's Conversation, and a tolerable Knowledge of the *Lilliputian* Tongue, attain'd by the Help of a Grammar and a Vocabulary, which, with other Writings in that Language, Captain GULLIVER had left behind him.

Enabled by these concurrent Advantages to make a speedy Progress in his

Enquiries, he returned at the End of Years, not with a Cargo of Gold, or Silver or Diamonds, but with Histories, Memoirs, Tracts, Speeches, Treaties, Debates, Letters and Instructions, which will be a sufficient Compensation to Mankind for the Loss they have sustained by the Negligence or untimely Death of Capt. GULLIVER; and establish'd a Correspondence between *Lilliput* and the *English* Colonies in the *East-Indies*, by which all the valuable Writings published there, and all historical and political Novelties, are to be annually transmitted to him.

This Gentleman, notwithstanding that Veneration for his Grandfather which engaged him to take so long and tedious a Voyage, upon no other Motive than a Desire of obliging the World to do Justice to his Character, has given the highest Testimonies that Truth is yet dearer to him than the Reputation of his Family, and that no mistaken Piety can prevail upon him to palliate the Mistakes, or conceal the Errors which were the necessary Effects of Capt. GULLIVER's short Stay, difficult Situation, formidable Appearance, and perplex'd Affairs.

The ready Access to the great Men of *Lilliput*, and Familiarity with the Emperor himself, which the traditional Regard paid to his Grandfather's Merit procured him, rendered it easy for him to make greater Discoveries in three Days, than Capt. Gulliver had been able to do during his whole Stay. He was particularly surprized in his first Conference with the Emperor, to hear him mention many States and Empires beside those of *Lilliput* and *Blfuscu*; and, upon observing that in his Grandfather's Account no other Nations are taken Notice of, he was told with great Condescension by his Majesty, that there had been lately discovered, in an old Repository of Archives, an Edict of those Times, absolutely forbidding, under the Pain and Penalty of Death, any Person or Persons to give the *Man-Mountain* the least Information relating to the State of any other Country; lest his Ambition might



might prompt him to seize upon some defenseless Part, either of his *Lilliputian* Majesty's Dominions, or of some weak Prince, or petty State, and to erect an absolute Dominion, which might in time perhaps become formidable to the State of *Lilliput* itself. Nor do I believe, said his Majesty, that your Ancestor would have heard the Name of *Blefuscu*, had not the Necessities of State obliged the Court unwillingly to discover it; and even in that Emergence of Affairs, they gave him so imperfect an Account, that he has represented *Blefuscu* as an Island; B whereas it is a very large Empire on the Continent, confining on other Empires, Kingdoms, and States, of which I'll order my Geographer to communicate to you an accurate Description.

He had immediately recourse to the Royal Professor of Geography, and found upon Inspection, that the Maps of *Lilliput* and *Blefuscu*, and the neighbouring Islands, Kingdoms and Empires, were a perfect Epitome of the Map of *Europe*, and that these petty Regions, with their Dependencies, constitute a Resemblance or Compendium of our great World, just as the Model of a Building contains all the Parts in the same Disposition as the principal Design.

This Observation engaged him closely to his Geographical Studies, and the farther he advanced, the more he was convinced of the Justness of the Notion he had conceived of a World in Miniature, inhabited by this Pigmy Race — In it he found all the four Parts of our Earth represented by correspondent Countries, excepting that the *Lilliputian* World is not Spherical, but must be considered as bearing the Form which the Ancients attributed to our own. Neither need I acquaint the Mathematical Reader, that being enlightened by our Sun, it does not admit of any Diversity of Zones, or Climates, but bears an exact Analogy to our Earth in its Lands and Seas, Chains of Mountains, Tracts of Deserts, and Diversity of Nations.

The People of *Degulian*, or the *Lilliputian Europe*, which Name is de-

rived from *DEGUL*, *illustrious*, (a Word now obsolete, and only known to Antiquaries and Etymologists) are, above those of the other Parts of the World, famous for Arts, Arms, and Navigation, and, in consequence of this Superiority, have made Conquests, and settled Colonies in very distant Regions; the Inhabitants of which they look upon as barbarous, tho' in Simplicity of Manners, Probity, and Temperance superior to themselves; and seem to think that they have a Right to treat them as Passion, Interest or *Caprice* shall direct, without much Regard to the Rules of Justice or Humanity; they have carried this imaginary Sovereignty so far, that they have sometimes proceeded to Rapine, Bloodshed and Desolation. If you endeavour to examine the Foundation of this Authority, they neither produce any Grant from a superior Jurisdiction, nor plead the Consent of the People whom they govern in this tyrannical Manner; but either threaten you with Punishment for abridging the Emperor's Sovereignty, or pity your Stupidity, or tell you in positive Terms, that *Power is Right*. Some indeed pretend to a Grant from a Pontiff, to whom, as they happen to be inclined, they sometimes pay an absolute Submission, and as often deny common Respect; but this Grant is not worth Examination, the Pontiff from whom it is derived, being equally at a loss to fix his own Authority upon any solid Ground; so that at best the *Degulians* Claim to these Settlements, is like the Mahometan World, which rests upon an Elephant, which is supported by a Stone, which is supported by nothing.

It is observable, that their Conquests and Acquisitions in *Columbia*, (which is the *Lilliputian* Name for the Country that answers our *America*) have very little contributed to the Power of those Nations, which have, to obtain them, broke thro' all the Ties of human Nature. They have indeed added Extent to their Territories, and procured new Titles for their Princes, but



but at the same time have exhausted their Mother Country of its Inhabitants, and subjected themselves to a thousand Insults, by possessing vast Tracts of Land, which are too spacious to be constantly garrison'd, and too remote to be occasionally and duly supply'd.

Even *Iberia*, a Country at the South-west Point of *Degulia*, whose Inhabitants were the first Discoverers of *Columbia*, tho' she boasts herself Mistress of the richest and most fertile part of that Quarter of the World, which she secured to herself by the most dreadful Massacres and Devastations, has not yet, in all the Gold she has imported, received an Equivalent for the Numbers of her Natives sent out to people those Kingdoms her Sword has wasted; so that the whole Advantage of her mighty Conquests, is Bulk without Strength, and Pride without Power.

It must be observed to the Honour of the *Lilliputians*, who have in all Ages been famous for their Politicks, that they have the Art of civilizing their remote Dominions without doing much Injury to their Native Country; for when any of their People have forfeited the Rights of Society, by Robberies, Seditions, or any other Crimes, which make it not safe to suffer them to live, and yet are esteemed scarce heinous enough to be punished with Death, they send them to some distant Colony for a certain Number of Years proportionate to their Crimes. Of these Mr. *Gulliver*, during his Stay, saw ten thousand convey'd from the Prisons of *Mildendo* in close Lighters to Ships that lay at Anchor in the River to carry them to *Columbia*, where they were disposed among the Inhabitants, undoubtedly very much to the Propagation of Knowledge and Virtue, and no less to the Honour of their native Country.

Another Inconvenience of these new Claims, is, that they are a constant Source of Discord and Debate among the *Degulian* Powers, some of which are perpetually disputing their Titles to Countries, which neither has a Right

to, and which sometimes are defended by the Natives against both. There not long since arose a Quarrel of this Kind, between the *Lilliputians* and *Aberians*, who contested the Limits of their *Columbian* (or *American*) Acquisitions. The *Lilliputians*, contrary to the ancient Genius of that martial People, made very liberal Concessions, such as rather drew upon them the Imputation of Cowardice, than procured them the Praise of Moderation; but the *Iberians*, insatiable in their Ambition, resolved to insist on nothing less than the absolute uninterrupted Possession of that whole Quarter of the World. In pursuance of this Resolution they seiz'd, upon various Pretences, all the *Lilliputian* Shipping that ventured or were drove near their Shores in the *Columbian* Seas, confiscated their Lading, and imprisoned, tortured, and starved their Seamen. The *Lilliputians* were patient under all these Insults for a long time, but being at length awakened by frequent Injuries, were making, at Mr. *Gulliver's* Departure, Preparations for War; the Event of which is not yet come to his Knowledge.

Our Author having satisfied his Curiosity, with regard to the Geography of this petty World, began to enquire more nearly into the Constitution and Laws of *Lilliput*: But how great was his Surprize, when he found it so nearly to resemble our own! The Executive Power being lodged wholly in the Emperor; as the Legislative is in the Emperor, the House of *Huegos*, or Lords, whose Honours and Privileges are Hereditary, and the House of *Clenabs*, or Commons, Representatives elect of the Body of the People, whose Assemblies are continued by several Sessions and Adjournments, or Prorogations, for the space of seven *Moons*, after which their Authority determines, and Writs are issued for new Elections.

Mr *GULLIVER*, astonish'd at this wonderful Conformity between the Constitution of *England* and *Lilliput*, consulted *Flibo Quibus*, the Royal Historiographer,



# State of Affairs in LILLIPUT.

[287]

*Historiographer*, upon that Subject, who gave him the following Account:

'Tis now, according to the best Chronologers, more than 392 Moons since the Arrival of your illustrious Ancestor *Quinbus Flestrin*, or the *Man-Mountain* upon the Confines of *Lilliput*, where he performed those Achievements still recorded in our Histories, and celebrated by our Poets; but alas! he was at last disgraced and banished by the Effects of the most undeserved Calumny and Malice.

After his Departure, the People, who had been irritated against him by false Reports, finding the same evil Measures that were imputed to his Advice still pursued, and all the Calamities subsisting which had been describ'd as the Effects of his Stay amongst them, were on the sudden, not only convinc'd of his Innocence, but so exasperated against his Enemies by the Remembrance of his Wisdom, Clemency, and Valour, that they surrounded the Royal Palace, and demanded the Heads of the *Man-Mountain's* Accusers. The Ministers, according to Custom, ran for Shelter to the Royal Authority; but far from appeasing the People by that Artifice, they increased their Master in the common Destruction.

The People having set fire to the Palace, and buried the whole Royal Family in its Ruins, placed one *Mulgo*, who had been Secretary to the *Man-Mountain*, upon the Throne of *Lilliput*. This Man new-modelled the Form of Government, according to the Plan which his Master had communicated to him, and affirm'd to be an exact Account of the *British* Constitution.

Our Government (continued the *Lilliputian*) has in some Particulars varied from its Original. The *Clinicians* were at first elected every Moon, who now continue in Office 7 Moons; the present Venality and Dependency discovered in their Assemblies. They were likewise anciently paid by the People they represented for their Attendance on the Publick Business;

'but of late it is more common for the *Clinicians* to pay the People for admitting them to attend. Our Ancestors, in ancient Times, had some Regard to the moral Character of the Person sent to represent them in their national Assemblies, and would have shewn some Degree of Resentment, or Indignation, had their Votes been asked for a Murderer, an Adulterer, a known Oppressor, an hireling Evidence, an Attorney, a Gamester, or a Pimp. They demanded likewise in those who stood Candidates for the Power of making Laws, some Knowledge of the Laws already made; but now neither the most flagrant Immorality, nor the grossest Ignorance, are, amongst some Electors, any Objections to the Character of a Man who solicits Voices with Gold in his Hand.'

Such was the Answer of the learned *Lilliputian*, which incited Mr GULLIVER to pursue his Search into their Laws, Customs, and History; if haply he might discover, since human Nature generally operates alike in all Parts of the World, by what Means the Government of *Lilliput*, which had been once establish'd on so excellent a Plan, became so miserably degenerate; while the Government of *Britain*, its Original, maintained inviolate the Purity and Vigour of its primitive Constitution.

As we propose to publish every Month such Part of Mr GULLIVER's Papers as shall seem most proper to bring our Readers acquainted with the History and present State of *Lilliput*, we have chosen for this half Year's Entertainment, the DEBATES of the *Lilliputian* Senate, and shall begin with a very important one upon Occasion of the *Iberian* Depredations already mentioned, and the Measures to be pursued for Redress, which Debate, as indeed all others on such high Affairs, was carried on with the greatest Eloquence and Spirit, in the 4th Session of the 8th Senate (or Parliament) of *Magna Lilliputia*, held at † *Belfaborac* in the 11th Moon of the Reign of the Emperor GORGENTI the Second.

Ayuntamiento de Madrid  
City at the West End of Midenlo.



The Debate I mean was unexpected; for after both Houses of the *Lilliputian* Senate had almost unanimously come to very vigorous Resolutions with Regard to what seem'd necessary for supporting the Honour of his Imperial Majesty, and preserving the Navigation and Commerce of his Subjects, \* *Wingul Pulnub*, Urg; propos'd, in a Bill he brought into the House of Representatives, several Measures still more vigorous, and which, in the Apprehension of his *Lilliputian* Majesty's Ministers, must have infallibly brought on a War, or render'd a Peace more difficult. For this Reason it was oppos'd by those in the Administration; and after the first reading the Bill, and on a Motion for the second reading, the following Speech was made by the Prime Minister, who, it seems, prefer'd a Seat in the House of *Clinabs* to the *Grace* his *Lilliputian* Majesty had offer'd of making him a *Nardac*.

S I R,

THE Difficulties that attend an absolute Concurrence with, or an absolute Negative to, this Bill, are so great, and so many, that I cannot determine upon, either till I shall hear the Reasons which the Honourable Gentleman, who brought in the Bill, may advance for its Support. On the one hand, should I vote for Measures, that must either inevitably plunge us into an expensive and an uncertain War, or make the Conclusion of a safe and honourable Peace more difficult, I shall act contrary to my own private Opinion, contrary to the Duty I owe to his Majesty from the Station I have the Honour to be in about his Person, and contrary to what I owe my Country from the Seat I have in this House. On the other hand, I am too sensible of the many Violences committed, and Seizures

made by the *Iberians*, to oppose any thing that carries a Probability of contributing to the Satisfaction which is due to our injured Merchants, to the Honour of the Nation, and the Dignity of the Imperial Crown of *Lilliput*. I shall therefore, Sir, only take the Liberty to state some Difficulties that in my Apprehension lie against passing the Bill now before us. And that I may do it the more distinctly I shall consider this Bill as consisting of three different Parts, and give the House my Thoughts, such as they are with regard to each of them. At the same time, Sir, I am open to Conviction, and if the Honourable Gentleman will resolve these Difficulties I shall be among the first in this House to give my Consent to the present Motion.

The Bill, Sir, has, I must acknowledge, a very popular Title: It is called, *A Bill for the more effectual securing the Trade of his Majesty's Subjects in Columbia*; but to me it seems to have a direct Tendency to destroy it. By the first Clause, Sir, the Property of all Captures made when we come to an open Rupture with *Iberia* is to be vest'd in the Persons of our Captors. The second Clause gives five Pounds to every Sailor in his Majesty's Navy, who shall take an *Iberian* on the open Seas: And by a third Clause his Majesty is to be empowered to grant his Letters Patent, for incorporating Societies for making Conquests of any City, Town, Fort, Lands, Settlements, Factories &c. of the *Iberian* Dominions, and assuring the Property of any Place taken to the Societies that may be concerned therein.

By the first Clause I have mention'd, If all the *Iberian* Plate-Ships should be taken by our Fleet on their Return from, or in the Harbour of *Columbia*, that immense Treasure comes the Property of our Officers and Seamen. I believe, that \* Gentleman need not be told that the *Iberians*

\* So Mr. Gulliver translates *Uxagol*, a Diminutive of *Uxagol*, Esquire.

\* The Reader will please to observe, that *Urg*, *Pulnub* was the Chief of the high-heel'd Party in the House of Representatives, which at this Time was the Party against the Court, tho' we find by our Author their Principles were not exactly the same as when his Grandfather, Capt. Lemuel was in that Country.



have not the Property of one fifth part of the Riches which are yearly brought home in their Plate-Ships; the far greatest part of the Cargo belongs to other Nations, who are in Friendship and Alliance with us. These Riches, Sir, we put on Board the *Iberian* Ships, in full Faith and Confidence of our Friendship. The Owners of them are no ways engaged in our Quarrel, nor have we ever received from them any Provocation. Now, Sir, I shall be glad to know how it would found, if upon a Rupture with *Iberia*, the Fleet of *Lilliput* should seize upon the Wealth of her Friends and Allies, who had shipped it on Board the *Iberian* Ships in the full Faith and Assurance of Friendship, and what must be the Consequence of such Seizure, should it, by our passing this Bill, be put out of our Power to make them any Restitution.

Sir, when I have said all this, I am far from thinking that we are not a sufficient Match for the *Iberians*, or if the present Differences should come to an open Rupture, that we should not be able to force them soon to do us Justice. But give me leave, Sir, to say, that I think we are not a Match for the *Iberians* and *Blefuscutians* too. Every Body knows, that the Share which the *Blefuscutians* have in the *Iberian* Plate Ships is very considerable, and this being so, there is no Room to doubt but as soon as it is known at the Court of *Blefuscu*, that we have pass'd a Bill to give to our Officers and Seamen, that reasure which she thought so well secured by her Friendship with us, she will immediately determine herself with regard to that Part she is to take in this Quarrel; but it is presumed, that the Determination will not be in our Favour. The Manner in which she will naturally reason on our passing this Bill, will be thus: "I had resolv'd to stand Neuter in this Quarrel betwixt *Iberia* and *Lilliput*, especially as their Differences did not affect my Interest. But now the Case is altered. I have a very great Pro-

perty at Stake, and I must take effectual Care to secure it. This I can only do, either by infesting the Coast of *Lilliput*, and thereby forcing her to accept of what Terms I shall please to impose, or by sending out a Squadron of Men of War to protect the *Iberian* Plate Ships." In this Manner, Sir, we may be assured, the Court of *Blefuscu* will reason; in one or both of these ways will she naturally act, if we should pass the present Bill into a Law, and in that Case I should not at all be surprized to see the next *Iberian* Plate Fleet come Home under a *Blefuscutian* Convoy. This, Sir, I think, is a prudential Consideration, why we ought not, but after maturely weighing the Consequences, to agree to the passing this Bill. But there are other Reasons of a different and a more domestick Nature that ought to make us still more cautious in every Step we take in this Affair. As the Law already stands, Sir, his Majesty may dispose of Captures made in the time of War, in what manner he thinks fit; and there are many Instances of this House addressing the Prince on the Throne to grant them to the Officers and Seamen concerned in the Captures. Such Grants, Sir, have never been refused, when so apply'd for, and Captures were scarce ever otherwise disposed of. An honourable Gentleman in this House, I believe, if he pleases, can inform you that while he commanded a Squadron of our Ships during the last War with *Iberia*, a Letter came from the Noble *Nardac*, then Secretary of State, and who now so well fills that high Post, by which Letter his Majesty gave up all his Right to several *Iberian* Ships taken as Prizes in the *Mediterranean*, in favour of the Officers and Sailors who took them. And, Sir, we have not the least Reason to suspect that our Seamen would meet with less Encouragement under his present Majesty, than they have done under any of his Royal Predecessors. I think therefore it would be very unadvisable to engage in such Measures, as would, perhaps,



haps, put it out of his Majesty's Power to obtain Reparation of our past Injuries, or Security for our future Commerce. Nor can I see, Sir, the least Reason why you should put that in your Statute Book, which you before had upon your Journals.

I shall proceed, Sir, to the second Consideration, and I hope I may, without Offence, be allowed to become an Advocate for our injur'd Merchants. I repeat it, Sir, — an Advocate for the Merchants! of whose Interests, however I have been misrepresented, I am as tender as the warmest Friend they have. My Concern for them, Sir, is lest they should suffer more from us, if we pass this Bill, than they have suffered from the *Iberian* Guarda Costa's. I dare say the Honourable Gentleman who brought in the Bill, did not consider the Loss our Merchants may sustain by the Share they have in the Insurance made on the Cargoes of these Plate Ships. There is scarce any Nation in *Degulia*, whose Merchants have not Effects on Board the Plate Ships, and which they do not take Care to insure, either with our Merchants or those of *Belgia*. Hence it is, Sir, that they become accountable for the Damages these Ships shall receive by Storms, by Enemies, or by other Accidents.

I will suppose, Sir, all Commerce to be already broken off with the *Blesuscudians*, by the Measures I have demonstrated they must naturally take on our passing this Bill; and that thereby our Insurers will be free from indemnifying their Losses on our taking the *Iberian* Plate Ships. Yet in this Case I may venture to say, that the Merchants of other neighbouring Nations, will have a Claim upon our Merchant Insurers, for greater Sums than their Losses by the *Iberian* Depredations can amount to. Besides, Sir, can we suppose the *States General* of *Belgia* will be well pleased to find such large Demands made on their Insurers? The *Belgians* have certainly suffered much by the *Iberians*, tho' perhaps they have not had so many Ships

seized as we have; they can claim the same Right to Redress as we do, and if they please may pursue the same Measures for obtaining it; but, we find, they wait the Result of our Councils. If the Measures we shall take carry a Probability of procuring Satisfaction for the past, and Security for the future, we need not doubt of their Concurrence and Assistance; but if we pursue Measures which may render the Remedy worse than the Disease, we must never imagine that any Nation will determine themselves against their own Interest.

I shall next proceed to another Argument; drawn, Sir, from a Consideration of the Treatment which our Merchants now residing in *Iberia*, and other Places under that Crown may receive, and of what will be the Fate of all our Ships which shall be found in any of its Ports, when it comes to be known that this Parliament has passed the Bill now before us. What may be the Value of our Merchants Effects or Ships in their Ports, I do not pretend to know; but I believe I may safely say, that the trading Part of this Nation would have Reason to regret our taking a Step, that would be no sooner known at the Court of *Iberia* (who would no doubt have as early Information of it as the Merchants themselves) than every Shilling of their Effects would be sequester'd, and every Ship they have in those Parts seized on. I know, Sir, it may, and probably will be objected by some Gentlemen, that as this Affair has been long in Agitation, the Merchants by this Time are prepared for the worst, and have found means to secure their Effects so well in those Parts as to render it impossible for the Government to discover them. But, Sir, tho' this might be done in a free Country like ours, where the Laws admit of no Raeks or Wheels to extort a Discovery of that Kind, yet who can tell what Methods may be used in a Country where Liberty is not so well understood, and whose Prince is absolute? There is no Gentleman more zealous



zealous for the Honour of this Nation than I am, or more ready to concur with every Measure for asserting it: But, Sir, we are to reflect, that other Nations may be as tender in that Point as we are. Those who have Occasion to be much about the Persons of Princes know very well how jealous they are on this Head, and apt to take Fire at every thing that seems to affect their Honour; should we, at the very Time when his Majesty has renew'd his pressing Instances with the Court of *Iberia*, pass the Bill that is now before us into a Law, before we can have any Answer from that Court, there is great Reason to believe, that his *Iberian* Majesty will look upon it as the highest Indignity that can be offered him, and may proceed to such Extremities as must render it impossible for us to obtain Satisfaction for our injured Merchants any otherwise than by War, the Event of which is always doubtful. We have already strengthened the Hands of his Majesty, by promising to stand by him in every Measure he shall take for obtaining a full Satisfaction for the Losses of our Merchants: His Majesty, in Consequence of that Address, has given Orders to his Ministers at the *Iberian* Court, to make the strongest Instances for obtaining that Satisfaction; and there are very good Grounds to believe, that when his *Iberian* Majesty sees with how much Zeal and Unanimity we have already acted in this Affair, it will be the strongest Motive to him for granting it. On the contrary, should we pass the present Bill into a Law, we must make one half of *Degulia* either open Enemies or but very cold Friends. What will be the Consequence of this, but playing the Court of *Iberia's* Game for her? This is the Thing in the World she most wants; and tho' she were otherwise disposed to give us the desired Satisfaction, she will then stand upon higher Terms; she will at least insist upon her Right of searching our Ships in those Seas; she will insist upon a fuller or clearer Proof of the Justice of our Merchants Complaints than she

can have from this Place: After they are proved to the Satisfaction of all the World, she will insist upon our Ships being lawful Prizes, by having on board contraband Goods. This, Sir, no doubt will be her Language when she finds that she is to be supported by other Powers. And then what Prospect can we have of being redress'd? But now, Sir, she stands by herself, she finds that we are in earnest, that we are no longer to be trifled with, and that we are prepared to use other Arguments besides Remonstrances. In this Situation, Sir, she will be glad to treat, on reasonable Terms; but in the other she will pretend to dictate.

I know very well, Sir, that Bills have passed with Clauses of this Nature. One, I think, passed in the Senate held in the 6th Moon of the late Emperors, and I believe I myself voted for it. But, Sir, that Bill was brought in after the War was begun, when it was impossible that any of our Friends or Allies should suffer by its passing, and when no Treaty of Accommodation was on Foot: But, Sir, the very Reverse happens to be the Case at present.

By this Bill, Sir, all Prizes taken from the *Iberians* after the Declaration of War, are to be given to the Officers and Seamen present in the Action. Now, Sir, I think it will be proper to observe, that of late most Declarations of War have been made by Hostilities, that is, Hostilities have generally preceded the Declarations of War; and, Sir, it is very probable, that if we are obliged to come to an open Rupture with *Iberia*, the first Declaration of War made on our Parts will be from the Mouth of our Cannon. In this Event, Sir, I should be glad to know of any Gentleman, what Time our Allies can have to withdraw their Effects, or where the Justice will be of our seizing them, and putting it out of our own Power, when once seized, to make any Restitution; while at the same Time they depend on the Friendship and Alliance subsisting between them and us; and for this Reason, Sir, I think, in common Justice, we ought at least to give our Allies fair Warning. This Bill, therefore, should not take Effect till after an open Rupture betwixt us and *Iberia*, that our Allies may know what to expect, in case any of their Goods are found on *Iberian* Bottoms. For, Sir, there is no Doubt, when we enter into an actual War with



*Iberia*, the *Blefusudian* and all other Nations, will be very cautious in what Manner they trust their Effects on board the Plate Ships. Besides, Sir, there is another very material Difference betwixt this Juncture, and those wherein Bills have passed with Clauses of the like Nature with that under our Consideration. When the Bill I have last mentioned was brought in, both the *Belgians* and we were in actual War with *Blefuscu* and with the present King of *Iberia*, in whose Hands the *Iberian Columbia* then was; so that we made no more Enemies than before, nor had we any fewer Friends. The Wealth of the *Iberian Columbia* was at that Time the Sinews of the *Blefusudian* Monarch's Power: We knew, if we could once cut off that Communication, we should disable him from carrying on the War. It was therefore a prudent and necessary Step in us to animate our Seamen by all the Encouragement we could possibly give them. But I believe, Sir, no Gentleman will affirm that Juncture and the present to be parallel.

As to the Clause for granting *Head-money* to our Sailors, I look upon it in a very different Light from the former. I think it is extremely proper and reasonable, that our Sailors, in case of a War, should have such an Encouragement, and shall be very glad to concur with any Motion for that Purpose. It cannot be expected, Sir, that Men should encounter Danger without Prospect of Reward, or so boldly face Death for common Wages. I think Frugality in this Case is very improper, and am in this Point entirely of the Opinion with the honourable Gentleman who brought in the Bill.

I shall proceed therefore to the third and last Head I propose to speak to; namely, the vesting of Property of Places which shall be taken from the *Iberians*, in the Persons of those who shall take them. To this Clause, Sir, I cannot assent, because I am equally against whatever may obstruct the Conclusion of a safe and an honourable Peace, as against what may plunge us into an unequal War. I believe, Sir, there are very few Instances of any Peace being concluded of late between the Powers of *Degulia*, by which all Conquests of the Territories of either Party made during the Time of the War, were not mutually given up. Should we enact such a Clause in Favour of private Persons, and if in Consequence of that Clause any Conquests were made, we must be reduced, when a Treaty is set on Foot, to the Dilemma either of throwing in an insuperable Obstacle to the Conclusion of a Peace, or of committing an Injustice to

private Persons by depriving them of the Property. 'Tis true — it is possible that these Persons may be satisfied with an Equivalent, and 'tis as true, that possibly they may not: But suppose they should be satisfied, it is to be presumed they will make the best Bargain for themselves they can, and insist upon Terms which may greatly disconcert the Measures that the treating Powers might otherwise concur in. This, I say, must very much perplex, if not utterly break off, any Negotiation. It is not to be expected that these Proprietors are to be indemnified the King of *Iberia*; that Prince's Ministers will insist upon a Restitution without having any Regard to the Right of Conquest, which our Subjects may plead: the Difficulties our Crown will have to recover these Conquests to herself before she can restore them. So that, should we enact this Clause, we should be a Thing that must at least very much embarrass all future Negotiations for Peace, or put the Crown to a very great Expence. The Difficulties, Sir, that lie against this Clause, are greater, with regard to *Iberia*, than any other Country in *Degulia*, since it is provided by several solemn Treaties, that no Part of the *Iberian* Dominions, as then possess'd by that Crown, shall be alienated or dismember'd from her Monarchy; and we know what eagerness she has given us in our Possession of what we paid so dearly for, and which has been so often confirmed to us by these Reasons, Sir, I think that our enacting this Clause, would be putting his Majesty to a future Inconvenience, and some Measure bind up his Hands from making that safe and honourable Peace we all so much desire. The Crown of *Lilliput* has an indisputable Right to make Peace and War, and in my Opinion a just Right, and advantageous to the Subject. But, Sir, we ought to have no Obstacles nor Difficulties in the Way that may distress the Crown in the Execution of this Right, or prevent the Conclusion of a Peace consistent with the Safety of the Subject and the Honour of his Majesty.

I have now, Sir, gone thro' the principal Objections to this Bill: I have stated my Difficulties, and shall be glad to be convinced them mov'd. I know, Sir, under what Disadvantages I speak, and how reasonable some are, in the present Case, to interpret the least Caution, however reasonable, as Coldness and Indifference.

*The Remainder of this SPEECH, with the ANSWER and REPLY in our next.*



MR URBAN,

THE Author of the Letter in Defence of Dipping, signed T. B. in your Mag. for April, 1738, p. 182, writes in so pert a Manner, and with so much Contempt of the Person he opposes, as seems to argue him, either very ignorant, or very full of himself. As to the Meaning of the Word Baptizo, it seems a very just Observation made by the learned Mr Mede, "That the Signification of Words in Scripture is to be ascertained, and taken only according to the Scripture's Use, tho' other Writers use them otherwise." [Works p. 782. ed. 1664.] Now then let us see what the Scripture's Use of the Word Baptizo is, and we shall find, I believe, that it is not to signify only immersing or plunging a thing or Person into the Water, or laying a Man or Woman all along under Water. T. B. seems to be of the same Mind about the Way of determining the Meaning of the Word Baptizo. "For the Word Baptizo," says he, "I think the only Way to find out the true Meaning of this Word, is to consider how it is used in the New Testament." p. 183 G. In considering this he observes, that "it's chiefly made Use of where Baptism is expressed, and, that it signifies immergo, or is agreed on all Hands; that it signifies abluo also is certain." How solid this last Observation of his is, will appear by the following Instances, Matt. iii. 11. Mark i. 8. Luke iii. 16. Where it's said of our Lord, that he should baptize with the Holy Ghost and with Fire. Can the Word Baptizo here signify immersing the Persons thus baptized, or washing away? Render the Evangelist's Sense thus in English: He shall immerge you, or lay you all along in the Holy Ghost and in Fire. But the Evangelist St Luke and St John intimate very plainly, that this Baptism was not a Plunging or Immersion, or Ablution, but a pouring forth. These are their Words: I saw the Spirit descending from Heaven like a Dove, and it abode upon him. — Upon whom thou shalt see the Spirit descending. — And there appeared unto them cloven Tongues like as of Fire, and it sat upon each of them. — It shall come to pass in the last Days. — I will pour out of my Spirit upon all Flesh. Can any thing be well plainer than, that by being baptized with the Holy Ghost, is meant the Holy Ghost's being poured out? The great Apostle of the Gentiles uses the Word in the same Sense, 1 Cor. x. 1, 2. — All our Fathers were under the Cloud, and all passed thro' the Sea, and were all baptized unto Moses in the Cloud, and in the Sea. The Apostle expressly tells us, that they who were thus baptized in the Cloud, were un-

der the Cloud, and consequently could not be plunged into it; but must be baptized by the Cloud's pouring out Rain or Water upon them. Moses tells us, that the Children of Israel went into the Midst of the Sea upon dry Ground, and the Waters were a Wall unto them on their right Hand and on their left, Exod. xiv. 22. They were not dipped or laid all along in the Sea, but were only washed as they passed thro' it, with its Sprye or Sprinkling. The same Apostle uses the Word Baptisms in the same Sense, Heb. ix. 10. And divers Baptisms or Washings; one of which Moses tells us, Numbers viii. 7. was Sprinkling Water of purifying. St Mark, c. viii. 4. tells us of the Pharisees, that when they came from Market, except they were baptized, they eat not, and, that they held the Baptizing of Cups and Pots, and of brazen Vessels, and of Tables or Couches. Are Cups, and Pots, and Tables laid all under Water when they are washed? Or can they not be cleaned without being dipped into the Water? St Luke tells us, that the Pharisee wonder'd at our Lord on his observing, that he was not first baptized before Dinner; which, compar'd with what St Mark says, was only, that he did not wash his Hands, which surely is very different from laying the whole Body under Water. T. B. hopes it will not be said, that it was the Jews Custom to wash their Hands without dipping them in the Water. But is not the Description of the Prophet Elisha, given 2 Kings, iii. 2. Here is Elisha, the Son of Shaphat, who poured Water on the Hands of Elijah, a Proof of it: Here then is another Evidence of the Word Baptize, or Baptism, signifying pouring out. T. B. on the Seventy's rendering the Hebrew 2. Kings, v. 14. (And Naaman descended, and baptized in Jordan seven Times according to the Word of Elisha) observes, that it could not be presumed, that Naaman would wash his Body in the River without dipping therein. But Naaman is said here to have baptized according to the Word of Elisha. Now this Word was only wash, *lavo*, which does not necessarily infer dipping, or laying the Thing or Person washed all under the Water. This is very well known to those who have been at the Bath, or seen Boys washing themselves in the Sea. By this it appears to me, that, according to the Use which the Writers of the New Testament make of these two Words, Baptizo, and Baptismos, they do not necessarily signify only plunging, immersing any Thing or Person into the Water, or laying them wholly under it; but any kind of Washing, whether by dipping all, or in Part, pouring on, or sprinkling.

N n Nor



Nor does it appear to one of my plain and unlearned Understanding, by any of the several Instances of the Administration of either John's or Christ's Baptism recorded in the New Testament, that the Persons baptized were, according to the Practice of our modern Baptists, laid all under Water. They might go into the Water and come out of it, or to it, or from it, without being thus plunged or submersed into it. The History told in the second Chapter of the Acts, of three thousand Souls being added in one Day, and who, it's intimated, were then baptized, seems to me a Confirmation of their being laid all under the Water.

T. B. concludes with giving us a Specimen of his Reading. But 1st, he misrepresents the learned Calaubon, whom he quotes, as if he "himself was of 3<sup>d</sup> Opinion of Sprinkling, at least thought Dipping not material." The Rubrick of the Church of England is well known to order, where Dipping can't be used, that it shall suffice to pour Water upon the Person baptized: There is not one Word of Sprinkling. 2. This honest and learned Man determines, that the Word Baptize is of a midale Signification, betwixt plunging Things to the Bottom of the Water, and swimming on the Top of it; that therefore it is to the Purpose, what is disputed concerning dipping the whole Body, or laying it all under Water in the Ceremony of Baptism, since they urge the true Meaning of the Word Baptize. Lastly, he observes, (which T. B. is pleased to omit, or leave out of his Quotation) that the Opinion of those who are for laying the whole Body of the Person baptized under Water is deservedly exploded long since; because the Force and Energy of this Sacrament is not placed in this Way of administering it.

J. L.

Scheme for burning Malefactors at a Stake. F

MR URBAN,

"I Notwithstanding an infamous Death to be inflicted, Roguery is yet unrestrained, and even the Gallows cannot terrify Numbers from the Commission of Crimes made legally Capital, what might we expect from the Fear of a WORKHOUSE only?" says a Correspondent of yours, p. 179 H.

The only Use I shall make of the Words is to introduce some Thoughts of mine, which they awaked: The Debate, from which they are taken, I leave intire, only observing from the Hypothesis, that the GALLOWs will not do; and therefore wish, that some other Punishment, or some other Means might be substituted for Redress, and how far a WORKHOUSE might be serviceable, should be consider'd.

It is not improbable that the Licentiousness in the Streets of the Metropolis and the Roads about it, may owe its Growth to a wrong Police: The Laws relating to the Punishment of Criminals were some Time since ordered by the House of Commons to be taken into Consideration; and, I believe, the just Fear of verging to Cruelty, and the laudable Jealousy of introducing new Corporal Punishments, prevented any Resolution being taken.

Possibly the present Punishments might have been changed, with Satisfaction to that Fear and that Jealousy, to the curbing the different Species of Larceny, which now infest and alarm us.

The present Punishments are not calculated to strike the Sense, by which alone Objects of those Laws are to be governed; the Pains after Transportation are so remote in Time and Place, and subject to so many intervening Accidents, that People, who live by the Hour, treat them as Problematical: And Death without Pain can be terrible to none but those who fear the Pains of Hell: No Criminals commit those Acts, which are threatened with Death, when the Fear of Hell is upon them: Therefore a Death, without Pain or seeming Pain, cannot be presumed to deter such People: Moreover, the many Attempts of late to elude the Cord, prove, they do not believe it inevitably fatal.

All Hopes of Evasion would be taken away by the awful Stake; a Punishment known to our Laws, and not thought too severe for the softer Sex.

But as I am no Advocate for the Equality of Crimes, nor infected with a cruel Piety, should I contend, that Thieves not embro'd in Blood, might be strangled at it, I would not forbid the Murderers of that Class to expiate their Crimes in Flames.

Should this Change be thought not proper; a Change, 'tis evident, is necessary; if for no other Reason, yet because we are grown callous to this: In Punishments and Oaths the Rule is the same; and a Rotation thro' Europe for each, perhaps, would be advantageous to every State: For Oaths, (be it spoken by the by) should we exchange, I would borrow the Form of the Scotch Courts.

Transportation has too long been indulged to those Crimes, to which the Lenity of our Laws has allowed the Benefit of the Clergy: Experience has convinc'd us, that it is ineffectual; and if it be true, that in less than 16 Years from the passing that Bill, 12,000 Transports were



sent from the Goals in *Middlesex* only, that Punishment is not only ineffectual, but ruinous.

Possibly the Labour of such Criminals, duly exacted *here*, might have been of more Service to the Nation than we enjoyed from it in the *Plantations*, and the View of that Penance, to which Riot condensed them, would have struck Terror into the Profligate at large.

Passing thro' the *Tuscan* and the *Papal* Territories, Travellers have noted with Surprise, that in the first, where no Crimes, except Treason and some Species of Murder, were threatened with Death, and the rest expiated by proportionate Labour in Chains, the Roads were secure; But in the last, where almost every Crime was capital, Robberies and Murders were frequent; and yet a small Ditch divides those Territories.

Hence I look upon the *Bagnio* at *Leghorn* as a proper Plan for us to imitate, and wish, that the Courts, before whom the Guilty of both Larcenies (whose Punishment is now remitted for *Transportation*) shall be convicted, may be ordered to make the Males over to his Majesty for certain Years, to be by him employed in the Service of his Ships, and in his Yards. Barracks to receive them, and the necessary Enclosure, would not cost the Publick more, than the Value of one Year's nett Labour of the Number enclosed.

It would be ridiculous in me to project how the Officers should employ them; but as they would be of different Standing, perhaps the elder Classes might be grown sober and useful Men, and for some of the last Years might make part of the Complement of Ships sent abroad: For the Habit of working, and the Pleasure of improving in  $\frac{1}{2}$  Arts in which they are employed, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  Regret of forfeited Liberty, may reform their Manners: And as  $\frac{1}{2}$  loose Men in the late War recruited our Army, these might be a constant Recruit to the Navy, by a Proviso, that every able Convict, at the Expiration of his Servitude, should be enter'd on board one of his Majesty's Ships bound outward, and receive Pay.

But, as it is better to prevent than to punish, our Goals must not be continued Schools of Vice: To paint them is superfluous, nor is  $\frac{1}{2}$  Reform possible, but by Diet: Contraries are cured by Contraries, and the Crimes in Question spring chiefly from Excess: If Prisoners for every Species of Larceny, were from their Commitment to receive no other Sustainance but Bread and Water, they would clearly

see the Folly and Misery of their State; and those, who had the Happiness to escape, would depart with Horror of the Place, and a Habit of Sobriety.

The infamous Indulgence, till very lately granted to Convicts of intoxicating themselves on the Road to the Gallows, brought that Punishment into Contempt: The Magistrates of the City of *London* wisely restrained it, and piously took Care, that the Convicts under Sentence of Death, should begin a sober Regimen: Good Policy would have extended that Necessity of Sobriety in order to a Reformation of Manners over those Criminals, who might soon be turned loose into their Streets.

I have heard it objected, that this meagre Treatment might ruin some Constitutions, and that as all are not guilty of the Crimes for which they are committed, it would be barbarous thus to starve the Innocent.

To this I answer, The Guilty, or suspected to be guilty of these Crimes, are generally sanguine: Repletion threatens them more than Abstinence; and the innocent Man is a Fool, who will not chuse, that the Rogues, with whom he shall be unhappily linked, may be kept cool, and will not less dread his own Bread and Water than their Riot.

Strangling is not more cruel than Hanging, nor do I imagine, that *Burning Alive* was order'd by our Legislature to be the Judgment upon Women for Petty Treason, as deeming it the most cruel Punishment; 'tis to me more probable, that determining to make them fear their Lords and Masters, at least as Kings, they assign'd for this Reason the same Punishment as for the other; and in case of High Treason, there could be no other Motive but Decency for different Judgments upon the two Sexes: But that it is the most terrible, let us believe the Clergy, from whom, in these Matters, we should not blush to take a Hint.

Perhaps it may be granted me, that habitual Labour is the proper Cure for habitual Idleness; but my Project for using that Labour in his Majesty's Yards may not be approv'd.

I confess I was out of my Province, and only thought it probable it might be of Use there, from observing, that the *Mediterranean* Powers generally use their Slaves in the Marine.

It may be thought not safe to assemble together a great Number of such Rogues, nor prudent to trust them in our Ships.

To this I answer, They may be guarded better at Home than in the Plantations, nor



nor would their Escape here be of so bad Consequence as from thence, where Py-racy allures them, and their Voyage has given them Skill and Boldness enough for that Enterprize: And I propose not to trust them in our Ships till Discipline has taught them Wisdom.

What I want of Faith in the *Romish* Purgatory is compensated by my abundant Confidence in the Virtues of this for washing out the Stains of the Soul: We are not to estimate the Difficulty from the View of the present State of Corruption: The Spirit of Villainy is now exalted, the licentious Riot of the Goals pours out their Souls, cements their Friendships, links their Confederacies, and rouses their Emulation; and the Plantations return us the Novices we send them Professors in the Science: But when these stimulating Incidents shall be removed, and the Supplies from our neighbouring Isle shall slack, (for the most headlong Brute in her Aboriginal Tribes may recoil at the Stake, tho' reconcil'd to the hereditary Honours of the Gallows) these Disciplinarians will then be such as the Passions of our Soil in their natural State rashly indulg'd have robb'd of their Liberty.

Should any punctilious Gentleman disdain, that *Englishmen* should be Slaves on *English* Land, and rather chuse *America* for the Theatre of our Shame; I would ask him, Whether he thought his Pulse would beat quicker upon a Pluck by the Nose, than a Kick on the Breech.

However, I wish not that the Law should be changed in regard to the female Offenders, except that they should be made over to his Majesty for Life: Women having lost the Sense of Shame, are incurable, and incapable of training young Minds to Virtue, and therefore unfit to educate the Children of Freemen: Their unsteady Souls, wanting that Byass, fantastically court Distinction from Novelty and Excess in Villainy. Them, therefore, I would assign to the Breeding us a Race of Slaves, by mixing with the Negroes, if happily the promiscuous Embrace and burning Beverage have left them fit for Procreation.

VERUS.

MR URBAN,

Seeing you thought fit to print my Letter in Defence of *Milton* in your Magazine of last Month, (p. 201.) I shall without further Preface proceed to consider *Theophilus's* Charge against him, which is as follows; (p. 125, D.) To conclude, whatever Merit *Milton* may have as a Poet, I am afraid he will have but little to plead in his

religious Character. Tho' it is likely the Poet had not shone so much if he had deny'd himself these Liberties; yet I am certain the Christian had appeared to much greater Advantage. For it must be a great Impiety so deliberately and wantonly to corrupt our Notions of spiritual Things, by gross and sensual Representations; and to blend Atheism and Christianity together in just an unnatural Medley. A heavy Charge; but let us see how this Poet stood in the Opinion of Mr *Addison*; who, speaking of the Sentence pass'd on *Adam* and *Eve* and the Serpent, says, *Milton* has rather chosen to neglect the Numerousness of his Verse, than to deviate from those Speeches which are recorded on this great Occasion. *Spect.* 357. A pretty strong Proof of his reverencing the holy Writings. I have been at some Pains to read over *Milton* and Mr *Addison's* Notes upon him; and wherever *Theophilus* has made any Objection, which is not particularly taken Notice of by this great Author, I shall endeavour to clear our Poet of the Charge. The first Objection is, 'that the Christian's Heaven is almost as sensual as the Heathen's.' To this Objection, I think, there is no better Excuse to be offered, than what the Poet himself has said; and whoever reads *Raphael's* whole Account, will find that the Dancing (which gives the sedate Letter-Writer so much Offence) is described only as one of the Ways the Angels had (if I may so say) of expressing their joyful Sense of the Almighty Father's Decree. Thus *Daniel*, who was a Man after God's own Heart, danced before the Lord with all his Mighty, but, as the Scripture informs us, he did it out of a Spirit of Gratitude, because the Lord had appointed him Ruler over the People of the Lord, over Israel. But let us hear *Milton*, who puts these Words into *Raphael's* Mouth,

— What surmounts the Reach  
Of human Sense, I shall delineate so,  
By lik'ning spiritual to corporeal Forms,  
As may express them best. B. v. 571.

The next Thing that gives Offence to *Theophilus* is *Mammon*, and here I have the good Luck to be able to oppose his Judgment, with the Opinion of the celebrated Writer of the Notes on the Poem. The Character of *Mammon*, and the Description of the Pandemonium, are full of Beauties. *Spect.* N<sup>o</sup> 303. His (*Mammon's*) Speech in this (the second) Book is every where suitable to so depraved a Character. How proper is that Reflection of their being unable to taste the Happiness of Heaven, were they actually there, in the Mouth of one, who while he was in Heaven is said



have had his Mind dazzled with the  
Pomp and Glories of the Place,  
and to have been more intent on the Riches  
of the Pavement, than on the Beatifick  
Spect. N<sup>o</sup> 309.

The next Thing which *Theophilus* finds  
fault with is the *War*, and here he shews  
a good deal of Concern for Prince Sa-  
tan's Honour and Knowledge. Tho' I  
must own in my Opinion, that if *Satan*  
really believed the Almighty to be omni-  
potent, he must have been a very great  
Fool to aim at conquering what was  
invincible. I am sure the Poet is so far  
from injuring him, by supposing him ig-  
norant of God's Omnipotence, that the follow-  
ing Lines must appear just to every Reader:  
O Myriads of immortal Spirits! O Powers,  
Mightless but with the Almighty! And that

Strife  
was not inglorious, tho' th' Event was dire,  
this Place testifies, and this dire Change,  
useful to utter: But what Power of Mind,  
knowing or presaging, from the Depth  
Of Knowledge past or present, could have fear'd  
how such united Force of Gods, how such as  
stood  
like these, could ever know Repulse? [B. 1. 622.

What more ridiculous Scene, (says your  
correspondent) could have been brought in-  
to a Religious Poem, than that foolish  
exaggeration of the Apostate Spirits, their  
Arms and Bells, Powder and Matches,  
as described in such a Manner, and with  
such a Train of ludicrous Circumstances,  
would make one believe he intended a  
jest by it? In answer to which give me

to add the following Quotation: It  
is certainly a very bold Thought in our  
Author, to ascribe the first Use of Artil-  
lery to the Rebel-Angels. But as such a  
curious Invention may be well supposed  
to have proceeded from such Authors, so it  
is very properly into the Thoughts of  
the Being, who is all along described as  
being the only Instrument; he could  
make use of to imitate those Thun-  
der, that in all Poetry, both Sacred and  
Profane, are represented as the Arms of  
the Almighty. Spect. N<sup>o</sup> 333.

The Chariot of the Messiah is the next  
subject to *Theophilus*, and I can't help  
believing that it was this Chariot  
that rais'd those Clouds of Dust, which  
seem to have rendered his Eyes so blind  
to the Poet's Care and Regard for Decen-  
cy and Religion. The Description of the  
Messiah's going out to the Battle, may be,  
the objects, not much unlike that of

But sure he has not read Mr Addison,  
or has forgot his Psalter: Otherwise he  
must have known that this Description is  
drawn from a sublime Passage in Ps. 68.

I hope I shall be able to clear the  
Poet from the next two Charges; that is,  
in relation to the *Compasses*, and the Mes-  
siah's Return from the Creation. The  
Golden Compasses appear a very natural  
Instrument in the Hand of him, whom Plato  
somewhere calls the divine Geometrician.  
As Poetry delights in clothing abstracted  
Ideas in Allegories and sensible Images,  
we find a magnificent Description of the  
Creation form'd after the same Manner  
in one of the Prophets, wherein he de-  
scribes the Almighty Architect, as mea-  
suring the Waters in the Hollow of his  
Hand, — meting out the Heavens with  
his Span, comprehending the Dust of the  
Earth in a Measure, weighing the Moun-  
tains in Scales, and the Hills in a Ballance.

Another of them describing the supreme  
Being in this great Work of Creation, re-  
presents him as laying the Foundations  
of the Earth, and stretching a Line upon  
it. And in another Place as garnishing  
the Heavens, stretching out the North  
over the Empty Place, and hanging the  
Earth upon Nothing. Spect. 339. The  
Poet afterwards represents the Messiah re-  
turning into Heaven, and taking a Survey  
of his great Work. — There is something in-  
expressibly sublime in this Part of the Poem,  
where the Author describes that great Pe-  
riod of Time, filled with so many glorious  
Circumstances, when the Heavens and Earth  
were finish'd, when the Messiah ascend'd  
up in Triumph through the everlasting  
Gates; when he looked down with Pleasure  
upon his new Creation; when every Part of  
Nature seem'd to rejoice in its Existence;  
when the Morning Stars sang together, and  
all the Sons of God shouted for Joy. Same  
Spect. As to the Letter-Writer's being  
angry at a Guard being set to watch the  
Gates of Hell, Milton shall speak for  
himself, when he gives a Reason for it  
thus:

Not that they durst without his Leave attempt;  
But us he sends upon his high Behests,  
For State, as sovereign King; and to inure  
Our prompt Obedience.

Thus have I shewn, that *Milton*, in the  
Opinion of a very learned Gentleman,  
was a Christian; but, if I have not been  
too tedious, I beg leave to bring a few  
Instances of it from the Poet himself. Nay  
his very Design was Christian; he in-  
vokes the Spirit to instruct him, as he says,  
That to the Height of this great Argument  
— I may assert eternal Providence,  
And justify the Ways of God to Men. B. i. 24.  
And

Diſpiter  
Per Parum tonantes  
Egit Equos, volucrumque Carrum, &c.



And now without Redemption all Mankind  
Must have been lost, adjudg'd to Death and Hell  
By Doom severe, had not the Son of God,  
In whom the Fulness dwells of Love divine,  
His dearest Mediation thus renew'd. B. iii, 222.

— So Man, as 'tis most just,  
Shall satisfy for Man, be judg'd and die,  
And dying rise, and rising with him raise  
His Brethren, ransom'd with his own dear Life;  
So heavenly Love shall outdo hellish Hate. v. 294.

— When he, from Wrath more cool,  
Came the mild Judge and Intercessor both  
To sentence Man: The Voice of God they heard  
Now walking in the Garden; B. x. 95.  
So spake this Oracle, then verifi'd,  
When *Jesus*, Son of *Mary* (second *Eve*)  
Saw *Satan* fall, like Light'ning, down from  
Heaven,

Prince of the Air; then, rising from his Grave,  
Spoil'd Principalities and Powers, triumph'd  
In open Show, and with Ascension bright  
Captivity led captive through the Air,  
The Realm itself of *Satan* long usurp'd. v. 182.

I hope this is sufficient to clear the  
Glory of our Nation from the Aspersions  
cast on him by *Theophilus*. If he did not  
do it out of Ill-nature, but as being de-  
sirous of being better informed, I shall be  
very glad: If not, I will answer any other  
Charge of the same Nature.

*Tours*, PHILO-SPEC.

*Hackney*, May 29, 1738.

To Mr A. B. of Great Yarmouth.

S I R,

THE Chance of one, or both the  
Annuitants dying before the Com-  
mencement of a Term in Reversion, not  
being premised by the Question, the Pur-  
chaser seem'd to me to stand the Risk, and  
be allow'd Discount for prompt Pay-  
ment.

Now as the two Annuities, according  
to your own Explanation of them, are to  
be looked upon, within a Trifle, of equal  
Value; so the Risk of each Life re-  
spectively dropping in a proposed Num-  
ber of Years, is an equal Risk: And  
therefore, as it may be laid down for a  
more Certainty, that the Value of both  
Annuities will in 50 Years (and not much  
sooner) be = 0, or worth nothing; tho'  
the same may probably happen in half  
that Time; so every Year in Reversion  
ought, to abate  $\frac{1}{25}$  of the Purchase Mo-  
ney that each Annuity would be worth at  
the End of any proposed Number of  
Years, not exceeding 25: But in this  
Case, there ought not to be any Discount  
allowed for prompt Payment; because,  
the Deduction made for the Risk of one,  
or both Lives dropping, besides abating  
respectively from the Value of each An-  
nuity proportionably as they advance in

Years, reduces them to the present Time.

Tho' the Computations made from the  
Bills of Mortality are certainly a good  
Foundation to guess by, yet were it pos-  
sible to make them through the whole  
Kingdom for an hundred Years together,  
they would be no certain Rule for adjust-  
ing the Continuance of a single Life; tho'  
Men being liable to sudden Death; nor  
would such a Rule suit any particular  
Year; the great Difference in the Mor-  
tality of which, is altogether uncertain;  
tho' no contagious Distemper should pre-  
vail: Therefore avoiding abstruse Calcu-  
lations, which in this Case afford no Cer-  
tainty by being pursued, I have endeav-  
oured to lay down a plain and easy Rule,  
as near as possible agreeing with the most  
natural Chances of Life and Death, as re-  
gulated by the Calculations founded on  
the Bills of Mortality.

The Reason of 6, or 8, or even 10 *per Cent.*  
*per Ann.* being used in purchasing Annu-  
ties on Lives, is very obvious, as well as  
those Rates what, I think, such Purchas-  
ers ought to have. Because no Annuity on Life  
tho' never so large, due six Months hence,  
is a real Security for any Sum of Money,  
tho' never so small; consequently, a wife  
Man would venture his Money at a Rate  
more than legal, or even the lowest Rate  
of Interest used? Nevertheless at 8, or  
perhaps 10 *per Cent. per Ann.* it might  
be thought advisable to lend 1000 *l.*  
200 *l.* or more, on a 1000 *l.* due six Months  
hence, on a healthy Annuitant's Life.

According to what has now been pre-  
mised, and subject to the former Suppo-  
sitions,

An Annuity of 50 <i>l.</i> on a Life	1.
45 Years advanced, is, as	
before, worth, at 4 <i>per Cent.</i>	587
On a Life 44 — — —	599
The present Worth of the	
whole double Annuity at	
4 <i>per Cent.</i> to commence	1186
immediately. — — —	
The present Worth of the	
same to commence two	
Years hence. — — —	1043
4 Years hence	905
6 Years hence	775
8 Years hence	653
10 Years hence	539

*Tours*, M.

London, May 1, 1738:

Mr URBAN,

A Gentleman who signs himself M. in your *Magazine* for January last, has thought proper to publish some Remarks in my Letter concerning Precedence, &c. in yours for July 1737. To a great



which, as I do not understand it, I shall not attempt to make any Reply; but on such Sentences as convey to me any Meaning, I will offer (with your leave) some short Observations.

1. He has thrown together a heap of Quotations or Scraps, gather'd from distant Parts of my Letter, which he says are *Propositions which have such an Opposition and Contrariety in them, that he must have a refined Head who clearly perceives the Agreement or Disagreement*. I grant that in the Abrupt Form which he has placed them, without further Comment or Explanation, they may seem dark and confused to many Readers; and also if there is (as he says) such *Opposition and Contrariety* in them, it will be very hard to find out the *Agreement*; but I should think it cannot require a very refin'd Head to find out the *Disagreement*; for if the *Opposition and Contrariety* be plain, the *Disagreement* must be equally perceptible; but *M. N.* has not seem meet to make either the one or the other appear; his bare Word is all that we have for it.

2. He thinks me a great Admirer of the *THOUGHTS*; I do not know that I am, — I am only in the Use of my Terms; if this be true, I am sorry for it; but I hope it is not so. — I think I have not used *Activity* and *Action* synonymously; I call *Activity* the immediate Cause of *Action*, and I say *Activity* is excited in the Performance of *Action*; by all which I apprehend it plainly appears that I have distinguished them as much as Cause and Effect can. — I have called *free Choice*, *Action*, and consequently infer'd that *Activity* (or an active Principle) is previously necessary to its Existence. This to *M. N.* is dark and confused, and it comes to be so I do not understand.

I think *Activity* is that *Power* which essentially constitutes and denominates an *Agent*. The Word *Action* when it is put verbally ought to signify the *Exercise* or *Operation* of that *Power*, and when it is used substantively, it ought to mean the *Effect* or *Performance* of that *Operation* or *Exercise*. And perhaps there has not happened in all Metaphysics so much Confusion, Absurdity and Nonsense, as there has arisen thro' a mistaken Notion and Abuse of the Words *Power*, *Activity*, *Action*, *Freedom*, *Necessity*, *Will*, *Certainty*, and the like; which I apprehend ought to put all Difficulties, and particularly Writers in Morality and Metaphysics, upon a very attentive and careful Distinction of their own Ideas, and on fixing the Meaning of those Terms, by which they intend to convey their Sentiments; more especially in the Use of such Words as Men of great Learning and Judgment have for many Ages dissented about. For this Reason it was that I made (in the Beginning of my former Letter) explain several such Terms, as I thought not liable to be mistaken; but by that Examination I did not pretend to improve or give more other Men; my Design was only to declare in what Sense the said Terms were agreed with me, and in what Meaning I wished they might be understood in my Letter; and that other Men annex different Ideas to the same Terms, that (till I know it) is a Matter I am

not concern'd about; my own Meaning was the Thing I had to convey, and if that Purpose is not answered, I cannot help it. To give general Definitions and Explanations of Words, belongs to Schoolmen and Lexicographers; but as no General extends to all Particulars without Exception, it is therefore the Part of every Man to explain his own Terms, if he is apprehensive that his particular Sense of them is not fully defined by the general Use of Language.

4. I hope I have not preposterously or indelicately asserted any *Analogy* between the divine and human Knowledge.

5. I have not said a *Man* does, but a *Man* may surely know what Road he will take before he comes at it, &c. — Many Things do not always intervene to baffle our Designs, and it is possible (and therefore I may be allow'd the Supposition) that *nothing* may intervene to alter a Man's Resolution of taking one particular Road before another; in which Case he may have a *more* Certainty (which is all I contend for) in his Prescience of what Road he will take. I apprehend this is very consistent with the State of human Nature, and with what I have allow'd concerning the Shortness of our Knowledge and Prospects. Things intervening or not intervening have nothing to do with the Dispute; the Relation between Agency and Prescience is the Point debated.

6. What *M. N.* says concerning the Impropriety of attributing *Freedom* and *Liberty* to the *Will*, does not belong to any Part of my Letter; and only shews that he has read Mr Locke's Chapter on *Power*.

7. *M. N.* mistakes the Question in debate: It is not whether God by his Prescience has determined or laid a Necessity on our Actions, but it is, Whether there is really any such Thing as divine Prescience of human Actions? And the Gentleman (*P. T.*) who undertook the Negative, endeavour'd with much Ingenuity to support his Opinion, by shewing that Prescience and Action are destructive one of another, (Vol. VII. 418. D.) To lay a Necessity upon Action, is Nonsense, for it destroys the Principle it is to influence. And if Prescience and Action are incompatible, the one of them must vanish to make room for the Possibility of the other; but if they are compatible Ideas, as I have endeavour'd to shew with respect to an Agent's own Performances, then I apprehend the Compatibility will stretch itself to the Case of one Agent's Prescience of the Actions of another. And this I still think is a natural Consequence, tho' *M. N.* may not agree with me.

8. In the divine Conduct, all Actions are perfectly right and fit, but some Circumstances which attend those Actions may be indifferent; and if *M. N.* hath not heard of this before, he may meet with it at large in the Letters which pass'd between Dr Clarke and Mr Leibnitz.

9. The old and new Testaments are in almost every Body's Hands; I did not therefore think it necessary to inform People of what (it is to be hoped) they read every Day, and this more especially as the ingenious Gentleman on the other Side had borrowed no Artillery from that Quarter.

After all, as long Controversies seldom tend to



to any good Purpose, and as I have a strong Aversion to Wrangling, and idle Debate, I am by no means willing to engage with *M. N.* in a Paper War. What I formerly writ was to clear my own Character, which had been abused, and what I now have writ, is only to shew that I have nothing new to say, and that my Sentiments continue the same. Dast and Opposition are no Arguments, and till I see something more to the Purpose on the Subject, than what I have yet seen, or expect to see, (for I think *P. T.* has drop'd the Dispute) I shall give the Publick no farther Trouble from,

I. THOMPSON.

Newcastle, April 18, 1738.

## QUESTION I.

**H**OW do our Saviour's Words, *Handle me, Luke xxiv. 39. and Touch me not, John xx. 17.* agree?

2.

**I**F our Saviour by his Resurrection from the Dead was freed from all human Necessity, as being immortal; How did his eating the Fish and Honey-comb, Luke xxiv. 42. which have Principles of Death and Corruption in them, suit with his incorruptible State of Immortality?

3.

**I**F our Saviour did ascend into Heaven with the same Body with which he rose from the Dead; How will you reconcile his saying to the Disciples, *A Spirit hath not Flesh and Bones, as you see me have, Luke xxiv. 39. and St Paul's Assertion that Flesh and Blood shall not inherit the Kingdom of God?*

PHIL-URBANUS.

## PROBLEM I.

**S**upposing two Lines including an obtuse Angle, and a Point betwixt them given in Position: 'Tis required to draw a Line thro' that Point, to be terminated by those Lines, so as to be the shortest possible.

PETER KAY.

2.

**H**AVING given by Observation the Azimuths of three known Stars, at the same Time; 'Tis required from thence, to investigate a general Theorem, by which the Altitudes of those Stars, as well as the Latitude of the Place, may be determined.

HURLOTHRUMBO.

The London Journal, June 3. N<sup>o</sup> 981.

**O**f Party WATCH-WORDS. Bad Effects of an unsteady Conduct in publick Affairs.

**A**S in an Army it is a Point of Discipline to make use of a Word in order to distinguish Friends from Enemies; so every Faction pitches on a proper Word

to keep its *Partizans* together. In the Days of our immediate Ancestors *Factions* made use of the Word *PREROGATIVE*, and, as that was in Favour both with the Civil, and Ecclesiastical Magistrates, *Men* were encouraged to offend daily against the Constitution, under Colour of supporting Principles deduced from a higher Authority; which Pretence was absolutely necessary, because the Principles themselves were *unnatural* and *irrational*. After the Revolution, *FOREIGNERS* became the Watch-word, and a Party thought highly reasonable to affront, abuse and injure a certain Nation by whom they acknowledged themselves to have been delivered from *Papery* and *Slavery*. The *Grand Faction* that appeared amongst us fixed upon the Word *CHURCH*; and maliciously introduced a Law to persecute the truly pious, at the same Time that they hoisted into Power Men who, by a shameless Lewdness of their Conduct, claimed themselves *Infidels*, or the worst Sort of *Christians*; a Sort who struck out half the Devil's Creed: Since whatever they might believe, it is certain there is nothing at which they tremble.

**D** The present Opposition, as it is composed of Men of different Parties, and consequently different Principles, were under Necessity of chusing the single Word of our Language which pleases them all; therefore from the Day of their Birth, this, have roared out, a CHANGE! **E** CHANGE! The Reason of which, I assure us, shall be explained to all our satisfactions, provided we will concur as a small Rebellion or so, in order to bring it about. But while Men are in Power, while the Laws have, in appearance; their full Force, while they act right, and speak with all seeming Liberty; while High Living, Fine Cloaths, Sumptuous Houles, and a Great Trade hinder the Poverty of a Nation from being seen, these Gentlemen desire to be excused from entering into the Merit of the Cause: But let them be once settled in the Administration, and they will fully demonstrate, that for these sixteen Years we have been all in a Dream, and that, notwithstanding what we fancy, there was not Peace, Plenty, Liberty, amongst us.

**H** Now I cannot help being of Opinion that all the former Watch-words were either chosen than theirs; and to change the Changing sake is, first of all, a very odd Thing in all Cases, and especially in Cases of Importance; and that, secondly, Experience hath made it plain that changing Ministers and Measures merely to satisfy the Importunity of a Party, hath



been of the worst Consequence imaginable to Princes and People.

In private Life we see no Character recommend a Man more than that of Steadiness; and if we examine into the Causes of this, it will appear, that his Neighbours are induced to have a Confidence in such a Man, because they can easily account for the Measures he will take upon any Occasion; which gives them also an Opportunity of knowing how to act: Whereas a Man given to change, who To-day thinks one Way and To-morrow another, who is sober by Chance, honest by Fits, at all Times and in all Things uncertain; is naturally disliked and despised by those compell'd to deal with him.

The same Causes will everlastingly produce the same Effects, in great Bodies, as in small ones; and the same Reasons which prove Steadiness to be a commendable Property in private Life, prove also its Usefulness in publick Business: States, as well as Men, have Affairs within Doors and without, and are therefore bound to conduct themselves so as to have Matters in a right Situation at Home, and to be in good Esteem with their Neighbours; both which Points must be brought about by the same Maxims being followed in publick, as would certainly procure them in a private Station.

As to Experience, it certainly confirms all that I have been saying. Henry VIII. and his Daughter Elizabeth were, of all our Monarchs, the most steady in respect to their Choice of Ministers and Measures; and, I think, it cannot be denied that they were evidently more successful than any of their Predecessors; or than most of their Successors. In France again, Charles VII. was remarkable for the Uniformity of his Conduct, and it was this that enabled him to overcome those prodigious Difficulties which the Irresolution of his Ancestors had heap'd upon him.

To shew the bad Effects of Irresolution and Unsteadiness, we need but consider the Reign of Henry III. of France; a Prince continually fluctuating in his Conducts; by Inclination united to the Papists, forced by their Ingratitude and his own Interest upon the Protestants; sometimes leaning one Way, sometimes the other; mostly contriving how to balance one Party by the other, that he might rule arbitrarily over both: Always in Troubles, often in Danger, frequently forced upon harsh and desperate Resolutions; deserted by those in whom he confided, distrusting those who deserved his Confidence: He who in various Scenes of his Life had shewn himself a Bigot, fell by the

Hand of a Bigot, after he had been publicly adjudged to Death by his zealous Catholick Subjects, who looked upon themselves as true Patriots while they were in Arms against their Sovereign, shedding the Blood of their Brethren, and turning their Country into a Desert.

In our Country, whoever considers the Conduct of K. James I. impartially will find, that it was his Want of Steadiness which brought him upon bad Terms with his Subjects. It seems to have been his peculiar Misfortune not only to have changed his Measures and Ministers frequently, but to have done this publicly, and to have offered in his Speeches and Proclamations, Arguments absurd and contradictory, which serv'd only to discourage and affright his Friends, and to give his Enemies Pleasure and new Spirits. One may with Reason assert the same Thing of his Son and Successor; his Unsteadiness brought him into Misfortunes, and through his Unsteadiness he sunk under them; for it is plain from the Historians on his Side, that his Friends were no less apprehensive than his Enemies of the Consequences of his being victorious.

As to K. Charles II. the ablest and most impartial Writer on his Affairs, Sir William Temple, hath assured us that his Unsteadiness was the sole Cause of their going wrong, and that if he had kept to the Promise he once gave Sir William, that he would study to be the King of his People, they would infallibly have gone right. He meant by The People, the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, who were continually representing to the King, the ill Consequence of the Steps he took, as also what his true Interest was, and what it was the Nation expected from him.

This Author compliments the late King William, the Prince of Orange, on his taking the Word Steady for his Motto. But he altered his Conduct in this Respect very considerably after he became King of Great Britain. On one Side the Clamours of Faction, on the other the Promises of its Chiefs, induced him to lay aside his Friends, and to take those who had opposed him into his Councils. But knew he Peace after this? Was it not the Source of all his Disquiet? Did it not give a Beginning to our publick Debts? Did it not defeat all his glorious Designs? Did it not contribute to his leaving us a dissatisfied and divided People?

To conclude, Changes grounded upon Glamour, or flowing from Irresolution, are equally dishonourable and detrimental in publick Affairs.

R. FREEMAN, UNIV. OX.



Universal Spectator, June 3. No. 504.

*The Misery of an ignorant OLD AGE.*

**I**GNORANCE is in all Degrees of Men to be lamented; but the Misery of being *old and ignorant* is almost past Description; for as old Age is not only for the most part a Complication of Diseases, but even a Disease of itself, what Remedy can any Man, in the Evening of his Life, apply to abate the Malady of Nature, but Literature, Knowledge, and Reflection? Books, Learning and Meditation will qualify a Man against all the Breaches and Decays *Age* may make on him; with these he can entertain himself when alone, with whatever Company that may best please him, with the Sprightliness of Youth, the Gravity of Age, the Amusements of History, or the Consolation of Divinity. The Man who can in these Exercises employ the latter Part of his Life, will find Relief for the Tediousness of decrepid Age, beguile the Weariness of his Elbow-Chair, and make himself agreeable to the Young, reverend'd by the Old, and belov'd of all; so shall he not at any time think the longest Evening tedious, or natural Infirmary a Burthen. It is a memorable Answer recorded of *Gorgias* the Philosopher, who, when he was ask'd in his 107th Year *why he liv'd so long*, reply'd, *Because he found nothing in old Age to complain of*. If any Thing has Power to ransom us from the Infirmities and Reproach of old Age, it must be *Virtue and Knowledge*; without them, an old Man is but a Shadow of what he once was: By Imbecility and Ignorance he is condemn'd to tiresome Inactivity, and unentertaining Conversation; for what can he do when the Strength of his Limbs fails, and the Gust of Pleasure which help'd him to mispend his Youth, through Time and Diseases is blunt and dull? *Abroad* he cannot stir to take the Variety of the World, and, if he is carried, he becomes a pitiful Spectacle to others, and thence causes miserable Reflections in himself: *At home*, he is solitary; for few are fond of sitting with old People, that are full of Diseases and Complaints, and for want of Knowledge have not Discourse to keep up any tolerable Shew of Reason in Company.

*Sam Tulip* is a Gentleman, who in the last Age made a considerable Ecclat in the gay World, and was distinguish'd for what is called a fine Gentleman; he drank, he intrig'd, had his Amours; thought little, read less; never contemplated any Thing higher than the Penning a Biller-doux, and never perus'd any Thing of more Consequence than a Playhouse-Bill, or a

News-Paper. This unhappy Man is now attain'd to a miserable old Age, he has out-liv'd his Companions, out-liv'd his Fortune; and, without Impropriety, I think I may add, he has out-liv'd himself. Confin'd to his Chamber, he drags on a tedious Course of Days, without any Consolation from the Reflection of the Life he has past over, or any Endurement of the Scene which he now acts. *Solitude*, which of all Things he us'd to detest, which to avoid he would run into any Party of Pleasure, is now his eternal Curse; for from his Disease, and Disappointments in not keeping up the same Race of Life he set out with, he is peevish, discontented and passionate with all about him; therefore is left to be more forlorn than otherwise he might. The only Relief which can make *Solitude* agreeable, (the Love of Learning, and Knowledge of Literature) can give him no Comfort; he was always unacquainted with Books, and cannot now either be brought to endure them, or have an Understanding of their Efficacy: Thus miserable to himself, pitied by his few Friends, his Life a Burthen, his Death a Terror, D forlorn, old, and ignorant, this Gentleman is a terrible Example that the latter Days of those who study false Pleasures instead of true Knowledge, are infinitely worse than the first.

How different is the Character of *Aristus*, who always was esteem'd a Man of Virtue, Honour, and Learning! *Aristus*, after having gone through a Publick and Academical Education, came up to study at the Temple: He had made a considerable Progress in Polite Learning, and continued the Pursuit of that, as well as the Knowledge of the Law, nor did he forget, what it is every good Man's Business to contemplate on, the Duties and Nature of his Religion; Chearful without Debauchery, without Foppery gay, he answer'd in the Beginning of his Life the Character of a Gentleman, and from the same Principles he perform'd the Functions of an affectionate Husband, indulgent Parent, kind Master, and a good Neighbour: He is now in his 78th Year, with his Memory sound, his Complexion florid, his Health lasting, and his good Sense and good Nature improv'd: He often reads, often meditates, and often converses with Company; with his Books entertaining himself with himself easy, with all Persons agreeable. His Person puts me in Mind when I look on him, of the old Man in *Shakespeare*, who says of himself,

- 'Tho' I look old, yet I am strong and lusty
- 'For in my Youth I never did apply
- 'Hot and rebellious Liquors to my Blood;



“ Nor did I with unbaishful Forehead woo  
 “ The Means of Weakness and Debility :  
 “ Therefore my Age is as a lusty Winter,  
 “ Frosty, but kindly.”

In short, his Pursuit of Knowledge and Virtue in his Youth, has made his old Age agreeable to himself and others, so that neither through Anguish he wishes for his old Day, nor thro’ Despair fears it.

From the Craftsman, May 27. No. 620.

Of the Family of the DUMPLINGS, &c.

**T**HIS Family, a few Years ago, was in a very low Condition ; and, being a very disagreeable Sort of People, Nobody would employ them in their own Country ; so that they were forced to come up to Harvest-work every Season to Middlesex. One of them offered himself to the Service of a Pudding ; and, making heavy Complaints of his Poverty, was admitted, purely out of Compassion, as an Helper in the Stable, by the Gentleman of the Horse, upon a very slight Recommendation, if any. The Fellow seem’d acute enough in his Business ; and got advanced to be Under-Rider to the managed Horses ; for the Pudding, in whose Service he was retain’d, had large Possessions, a fine Stable of Horses, and a numerous Family of Servants ; but the Pudding had not been long in this new Place before he was detected in several pifering Tricks, for which he was sent to the House of Correction. Not the Story of Whittington and his Cat is more wonderful than the sudden Rise of the Dumplings ; which from so low a State, and so bad a Character, in a short Time possess’d themselves of immense Wealth. They now began to alter their Style, to talk big, and complain of the Affronts, which had been put upon their noble Family ; and tho’ the best of them, a few Years before, scarce ever presumed to sit down before a Pudding, they now breath’d nothing but Revenge, and the Destruction of the Family.

There was a particular Circumstance, which ought not to be forgot. One of the Dumplings thought himself a Wit ; there was a Wit too amongst the Puddings ; and because every body agreed that Jack Pudding had more Wit than Diddle Dumpling, it gave Offence.

The first Step they made was endeavouring underhand to foment Dissensions amongst the Puddings, by raising jealousies between the Plain Puddings of the Country, and the Plumb Puddings of the City.

The next was to allure the Black Puddings over to their Interest ; which they did pretty effectually, by taking their Part against the Quaking-Puddings, and working up an old Grudge between them into an irreconcilable Quarrel.

But the finishing Stroke of all was left to Diddle Dumpling, the Wit ; who was dispatched to that celebrated Politician, Jean Pottage, in order to learn from him how their Family got rid of the Puddings, who formerly flourished amongst them. Monsieur Pottage received Squire Dumpling with open Arms ; for he had too often experienced the Prowess of the Puddings upon himself and his Countrymen, not to enter cordially into any Scheme for destroying them. What their private Conferences were, no body knows except themselves ; but the Behaviour of the Dumplings soon shew’d that they had greatly profited by their Friend’s Advice. Amongst other Things, it is certain that Monsieur recommended him to the Acquaintance of that famous Empiric, Doctor Garlick, whom Squire Dumpling immediately hired to poison the Puddings. The Doctor came over, and ingratiated himself so well with the la Fools of Quality, that they would not take a Cook into their Families, who was not recommended by him ; nor go to a Tavern where there was any other. All the young la Fools were sent abroad, to separate them from the Acquaintance of the Puddings, with the Recommendation of the Doctor to Mr Pottage.

As the Puddings declined, the Dumplings prevailed ; and as they increased in Wealth, their Hatred, if possible, increas’d against the Puddings. They were always in their Thoughts ; and if a Dumpling had Occasion to closet any Body, the first Caution given was, Not a Word of the Pudding ; and at parting, the last Thing said was, Eat your Pudding, and hold your Tongue ; which was plainly intended as a Hint to devour the Puddings, wherever they found them.

Thus did the ancient and worthy Family of the Puddings fall a Sacrifice to the Ambition, Malice, and Corruption of the Dumplings and la Fools ; which to conclude verifies the old Proverb, Every Thing hath an End, and a Pudding hath two.

The Craftsman, June 3. N° 621.

Of managing a War with SPAIN to the best Advantage.

**W**HEN one Nation goes to War with another, I take it for granted, that they extend their Views much farther than sitting out a Fleet or two, burn-



<sup>b</sup>ombarding a few Towns, or taking some rich Ships of the Enemy, and then supposing that it will fright them into Submission; or when the Intent is to begin only with making *Reprisals*, (which, in some Situations, is the very worst Way of going to Work, as it will put a Stop to a beneficial Trade, and give a Handle for fresh Seizures, without humbling the Enemy) I doubt not, that at the very Entrance into a *War*, the whole Strength and Weakness of the *Enemy* is consider'd throughout, and that a long Train of wise and shrewd Designs are form'd; and yet it is not amiss for *private Persons*, as long as any *Liberty of the Press* remains amongst us, to offer their Speculations; I will therefore take the Liberty to offer mine, and where I think *Great Britain* may best attack *Spain*, in Case of a War, first in *Europe*, then on the *Sea*, and lastly on her Possessions in *America*.

As to *Europe*, the Designs of *England* have almost ever been upon the taking of *Cadiz*; and that Place is still of Importance, both in Respect to the Advantage of it to *ourselves*, and the Distress it would occasion to *Spain*, from the Want of it. But as, when we had taken it, in the Reign of *Q. Elizabeth*, we did not think fit to keep it; so I question, if we had it now, whether we should think of making it a lasting Possession; especially, since we have still in our Hands the Fortress of *Gibraltar*; a Place impregnable, and of much greater Importance to us.

2. Let us consider how we may distress them by *Sea*; and one would think, from our superior Power to all the World in that Element, and from the Necessity they are under of bringing home their Treasures by *Sea*, it might be a very easy Matter to distress them that Way, even tho' *France* should think fit to assist them. We find that, during the short War *Cromwell* had with them, none of their *Fleets*, or *Flotas* ever once escaped him. His Admiral, *Blake*, took or destroy'd their *India Fleet*, on the Coast of *Cadiz*, except what Ships of theirs escaped into *Gibraltar*, which at present would be no Harbour for them; and, in the Spring following, he burnt their other Fleet, in the Bay of *Santa Cruz*, at the *Canary Islands*. But yet, since, in the late War, we did not so constantly meet with their *Fleets*, as might have been expected, to whatever it might be owing, we ought not, I think, to rely upon succeeding in that Particular.

3. The next Thing is, what Places of theirs may be of Advantage to us in the *West-Indies*; and no Doubt, our Eyes ought first to be fix'd on the *Havannah*, or

some other proper Place to make a good and strong Settlement in the Island of *Cuba*, in order to lay a Foundation of securing to ourselves, in Time, that valuable Island; as the *French*, to our great Shame and Reproach, have already been beforehand with us, and by their Settlements on *Hispaniola*, laid the Foundation of encroaching to themselves in due Time the Whole of that rich and noble Island.

It is certainly a very right Observation of my Lord *Bacon*, 'that the Dominions of *Spain* are so scatter'd, as to yield a great Choice of the Scenes of War, and promiscuously flow Succours unto such Part as shall be attempted.—That their Greatness consisteth in their Treasures, in the *Indies*; and their *Indies*, if well weigh'd, are but an Accession to those, who are Masters by Sea.'

This Reasoning is very just! for if we look towards their *West-India* Continent, we shall see that they have a long Coast to defend; and, besides *la vera Cruz* and *Portobello*, have several *Sea-Ports*, that are more healthy and less strong.

But there is one Objection against attacking any of them, not so much from the Difficulty of taking, & strongest of them, as from this Consideration, that a less Number of Forces, than what would be thought proper for such an Enterprize, would be abundantly sufficient to make strong and impregnable Settlements on Places full as eligible.—There is a Place now unpossess'd by *Spain*, and lies fairly open either to the original *Natives* only, or to the next new Comer; I mean *DARIEN*. A fine Description of which, and of the *Scotch* Settlement there, as well as a full Reply to the Memorial of *Spain*, and their groundless Claim of it, is printed in Vol. 3. of the *State Tracts* of *K. William*, from whence are the following Extracts:

Its Situation is very pleasant and agreeable, and very commodious for a speedy and short Communication of Trade between the *North* and *South-Sea*, and preventing that vast Compass, which must otherwise be fetch'd round either of the Extremes of *North* and *South-America*. By these Means also it lies convenient for a speedier Communication of Trade betwixt *Europe* and the *East-Indies* than any that hath hitherto been found out. Mr *Dampier* says, that from *Santa Maria* River a Man may pass from Sea to Sea in three Days, and that the *Indians* do it in a Day and an half.—At the Place where we have settled, (say the *Anchor*) we have an excellent Harbour, surrounded with Mountains, capable of holding a thousand Sail Land-



lock'd, and safe from all Winds and Tempests—By raising Forts on the Point of Land, and on the Rock in the Middle of the Entrance, and on the two outermost Points, it will be the strongest Harbour, both by Art and Nature, that is in the known World.—In a Letter from a Person of Eminence, in the Settlement at Darien, to his Friend at Boston, it is said; 'Our Situation is in one of the best and most defensible Harbours, perhaps in the World. The Country is fruitful to a Wonder, exceeding fertile, and the Weather temperate.—As to the infinite Riches of the Country, upon the first Information I always believed them to be very great; but now find them to go beyond all I ever thought, or conceived in that Matter.'

In the said Treatise, there are irrefragable Arguments, proving that the King of Spain hath no Right to that Country; that the Danians have always defended it against the Spaniards, and never submitted to them.

Craftsman. June 10, N<sup>o</sup> 622.

Political Aphorisms of my Lord BACON, sent to Mr D'Anvers to keep awake the Anger of the Gazetteers, so much offended with some Quotations from Shakespear.

Surely, as there are Mountebanks for the natural Body, so are there Mountebanks for the politick Body; Men, that undertake great Cures, but want the Grounds of Science, and therefore cannot hold out.

As Machiavel noteth well, when Princes, that ought to be common Parents, make themselves as a Party, and lean to a Side, it is a Boat that is overthrown by uneven Weight on the other Side.

When any of the four Pillars of Government are mainly shaken, or weakened, (which are Religion, Justice, Council, and Treasure) Men had need to pray for fair Weather.

The Matter of Seditions is of two Kinds, much Poverty and much Discontentment. Neither let any Prince, or State, be secure, concerning Discontentments, because they have been often, or have been long, and yet no Peril hath ensued; for as it is true that every Vapour, or Fume, doth not turn into a Storm, so it is nevertheless true that Storms, tho' they blow over divers Times, yet may fall at last.

Above all Things, good Policy is to be used, that the Treasure and Monies in a State be not gather'd into few Hands; for otherwise a State may have a great Stock, and yet starve; for Money is like Muck, not good unless it be spread.

Let Princes keep due Centinel, that none of their Neighbours do overgrow so, (by increasing of Territory, by embracing of Trade, by Approaches, or the like) as to become more able to annoy them than they were before.

Generally the entering of Fathers into Suspicion of their Children hath been unfortunate. The Destruction of Mustapha, Son of Solyman, proved fatal to his Line; so did that of Crispus, by his Father Constantine; that of Demetrius, Son to Philip the 2d of Macedon, turn'd upon the Father, who dy'd of Repentance; and many such Examples there are, but few or none, where the Fathers had Good by such Distrust.

For their Merchants, they are Vena Porta, and if they flourish not, a Kingdom may have good Limbs, but will have empty Vains, and flourish little. Taxes and Imposts upon them do seldom Good to the King's Revenue; for what he wins in the Hundred, he loses in the Shire; the particular Rates being increased, but the total Bulk of Trading rather decreased.

For their Men of War, it is a dangerous State, where they live &c remain in a Body.

Neither was there ever any Prince bereaved of his Dependencies by his Council, except where there hath been an Over-greatness in one Councillor.

The Doctrine of Italy, and Practice of France, have introduced Cabinet-Councils; a Remedy worse than the Disease.

There be, that are in Nature, faithful and sincere, and plain, and direct, not crafty and involved. Let Princes above all draw to themselves such Natures. Nothing does more hurt in a State than that cunning Men pass for wise ones.

The referring of all to a Man's Self is a desperate Evil in a Servant to a Prince, or a Citizen in a Republick; for whatsoever Affairs pass such a Man's Hands, he wresteth them to his own Ends, which must needs be often eccentric to the Ends of his Master, or Estate; and whereas he hath all his Life sacrificed to himself, he becomes in the End a Sacrifice to the Inconstancy of Fortune, whose Wings he thought by his Self-Wisdom to have pinion'd.

No People over-charged with Taxes, are fit for Empire.

Let People, that pretend to Greatness, be sensible of Wrongs, either upon Borders, Merchants, or publick Ministers, and that they sit not too long upon a Provocation.

No Estate can expect to be great, that is not awake upon any just Occasion of arming.

Thus much is certain; that he, who commands the Sea, is at great Liberty, and



and may take as much and as little of the War upon himself as he will. Surely, at this Day, with us of Europe, the Vantage of Strength at Sea (which is one of the principal Dowries of this Kingdom of Great Britain) is very great; both because most of the Kingdoms of Europe are not merely inland, but girt with the Sea, most Part of their Compass; and because the Wealth of both Indies seems, in great part, but an Accessory to the Command of the Sea.

He, that seeketh to be eminent amongst able Men, hath a great Task; but that is ever good for the Publick: whereas he, that plots to be the ONLY FIGURE amongst CYPHERS, is the Decay of a whole Age.

Judges must beware of hard Constructions and strain'd Inferences; for there is no worse Torture than the Torture of Laws, especially in case of Law penal; and that they bring not upon the People that Shower, whereof the Scripture speaketh, *pluet super eos Laqueos*; for penal Laws press'd are a Shower of Snares upon the People.

We know, by Experience, it may not be safe to make any speculative Applications of these old fashion'd Maxims; but if our Rulers and Governors would be pleas'd to apply them in Practice, it might redound highly to their own Honour, as well as the great Emolument of the Publick,

Universal Spectator, June 17. N<sup>o</sup> 506.

The Fondness of CITY-WIVES for rural Retirements censur'd

YOU must know, Mr Spee, that I am Husband to a City fine Lady, who is so passionately fond of making a genteel Figure in Life, that she cannot endure any Manner of living that does not carry with it a strong Imitation of Gentility; therefore after she has run into all the Schemes of Winter Politeness, she must now go into the Country, and, as I have not a Country-house, I must take her Lodgings in some fashionable Retirement: I cannot omit acquainting you that such Retirement must be beyond the Smoak of London, that is, at least fifteen or twenty Miles from it; Epsom or Twickenham are the Places she has pitch'd upon for this Season, and is now urging me to go down and prepare a Lodging for her Reception: Should I consent to this extravagant Humour, it will cost me many Inconveniences in my Family, besides the Expences which my Affairs will not reasonably allow: If I deny this Demand, it will cause a great Uneasiness betwixt us, and I am afraid, not be a great Saving as to the Expences; for I know the Consequence

of my Refusal will be the Vapours, the Apothecary, the Doctor, and perhaps Journey to Bath for the Recovery of my Health. In this Dilemma I make my Address to you, that you would say something on this Topic, to induce her to give over this Whim of Country Rambling. As she has some Regard for your Sentiments, it may have a proper Effect on her; but, if that should fail, pray persuade me whether I can, by Virtue of Matrimonial Authority, absolutely deny her, without deserving the Character of an ill-tur'd Husband, and you will oblige, Your Obedient Son, Will. Cantab.

Cheapside, June 8.

I am sorry to hear a Complaint of this Nature from the City, tho', I am afraid the Wives of the Citizens have given Occasion to make it almost general. I am far from approving this fashionable Innovation of rural Retirements, that I think it the Duty of Tradesmen's Wives to attend the Business of their Family, and look on those Country Excursions in a better Light than fashionable Elopements. I would not be understood to imprison the Wives of this Metropolis within the Gates of the City, but would only recommend to their serious Reflection, how much Country Air was necessary for their Health, without being detrimental to their Domestic Affairs. As for my Correspondent, and all other Husbands who have the same or like Circumstances, I would have them act with Indulgence, but at the same Time with Prudence: nor would I have them be afraid to deny an unreasonable Request from a false Fondness; for any Inconveniencies should attend their Condescension, they are liable to the Reproaches of the very Persons they oblige. Milton has on such an Occasion given us a most admirable Lesson to all marry'd Men, in that fine Passage where Eve upbraids the good-natur'd Adam for his Indulgence.

Being as I am, why did'st not thou, the Head Command me absolutely not to go,  
Going into such Danger as thou said'st?

Adam on this reproachful Accusation makes no Defence against it, but bursts out into this melancholy Reflection;

Thus it shall befall  
Him, who, to Worth in Woman over trusting,  
Lets her Will rule.

If all Husbands would be more firm than Adam, and more strict in their Discipline, they will not be reduced to that self-condemning Thought, that their Vexation is not beset them, if they had not,

Woman over trusting,  
Lets her Will rule,



Upon these Sentiments some of my Readers may think I am not so firmly attach'd to their Interest as I used to be; to give them a Proof I am always ready to indulge them in all lawful Liberties, I insert the following Letter, and my Opinion upon it subscrib'd.

S I R,

I know not any Person's Judgment I would sooner rely upon than yours, therefore have made you Arbitrator in a Cause between me and my Husband. At this Season of the Year some rural Evening Diversion is customary; my Husband contends that it is so: but we differ about what is an agreeable Diversion for this Season of the Year: He would readily grant I might walk in the Fields, take a saunter of Nise and Tobacco at Sadler's Wells, or indulge over Cakes and Ale at Hagston or Islington, but cannot bear my mentioning of making a Party of Pleasure to Vaux-Hall: All I would desire of you is, to say that my Choice is far the most polite and entertaining, and then let him deny me if he thinks fit.

MARTHA LOVEMODE.

I am of Mrs Lovemode's Opinion, and hope her Husband will not think fit to be of any other.

H. S.

From my Chambers, LINCOLN's-INN.

P. S. As I was one Morning coming down Stairs, a Gentleman, in a great deal of Confusion, ask'd me if my Name was of *Scenceastle*, and if I was not Author of the *Universal Spectator*; on my telling him that I was, with a trembling Hand he gave me a Paper, and with a faltering Voice desired me to insert it in my very next Journal, for his Life depended on it; then made a low Bow, and retir'd: I have granted his Request by publishing the following Advertisement, and hope it will be of Service to him.

STOLEN or STRAY'D on Monday the sixth Instant, in the Evening, at *Vaux-Hall*; a large *Old-Fashion'd Heart*, set round with several *Antique Jewels*. viz. *Consistency, Truth, Sincerity and Good Humour*, with a small Parcel of *Wit* fix'd in the Middle, and secur'd with *Gold*: Whoever may have it in Possession, is desir'd to advertise where the Owner may call, and have it restor'd.

N. B. A tall young Lady in Purple is violently suspected, and is therefore desir'd to peruse this Advertisement; and if guilty, to take Means of doing the injur'd Owner Justice.—It can be of no Use to her, unless the Gentleman who lost this Heart instructs her how to manage it.

The Craftsman, June 17. N<sup>o</sup> 623.

BRAVERY the Characteristic of an ENGLISHMAN.

I THINK we may reasonably suppose the Disposition of People to be influenced by the Climate, and that the irrational Part of the Creation are as strongly subjected to it as the rational. I make no Doubt a *Spanish Cat* is much graver than an *English one*; and, from what the facetious *Montagne* says, we may conclude a *French Cat* to be as gay as an *English Kitten*. Formerly, in my Travels, when I have heard any Nation put in Competition for Prowess with *England*, I never forgot to boast of my two Fellow-Country Animals, the *Bull-Dog* and the *Game-Cock*; Creatures superior to all for obstinate Bravery, and peculiar to the Growth of *England*; nor is their Courage, like that of most other Creatures, excited only by Hunger and Lust. I hope I don't flatter myself and Countrymen in advancing that Bravery is the true Characteristic of an *Englishman*. Whoever passes through the Towns in *England*, and will give himself the Trouble to take Notice of the Signs, will find Bravery the darling Inclination of the whole People. He, that contrives the most heroic Sign, is sure of the most Custom.—Some hang out the Heads of great Commanders, such as *Monk, Marlborough, or Ormond*, according to their different Principles.—Others exhibit to View the Machines and Requisites of War, as *Ships, great Guns, and Castles*.—Some again signify their military Disposition, and entice their Customers, by setting up untamed Beasts.—The very Sign, or, to speak in proper Terms, the Arms of *England*, display the undaunted Temper of the People; the *Lion* in his most formidable Attitude, and the  *Unicorn*, whose ungovernable Spirit is most admirably described by *Job*, Chap. 39.

There is in the same Chapter, a bold and beautiful Description of an *Horse*, now added to the *English Arms*; and as the Kingdom in general hath received many great Advantages from the *Protestant Succession*, so hath it added a proportionable Splendor to the *British Heraldry*.

The *Flowers de Luce* are, indeed, admitted to be quarter'd in the *English Arms*; but are not genuine *English*, and I think adapted to the Kingdom of *petit Maitres*, to which they originally belong'd.

Who can with a steady Pulse behold the *Shields, Spears, Swords, the Tygers, Leopards, Panthers, Wolves, Griffins, Dragons, Vultures, and Crocodiles*, besides an infinite Number of other tremendous Machines and Animals, which are the

Supporters



*Supporters and Crests of our English Nobility and Gentry?* In former Times, these Badges of Heraldry were given to commemorate in a Family some dangerous and worthy Action. It may therefore be call'd Affectation that any Body, who has not had the good Fortune to kill a *Dragon*, fell a *Giant*, force a *Castle*, or perform some such noble Achievement, should desire to assume to himself and Family a more awful Appearance than he has merited. But I would have it consider'd that *Adventures* are not so frequent now, when we are so well protected by an *Army*, as in former Times. A *Dragon* does not, perhaps, appear above once in fourscore Years; and since *Guy Earl of Warwick* kill'd the *Dun Cow*, we have not heard of one, but what any common *Butcher* can encounter; or at least a *File of Musqueteers*; and *Necromancy* is now happily abolish'd by Law.

I think it very surprizing that amongst the numerous *noble Ministers*, with whom this happy Island hath been blest, I have neither seen or heard of one of their Heads upon a *Sign-Post*; tho' the Heads of *Saracens* are brazening us in every Town, and it cannot be supposed those Enemies to the Christian Faith are set up to View, out of any Zeal to Religion; for then no Doubt some devout Inn-keepers would have chosen more reverend Heads, in order to distinguish their Piety. But the *Saracens* were a warlike People, and *Courage* is every Thing to an *Englishman*.

Again, there is *Robin Hood*, who for some Hundred of Years hath been an approved Sign. This Fellow was an *Highwayman*, and a *Plunderer of his Country*. But then he was a Man of undaunted Courage, and had he turn'd his Head to *Politicks*, had he been placed in the *Finances*, or promoted to the Station of *Paymaster*, *Receiver General*, *Treasurer*, *Teller*, or *Cofferer*, and robb'd the *Exchequer*, as *Falstaff* says, with *unwash'd Hands*; had he plunder'd the Publick, in a civil Employment, till he had been almost the only rich Man in the Kingdom, we may conclude from many Passages in History that there would have been no *Signs* of him at this Day; from whence it is evident that *Robin's Bravery*, not his *Roguary*, hath recommended him to Posterity.

I am very far from approving of the *Subjects*, by which my Countrymen chuse to shew their *Courage*, and heartily wish that the *Popularity of the Kingdom* could be transferr'd to the *ruling Powers* for the Time being; which might render our Temper more ductile and governable; an happy Change! and what is very necessa-

ry to be effected, as is evident from Riots at *Edinburg*, *Drury-Lane Playhouse*, the *Clashiers* in the *West*, the *Collins* the *North*, and the *Gin-venders* elsewhere; but above all, the *Spanish Devotions*; about which the People have chafed themselves, that they have had Patience to wait till our *vigilant* and *Ministers* have made proper Remonstres, or till the flush'd *Spaniards* commit some more flagrant Outrage, that justify our *Repentment* to the most outrageous, and be a strong Proof of our *Sins* in any *Mediation*.

It may be dangerous to attempt once, to subdue this untoward Disposition for *Education* and *Custom* are a second nature; and therefore as *Signs* hang out constantly to the View of the People of Ranks, and Ages: Those of *Courage* and *Fierceness* serve only to stimulate and excite; which ought for that Reason to be exchanged for others more mollifying and lenitive—As for Instance, no *Lion* should be drawn, for the future, on a *Sign-rampant*, but *couchant*; and none of its Teeth ought to be seen, without this Description, *tho' he shows his Teeth, he never bites*.—All *Bulls*, *Bucks*, *Stags*, *Rams*, *unicorns*, and all other warlike Animals ought to be drawn without *Horns*—no *General* be drawn in *Armour*; and instead of *Truncheons*, let them have *Maces* in their Hands.—In like Manner would have all *Admirals* painted in *Frock* and *Jockey Cap*, like *landed Gentlemen*—The common Sign of two fighting *Cocks* might be better changed to a *Hen* and *Hen*; and that of the *valiant* *Trout* to an *Hog* in *Armour*, or a *Goat* in *Boots*, as some *Welsh* and *Hampshire* *Peasants* have already done, for the Honour of their respective Countries.

Besides Alterations of this Sort, I would have some *Signs* entirely new. Let the *Impartiality* of *Westminster-Hall* be represented by a *Judge* holding a *Balance*, with *Wealth* at one End, and *Honesty* at the other, and let the latter intirely weigh down the Scale. I would likewise have a *Sign* erected of some personable, middle-aged Man muzzled, and hugging a *Sign* with this Motto, in order to shew the miserable Influence of it,

—*Virgaque levem coerces Area Turban.*

A *Greyhound* is a Creature terrible to many People; and though it is a very essential Attribute to a *Sign*—I would leave it out of the *Sign*, for some particular Reasons, which I chuse not to mention at present.



common Sense, June 17, No 72.

The Fable of the Rooks.

AS I am an old Batchelor of an easy Fortune, and without Avarice or Ambition, I have little or no Care or Business, and therefore often amuse myself with Things which pass unobserved by the rest of Mankind. Being of a frugal Temper, I lodge in *Westminster* for Cheapness, and from the Window of my Apartment, have a View of those Trees in the Court-Garden, where some Rooks have lately taken up their Residence.

In the Beginning of this last Spring, I was very observant of the Art and Conduct of these Creatures in their Manner of building their Nests, and of their Behaviour towards each other. I was for some Time extremely pleased with their Honesty, and with the great Regard they shewed toward the Property of each other, notwithstanding the rapacious Idea to which we have affixed the Name they usually bear. A Rook of the human Species, is a Creature who has no Notion of Justice, is always ready to rob his Neighbour of his Property, when he can do it with Safety; but from the Behaviour of the Rooks, my Neighbours, I for some Time imagined, that a Rook of the Feathered Kind was a quite different Animal, that they had the greatest Regard to Justice, and held it as a Maxim, that even the most pusillanimous Creature ought to enjoy the Benefit of what it has acquir'd by its own Industry: For tho' many of their Nests were contiguous, yet no one of them offered to pull a Stick from its Neighbour's; but would rather fly to a Tree at some Distance, search out a Twig fit for its Purpose, and with great Labour tear it from the Branch, carry it in its Bill to its Nest, and there, with the Help of its Mate, lay it in its proper Place.

But one Evening, after several of the first Nests were near completed, I observed that a Pair of Rooks had begun to build their Nest in a Tree at some Distance, which, with great Fatigue and Industry, they carried a pretty good Length that Night before they went to roost; and during the whole Operation were so very observant of the Property of their Neighbours, that they never touched any of their Possessions, or approached nearer to them than was absolutely necessary in flying to and from their own. It is true, they did now and then pull a Twig from some of the extreme Branches of the Trees upon which the others had planted their Nests; but as they never touched a Branch on which any Nest was actually

built, this seem'd to be no Breach of the Laws of Rookery, and was, I saw, practis'd by every one of the Rest.

As yet I had no Occasion to alter the Opinion I had conceived of my Neighbours; but, next Morning, a little before Sun-rising, I was awakened out of a profound Sleep by a most extraordinary Noise among them. As the Morning was serene, and pretty warm, I got out of Bed, slip'd on my Night-Gown, threw my Sash up, and look'd out to see what was the Matter. Whereupon I observed, the whole Possessors of the first Inhabitants, had fallen upon the poor Couple of Rooks, who had built their Nest at a Distance, and were pulling it all to Pieces, and carrying the Materials of it to their own Habitations.

This new Scene afforded me great Amusement, but mix'd with a good deal of Anxiety and Concern for the two poor Creatures who were the Sufferers. I stay'd at my Window till I saw their Nest entirely demolished, and every Stick of it removed; during which Time I was diligent in observing the Behaviour of the two who, as I thought, seem'd to be under a legal, or a military Execution. They seem'd to bear the whole with great Patience and Resignation, and instead of resenting what had been done, away they flew to the Tree where their Plunderers were sitting, and fell a cawing and chattering with them as if no such Thing had happened. As I did not understand their Language, I do not know what pass'd between them; but I observed they did not bring back so much as one Twig.

However, it is probable they received some Promises at least of Restitution, with which they return'd to their Tree, as appear'd to me highly satisfied; and that Afternoon they began to rebuild their Nest in the same Place, depending, as I suppose, upon the Promises which had been made them: But next Morning their Nest was again pulled to Pieces in the same Manner, and all the Materials they had collected, taken from them. Again they flew to their Enemies Habitation to negotiate, as I shall beg Leave to call it; again they began to rebuild, and again their Nest was destroy'd and plunder'd for two or three Days successively.

As I have Abundance of Curiosity, this Scene rais'd in me various Speculations, and made me extremely inquisitive, in order to find 5 Cause, why my Neighbours should behave in such a Manner to this poor Pair of Rooks, and not to any other Pair who had begun to build their Nest in that Garden. Whether these two New-com-

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c. s



ers had been guilty of thieving, or any other Crime, and that this was inflicted by Way of Punishment: Or whether they were *Aliens*, and the others would not allow them to settle any where at all near their Colony? I did not know: But being every Day very much at my Window, I observ'd some few Days after, a Circumstance, which cleared up all my Doubts. I observed that another Pair of *Rooks*, who likewise seem'd to be New-comers, had begun to build their Nest upon the same Tree, and almost upon the same Branch in which was built the Nest which had been so often destroy'd. As soon as I saw this, I began to suspect they would be attacked in the same Way the former Pair had been, which made me take my Stand at my Window next Morning by Day-break; and accordingly, as I expected, the Attack was begun a little before Sun-rising, but with different Success; for this new Couple bravely defended their Works, compleated them in a few Days, and have ever since the first two or three Days enjoy'd their Possession in great Tranquillity.

Upon this the first Couple began again to build, but with the same Success as before; for what they built that Day was demolish'd the next Morning; so that they have had no Nest, nor have brought forth any Young this Season; which I am sure of, because I have observed them sitting alone and forlorn upon that Tree, and as I imagined, with a piteous Look bemoaning the Loss of the Nest they had not the *Courage* to defend. Nay they seem now to be the *Out-casts* of the *Rookish* Race; for no one of the rest, nor even their next Neighbours, will keep them Company, or shew them the least Sign of Regard.

As this appeared to me a most remarkable, and a very entertaining *Phenomenon* in Nature, I took great Notice of, and have since seriously reflected upon, the different Behaviour of the two Couples of *Rooks*, and the several Incidents which I thought might contribute to the different Success which attended them.

As to the first Couple, I observed, that when the rest came to attack them, they sat upon their Nest *chattering* and making a great Noise, but neither of them offered to make Use either of Bill or Talons, nor did either of them attempt to give so much as one Blow to any of the *Rooks* who were pulling their Nest to Pieces; but both sat fluttering with their Wings, and *cawing* in a piteous Tone, as if they had been *pulling* up their *Breeches*, and *begging* for Mercy, or for a *short Respite*.

Sometimes, indeed, one of them, which I took to be the Male, would fly out a little from his Nest, look very stern, and endeavour to appear resolv'd to make *Reprisals*; but as soon as he came near any of the Enemies Nests, or near any *Rook* loaded with the Spoils of his *enmity*, he immediately dropp'd his Crest, and, instead of attacking, would only fall *cawing*, and then return to his Mate, upon which he and the would begin a *joynt Squawl*, as if *congratulating* one another upon the Success of his *Enterprise*.

At last, when he found neither *Prayers* nor *Threats* would prevail, I observed him to fly to a Hole in the Tree, where I found he had lay'd up a Magazine of *Onions* and other *Progs*, great Quantities of which he carried and offered to those *Rooks* who were demolishing his Nest. This had some Effect; for while they were eating up what he had given them, they stopp'd demolishing the Nest; but as soon as they had done, they began to renew their *Depredations*, which sent him again to his Magazine, so that till he had *nothing more to give*, the Nest was not intirely demolish'd.

This was, as near as I could observe, the Deportment of that Couple of *Rooks* who had their Nest always destroy'd; but as for the other Couple, the very first Morning they were going to be attacked, as soon as they saw the Enemy approach, they both *flew out* a little Way from their Nest, and instead of waiting the Attack, they began the Battle with all imaginable Fury. Bills, Talons, and Wings, were made Use of by both with the utmost Dexterity; and tho' they were attacked by, I believe, twenty to one, yet they lost no Ground, but made the Feathers of their Enemies fly about them in great Plenty. In short, they behaved with such *Resolution* and *Vigour*, that no one of the Enemy durst approach their Nest, except one only, who got hold of a small Twig, and pulled it away; but in an Instant one of the Proprietors came *sowse* upon him, and not only beat him to the Ground, but pulled the Twig from him, carried it back to the Nest, and without any the least Delay, or uttering, as I may say, the least Word, returned to the Assistance of his Mate; so that after an Engagement of near 20 Minutes, the Enemy were obliged to retire, with nothing but *aking Bones*, as I suppose, and the Loss of a great many of their best *H* Feathers.

Next Morning, and the Morning after, the Attack was renewed, but each Day with less Vigour than the former.



former. The Assailants always found that, upon their Approach toward the Nest, the two Possessors march'd out from their Station, and attacked them before they could come within what I may call the utmost Frontier. Even the 4th Morning they made an Appearance as if they were to renew the Assault; but so soon as they saw the *brave* Possessors sally out, to meet them, they retired with the utmost Precipitation; and ever since that Day, this *brave* Couple have not only possessed their Nest in *Tranquillity*, but seem to be in great *Favour* and *Esteem* with the whole *Rookery*.

But the Circumstance which gave me the most Diversion in this Affair, was, That after the last Couple had made their Quarters good, the first Couple, I suppose, notwithstanding their having been quiet Spectators of the whole Contest, expected their *Protection*, and therefore began to rebuild. For ought I know, they had perhaps some Encouragement to expect the *Protection*, or at least the *Mediation*, of these two whom I may now call their next Neighbours; but in this they were certainly *deceived*; for I observed that, so soon as an Attack was begun upon them, the next Morning they applied to the neighbouring Couple; whereupon one of that Couple, I suppose the Female, came to the Nest they had begun to build, and by *cawing* and *chattering* along with them, pretended, as I imagine, to assist them in defending it; but this appeared to me to be nothing but *Grinace*; for neither of the two offered to strike a Stroke in their Behalf; and while the Female sat *cawing* with them, her Mate mixed among the rest, and not only seemed to *infrigate* them to attack, but even *joined* with them, and carried off several Sticks which he put in his own Nest.

By this Means the Nest of this poor *astardly* Couple of *Rooks* was again utterly demolished, since which they have never attempted to rebuild; but have generally sat drooping upon the Tree, and seem to me to be obliged to do many *servile* Offices for their next Neighbours; none of which they dare refuse, for I observe they are often buffeted and hunted about by the *Rooks* upon the other Trees, and are never defended by their next Neighbours, but when they are doing some *servile* Office for them.

Tho' this Story may seem a little extraordinary, yet, I can assure you, Sir, that as to the Facts, so far as they appeared to me, it is true in every Particular. Those who are curious in their Ob-

servations upon Nature, may draw many Inferences from it: As for my own Part, I shall draw only this one, That it seems to be a *Maxim* established among the *Rooks*, That they who cannot or dare not defend their Possessions or Properties, do not deserve to have any.

EDWARD EASY.

ANSWER of the Marquis de la Quadra to the Memorials presented to the Spanish Court by Mr Keene the British Minister, the 10th of December last, which will give our Readers a just Idea of the Disputes between the two Crowns.

S I R,

THE King having caused the Representations you made to be seriously examined in his Council of the Indies, as also the Memorials of the English Ships supposed to be taken in divers Ports in America, by Ships carrying Spanish Colours, and the Proofs of the Facts annexed to them, his Majesty, after mature Consideration, has commanded me to tell you,

That concerning the Ship *Prince William*, taken the 24th of March 1736, by two Spanish Ships, and carried into the *Havannah*; as the Governor and royal Officers have written, that they are busy in drawing up the Acts upon the Declaration of that Capture, they shall be enjoined to send them without Delay, and as soon as they shall have been examined, according to Justice, his Majesty will order Satisfaction to be made to the Parties concerned for their Losses, if it appears that they have really been Losers, and in that Case he will order also the Guilty to be punished.

As to the Ship *St James*, which is also claim'd, the King has already order'd her to be restor'd.

As to the Brigantine, the *George*, taken the 2d of May, 1737, by four Spanish Ships, for having Gold in Bars among her Cargo; as the Governor, and royal Officers of the *Havannah* have written, that they were drawing up the Acts, &c. as soon as they are received, his Majesty will order, as before-mentioned in the Affair of the *Prince William*.

I am to assure you, that the same will be done with respect to the *Loyal Charles*, and the *Dispatch* of London, taken in the Month of July, 1737, and carried into the *Havannah* by a Guarda Costa; the Governor and royal Officers are drawing up Acts to determine whether those Vessels are lawful Prizes or not.

\* See this and the following Ships in the List of the Spanish Captures, p. 163, 164.

We



We have received no Account of the Insult said in the Memorial to be committed upon the *Sea-horse* of *Bristol*, reported to be pillaged the 18th of *August*, 1737, by a *Spanish* Man of War in her Passage from *Jamaica* to *Bristol*.

Nor have we any Account of the Detention, Plundering, Rummaging, or Outrages supposed to be done to the *Neptune* Brigantine, going from *Jamaica* to *London*, said to be pillaged the 7th of *May*, 1737; and three Days after by four *Spanish* Ships; nor of the like Insults pretended to be committed much about the same Time upon the *Prince William*, and a Brigantine from *New England*.

In like manner we have no Advice of what is said to have happened to the *Cesar* Brigantine going from *Barbadoes* to *Coracao*, who was attack'd the 1st of *July*, 1737, by a *Spanish* Guarda Costa, and after being several Times boarded, by a brave Defence got into a Place of Safety; his Majesty has given Orders for the most positive Accounts of these Facts to be forwarded to him, and his Intention is, that the Governors and royal Officers of the *Havannah* and *Porto Rico*, shall each in his Jurisdiction cause an exact Search and Verification to be made of these Facts, any of his Subjects that shall be found guilty to be seized, and the Acts to be sent over to him, that Prevailors may be punished according to their Desert; and that they may be able to give him the most exact Informations, the King has enjoyn'd to be communicated to them a List of the Names of the Ships and Captains, and also of the Time and Places, where the Insults complained of have been committed. At the same Time his Majesty will order the Guarda Costa's, and Ships that go a cruising, to conform themselves exactly to what is regulated by Treaties, in such a Manner, that the ill Conduct of their Crews may give no Occasion for such Complaints.

As to the King's Orders being disobey'd, which you suppose eluded by his Majesty's Officers in *America*, it may have proceeded from the Reports made to obtain those Orders not being found so sincere as is supposed here, or from the Facts not having been sufficiently verified, which ought to be done before the Royal Orders are put in Execution; wherefore his Majesty desires you to specify, which are the Orders that continue without Effect, upon whose Solicitation, and upon what Facts they were dispatch'd, and who were the Ministers apply'd to upon these Occasions, that upon these Informations the King may repeat his Or-

ders, cause them to be punctually observed, and punish, according to Justice, those Ministers who have dared to delay or hinder the Execution of them.

You alledge that the *British* Ships have an incontestable Right to a free Navigation in the *West-India* Seas, and to the lawful Commerce that is carried on there; that the registering and visiting of *English* Ships by the *Spaniards*, under Pretence of seeing whether they have not contraband Goods on board, is directly contrary to what is stipulated in the 14th Article of 1667, and that the Manner in which those Visits are made, in sometimes seizing the Vessel and confiscating the whole Cargo, for having found, tho' in a small Quantity, some Goods which are thought to be the Growth of the *Spanish* Colonies, is expressly forbid by the 15th and 2nd Articles of the Treaty of 1667, which you relate *verbatim*. His Majesty commands me to tell you, Sir, that the Treaty of 1667 does not contain in any of its Articles, unless it be the 8th, any Clause applicable to the Navigation and Commerce of the *Indies*, and that each Article discovers a Design directly contrary to what you pretend to find in it.

The second Article imports, That the Subjects of the two Crowns shall reciprocally pass freely and securely by Sea, by Land, and by Rivers into the Countries, Confines, Territories, &c. where Trading and Commerce have hitherto us'd to be; and that they shall trade, buy and sell as freely and securely as the Inhabitants of the respective Places, whether of their own Nation or any other, who are there, or who come there, or who have Liberty to trade there. Those Terms where Trading and Commerce, &c. are also found in the 4th Article. They are repeated in the 7th, and as it is out of all Doubt that those Things were never permitted in the Seas, nor upon the *Terra firma* of the *Indies*, but only in the Ports of the Continent of *Europe*, it is no less certain, that neither those Articles, nor any other in the alledged Treaty can extend to the Navigation and Trade of the *Indies*, and that they can take place no where but in *Europe*.

The same Reflection results from reading the 6th Article of the Treaty, which says, That the *English* may load the Merchandizes of these Kingdoms upon paying the Duties. This Idea also occurs from the 6th Article, where it is said, That no greater Duties shall be exacted than were wont to be paid, and which are regulated by the Tariff in each Custom-house. This cannot be understood of the Navigation and Traffick of the *Indies*.

There



There is no mention made of the Trade of that Country but in the 8th Article, where, as well with Regard to the *Indies* as to other Countries, all that is granted to the *United Provinces* by the Treaty of *Munster* in 1648, is granted to *Great Britain* and her Ships without any Distinction, upon their observing the Laws and Conditions to which the Subjects of the *United Provinces* are limited and confined. This last Condition proves, that whatever is stipulated and granted to the States General cannot be refused to the *English*; but it proves at the same time, that they on their Part are tied down to the Observance of those Laws by which the States General are obliged by the Treaty of *Munster*; the 5th Article of which relates to the Trade of the *East-Indies*, and the 6th to that of the *West-Indies*.

This Article also proves, that in the Treaty 1667 they had no regard in any Manner to the Trade of the *Indies*, since the two Nations are excluded from trading and sailing to the Ports of the King's Dominions in *America*.

The Treaty concluded between the two Crowns at *Madrid* the 8th of October, 1670, is very distinct upon this Relation in the 8th Article, where it is said, that the respective Subjects of each of the contracting Powers shall forbear going to trade or sail to the Ports and Places that are or shall be of the two Nations possess in the *West-Indies*. In this Article it is expressly declared, That the Subjects of *Great Britain* shall not go to trade, or sail to, or carry on any Traffick in the Ports or Places which the King possesses in the *West-Indies*.

These Expressions destroy the Proposition you have advanced in supposing that the Subjects of his *Britannick Majesty* have a Right to sail to and trade in the *West-Indies*; from whence can only be inferred a Permission to sail to their own Islands and Plantations; and from thence it follows, if it appears that they have changed their Course without Necessity from the *Spanish Coasts*. If after having seen the Acts which are expected upon the Facts you mention, it is found that any thing hath been done contrary to the above-mention'd 8th Article, his Majesty will order a convenient Satisfaction to be given, sufficient to secure for the future the full and exact Accomplishment of whatever is stipulated between the two Powers.

With respect to the Expressions in which you conclude your Memorial, viz. That contrary to all Expectation, your Instan-

ces founded upon Justice and Treaties had not the desired Effect, his *Britannick Majesty* should think himself obliged to procure to his Subjects the Satisfaction they have a Right to demand, by Virtue of the said Treaties and the Law of Nations, the King orders me to declare,

That as his Majesty's great Equity, as well as his sincere Desire of maintaining a perfect good Understanding with his *Britannick Majesty*, and of preserving to his Subjects the Exemptions and Privileges they ought to enjoy in Trade, have determin'd him to dispatch the Orders above mention'd to repair & Damages they may have received, as soon as the Acts are expected upon the Facts set forth in the Memorial, shall be seen; so his Majesty cannot but procure to his own Subjects the Security they ought to have, according to the same Treaties and the Rights of Nations, in case that on the Part of *Great Britain*, by any sinister Persuasion, or for want of understanding the true Meaning of the Treaties, any thing contrary to them has been committed or attempted to be committed. Signed,

DON SEBASTIAN DE LA QUADRA.

Mr URBAN,

1. *MR Dougharty* senior and my self tried Yesterday, being the 15th Day of May 1738, whether we could determine the Sun's Parallax, by observing the Moment of the Moon's Dichotomy in her first Quarter. We made use of a Telescope, whose Object-Glass had 15  $\frac{1}{2}$  Feet to its Focus; and of many shorter Telescopes. But we found that no such Observation could be made in the Day Time, in the open Air. And so we were obliged to wait for the Night; tho' the Astronomical Quadrature happened at about five in the Afternoon.

2. But contrary to my Expectation, *Mr Dougharty* saw, both at seven o' Clock and at nine o' Clock, the Section of the Moon perfectly straight, by that long Telescope having two parallel Bits of raw-Silk stretched in the Focus. And with him *Mr Allut* also saw it perfectly straight at nine o' Clock. And as for me, I saw, with a Telescope of four or five Inches, the Section of the Moon rather concave or straight, or but very little convex, as long as some Houses did not hide the Moon from me; that is, till a quarter of an Hour after Midnight.

3. I had indeed said to them both (according to my Discourse printed in your Magazine p. 95, wherein No. 14 I appeal to proper and faithful Observations of this Sort) that if the Observations did declare in favour of *Sir Isaac Newton*, and against me, I must submit; since I do not desire that any System, but Truth alone, may prevail. And if the like Observations have been made at *London*, or any where else, I doubt not but I shall be deemed already

4. How-



self-condemned, and very obstinate, if I go on to defend my own System.

4. However, since I look sincerely for Truth; and it seems most improbable that any Objections can invalidate what I have so clearly demonstrated: I beg leave to examine here, whether those *Worcester Observations* have that Strength against me, which they seem to have.

5. And first of all, it is plain that if they are able to overthrow my System, that of Sir Isaac Newton must likewise fall; since the Moon's Dichotomy did evidently follow, and not precede, the Time of the Moon's Quadrature. But if this Objection against Sir Isaac Newton can be answered; I may justly suppose, that the like Objection against me can be answered also.

6. I have appealed to the Dichotomys in general. And it is by Chance only, or for Convenience Sake, that those *Worcester Observations* have been made at the Time of the first Quarter of the Moon. Therefore I may justly require, that accurate Observations of Dichotomys be made indifferently, at the Time of the first and of the last Quarter: And this, by observing also the apparent Diameter of the Moon, and the apparent Breadth of her enlightened Part. For these are the first Grounds which we may build upon.

7. As, in the first Quarter of the Moon, her Section was seen as it were straight, two Hours or four Hours after the Quadrature, as it is set down in the Ephemeris: So, in the last Quarter of the Moon, we may expect to see her Section as it were straight, in the like Cases, two Hours or four Hours before the Quadrature in the Ephemeris. And if it shall happen that we do so; this Circumstance will as much favour me against Sir Isaac Newton, as the *Worcester Observations* do favour him against me. Now, this shall be the Decision for which I would be understood to have appealed to the Heavens. Namely, If the Observations of Dichotomys happening in the last Quarter of the Moon, do seem as favourable to Sir Isaac Newton, as do those Observations of the Dichotomy observed at Worcester in the first Quarter of the Moon: Then I see not how to reconcile those Observations with my Demonstrations, or with my System; except it be done as I may perhaps hereafter declare. But if the Observations of Dichotomys happening in the last Quarter of the Moon shew us the Section of the Moon as continuing sensibly straight, for about two Hours or four Hours before the Quadrature: Then I see not what can be said, to justify the common System followed by Sir Isaac Newton.

8. I shall not oppose or answer any Persons that will pronounce against me, from Observations of Dichotomys happening in the first Quarter of the Moon. But, for my part, I intend to wait patiently; till we be provided with proper Observations of Dichotomys happening in her last Quarter, as well as in the first.

N. FACIO, Duillier.

Worcester, May 16, 1738.

N. B. Mr FACIO's Observation of the Moon's Dichotomy on May 15, 1738, and what he would infer from thence, shall have Place in our next.

MR URBAN,

I should think myself very happy, I could by any Means prevent the Growth of a Practice, which seems, happily, to be getting Ground among us. I can think of no better Way, than writing a few Lines, which I desire may have a Place in your next Magazine.

The Practice I mean is, That of craving a Blessing upon our Meat, and giving Thanks after it, without taking any notice of our ever-blessed Mediator; or in other Words — saying Grace without mentioning the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ. All we hear now-a-days, comes from those who have some particular Reasons to be setting a good Example. For what we have received; or, For what and all his Mercies, God's holy Name be praised — and no more. Very short. But, tho' I am not for a long Grace, I cannot help thinking, that if St. Paul had been in their Place, it would have been a little longer. Thro' Jesus Christ, I think myself sure he would have said, I thank my God, thro' Jesus Christ — says, Rom. i. 8. And he directs us to the same in very plain Words. Give Thanks always, for all Things — in the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ. Eph. v. 20. By him let us offer the Sacrifice of Praise continually. Heb. xiii. 15. and, Whatever ye do, in Word or Deed, do all in the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ; giving Thanks to God and the Father, by him. Coloss. 3. 17. And to the same Purpose speaks Peter also, 1 Eph. iv. 11. That God in Things may be glorified, thro' Jesus Christ. To me it seems plain and certain, that saying Grace is one of those All-Things which we are thus expressly told, must be done in the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ.

How far the not mentioning his blessed Name — in these Days — on the Occasion of saying Grace, will be counted a denying him before Men, I do not presume to say. But this I will say, that the Consequence of denying him before Men, is enough to make us afraid of doing any thing like it.

Mr Urban,

IN Answer to Mr C.'s Question in your Magazine for April, viz. Whether Air enters the Blood; and if it does, How? I am persuaded, he'll think it a Proof, that Air enters the Blood, by making the Experiment of a Rat in an Air-Pump: soon as the Air is drawn off, the Rat dies. But how could this be, if Air did not mix with the Blood; since the Rat might then live without the Assistance



Respiration itself would be unnecessary, except he can prove, that it's needful for some other Purpose than that of giving the Air Entrance into the Blood, for the Sake of rarifying it, and fitting it for the Circulation thro' the minutest Pores of Nature. "Whosoever (says that ingenious Physician and excellent Author, Dr \* Robinson) will take nine or ten Ounces of warm human Blood, and place it in a Receiver, as soon as the Air is a little removed by the working of the Air-Pump, you will perceive it to bubble and boil like a Pot, which evidently demonstrates the great Quantity of Air contained in the red Globules of the Blood." — How it enters the Blood? I shall take Leave, till I see his Objections, to answer this very briefly, by instancing the following Experiment: Syringe warm Water into the *Arteria Venosa*, and the Wind-pipe will throw out a gross Froth. Hence therefore Water can find a Passage, through the Air, the Parts of which are infinitely subtiler, immediately mixes with the Blood.

\* *Theory of Physick*, p. 45.

Daily Gazetteer. N° 921.

In Answer to the Craftsman of May 27.

THE Craftsman produces a Set of Quotations from my Lord Bacon, and he defies any Friend of the Administration to prove, that in doing this, he does the Administration. I will not grant him this, but I will leave two things to his Choice, and I will shew every impartial Reader of his, that of one of them he must make Choice, viz. he confesses that either he means nothing by these Citations, or that they contradict, upon his own Principles, in direct Contradiction to his own Assertions, a most impudent and ill-grounded Libel on the Administration.

In all Controversies, each of the contending Parties serves itself of Reason and Authority; the former from the Fund of their Writers Judgments, and the latter from that of their Memories. Now Poetry, being a Science, and there having been in that, as well as other Sciences, in a long Course of Ages, many celebrated Authors, it is just as reasonable to cite what they have said in support of what I think fit to say at this Day, as for a Physician to quote his Predecessors, or Divine the Fathers of the Church. But it is ever known that either of these, I am persuaded, either a Divine or a Physician, necessarily brings Authorities either contrary to, or wide of the Thing he would

prove. And if this be so, why should we apprehend that a Politician cites Passages to less Purpose, or to no Purpose at all? Especially if the Politician who grows thus fond of Quotations, esteems himself, or is esteem'd by others, a very able Man. His very Knowledge in this present Case, proves the Improbability, or rather the Impossibility of the Thing. I might therefore on this Evidence conclude, that the Letter-Writer in the *Craftsman* introduced his *Farrago* from Lord Bacon, with a View to the present Times; but I wave that Conclusion, and leave the Author at Liberty to say, if he pleases, that he inserted those Passages merely to fill up his Paper, and that he had not the Age, or Administration in his Head.

But if he refuses to make Use of this Plea, and desires to try the real Merits of the Cause, then I say his Paper is a Libel, and I will prove it to be such on his own Principles. In the Preamble to these Citations, he is pleas'd to tell us, that the Authors of the *Gazetteer* libel him and Common Sense. But how? Why thus. On the coming out of a smart Paper in either of these Journals, up starts a Writer in the *Gazetteer*, and says, "Come Brethren, handle your Arms, let us attack them! Let us demolish them! Let us call them Names!" This the Craftsman says is Libelling him; and I agree with the Craftsman. But then how stands the Case with himself? If his Quotations from Bacon are not incongruous, ill-chosen and improper, then they point at the present Times, at the King, at the —, at the Legislature, &c. And if this is not attacking, demolishing, and calling Names, consequently, on the Craftsman's own Principles, Libelling, then I know not what is or can be. If the Craftsman had consider'd each of these Maxims in a political Light, and shewn how far, and in what Circumstances it may or may not be true, and had afterwards compared the Doctrine deduced thence, with the Doctrine deducible from the Measures of the present Administration, he had then talk'd reasonably, and like a Patriot; but to pick out Aphorisms of State, to detach them from all Circumstances, in order to insinuate to the People, that those who govern them, offend against the first Principles of Politicks, and act inconsistently in all they do at Home and Abroad; to insinuate this, I say, without the least Proof, or Colour of Proof, and to introduce it with a villainous Preamble, exhorting those who have hitherto wrote against them to be silent on this Occasion, and let the Fools take the Poison down,



is at once *Wicked and Weak*, and becoming the Faction for whose Service it is done. If Mr D'Anvers, or his Correspondent can shew that I am in the *Wrong*, let them; but I hope they will have more modesty, than to shift off the *Dispute* from themselves to my Lord Bacon. I have nothing to say to his *Maxims*, as they stand in his Writings; but I say they have treated him as they have treated many other good and wise Men, that is to say, they have misapplied his *Observations* to serve their own malicious Purposes.

R. FREEMAN. B

The Craftsman, June 24. N° 624.

Mr D'Anvers,

**T**HE World, says \* *Shakespeare*, is a Stage, and all the Men and Women in it merely Players; but the Top of all is the ministerial Play, which is a tragico-mical Farce, and as expensive to the Spectators as an Oratorio. I have drawn some of the chief Actors in this Drama with all the Exactness, of which I am capable. The Characters are feign'd, and (to avoid giving Offence) built upon many Observations in History of different Persons, dead an hundred Years ago, and some a thousand.—They are as follows.

1. *A Minister for the King.*
2. *A Minister for the King and People.*
3. *A Minister for himself.*

A Minister for the King is one, who, without having any Regard for Commerce, Liberty, or the true Interest of his Country, employs his Talents in enlarging his Master's Dominions, or swelling up his Coffers. When successful, he is call'd wise and great. Most People envy him; for he so dazzles the Eyes of the Multitude, that he is seen by few in a proper Light. He can never be said to do Good; for his Largeesses are always bestow'd upon interested Views, without any Design of rewarding Merit. Mankind is a Species as indifferent to him as Lions, or *Asses*; but being more docible, he turns them to either, as his ambitious Purposes require. He is terrible to his Neighbours, odious to his Fellow-Subjects, flatter'd by all, and beloved by none.

The Second is a Minister form'd to make his Prince truly great, and the People completely happy. He considers the Power of the Crown as a Strength, which proceeds from the People, and calculated for their Protection. He chuses to establish a lasting Government, rather than to acquire new Dominions for his Master, or any iniquitous Wealth for himself. But

\* In his Play call'd, As you like it.

though he is not enterprising to gain foreign Conquests, he is steady in the defence of present Possessions, and is ready supported by a People, who love Justice. The Laws of the Country he governs are few, clear, and punctually observed; made to serve private Purposes, but to restrain Vice. He knows the Influence of Example, and behaves himself in a decent and grave Manner, but not inflexibly. He endeavours to get Men of the same Turn into the other Branches of the Administration, and inferior Offices, preserve a Dignity in the Execution of those Laws, which were ordain'd in Wisdom.—As to his personal Abilities, he is quick in discerning, but slow in Execution. He hath more Judgment than Wit; in his Temper merciful, tho' forced into Severities, contrary to his natural Disposition, but only when the necessity of the State and common Good require it, never to gratify private Revenge. When he dies, he leaves but a moderate Fortune, added to his paternal Estate, tho' more than is generally expected from one, who is above the Temptation of *reign Bribes*, or the Embezzlement of publick Money; for he is a great Economist in private, as well as publick Affairs.

If notwithstanding the Wisdom and Goodness of such a Man, we can suppose his Country disturb'd with *Factions*, *civil Broils*, we shall find him administered by *Lucan*, as it is translated by Mr Rowe, in the following Verses.

No Stings of private Hate his Peace infect,  
No partial Favour grew upon his Breast;  
But safe from Prejudice he kept his Mind,  
Free and at Leisure to lament Mankind;  
Nor could his former Love's returning Fire  
The Warmth of one connubial Wish inspire;  
But strongly he withstood the just Desire.  
These were the stricter Manners of the Man,  
And this the stubborn Course, in which they ran  
The golden Mean unchanging to pursue,  
Constant to keep the purpos'd End in View;  
Religiously to follow Nature's Law,  
And die with Pleasure in his Country's Cause;  
To think he was not for himself design'd,  
But born to be of Use to all Mankind.  
To him 'twas fasting, Hunger to repress;  
And home-spun Garments wore his costly Dress;  
No marble Pillars rear'd his Roof on high,  
'Twas warm, and kept him from the Winter Snow;  
He sought no End of Marriage, but Increase;  
Nor wish'd a Pleasure but his Country's Peace;  
That took up all the tender Parts of Life,  
His Country was his Children and his Wife.  
From Justice righteous Love he never sever'd,  
But rigidly his Honesty preserv'd.  
On universal Good his Thoughts were bent,  
Nor knew what Gain and Self-affection meant;  
And whilst his Benefits the Publick share,  
Cato rest always last in Cato's Care.



A Minister for himself is directly opposite to the foregoing Characters: for he neither regards the Honour, and Grandeur of his Master, nor the Liberty and Interest of the People. He thinks the World was made for those, who can make the most of it. He never desires that any Men should be wiser, better, or juster than he finds them; for his Demand is for Fools, Knaves, and Lyars. They are the Cattle, in which he deals; he monopolizes them; then makes them up, and disposes of them to great Profit. —He is fond of Projects, which he encourages in Publick. The Shares, which he had procured in other Names, are sold out; and then, good or bad, he drops them. —He hates Industry, and would sooner give twenty Poundsto an idle Begger, than as many Pence to a laborious Handy-Craftsman. The promoting of Luxury and Gaming is the Science of the Country, over which he presides; and from the Man of Quality to the Peasant, they are a Nation of Beggars, and a Nation of Prodigals; for Independency is a Crime he never forgives. —The greatest Men have their Failings; and whatever may be the Foibles of the Prince, by whom the Minister is employ'd, he applies himself closely to them. Upon these Infirmities the Minion founds his System of Politicks.—How unhappy to the People, and how unlike the Wisdom described by Seneca; — *Quid est Sapientia? Temper idem velle, atque idem nolle; licet hinc Exceptiunculam non adiciam, ut rectum sit quod velis. Non potest idem placere, nisi rectum.* —Cicero is of the same Opinion, when he says, *nihil enim praeest esse equabile, quod non a certa Ratione proficiatur* — But the Minister, of whom I am now speaking, loves to have every Thing in Confusion.—The longer Treaties are upon the Anvil, the more Room is there for Corruption; since whatever Money is raised, he is sure to have his Share of it.—If his Master's Dominions are invaded, he chuses rather to buy off the Conqueror at a much greater Expence than would defend them; for the Event of War, says he, is uncertain; but the true Reason is, that he cannot so easily pocket the Money. The Treaties he makes are best described by the Bard of Falconbridge, in *Shakespeare's* Play of *King John*, if you dare to quote it, after what hath already happen'd.

Ob! inglorious League!  
Shall not, upon the Footing of our Land,  
Need Fair-play Orders, and make Compromise,  
In situation, Parley, and base Truce,  
To Arm traitor? — Shall a heedless Boy,  
A coward, Silken Wanton, brave our Fields,

And flesh his Spirit in a warlike Soil,  
Mocking the Air with Colours idly spread,  
And find no Check? — Let us, my Liege, to Arms,  
Perchance the Cardinal can't make your Peace;  
Or, if he do, let it at least be said  
They saw we had a Purpose of Defence.

A worse Minister than this cannot be; and I think he may be properly call'd the Minister of the Devil, or the Devil of a Minister. I give him that Name, because I think such a Person might be easily seduced by the old Serpent's Argument, in *Milton's Paradise regain'd*.

† Money brings Honour, Friends, Conquest, and Realms.  
What raised Antipater the Edomite,  
And his son Herod, placed on Judah's Throne,  
Thy Throne, but Gold, that got him puissant Friends?

Therefore, if at great Things thou would'st arrive,  
Get Riches first, get Wealth, and Treasure heap,  
Not difficult, if thou hearken unto me.  
Riches are mine; Fortune is in mine Hand.  
They, whom I favour, thrive in Wealth again;  
While Virtue, Valour, Wisdom, sit and count.

Such a Minister, in a warlike Country, would be despised; in a free Country scourg'd; and in a corrupt one, adored when he dies, though not so rich as might be imagined from so abandon'd a Character, and such immense Gains, which are best to be manifested from the Traces of his profuse Expenses.

Yours, &c.

MR URBAN,

TO your two last Enigmas I have sent you the following Answers, which because of the uncommon length, smoothness of Numbers, and elegance of Style, I would have by all means inserted in your next Magazine.

As scan your Labours, Bards, one may as soon  
With a Pair of red-hot SNUFFERS d'out the  
MOON.

Or thus

Mysterious Bards! one may as soon,  
As scan your Labours, Snuff the Moon.

But a young Nobleman of this Country, is of Opinion they are better answer'd separately, thus:

1. Ye Riddle mongers! silly senseless Puffers!  
To make such fuss about a Pair of Snuffers.  
2. Ye Bards so mysterious, whoever ye are,  
The Moon's your Inspirer, not Phœbus' we swear.

And that he may have his just Share of the Glory of this Performance, I must be so candid as to acknowledge the Words NOT Phœbus we swear are his, as also is the Word D'OUT, which he begs you would let your Readers of inferior Rank and Capacity know the

Q3

The



meaning of it is to do out i. e. *extinguere*. The same great Person hath put forth one in Prose, which your poetical Adepts may, if they please, answer in Verse.

RIDDLE ME, RIDDLE ME REE, tell me what my Riddle shall be,

*What is it that's born Skinless, flies Wingless, and goes roaring to Death!*

I warrant you, you thought we were all a Parcel of stupid Dogs in this *Terra occidentalis incognita*; but you see you are mistaken, and if you encourage this, you may perhaps hear again from us. I have the Honour to be,

*Sir, your constant Reader, and a monthly Layer out of Six-pence upon your most valuable Publications.*

STEPHEN RAINBOW.

*Leek, June 26, 1738.*

To the Lovers of *Astronomical Enquiries*,  
See Mag. for May, p. 264.

IT is our annual Custom to make Observations from our Church-yard of the Sun's setting some Nights before and after the 10th of June, and there's no Person now living that has discover'd the least Variation in its Course, but as it gradually moves to its utmost Point, so it returns in the same manner; and that the Curious may have the better Idea how it appears to us I have sent you a Plan.\* The only ocular Observation that could be made this Year was the 7th, all the other Evenings now Cloudy.

\* The Plan we refer to our next, it coming too late.

Mr URBAN,

I Don't doubt but most of your Readers see, that Satan created in one of the six Days, and seducing and destroying Man as soon as he was put in Commission to guard and protect him; I say, I don't doubt but they see, that of such an one it may very well be said, *He was a Homicide from the Beginning, and abode not in the Truth*: If therefore any of your ingenious Correspondents can shew me but one Thing in that abusive Piece, printed in your last Magazine, that in the least weakens my Argument, I promise them an Answer; in the mean Time I desire them to excuse me if I take no farther Notice of A. D.

Yours, R. Y.

Being desired to publish some political Questions, for the Consideration of our Readers and Correspondents, we have taken the Liberty to enlarge the Catalogue; and if the Ingenious please to favour us with any pertinent Argument, Remark, Letter, Dialogue, Conversation or Speech, within Doors, or without, on these Subjects, 'twill be gratefully acknowledged, and inserted with the Authors Name, or without, as desired.

### QUESTION I.

Whether his Majesty's most gracious Speech at the opening the last Session of Parliament, was treated with proper Delicacy in the Addresses from both Houses? A which see p. 50.

### QUESTION II.

Whether the Parliament's continuing the Land Forces from Year to Year is not the same thing as keeping up a Standing Army?

### QUESTION III.

Whether the Voter's for 12,000, or the Voter's for 18,000 to be kept up this Year were most on the side of Liberty? or the best Patriots?

### QUESTION IV.

Whether the House of Commons could not form a true Judgment, what Contenance the Court of Spain gives their Guarda Costas, who plunder our Merchants, or whether proper Application was made in their behalf, by the Ministers; without having every individual Paper thereto relating laid before them? D

### QUESTION V.

If only 10,000 Seamen appear'd on Feb. 2. to be the necessary Number for the Year 1738, what occasion'd the Voting double that Number on April 10?

### QUESTION VI.

Whether the tedious Forms in National Assemblies be not a great Remora to Heroic or Successful Exploits? E

### QUESTION VII.

Whether it be true Policy in the Parliament of Britain, to support the Colony of Georgia? F

### QUESTION VIII.

Whether that Colony is preserv'd by any Measures taken here?

### QUESTION IX.

Whether the New Bridge ought to be built at the Horse-Ferry, or at Palace-yard?

### QUESTION X.

Whether the working Buttons in a Loom, ought to be suppressed by Act of Parliament, since an equal quantity of Mohair is thereby consum'd as when wrought by the Needle? G

### QUESTION XI.

Whether the People ought to know the Reasons, that determine their Representatives to Vote for or against any Bill? H

### QUESTION XII.

Whether the Commissioners for Green



which Hospital, ought to be impower'd to sell any Part of the *Derwentwater* Estate?

QUESTION XIII.

How far the Importation of Iron from *America* ought to be prohibited?

QUESTION XIV.

Whether the Money rais'd by a general Tax on the whole Nation, ought to be apply'd to repairing or beautifying *St Peters* and *St Margarets, Westminster*?

QUESTION XV.

Whether there was any Combination to enhance the Price of *Newcastle* Coals? and what were the proper Means to prevent the bad Effects of it?

QUESTION XVI.

Whether it be for the advantage of Trade in general, to take of the Drawback of Linnens imported from foreign Countries?

The following was published in the White-Hall Evening Post as the Speech of the Rt Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; upon presenting the Bills for the Royal Assent at the close of last Session of Parliament; which is animated with so laudable a Zeal for his Country, that it would be an Injury to our Readers not to give it them, tho' being transcribed only from Memory, it may perhaps want that Elegance and Correctness for which that honourable Person is so justly celebrated.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, attend your Majesty with several Bills; and with one amongst the rest for your Royal Assent concerning the Supplies granted for the Publick Service of the Year, allowing 3,750,000*l.* for the Maintenance of your Fleets, Armies, and discharging a Million of the National Debt, and other Purposes.

Your Commons at first made Provision but for 10,000 Seamen, they being sufficient for the common Service; but having since been called on, by the Sufferings and Grievances of your Majesty's Subjects, to strengthen your Hands, to defend your Rights, and do them Justice against the lawless Power of the *Spanish* Nation in the Seas of *America*; where your Majesty's Subjects have, by Nature, and unrestrained by Compact, an equal Right with them, and are not to be subject to any Obstruction or Molestation whatsoever in their Passage over those free and open Seas; they have readily

granted your Majesty 10,000 more. To suffer the *Spaniards* to Rummage our Ships, is to give them a Right to the Sovereignty of those Seas, as it was always deemed by *Great Britain*; and was never allowed by any of your Majesty's Predecessors.

These Depredations deserved the Consideration of your Commons; and these Outrages (if continued) will deserve your Resentment. To their Plunder they have added Insults; and to their Insults, Cruelties: Insults the more sensibly felt, as they come from a People whose Power we always deemed inferior; and whose Strength we ever subdued when tried. With these Sentiments your Commons applied to the Father of their Country for Redress; and received such an Answer as the Father of their Country should give; for which your faithful Commons make their grateful and dutiful Acknowledgments. Their Application on this Occasion was on behalf of their Trade, which is the Life and Spirit of this Nation; resting persuaded, that by your Interposition, you will be able to obtain Justice for past Injuries, as well as future Security of your Trading Subjects, for the Sake of the Dignity of your Majesty's Imperial Crown, and the Honour of the *British* Nation; which they are sensible never were, nor ever can be, more secure than under your Majesty's Royal Protection.

Since your Majesty's Paternal Care has preserved this Nation under many Difficulties from the Calamities of War, and every good Man hopes you will be able to accomplish the great Work before you without it; yet if the Lot be so, that no Satisfaction for our Losses and Sufferings can be had, nor Security for the future, nor the Credit of the *British* Nation supported but by Force of Arms; there's not one Man in the Nation whose Heart and Hands would not be willing to support your Majesty therein, as your faithful Commons are willing and ready to do.

To these necessary Ends, they desire your Majesty's Royal Acceptation of the Supplies which they have granted for that Purpose; which, with several other Bills, *SIR*, upon the Table, are ready for the Royal Assent, and are for the Benefit of the Publick; particularly that which restrains the Privilege of Parliament; a Work begun before, but now compleat; and which will put an End to a Practice that tended to the Reproach and Dishonour of Parliament.

The



N. B. The Application before mentioned, was an humble Address; for his Majesty to use his Royal Endeavours with his Catholick Majesty to obtain effectual Relief for his injur'd Subjects, and to convince the Court of Spain, that how desirous soever his Majesty may be to preserve a good Correspondence and Amity betwixt the two Crowns (which can only subsist by a strict Observance of their mutual Treaties, and a just Regard to the Rights and Privileges belonging to each other) his Majesty can no longer suffer such constant and repeated Insults and Injuries to be carried on to the Dishonour of his Crown, and to the Ruin of his trading Subjects; &c." concluding to the same Effect as the Lords Address p. 273 C; and the ANSWER was in the following most gracious Terms:

Gentlemen,

I am fully sensible of the many and unwarrantable Depredations committed by the Spaniards; and you may be assured, I will make use of the most proper and effectual Means that are in my Power, to procure Justice and Satisfaction to my injured Subjects, and to their future Trade and Navigation. I can make no doubt but you will support me, with Cheerfulness, in all such Measures, as, in pursuance of your Advice, I may be necessitated to take, for the Honour of my Crown and Kingdoms, and the Rights of my People.

Substance of the Act lately made for preventing the Retailing Spirituous Liquors, &c.

I. Whereas notwithstanding the several Provisions made for restraining the frequent and pernicious Use of Spirituous Liquors, several Persons do still retail such Liquors without Licence, and in Places not in the said Acts allow'd, while the Persons selling the same, are hid behind a Curtain, &c. It is therefore enacted, that after June 24, 1738. every Occupier of a House, Out-house, Barn, &c. where such Liquors shall be so fraudulently disposed of, shall forfeit 100l.

II. Persons (to the Number of five) assembling together in a tumultuous Manner to rescue any Offender, or assault any Informer, shall, together with their Aiders and Abettors be adjudged guilty of Felony, and be transported for 7 Years.

III. Actions brought against any Justice of the Peace, &c. in any inferior Court for any Thing done in Pursuance of this or the former Acts relating to this Matter, may be removed into any of the Courts of Record at Westminster; so that the Writs for removing the same be deliver'd to the proper Officer of the said inferior Court before Issue joined in the said

Suit; and such Defendant may plead the general Issue, and give this Act and special Matter in Evidence at the Trial and that the same was done in Pursuance of this Act, and if it shall appear to have been done, then the Jury shall find for the Defendant; and if the Plaintiff shall be non-suited, or discontinue his Action after the Defendant hath appeared, or Judgment shall be given upon Demurrer against the Plaintiff, the Defendant shall recover treble Costs.

IV. Justices shall have Power to issue out their Warrants for apprehending Offenders, without being obliged to send them any previous Summons to appear before them.

V. Persons hawking Spirituous Liquors shall forfeit 10l. and it shall be lawful for any Justice in the County where such Offence shall be committed, either upon his own View, the Party's Confession, or the Oath of one Witness, to convict Persons so Offending, and upon Non-Payment of the said Penalty, to commit them immediately to the House of Correction there to be kept to hard Labour for two Months.

VI. In order to encourage such Persons as are desirous of putting the said salutary Law in Execution, it is enacted, that the Commissioners of Excise shall cause such Rewards as shall become due to them by the Conviction of any Offenders, to be forthwith paid, altho' the Persons so convicted are not able to pay the same.

VII. After June 24, 1738, it shall be lawful for any Person whatsoever to seize and detain Persons hawking Spirituous Liquors, for such reasonable Time as he may give Notice to the Headborough, Tythingman, Churchwarden, Overseer of the Poor, or some other Peace or Parish-Officers who are hereby required to carry such Persons so detained before some Justice of the Peace for the County where the said Offence shall be committed.

VIII. Constables, &c. refusing to aid and assist in the Execution of this Act, shall, being thereof lawfully convicted, forfeit the Sum of 20l. half to the Poor and half to the Informer.

IX. No Distiller shall have any Power to act as a Justice in any Matter or Thing whatsoever, that shall any Way concern the Execution of this or the former Acts relating thereunto.

X. That all Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures by this Act imposed, may be recovered by such Methods, as any Fine, &c. is in like Cases sued for by any Law of Excise, or Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster.



## On the DIVINE ATTRIBUTES.

Numb. IV. sent in Consequence of the forty Pounds  
propofed in Prizes. See Vol. VI. p. 170.

*Quid aut quale fit Deus.*

*apud Cic.*

— *Nec videt quidquam simile aut secundum.* Hor.

MAN! vainly curious, shall thy erring mind  
Its rest in earthly speculation find?  
Studious effects to learn, their frame and laws,  
We blindly ignorant of nature's CAUSE?  
Wilt thou, for action made, with moral pow'rs,  
In mere amusements waste important hours?  
On less concerning truths thy search bestow,  
And all things knowing, not thy Maker know?  
On whom thy being, weal, and bliss depend;  
Thy first great source, chief good, and final end: To  
Whom duty, int'rest, wisdom, jointly move,  
Thy mind to study, and thy heart to love.  
Muse, heavenly born! inferior themes disclaim,  
Thine be th' attempt to sing this awful name:  
Whom ever to enjoy, whom now to know,  
Is all I wish above, or want below:  
And thou, blest subject of my pious song,  
(O lov'd too coldly, as unknown too long!)  
Dread Deity! excuse my daring lays,  
That humbly mean thy reverential praise; 20  
That wou'd with pow'r thy Attributes impart,  
And touch the springs of man's degen'rate heart;  
Led by thy pure, thy safe-directing beam,  
O be my inspiration, as my theme! [fought  
By schemes how vain th' assuming schools have  
This truth to prove! — what mazy systems [taught,

Dignifying reasons weak with terms unknown,  
Puff'd, yet too proud their ignorance to own:  
While scripture pages clear discoveries yield,  
Which God's own word has told, and Son re-  
veal'd. 30

A TRINITY (they teach) in one first cause,  
Three, yet united by mysterious laws;  
Distinguish'd each in person, office, name,  
Concernal still, in essence but the same;  
Truth too immense for reason's scanty line  
In depth to sound — the test of faith divine.  
Yet in its proof, for our conception's guide,  
In nature's book faint traces may be spy'd.  
So in the sun, one glorious orb, unite  
The triple pow'rs of motion, heat and light. 40  
So in one human soul we diff'rence still  
Three faculties, pow'r, intellect, and will:  
The sev'ral parts but form a perfect whole,  
One sun those constitute, and these one soul.  
A Trinity in union, close conjoin'd,  
In creatures thus adumbrate to the mind.

This Deity pure SPIRIT we confess,  
Without th' encumbrance of material dress;  
From composition, parts and passions free,  
Simple, unmix'd, entire, 'tis His, to be, 50  
Self-mov'd, invisible, in great, in small  
All things pervading, animating all. —  
Truth --- love --- (meer qualities in man confess)  
Are as a nature all by God possess'd:

His essence, --- not as accidents enjoy'd,  
Else would his independence be destroy'd.  
Existing necessary, first, alone,  
All beings causing, all uncous'd his own,  
Completely blest by self-fruition made,  
His joys nor need the creatures feeble aid;  
To his pure bliss they no addition lend,  
Himself his own full happiness and end.

In him ne'er vary essence, knowledge, will,  
IMMUTABLE in all perfections still:  
Without an umbrage of defect or change;  
To fickle man a constancy how strange!  
Yet what can God to weak mutation win?  
Without no object, no least want within:  
In his large plenitude possessing all,  
His tide of bliss nor knows encrease, nor fall. 70

His OMNIPRESENCE, with its wide em-  
[brace,  
Infolde the vast infinitude of space.  
The solid earth, deep main, and central shades,  
And all aetherial heights *this soul* \* pervades;  
Exists in all existence, comprehends  
All magnitudes *thro'* all extent, extends:  
No place his presence partially contains,  
Not changing site, in all He all remains.  
Cou'd my unbody'd soul with swiftest wing  
(Swifter than thought) beyond all limits spring; 80  
With less than momentary motion, fly  
Beyond the lines that mark the immeasur'd sky;  
With equal pace, exert in progress still,  
While twice ten million suns their course fulfil;  
My fleet Intelligence, would yet be found  
Fast by her great creator circled round.

Amazing Being! who all aeras past  
Was EVERLASTING, shall for ever last;  
Space that of no succession will allow,  
His whole duration is one present Now. 90  
Strange maze, when forward trac'd, when back-  
ward run,

Existence never ended, ne'er begun;  
Thought disproportionate to finite view,  
Lost in both paths, unable to pursue. [years  
Vain aim! — let numbring art collect more  
Than grains of sand whose piles could reach the  
spheres;

Those years, by millions multiply'd, wou'd fail  
To yield one unit tow'rd the vast detail:  
Or thence substract we with incessant pains,  
Unlesse'd still th' *immensus sum* remains. 100  
Yet shall th' immortal soul, nor born to die,  
An after, full eternity defy.

His Pow'r a strength omnipotent supplies,  
Yet good its act all seem, its ends all wise;  
With each perfection harmonizing still,  
No partial instrument of heady will.  
By its efficiency his word profound  
Form'd, conservates, and rules, the worlds around.  
How grand a scheme, cou'd we our search pursue,  
And thro' its various ranks creation view; 110  
The depths 'twixt seraphim and angel scan,  
And trace by slow gradations down to man;  
From man thro' orders infinite descend,  
Till the last link the chain of beings end,  
Lost in the point where entity begun,  
Or backward could the mind revolving run,  
Quite up again, and with admiring eyes,  
See the huge scale to new perfection rise;  
From seraph to sublimer orders soar, 120  
From these to deity advancing more;  
Yet infinite the distance as before.

O how sublime a wisdom must intend  
So vast a plan, to ev'ry part descend,  
And know their various int'rests to pursue,  
At one clear, unperplex'd, immediate view!  
Admir'd Omniscience, that at once can see,  
Past, present, and what'er shall future be!  
How great the pow'r must all their wants supply  
Its cares how watchful! and its aids how nigh!

\* *Anima Mundi.*



Say, cou'd blind *Chance*, dead unexisting name, 130  
Produce such order, so compleat a frame?  
That *sun*, bright fountain of life-gladd'ning day!  
Who kindled first his warm-ful, vital ray?  
(Fix'd, that not too remote, or near he shines)  
And stores with fuel his eternal mines?  
What hand th' unnumber'd solar worlds sustains,  
And guides their circling planetary trains;  
That from their orbits ne'er eccentric reel  
The whirling spheres, and dire confusion feel?  
Is there no wisdom in th' appointment shown? 140  
Own they no former? no preserver own?  
Cou'd nature's constant, wise, harmonious laws,  
Spring from weak *chance*? So impotent a cause?  
Did it bestow on man his heav'nly mind?  
And needful instincts on th' inferior kind?  
Or the mixt species of their various race  
Maintains ---- in due succession, number, place?  
Can it their diff'rent wants discern, relieve?  
Whence has it pow'r, and how does it perceive?  
Reflect, vain dreamers, ye pretended wise, 150  
You who confide on darken'd *Carus*' eyes;  
Close his dim leaves, and ponder nature's page,  
There let clear truth your pleas'd assent engage,  
And own th' *apparent* God, his *Sapience* own.  
In his *least work* w<sup>th</sup> th' brightest lustre shown.  
Might I in vision, smit with wond'ring awe,  
See, what of old inspir'd *Isaiah* saw;  
With *Moses*, with *Elisab*, (favour'd two!)  
Could I, in *passing state*, th' eternal view;  
Or more indulg'd, (more aptly to define 160  
Of Deity the attributes divine)  
O if with *Abraham*, with th' almighty's friend,  
My raptur'd ear like converse might attend;  
The muse, unapt, dispirited, confin'd;  
Rude in her art, in her perceptions blind;  
That now a faint resembling draught essays,  
Shou'd with prompt skill her best inspirer praise.  
My Jesus! thou dear mediatorial lord,  
Can'st thou heav'n's sov'reign high access afford;  
Can'st thou introduce me to his bright abode, 170  
And raise my faith to view a *placant* God.  
Eas'd of my guilt his terrors disappear,  
No more his *Justice* wakes my trembling fear;  
His *Holiness*, his *Truth*, my dread before,  
(All leagu'd with *Mercy*) now dismay no more;  
By thee redeem'd, thy worm, thy breathing dust  
Sees him appeas'd, yet holy, good, yet just;  
Sees o'er th' angelick nature man's preside,  
With godhead's self in near relation ty'd:  
Sons new adopted, ransom'd to supply 180  
Thrones of fall'n cherubs in th' eternal sky.  
O! may their wand'rings ne'er my heart misguide!  
Keep me, blest saviour! from their wiles and pride:  
If with *pure souls* thy love has number'd mine,  
Thine be the praise, as all the merit thine.  
Shall my advent'rous muse, alone proclaim  
God's dread, his *incommunicable* name;  
And not a theme in milder glories find,  
His *moral pow'rs* impress on human mind?  
Him *HOVEY*, all, in nature as in will, 190  
No least obliquity inclines to ill:  
Plac'd from defect at infu'te remove,  
BEST ever-knowing, ever must approve.  
*Essential* *holiness* is right defin'd,  
That eminency pure in perfect mind,  
By which all beings else he does transcend,  
And makes him both his own and creature's end.  
God's *moral rectitude*, that radiance bright,  
In this appears, *wrong diff'rencing from right*.

Realities, (not names) that disagree  
Owning, still strictly, *what they are, to be*,  
Of things th' unalterable relations, plan  
A law of action out, to God and man.  
So some have taught; while some, more scrup'lous  
Found this great rule in *sov'reign, rectal will*.  
His *TRUTH*, invariably exact, secures  
The promises or threats his word assures;  
Weak-byas'd views his Justice ne'er misguide,  
Nor from the *rule of fitness* can divide;  
With brightest equity he dooms or clears,  
And *right* in all his government appears.  
If faith with distributions dark he tries,  
If in our breasts misgiving doubts arise;  
Too weak his depths to pierce, his heights to fathom  
Our part is not to question, but adore.  
How GOOD his nature, how diffusive shown  
In mere creation's single act alone!  
His *essence* good, with all perfections blest,  
Good as *benign*, to all his works express.  
'Twas this that prompted his almighty art,  
To various tribes their beings to impart;  
That when self-happy, form'd their ranks below,  
Not to acquire delight, but to bestow.  
Life, large provisions, due preserving care,  
All loudly his beneficence declare;  
Let his *forbearance* to man's guilty kind,  
Prove what big mercy sways th' all-sov'reign mind.  
But most (endearing to our captiv'd race)  
His goodness shines in free redeeming grace:  
*This form'd, this finish'd* the surprising plan, 200  
And brought salvation down to hopeless man;  
Made the lov'd filial God a victim bleed,  
Rais'd him (enthron'd) our earn'd release to plead.  
Rais'd him, doom'd man to raise, from death or  
gain'd,  
And his *mild judge* the *saviour's self* ordain'd:  
Man! wilful rebel fill to heav'nly love,  
Fix'd to earth's spot, averse to all above;  
Slave to mean sense, to liberty unprone,  
Circling and centring fast in *SELF* alone.  
O! how misplac'd the aims of wretched life! 210  
I hate th' ill-acting crowd, their rapine, strife,  
Their masquerading shapes, admir'd delights,  
Their lewd intriguing days, and damning nights.  
I cannot bear my part, approve their taste,  
And hear thy name blasphem'd, thy truth disparag'd.  
Take me from earth, from their infecting views,  
Or hide me with the good and human few. [preach]  
Worn with long griefs, with num'rous burthens  
I lift my wat'ry eyes, and sigh for rest:  
O may I oft, in thought admitted free, 220  
Reach thy calm skies, my God! and blissful thee!  
More with thy *Attributes* acquainted grow,  
And learn to practise by the truths I know:  
May the due pond'rings on thy *searchless* name,  
Awe my vain pride, devotion's zeal enflame. ----  
In doubts, in dark affliction's trying hour,  
Guide me thy *wisdom*, be my strength thy *power*.  
When thy strict *justice* I with dread explore,  
Let thy rich mercy grow enhans'd the more; 230  
Thy *rectitude* my *pravity* controul,  
O'er rule my actions, and refine my soul;  
Thy *patience* prompt me thro' life's heady course,  
By that frail rein to curb wild passion's force:  
May thy sure *truth* engage my trust alone,  
And bright *example* furnish to my own:  
Thy goodness pattern for my love impart,  
And warm with large *benevolence* my heart;



Let the deep musings on thy presence quell  
Rebellious lusts, Temptation's force repel;  
Cheer me in woes, indecent joys restrain,  
Guard me in health, and fortify in pain;  
Lead languid duty quick'ning vital breath,  
Give life best comforts ---- best support in death.

Thus, while in vain the wretched human brood  
Pursue on earth a false, imagin'd good; 270  
That god which creatures never can testow,  
Found only still with him from whom they flow;  
While gold or lust, with a deceitful bribe,  
Tempt to sure woes the easy-lift'ning tribe;  
While Fashion leads th' unsteady herd aside,  
And Despair perverts the sons of pride;  
Wou'd I from vice, from luxury remove,  
Converging with the themes of heav'nly love.  
These shall my hours of virtuous life amuse, 280  
Cheer its dull glooms, and brighter hopes infuse;  
Plead the lov'd visit frequent to renew,  
(While certain bliss my rais'd desires pursue)  
To meditate my Maker ---- and my lays  
Tune to his pow'r, who gave me breath to praise.

THE GENIUS OF LIBERTY. A POEM.  
Occasion'd by the Departure of the Prince and Princess of Orange, written in the Year 1734.

By RICHARD SAVAGE, Esq;

MILD rose the morn, the face of nature bright  
Wore one extensive smile of calm and light;  
Wide, o'er the land, did hov'ring silence reign,  
Wide o'er the blue diffusion of the main;  
When lo! before me, on the Southern shore,  
Stood forth the pow'r, whom ALBION's sons  
adore;

ELF LIBERTY, whose charge is ALBION's isle;  
Whom Reason gives to bloom, and Truth to smile;  
Gives Peace to gladden, shelt'ring Love to spread,  
Learning to lift aloft her laurel'd head,  
Rich Industry to view, with pleasing eyes,  
Her fleets, her cities, and her harvests rise.  
In curious emblems ev'ry art, exprest,  
Glow'd from the loom, and brighten'd on his vest.

Shine in various lights attention won,  
Wou'd on his robe, and glitter'd in the sun.  
My words (he cry'd) my words observance claim:  
Relound ye Muses, and receive 'em Fame!

Here was my station, when, o'er ocean wide,  
The great, third William stretch'd his naval pride:  
I, with my sacred influence, swell'd his soul;  
Th' enslav'd to free, th' enslaver to controul.  
In vain did waves disperse, and winds detain:  
He came, he sav'd; in his was seen my reign.

How just, how great, the plan his soul design'd,  
To humble tyrants, and secure mankind!  
Not Marlbro' in his steps successful trod:  
This, godlike, plann'd; that finish'd, like a god!  
And, while Oppression fled to realms unknown,  
Europe was free, and Britain glorious shone.

Where Nassau's race, extensive growth, display'd;  
There Freedom ever found a shelt'ring shade.

Still heav'n is kind! --- see, from the princely root,  
Millions to bless, the BRANCH auspicious shoot!  
He lives, he flourishes, his honours spread;  
Fair virtues blooming on his youthful head:

Nurse him ye heav'nly dews, ye sunny rays,  
Into firm health, fair fame, and length of days!  
He paws'd, and, casting o'er the deep his eye;  
Where the last billow swells into the sky;  
Where, in gay vision, round th' horizon's line,  
The moving clouds with various beauty shine;

As dropping from their bosom, ting'd with gold,  
Shoots forth a sail, amusive to behold!  
Lo! while it's light the glowing wave returns,  
Broad like a sun the bark approaching burns.

Near, and more near, great Nassau soon he spy'd,  
Andauteous Anna, Britain's eldest pride!  
Thus spoke the Genius, as advanc'd the sail,  
Hail blooming hero! high-born prince! hail!  
Thy charms thy Mother's love of truth display,  
Her light of virtue, and her beauty's ray;  
Her dignity; which, copying the divine,  
Soft'n'd, thro' condescension, learns to shine.  
Greatness of thought, with prudence for its guide;  
Knowledge, from nature and from art supply'd;  
To noblest objects pointed various ways;  
Pointed by judgment's clear, unerring rays.

What manly virtues in her mind excel!  
Yet on her heart what tender passions dwell!  
For ah! what pangs did late her peace destroy,  
To part with thee, so wont to give her joy!

How heav'd her breast! how sadden'd was her  
All in the Mother then was lost the Queen. [mien!  
The swelling tear then dim'd her parting view,  
The struggling sigh stopp'd short her last adieu:

Ev'n now thy fancied perils fill her mind;  
The secret rock, rough wave, and rising wind;  
The shoal, so treach'rous, near the tempting land;  
Th' ingulphing whirlpool, and th' swallowing sand;  
These fancied perils all, by day, by night,  
In thoughts alarm her, and in dreams affright!  
For thee her heart unceasing love declares,  
In doubts, in hopes, in wishes, and in pray'rs!  
Her pray'rs are heard! --- from me, 'tis thine to  
brave [wave:

The sand, the shoal, the rock, whirlpool, wind, and  
Kind safety waits, to waft thee gently o'er,  
And joy to greet thee on the Belgic shore. [tell

May future times, when their fond praise would  
How most their fav'rite characters excell; [clare,  
How blest! how great! --- then may their songs de-  
So great! so blest! --- such Anne and Nassau were.

Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas! Virg.

WHILE clear the night, and ev'ry thought serene,  
Let fancy wander o'er the solemn scene;  
And, wing'd by active contemplation, rise  
Amidst the radiant wonders of the skies.

Here Cassiopeia \* fills a lucid throne,  
There blaze the splendors of the \* northern crown;  
While the slow ear the cold \* Triones roll  
O'er the pale countries of the frozen pole.  
Throughout the Galaxy's extended line  
Unnumber'd orbs in gay confusion shine;  
Where ev'ry star, that cheers the gloom of night  
With the faint tremblings of a distant light,  
Perhaps illumines some system of its own  
With the strong influence of a radiant sun.

Plac'd on th' verge, which Phoebus' realm confines,  
The slow-revolving orb of Saturn shines;  
Where the bright beam, whose near approaching ray  
Gilds our gay climates with the blaze of day,  
On those dark regions glimmers from afar,  
With the pale lustre of a twinkling star.  
And yet, perhaps, while we our station prize  
Blest with the warmth of more indulgent skies,  
Some cold Saturnian, when the list'd tube  
Shows to his wond'ring eye our pensile globe,  
Pities our thirsty soil, and sultry air,  
And thanks the friendly pow'r that fix'd him there.

\* Constellations so call'd.



Let stupid atheists boast th' atomic dance,  
And call yon beauteous worlds the work of chance;  
But nobler minds, from sense and passion free,  
Where truth unclouded darts her heav'nly ray,  
Or in the earth, or in th' etherial road,  
Survey the footsteps of a ruling god,  
Sole lord of nature's universal frame,  
Thro' endless years unchangeably the same;  
Whose presence, unconfin'd by time or place,  
Fills all the vast immensity of space.  
He saw, while matter yet a chaos lay,  
The shapeless chaos own'd his potent sway,  
His single fiat form'd th' amazing whole,  
And taught the new-born planets where to roll,  
With wise direction curv'd their steady course,  
Imprest the central and projectile force;  
Left in one mass their orbs confus'd should run,  
Drawn by th' attractive virtue of the sun;  
Or quit the harmonious round, and wildly stray  
Beyond the limits of his genial ray.

To thee, *Endymion*, I devote my song;  
To minds like thine these subjects best belong:  
Whose roving thoughts with boundless freedom soar,  
And trace the wonders of almighty pow'r;  
From each effect of nature's constant laws  
Deduce the first, supreme, eternal cause.  
For this more noble pen must speak thy fame,  
But let the Muse indulge a softer theme;  
While pleas'd she tells thy more engaging part,  
Thy social temper, and diffusive heart.  
Without this charm its gentle aid bestow,  
Science turns pride, and wit's a common foe.  
But where good nature to these gifts is join'd,  
They claim the praise and wonder of mankind:  
All view the happy talents with delight,  
That form a *Desaguliers* and a *Wright*. ELIZA.

## TO MAY.

WELCOME! thou plume of spring, returning  
May,

Attendant beauty still adorns thy sway;  
From thee around unnumber'd blessings flow,  
And picture heav'n on gladning worlds below:  
While *Nature* pays with praise, I fain would bring  
My humble reed, and what I owe thee sing:  
Tell o'er my debt, and in an artless strain,  
Tell, thus I wish to pay, but wish in vain:  
From thee I date the life I now possess,  
Thy gift the social friend that life to bless  
(*Collin*! whom gen'rous friendship bad impart  
My little all of science, and of art;  
Yet not to me the gracious boon's confind,  
In him we view a friend to humankind.)

Did *Pope*'s harmonious muse my verse inspire,  
Soft as thy breeze I'd gently touch the lyre;  
Each warbling strain in tuneful sighs thou'd tell  
What tender joys the lover's bosom swell,  
As o'er thy verdant plains he devious strays,  
Blest in her presence, whom his soul obeys;  
From op'ning flow'rs while balmy sweets exhale,  
And wanton *Zephyrs* waft the spicy gale:  
When *Nature*'s music, dying thro' the grove,  
Tells his fond heart, that heav'n's a friend to love;  
And taught from ev'ry view the path to bliss,  
All other pleasures sicken in a kiss.

If *Dryden*'s pow'r to warm the soul were mine,  
In gayer numbers thou'd thy beauties shine;  
Numbers, that smiling tempt the jovial theme,  
Shou'd show how strong the rays united beam,  
When wine and friendship blend their mutual fires,  
And all the lover in the friend expires:

How swift my moments with my *Collin* pass,  
If blest with *Ravensleigh*'s leaf\*, and *Phillips*'s gaze,  
Beneath some waving shade we lyce reclin'd,  
(By thee made fragrant, and by thee entwinn'd)  
Toast days (now past) when *Britain*'s glory thrives,  
Drink to her freedom, and include our own;  
Pitying despise the pompous slave of state,  
And smile confusion to injurious fate.

Did *Thomson*'s nobler raptures swell my breast,  
Thy praise thou'd flow in sounds majestick dress,  
Solemn and grand, I'd hymn thy midnight scene,  
When *Luna* rises o'er the deep serene,  
Planets on planets thro' the concave roll,  
And awful dread thrills to the inmost soul;  
Commands the wand'ring thought from scenes below  
To loftier realms where saints and seraphs glow;  
Speaks to the heart that nature owns a god,  
And bows the knee submissive to his nod.

But since my music can but rudely flow,  
May still must trust me for the praise I owe;  
Yet I methinks can feel the charms of song,  
And my warm heart, still dictates to my tongue,  
May, tho' unsung, beams out serenely free,  
And each white moment bids new pleasures be.

Then, busy wretch, no longer drag thy chain,  
Cease thy long labours for an useless gain;  
Oh! toil no more, if assistance lend her ray,  
Nor plunge to night, when pleasure offers day;  
Haste from thy scrowls of law, and hoards of care,  
Thy gloomy cells, that scarce admit the air;  
Fly and enjoy, what prompts these artless lays,  
A calm content, that still inspires to praise.

\* Tobacco. † Cyder.

LUCIA

AN EPILOGUE ON *SIMON TAYLER*, Esq.  
late Receiver-General for the County of Norfolk.

PENSIVE peruse and keep (wobol'er thou art)  
This wbole some lesson treasur'd in thy heart.  
Tho' to thy wealth the heart humane be join'd,  
And all the blest benevolence of mind;  
Tho' widows bail thee as thou mov'st along,  
And orphans joy in the celestial song:  
In blooming youth, adorn'd with every grace,  
The noblest offspring of a noble race;  
The virtues from thy parents banded down,  
Kept and increas'd with thousands of thy own:  
To ask thy stay, tho' ev'ry streaming eye,  
And ev'ry hand were lifted to the sky;  
In the same track with *Tayler* thou must tread,  
And joy'n the number of the worthy dead.

TO *OPHELIA*, on reading her POEM on the  
Death of Col. *MORGAN*: (p. 269)

WHLST grac'd with charms, the martial pomp array'd,  
Your own lov'd *Morgan* thro' the field you lead;  
Whilst you conduct him from his earliest youth,  
Thro' all the paths of honour, sense, and truth;  
How glows my soul, (with just description fir'd)  
To be like him approv'd, like him admir'd!  
Metbinks, e'en now I chase *Britannia*'s feet,  
Flush'd with new courage in my country's cause;  
And now, return'd from war and dire alarms,  
Fair *Peace* salutes me in *OPHELIA*'s arms.  
O joy ineffable! — such you've describ'd  
*MORGAN*, his country's honour, and its pride.  
But roben your faithful Muse thus makes her moan,  
In broken accents, and a fainter tone,  
"Such *MORGAN* was — but ah! he's now no more."  
My sympathizing muse forgets to soar;  
With unambitious wings she quits her flight,  
And falls with him eclips'd in lasting night.



Our Readers find a Parallel for the Grief celebrated in the following Lines, no doubt but they will wish it may issue in the like manner on the common Foe; which is one Reason of our inserting them.

To the QUEEN.

On the Death of Prince GEORGE of DENMARK.

By Mr TRAPP.

WHEN weeping Majesty thro' clouds appears,  
And all *Britannia's* hope dissolves in tears;  
The Universal Grief, and all would show  
Their zeal to lessen such important woe;  
While others various arts of comfort use,  
Accept of ours, great Princes, nor refuse  
The consolations of th' officious Muse;  
Who fights for you, and labours, in her turn,  
To heal that sorrow which whole kingdoms mourn.  
With cause, indeed, you grieve, with mighty  
Lament harsh destiny's resistless laws :  
You been the dear partner of your joys and cares  
No more survives, no more your counsels shares;  
No longer lives t' adorn your court, and bless  
Your warlike reign with all the sweets of peace;  
To heighten fortune's smiles, allay her frowns,  
And ease the long fatigues that wait on crowns.  
All was harmonious; no dispute between  
The ambiguous rights of comfort and of queen. 20  
When mutual tenderness unquestion'd sway'd,  
And both, or neither, govern'd or obey'd.  
How did the pious royal pair improve  
The brightest patterns of connubial love!  
Which still in all shall admiration raise,  
As would they imitate, as well as praise.  
In life's decay to sickness forc'd to yield,  
He fought, 'tis true, no laurels in the field.  
How could he then those tedious toils sustain,  
Which lab'ring lungs that heav'd for breath <sup>with</sup> pain?  
How range the thick'ning squadrons into form, 30  
To reach th' uncertain battle where to storm?  
As when his strength, not yet in its decline,  
Stand firm, and gave the hero leave to shine:  
When oft renown'd in northern wars he led  
His hardy Danes, and charging at their head,  
With swift destruction crush'd the valiant Swede;  
How'd his sinking brother from the foe,  
And sav'd a king and kingdom at a blow. [to join, 40  
As when he march'd, with WILLIAM's arms  
And shar'd with him the glory of the Boyne.  
How, when retir'd, did all his labours cease;  
How, but not inglorious, was his ease.  
How realms with delegated rule heav'd,  
Gentle at home, as rough and brave abroad.  
How always led by fame's or virtue's charms,  
And hero still in piety or arms.  
Thou! these honours to himself are due,  
One more conspicuous he derives from you:  
How add the brightest lustre to his fame: 50  
How immortalize his glory, and outline  
All legal titles, but the right divine.  
A prince so excellent, you needs must grieve  
To lose, but heav'n n rejoices to receive.  
Grieve then your sighs, while languishing you sit,  
*Britannia's* genius weeping at your feet;  
The bus'ness of the world suspended stands,  
How circulates without your dread commands.  
So if that part which all the body guides,  
Where the nerves meet, and where the soul resides

The least disorder feel, the whole machine  
Is pale without, and all untun'd within:  
The vital springs their active force forget,  
And all the lazy pulses faintly beat.

Enough to grief you then resign'd your breast,  
Profuse and lavish of your royal rest;  
When negligent of all your pomp and state,  
Close by the gasping prince you pensive sat;  
Outwatch'd the stars with wat'ry sleepless eyes,  
With vows incessant importun'd the skies; 70  
And vainly struggling with relentless death,  
Hung on his trembling lip, and catch'd his flying  
As much as could from destiny be gain'd, [breath.  
Your unexampled piety obtain'd;  
Long doubtful did its lifted hand forbear  
The threaten'd stroke, which hov'ring hung in air;  
Your pray'r <sup>to</sup> heav'n maintain'd a dubious strife,  
His soul long flutt'ring on the verge of life,  
And by a gradual death at last set free;  
To soften fate, and smooth his harsh decree. 80

Nor weep, as if your glory too were dead,  
And all your joys with your lov'd comfort fled:  
No more he holds your pow'r in either hand,  
One to controul the sea, and one the land;  
Yet sov'reign o'er these files you still remain,  
And in our willing hearts triumphant reign:  
Yet still your fleets the liquid empire keep,  
And ride majestic o'er the boundless deep.  
Abroad your conqu'ring troops lament your loss,  
In dreadful grief pernicious to your foes. 90

Soon as the news was to the camp convey'd,  
On *Lisle's* retarding citadel employ'd;  
Murm'ring they paus'd, the tidings to enquire,  
With arms reclin'd, and stop'd their storms of fire.  
But soon discharg'd their fury on the Gauls,  
And pour'd fresh ruin on their shatter'd walls.  
*Marb'rough* and *Eugene* still your thunders wield,  
In spite of winter, and maintain the field.  
Always victorious, they the foe engage,  
Like winter tempests with redoubled rage; 100

Teaching his scatter'd troops no more to dare  
To stand the sweeping whirlwind of their war;  
Fir'd with new courage further we advance  
On hostile ground, and closely press on France.  
*Britannia's* queen, and all *Britannia's* pow'rs,  
Level their bolts at *Gallia's* haughty tow'rs;  
More terrible in grief; so light'nings fly, [sky.  
Redd'ning <sup>the</sup> horrid gloom, when clouds obscure the

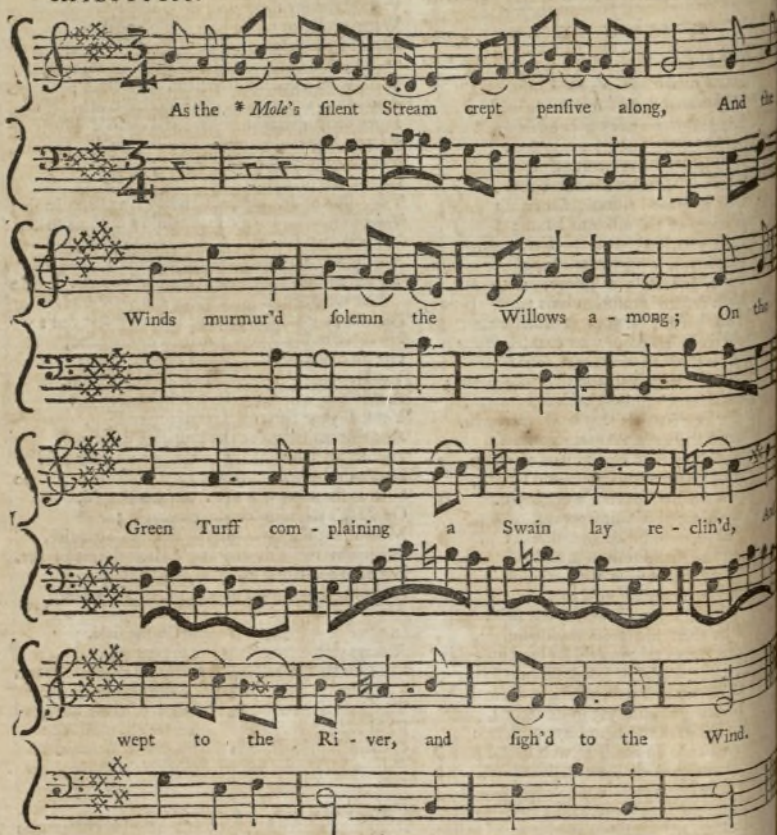
Let all your conquests for his death atone,  
Forget fate's triumphs, and improve your own: 110  
Chiefly to you the god-like prince is lost,  
But think, Oh! think, you grieve at *Europe's* cost,  
And least shou'd mourn him, tho' you lose him  
most.

And You, who near your weeping sov'reign wait,  
And share the melancholy pomp of state;  
Use all your female tenderness, and find:  
The gentlest arts to recompose her mind:  
Nor with unskilful, pious haste increase  
The swelling passion which you strive to ease;  
But soothe the pain awhile, and bring relief, 120  
With all the softest elegance of grief.  
In sad, complaining sounds her sighs return;  
And your own QUEEN has wond'rous cause to  
But then intreat her to regard our fears, [mourn:  
And count the vast expence of royal tears.  
May heav'n and she, if heav'n our crimes can spare,  
Make that ineffinable life their care;  
That we implore, with anxious fears oppress'd,  
Solicitous for that, and thoughtless of the rest. 129



318 *The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, Vol. VIII.*  
*A S O N G. By an eminent Hand.*  
*Set to MUSICK by Mr STANLEY.*

*AFFETTUOSO.*



As the \* Mole's silent Stream crept pensive along, And the  
 Winds murmur'd solemn the Willows a - mong; On the  
 Green Turf com - plaining a Swain lay re - clin'd,  
 wept to the Ri - ver, and sigh'd to the Wind.

II.

In vain (he cry'd) Nature has waken'd the Spring,  
 In vain blooms the Violet, the Nightingales sing;  
 To a Heart full of Sorrow no Beauties appear,  
 Each Zephyr's a Sigh, each Dew-drop's a Tear.

III.

In vain my *Selinda* has Graces to move,  
 The fairest to envy, the wisest to love;  
 Her Presence no longer gives Delight to my Eye,  
 Since without her to live is more Pain than to die.

\* *A River in SURREY.*

IV.

O that Slumber his Pinions wou'd over me spread,  
 And paint but her Image (in Dreams) in her Shade;  
 The beautiful Vision wou'd soften my Pain,  
 But Sleep's a Relief I solicit in vain.

V.

The Wretch thus like me, his Heart wou'd  
 with Care,  
 Is deluded by Hope, and undone by Despair;  
 His Pains ever waking deny him Repose,  
 And the Moments but vary to vary his Woe.





CYNTHIO to LEONORA.

An EPISTLE from the Cape of Good Hope.  
Te, dulcis conjux, te solo in littore secum,  
Te veniente dic, te decedente canebat. Virg.

FROM regions far remote, and lands that lye  
In southern climes, beneath the torrid sky;  
From *fam'd point*, where no more world is found,  
Where fightless oceans meet and circle round!  
O'er thee, fond object of his soul's delight,  
Where parting image hovers round his sight!  
O'er thee, the dearest name! his lovely wife!  
O'er thee, his better self, his softer friend,  
Whose faithful lines let mournful *Cynthio* send.  
Let Love with busy wings the message bear  
To both thy griefs, or bring me back my share;  
Let him inform thee how my aching mind  
Hangs on the vital treasures left behind;  
While sighing as my sentiments I trace,  
I drop the tears, and half the page efface!  
Say, *Leonora*, whose unblemish'd mind  
Is more for yet more happy days design'd!  
When first thy bosom felt the mutual fire,  
And heav'd unconscious of its new desire:  
How could thy thought the slightest preface form,  
To picture the succeeding form?  
Shouldst thou conceive that Hymen's recent light  
Should feel the damp of envious Fortune's night,  
Scarce acquainted with thy spotless charms  
Whose sudden frown should call me from thy arms:  
Whom bliss untasted should my heart divide,  
And tear me joyless from thy bleeding side,  
To lose an hour a widow and a bride?  
Yes, such our fate---perplexing to the heart,  
Our ever doom'd to sigh,---while doom'd to part:  
While Fortune keeps her destin'd chafe in view!  
I have I fondly urg'd my eager way,  
O'er rising mountains, thro' the faithless sea;  
To bear the sense-distracting pain,  
To lose thee---but to lose thee o'er again!  
Thou from thy sight, my charless way I sped  
Where vast *Angusta* rears her lofty head;  
Where *Thames* a length extended heaves,  
Whose honours, pleasures, opulence invite,  
Whence heights art, and art refines delight;  
Whence luxury the banquet spreads,  
Whence disease and future famine treads!  
Whence the splendours of her boasted court;  
Whence the noise that circles in her port;  
And embarking I pursu'd my way,  
To reach the safer bosom of the sea;  
Where all the misty coast in prospect stood;  
Where *Mosá's* spreading arms embrac'd,  
I forgot the short fatigue we pass'd.  
Yet here, alas! my cares are but begun,  
A harder course is yet to run;  
I ask if *India's* annual fleet  
Shall come? and hope th' affirmative to meet;  
For Fortune in her purpose still proceeds,  
And me to find the certainty of pain,  
Where from the *Teset*, *Albion's* cliffs we gain,  
Where her fair *Downs* eternal wealth contain;  
Where *Dever's* shrinking heights my sight I bend,  
And my last looks to thee and *Britain* send;  
The late *Queen* was then living. † The *Maele*.

For constant now the eastern breezes blow,  
And seas immense beneath our passage flow;  
The Moon propitious sheds her milder ray;  
And guides our slight pacific o'er the sea;  
Increasing still we feel the soften'd sky,  
Till *Teneriffe* salutes th' astonish'd eye;  
In distant clouds he veils his airy head,  
O'er distant seas projects his lengthen'd shade!  
The *Iles* we coast by antient poets sung,  
When justice bloom'd, and nature yet was young!  
Where truth and virtue held their social reign,  
And happiness embalm'd the flow'ry plain!  
Far different now---the alter'd scenes appear,  
By superstition aw'd, and sway'd by fear!  
In vain to them the generous vintage flows,  
The citron blossoms, or the orange glows!  
Not all the fragrant stores their vales impart,  
Can raise the wretched native's drooping heart;  
'Tis liberty alone exalts the mind,  
Known to that land my wishes left behind.

Advancing still---new latitude we gain,  
The constant breezes still the sails maintain;  
New objects o'er the azure main surprise,  
And golden landscips paint the glittering skies!  
Here the *Dorado* § springing from the wave,  
Elastic, tries the wings which nature gave;  
Bright in the sun his florid beauties glow,  
While flying he eludes the watry foe!  
Now *Fogo's* || vapour rises, from afar  
The eye pursues the visionary star!  
With ruddy light the fierce *Volcano* gleams,  
Reflected o'er the deep its pulvise beams!  
By *Mayo's* § rocky coast we safely run,  
Where the *Salt-barvest* ripens to the sun;  
Still the firm vessel flies before the wind,  
And soon the lessening spots are lost behind!

[To continued in our next.]

† The *Canaries*, formerly called the *Hesperides*, or *Fortunate Isles*. § The flying fish, common in those seas. || *Fogo*, one of the *Cape de Verde* isles, so called from a *Volcano* in it. † *Mayo*, or *May*, another of the *Cape de Verde* isles, famous for its excellent salt, produc'd in great plenty by the heat of the Sun.

To Mrs \*\*\*\* Wife to a Capt. of a Merchant-man.  
An Imitation of HORACE, ODE vii. B. 3.

WHY for your husband do you mourn,  
And why despair of his return?  
Why, *Molly*, all this whining?  
The next spring winds shall bring the youth,  
Glowing with love, and full of truth;  
For absence leave repining.  
His ship, with the rich freight she bears,  
Shall safe arrive at *Wapping* stairs,  
And he with kind embraces  
Shall clasp you eager in his arms,  
With joy shall wonder at your charms,  
Each moment find new graces.  
Tho' now upon the *Guiney* coast,  
Ev'n now in thought of thee he's lost,  
And while on thee he's thinking,  
He breaths a melancholy sigh,  
Letting the glass of punch pass by,  
Forgets his turn of drinking.  
In vain his mates his grief wou'd move,  
And bid him take another love,

And



And think no more of *Molly*;  
That constant truth, and faithful vows,  
Made by a sailor to his spouse,  
Were all a jest and folly.

Some young black slave they bid him view,  
Who, though she is of different hue,  
May have a pow'r to charm him;  
They shew her limbs, her pouting breast,  
Panting and courting to be press'd,  
With soft desire to warm him.

They tell him she with passion burns,  
And will in love make glad returns;  
The height of joy bestowing;  
That tho' a slave she is not mean,  
Some captive princess, or a queen;  
For him her tears are flowing.

Then they in piteous tale relate  
Some Captain's sad disastrous fate,  
From a slave's love neglected;  
Some poison'd youth they bring to mind,  
Then bid him view her, and, more kind,  
Let her be more respected.

In vain, in vain, he hears no more,  
Than rocks when winds and waters roar;  
'Tis madness all and folly;  
True as his needle to his pole,  
His constant heart and faithful soul  
Remain still fix'd to *Polly*.

Ah! *Polly*, then with equal love  
Thy plighted faith and passion prove,  
Show how much honour's in you;  
With all his art, with all his care,  
The captain of the man of war  
Does all he can to win you.

Tho' none can sing a merrier song,  
To none more pleasing guiles belong,  
Ah! listen not, but fly him;  
And tho' he vows, and mourns his pains,  
And calls thee cruel, and complains,  
Still more and more deny him.

ANSWER to the two Ænigmas, p. 271.

*WHEN* Sol in height of sultry summer shines,  
And *Syrius* his meridian fury joins,  
All o'er the heat too great to be withstood;  
*Fir Chloë* sweats beneath her cloak and hood.  
O'ercome at length her neck and breast she bares,  
Her beauty now no more employs her cares;  
Thy beams relentless seize her lovely skin,  
And their effect in tarnish'd marks is seen.  
Yet the sun's heat may with more ease be born,  
When in eclipses of his rays he's shorn;  
Then gaze the vulgar throng; but thou beware,  
For chilly damps infect the drov'ry air.  
Thou' o'er, --- the sun pursues his destin'd way,  
And regent shines till eve concludes the day.  
But when be to the nether world descends,  
And night her wil o'er nature's face extends,  
To *LUNA* he the nightly rule resigns;  
Who in her brother's borrow'd lustre shines;  
Thou' the nocturnal gloom her glory streams,  
And thro' the windows dart her pallid beams.  
Then num'rous throngs to midnight revels come;  
The splendid dancers fill the spacious room,  
Where waxen tapers shoot a steady light,  
And rival the pale *ARBITRESS OF NIGHT*;  
But shining long, their rays begin to fade,  
The feeble lights demand the *SUFFERS'* aid;

His ready band 'th' attendant strait applies,  
And with new beams the bright red flames arise;  
With lightsome joy the dancers spring and bound,  
While on the floor their nimble steps resound:  
The tapers now begin to droop again,  
The helping *SUFFERS* still their light maintain;  
Still the wild rout their drunken mirth pursue,  
And oft their mad debauches thus renew:  
Thus waste the night: nor are their revels done,  
'Till *SUFFERS* useles are, and Sol expects  
MOON.

N. B. Miss Fanny Couchman and Philo-  
found out these Ænigmas at first reading.  
Answered also by DAGGER, &c. from Chichester.

### Æ N I G M A.

*D*Reading discovery when I first appear,  
A curious wizard o'er my face I wear;  
Yet crowds pursue me with enquiring eyes,  
And vain would throw aside the thin disguise:  
But I elude their sight, and like a ghost,  
Vanish, or in a different form am lost.  
No Proteus e'er could mimic shapes like me,  
Now I'm a worm, and now the raging sea:  
This hour I glitter with celestial fire,  
The next to earth's dark center I retire.  
Endu'd with magic pow'r, a voice I give  
To senseless marble, make a statue live.  
Riches and honours freely I bestow,  
And raise obscure desert tho' ne'er so low.  
Of old a cottage was my chief delight,  
And shades sequester'd did my steps invite.  
But now to court I venture, and am there  
A beau, or bishop, parasite, or peer,  
Or any other shape I please to wear.  
From eager lovers I myself seclude,  
For while unknown I am with warmth pursued,  
And long experience doth this truth reveal,  
If once they view my naked charms they tell.

MARCELLA

To the Right Honourable Sir R--- W---  
Loss of his Lady.

*W*hilst disappointed knaves and sly  
Would rule, themselves, or grow  
With factious fury, and relentless hate,  
Labour'd to sink thee, W---, with the state;  
Whilst impious slanders whistled round thy name,  
And base Assassins made thy life their aim;  
Thou stood'st the torrent, fearless and serene,  
And not one terror on thy brow was seen:  
But now a friend is lost, a much-lov'd wife,  
That first, fair, fair, blessing of thy life,  
Who made the load sit light, thou'rt doom'd to  
Smooth'd ev'ry cross, and smil'd on ev'ry  
She, the from thy fond bosom snatch'd away,  
Then when the time was come, the long  
When to the utmost height ye both might  
The joys of splendor, ease, and mutual love;  
What home-felt gen'rous anguish swells thy  
What big tumultuous sorrows stand confest!  
How full employ'd each instrument of woe!  
How sighs burst frequent, how the eyes o'erflow!  
O had those sighs ne'er burst, those tears ne'er  
We still had deem'd thee something more than  
So Rome's great father, godlike *Brutus*,  
Sustain'd, with smiles, the rabble's rage like  
Yet when 'twas told, 'Thy dear-lov'd *Portia*  
He wept, he sigh'd, he groan'd, he droop'd;  
His dauntless spirit languish'd o'er her tomb,  
And for a while forgot there was a *Rome*.



# Historical Chronicle, 1738.

## J U N E.

**O**N September 30, last happened a furious Hurricane in the Bay of Bengal, attended with a very heavy Rain, which raised 15 Inches of Water in 5 Hours, and a violent Earthquake, which threw down abundance of Houses; and as the Storm reached 60 Leagues up the River *Ganges*, it is computed that 20,000 Ships, Barks, Sloops, Boats, Canoes, &c. have been cast away. A prodigious Quantity of Cattle of all Sorts, a great many Tygers, and several Rhinoceroses were drowned; even a great many Caymans were killed by the furious Agitation of the Waters, and an innumerable Quantity of Birds was beat down into the River by the Storm. Two *English* Ships of 500 Tons were thrown into a Village above 200 Fathom from the Bed of the River *Ganges*, broke to Pieces, and all the People drowned pell-mell among the Inhabitants and Cattle. Barks of 60 Tons were blown two Leagues up into the Land over the Tops of high Trees. The Water rose in all 40 Foot higher than usual. The *English* Ships drove ashore, and broke to Pieces, were the *Decker*, *Dumshire*, and *Newcastle*; and the *Pilnam* is missing. — A *French* Ship was drove on Shore, and bulged; after the Wind and Waters abated they opened their Hatches, and took out several Bales of Merchandize, &c. but the Man who was in the Hold to sling the Bales suddenly ceased working; nor they calling to him, could they get any Reply; on which they sent down another, but heard nothing of him, which very much added to their Fear; so that for some Time no one would venture down: At length one more hardy than the rest, went down, and became silent and unactive as the two former, to the Astonishment of all: They then agreed by Lights to look down into the Hold, which had a great Quantity of Water in it, and to their great Surprise, they saw a huge Alligator staring as expecting more Prey: It had come

in thro' a Hole in the Ship's Side, and 'twas with Difficulty they killed it; when they found the three Men in the Creature's Belly.

Wednesday. 7.

On the 2d and 7th of this Month happened great Disputes in the Court of Common Council of the City of London, concerning Proposals for performing the Masons Work of the intended Mansion-House for the Lord Mayor; and on the Divisions, one Party appeared in behalf of the Proposal of Mess. *Townsend*, *Horsenail*, and *Taylor*, three of their own Body, to do the said Work for 17200 l. and the other Party for 250 l. cheaper. Some Persons thinking it extraordinary that Gentlemen should be for the highest Price, and also that it might carry a Reflection, as if those proposed to take the lowest, were not able to do the Work so well as the others; inserted in the News Papers the Oath of a Common-Councilman, distinguishing the Clause following in a different Character.

*Good and true Counsel ye shall give in all things touching the Commonwealth of this City, after your Wit and Cunnings: And that for Favour of any Person, ye shall maintain no singular Profit against the common Profit of this City.* A List also was handed about of 7 Aldermen, and 110 Commoners who divided for the highest Price, all, but about 20, of which List are distinguished to be of some of the Committees for administering the City Affairs; and, what is pretty remarkable, they are distinguished, who voted on the first Division for the lowest Proposal, viz. Sir *John Barnard*, (Lord Mayor) Sir *Robert Goddshall*, *Daniel Lambert*, and *Robert Westley*, Esq; Aldermen. Dep. *Joseph Ayliff*, Dep. *Thos. Sandford*, Dep. *Sam. Tatem*, Mr. *Robert Henshaw*, and Mr. *Hen. Siffon* Common Council-men.

The first Division, June 2. was,  
— For the highest Price 80.  
— For the lowest 63.

T L

The



The second Division, (June 7.) was,

— For the highest 110

— For the lowest 87

But on the 7th, some of the Aldermen insisting on their Right, as prescribed by Act of Parliament, to put a Negative on the Commons, they divided, and 7 were for the highest Price, and 15 for the lowest; which Right of a Negative in this Affair being disputed, it was agreed to apply to Council for an Explanation of the Act relating thereto.

The two lowest Proposals for the Carpenters Work to the said intended Mansion House, were

Mr. *Champion's* Proposal at 1250 *l.*

Mr. *Cordwell's* (City Carpenter) at 1240 *l.*

Which last had the Preference.

For the Bricklayer's Work, the two lowest Proposals, were

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mr. <i>Barlow's</i>	— per Rod,	5	+	6

Mr. <i>Cooper's</i>	—	5	3	6
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Which last had the Preference.

The lowest Proposal being thus accepted in each of these two Cases, makes it a little mysterious, why the same Reason of judging should not take Place in Relation to the *Mason's* Work. But if it be consider'd that very mysterious Reasons have often influenced Majorities, where those in the Administration of national Affairs have interposed, so there is no better Way to account for this, than to consider it as an Affair those in the Administration of the City Concerns have maturely considered and espoused.

Friday, 9.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council waited on his Majesty with their Address on the Birth of a Prince, as follows:

May it please your Majesty,

*WE* your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in Common-Council assembled, do with Hearts full of Joy approach your Throne, and humbly beg Leave to offer our Congratulations on the happy Encrease of your Royal Family by the Birth of a Prince, and therein the strengthening and establishing the Religious and Civil Rights of this Country, and the Liberties of Europe.

We are so sensible of the many Blessings of your Majesty's Reign, that from Interest as well as Duty, we wish it long and prosperous; and when in Course of Time this Prince shall come to reign, may he, by the Example of his Royal Predecessors, have

learn'd to rule a free but obedient People, and become the Guardian of those Liberties which by their Precepts he will have been taught to protect.

We should be wanting in that Duty we owe to your Majesty, if we did not take this Opportunity of testifying our Joy, and assuring your Majesty of our Fidelity and Affection. Signed by Order of Council,

*Miles*

To which his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Answer.

*I* Thank you, for your Congratulations on this Occasion, and for this Mark of your Duty and Affection to me and my Family. The City of London may always depend upon my Favour and Protection.

They all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

A Pile was drove in the Middle of the Thames over-against the Wooltaple, Westminster, being the Mark where one of the Stone Piers that is to support the great Arch in the Center of the New Bridge is to be built.

There are 15 Sail of British Ships lately taken by the Spaniards now detain'd at the Havannah. The *Succest*, Capt. *Stone*, from London to Virginia, was taken near Montserrat by a Spanish Guarda Costa, who after plundering the Ship, turn'd the Captain and most of the Crew adrift in the Long-boat, and they were fortunately taken up by a Dutch Vessel, but the Ship was carried into Porto Rico. — The Spaniards thus continuing their Depredations, 3 Bombships were order'd to be got ready with all Expedition, well furnish'd with Mortars, Shells, &c. which, with 4 Sail of Men of War, viz. 3 of 60 and 1 of 50 already gone, and 4 now ready, i. e. 2 of 70, 1 of 60, and one of 50 Guns, are to join Admiral *Haddock* in the Mediterranean, and make a Fleet of 21 Ships.

Monday, 12.

Arriv'd in Town Baron *Valmonte*, Great Chamberlain of Hanover, with his Lady, and waited on his Majesty, and met with a most gracious Reception. The Baron's Stay here will not be long, but the Lady remains with Baron *Stanberg*, her Brother, Chief Secretary of Hanover.

Thursday 15.

A Fire happened at St Giles's Workhouse, occasioned by the Head of the Apothecary's Still flying off, which in two Hours burnt down the same with all its Furniture. Several Children and ancient People were thrown out of Windows in Blankets, others dragg'd down Ladders; some were miserably scorchi'd, and others maimed, &c.

*W. D. D. D.*



Wednesday, 21.

This Evening the Ceremony of publishing the Baptism of the young Prince, Son of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, was perform'd, and the Office compleated by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Oxford, Rector of St James's, Westminster, In his Royal Highness's Apartment in Norfolk House in St James's Square. The God-fathers were the King of Sweden, represented by the Lord Baltimore, and the Duke of Saxe-Gotha represented by the Marquis of Caernarvon; the Godmother was the Queen of Prussia, represented by the Lady Charlotte Edwin. The Name of the young Prince pronounced on this Occasion by the Lord Baltimore, was GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK. His Royal Highness the Prince was present, and was her Royal Highness sitting on a Bed of State, the Lords and Ladies of her Bed-chambers attending.

Wednesday, 28.

The Court of Assistants of the Company of Sadlers waited on their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales with the following Address:

*May it please your Royal Highnesses,*  
THE Company of Sadlers esteem themselves greatly honoured by your Royal Highnesses Permission to congratulate you on this happy Occasion. The Increase of your Royal Highness's Family, presents us with a pleasing prospect, and spreads an universal Joy over the whole Nation. And this Company, by Inclination as well as Duty, most humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Royal Highness, that none may be so unworthy with a long Continuance of Prosperity to your Royal House.

And in Process of Time they doubt not but this young Prince will become a Blessing to Posterity, by your Examples. To which his Royal Highness was pleased to return an Answer to the following Effect:

*That he returned the Company Thanks for their dutiful Address to him and his Princess; and that he should take all Opportunities of shewing his Regard to that Company.*

Thursday, 27.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council-Men of the City of London, waited on their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at Norfolk House in St James's Square, and were introduced by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Lord of the Bed-chamber in waiting to his Royal Highness; and they

having prepared their Compliments on the Birth of the Prince, Mr Baron Thomson delivered them as followeth,

*WE the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council-Men of the City of London, most humbly beg Leave to attend your Royal Highnesses, to express our Joy on the Increase of your Royal Family by the Birth of a Prince, and upon the Recovery of her Royal Highness.*

*May your Royal Highnesses become the happy Parents of a numerous Offspring, to be a Delight to his Majesty and your Royal Highnesses, to give Joy to his Majesty's Subjects, and strengthen every Part of our Constitution.*

*We doubt not but by your Royal Highnesses Care, this young Prince will be early taught those virtuous Maxims, which alone can make a Prince and People happy; and that by the Example of his Majesty, and your Royal Highnesses, he will learn, That the Glory, as well as the Security of the Throne, must be founded in the Hearts and Affections of the People.*

*To which his Royal Highness made this most gracious Answer.*

*My Lord and Gentlemen,*  
I Return you my Thanks, and those of the Princess, for this new Instance of your Duty to the King, and of your Affections to me. My Son, I hope, may come in Time to deserve the Gratitude of a free People, which his Majesty now enjoys; and it shall be my constant Care to instruct him, that true Loyalty can only be the Result of Liberty.

*They all had the Honour to kiss their Royal Highnesses Hands.*

*Bristol Infirmary.* In this first half Year 110 poor Objects have been admitted into this House, and as many received as Out-Patients: An Addition is making of 16 new Beds.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1738.

June 6. *L*ADY of Hon. Edw. Southwell, Esq; Secretary of State for Ireland, deliver'd of a Son.  
23. Dutchess of Devonsh.—of a Daughter.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1738

June 3. *W*M Hatton, Esq; of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire,—to the Relict of Col. Plummer of the Guards, with 6000*l.* and 250*l.* per Ann.

8. Mr Peyys, Banker in Lombardstreet,—to the Relict of Alex. Weller, Esq; with 30,000*l.*

George Drummond, Esq; Secretary of the Order of the Thistle,—to Hon. Jane Gray, Daughter of the E. of Stamford

The



The *Ld Beautevant*, eldest Son and Heir to the *E. of Barrymore*, at *Dublin*, —to *Miss Davis*, Sister and sole Heiress to late *Visc. Mountcashell*, with 30,000 *l*.

12. *Hon. Col. Powlett*, —to *Widow Dashwood*.

13. *Capt. Forrester*, Commander of a Man of War, —to *Miss Oughton*, Niece to *Lord Nugent*, with 10,000 *l*.

15. *Mr Claude Fonereau*, —to *Miss Bohem*, Daughter to *Mr Clement Bohem* a Director of the Bank, with 10,000 *l*.

20. *Mr John Innocent*, Vintner in *Fleet-street*, —to *Miss Eliz. Goodwin*, 10,000 *l*.

*Capt. Herring of Albemarle-street* —to *Widow Wright* of the same, with 40,000 *l*.

*Henry Hawley of Brentford*, Esq; (lately) —to *Miss Smith*, with 10,000 *l*.

*George Bateman Lawley*, Esq; —to *Miss Tomlinson of Isleworth*, 8,000 *l*.

#### A LIST of DEATHS for the YEAR 1738.

May 27. **CAPT.** *James Ogleby* of the 3d Reg. of Foot Guards; he had serv'd in all the D. of *Mirlborough's* War.

31. *Lady Peers*, Relict of *Sir Charles Peers*, Kt and Alderman.

JUNE 1. *Lady of Wm Cartwright*, Esq; Sister to the Countess of *Macclesfield*.

4. *Lady of Sir Robt Walpole*, of a Miscarriage, succeeded by a Fever. She was Daughter and Heiress to *Tho. Skirret* of *Doverstreet*, Esq;

8. *Tho. Windsor*, Lord *Visc. Windsor*, and Lord *Montjoy*. He serv'd under *K. Wm* in *Flanders*, by whom he was created *Visc. Windsor* in *Ireland*, in 1695. Under *Q. Anne* he was Member in several Parliaments, was made a *Lieut. General* in 1710, and next Year created a *Peer*, by the Title of *Ld Montjoy* of the *Ile of Wight*. By his *Lady, Charlotte Herbert*, sole Daughter and Heiress to *Philip E. of Pembroke*, and Widow of *John Lord Jefferies Baron of Wem*, he had Issue *Herbert Windsor*, Esq; Member for *Cardiff*, who succeeds him, and 4 Daughters.

10. *Tho. Bennet*, Esq; Kt of the Shire for *Nottingham*.

*Sir Orlando Bridgman*, Bt, lately appointed Governor of *Barbadoes*; after he had been missing several Weeks, his Body was taken out of the *Thames* at *Limehouse*; he is succeeded by his Son, now *Sir Francis Bridgman*, Bart.

12. *Samuel Edwards*, Esq; of *West Co-pice*, *Salop*, Member for *Great Wenlock*, a Deputy Teller of the Exchequer.

14. *Frederick Zulstein de Nassau*, Earl of *Rochford*, *Visc. Tunbridge*, and Baron *Enfield*. He succeeded his eldest Brother *William* kill'd at the Battle of *Almeria* in

*Spain*, and marry'd *Bessy* Daughter to *Rivers*, by whom he has left *Wm* who succeeds him, and *Frederick* a Minor.

18. *Sir Rich. Moore*, of *Fawley* in *Berk*, succeeded by his Brother now *Sir J. Moore*, Bart.

19. *Mrs Cox*, (Wife of *Mr Cox* formerly a Grocer in *Aldersgate-street*.) was a Quaker, and Mother of the present Countess of *Peterborough*, and Countess *Preslon*.

*Capt. Holmes* (lately) in the *Wight*, formerly *Lieut. Governor*, Member for *Yarmouth* in that Island.

*John Trip*, Esq; a Native of *Hall*, who married the eldest Daughter of *E. of Stamford*, by whom he has a Daughter. He was reckon'd worth 200,000 *l*.

21. *Charles Townshend*, *Visc. Townshend* of *Raynham*, Baron *Townshend* of *Regis*, and Baronet, a Governor of *Charter-house*, one of the *Privy Counsellors*, and Kt of the Garter, Under *Q. Anne*, he was Ambassador extraordinary to the *States General*, *Capt. of the Yeomen of the Guard*, one of the *Commissioners of the Union*, and of the *Privy Council*. *Q. Anne*, and on her Decease was succeeded by *K. George I.* one of the *Regents* on his Arrival, soon after made *principal Secretary of State*, and in *January* 1717 appointed *Ld Lieut. of Ireland*, but moved in *April* following; in 1720 was made *President of the Council*, and then again *principal Secretary*, in the Office he continued under the present King, till *May* 15, 1730 when he resign'd his Posts, and retir'd. His 1st Wife Daughter to *Thomas Ld Pelham*, by whom he had 4 Sons and a Daughter; his 2d was Sister to *Sir Robt Walpole*, by whom he had 4 Sons and 2 Daughters. He succeeded in Honour and Estate his eldest Son, *Charles Lord Lynn*.

22. *Gustavus B. lford*, Esq; *Capt. of the Royal Reg. of Dragoons*, he was 20 Years a *Capt.* and dy'd of an old

3. *N. S.* The D. of *Liria*, Son of late *Marshall D. of Berwick*, at aged 44.

9. *N. S.* The famous *Card. Albani* at *Ravenna*, in *Italy*, aged 74.

#### A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year

**M**R *Park*, appointed *Keeper of the Great Court Park*, in room of *Wentworth*, dead.

*Mr Wright*, chosen *Coroner of the County of Barradel*, Esq; appointed *Comptroller General of Virginia*. *Beames*, Esq; — Under



# Deaths, Promotions, &c. in JUNE, 1738. 325

§ S. S. Company at *Vere Cruz*, in room of  
*Wm Butler*, Esq;—Head-Factor, in  
room of *Lewis Hays*, Esq; decd.  
*Robert Cater*, Esq; Sheriff of London,  
Knighted.

*Charles Montagu*, Member for *St Ger-  
mains, Cornwall*, appointed by the Prince of  
*Wales* Auditor of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*  
and of all his Revenues and Accounts.

*Ld Sidney Beauclerc*,—Master of the  
Harriers, in room of the late *E. of Carlile*.

*John Grant* of *Invernick*, Esq;—Comp-  
troller of the Customs in the Port of  
*Inverness*.

*Barwell Smith*, Esq;—Deputy-teller of  
the Exchequer, under Lord *Onslow* in  
room of *Samuel Edwards*, Esq; decd.

*Mr Smith*, a Relation of the forego-  
ing succeeds him as chief Clerk.

*Gough*, Esq;—Commissioner of  
Excise in *Scotland*, in room of

*Christopher Wyvill*, Esq;—Comptroller  
of the Cash at the Excise-Office.

*Thomas Dinley*, Esq;—Yeoman of the  
Jewel-Office, in room of *Rich. Aldworth*,  
Esq; decd.

*James Wightman*, Esq; Brewer, and  
*James Brooks*, Esq; Stationer, chosen  
Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* for the  
Year ensuing. The former pleads dis-  
qualification by the Corporation Act, he  
being a Dissenter; the latter is sworn in.

*E. of Crawford*,—Col. of the Royal  
Reg. of Fusiliers, in room of Sir *James  
Wood*, decd.

*E. of Berkley*,—Col. of a Company in  
*Henry Visc. Lonsdale*—Ld Lieut. of

*Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*, in room of  
late Earl of *Carlile*.

*Philip Vanbrugh*,—Esq; Governour of  
*Newfoundland*, and Fort of *Placentia*, in  
room of *Fitz-Roy-Henry Lee*, Esq;

*John Thorpe*, Esq;—by the *African*  
Company Governour and Treasurer of  
*James Fort* on § *River Gambia* in *Africa*.  
Ld *Ross*,—Governour of *Edinburgh*  
Castle in room of the late *E. of Orkney*.

Ld *Visc. Gage*, Member for *Tewkesbury*,  
—Governor of *Barbadoes*, in room of Sir  
*Orlando Bridgman*, Bart, decd.

Ld *Byron*,—2d Lieut. of the *Falkland*  
Man of War.

Capt. *Scott*,—Capt. of a Company in  
Col. *St George's* Regiment of Foot.

*E. of Berkeley*,—Col. of a Company in  
the 2d Reg. of Footguards in room of  
Col. *Eaton* decd

## A LIST of Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr *Aldrich*, Vicar of *Walden*,  
*Essex*, and Rector of *St John's Clerk-  
ewell*, chosen Lecturer of *St Boltolph*,  
*Bishopgate*, in room of Dr *Watson*, decd.

Mr *Shelly* presented to the Vicarage of  
*Skirwith*, *Northumberland*.

Mr *Benjon*, made Prebendary of *Dur-  
ham*, in room of Dr *Chandler*.

Dr *Simpson*, Master of *Trinity Hall*, and  
Advocate in *Dottors Commons*, appointed  
by the Bp of *Bath* and *Wells*, Chancellor  
of his Diocese.

Rev. Dr *Desaguliers*, made Chaplain to  
*Bowles* Reg. of Dragoons, in room of  
Mr *Woodford*,—Chaplain to the Earl of  
*Pembroke's* Royal Reg. of Horse.

## STOCKS.

S. S. Stock 101  $\frac{3}{4}$   
—Annu. 110  $\frac{1}{2}$   
New Annu. 100  $\frac{1}{2}$   
3 per C. Ann. 105  $\frac{1}{2}$   
S. S. Bonds 33s. pre.  
Bank 142  $\frac{3}{4}$   
—Circul 62s. Pre.  
Mil. Bank 123  
India 173  $\frac{1}{2}$   
—Bonds 6l. 16s.  
African 14  
Royal Aff. 110  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Lon. ditto 14  
5 p. C. Em. Loan 114  $\frac{1}{2}$   
p. C. Ditto 101  
English Cop. 3l.  
Wells ditto 15s.

## Monthly BILL of Mortality, from May 23. to June 27.

Christned	Males	720	1413
	Femal.	693	
Buried	Males	1123	2199
	Femal.	1076	
Died under 2 Years old		776	
Between 2 and	5	230	
Between 5 and	10	64	
Between 10 and	20	80	
Between 20 and	30	182	
Between 30 and	40	231	
Between 40 and	50	197	
Between 50 and	60	171	
Between 60 and	70	129	
Between 70 and	80	79	
Between 80 and	90	49	
Between 90 and	100	8	
100 and 105		2199	

Buried.  
Within the walls 144  
Without the walls 517  
In *Mid.* and *Surrey* 574  
City and Sub. *West.* 504  
2199

## Weekly Burials.

May 30. — 518  
June 6. — 446  
13. — 411  
20. — 409  
27. — 415  
2199

Peck Loaf, Wheat—20d.  
Wheat 30s. per Quar.  
Hay per load 51s.  
Best Hops 4l. 1cs.  
Coals 25s. per Chaldron as set  
by the Lord Mayor and  
Aldermen, pursuant to the  
new Act.

Paris.



*Paris.* The King's Answer to a Remonstrance of his Parliament.

Gentlemen,

**I** will order an Examination into the Points you advance; some of them I know to be false, and others misrepresented. I ordered you to be told, that your Remonstrances were useless; they importune, and tire me very much. I take it very ill, that my Parliament meddles with the Rights of my Kingdom: It is upon me that the Affair rolls, and I answer for it.

The three Members of the Royal Academy, sent to *Peru* by the King, to make Trigonometrical Observations, having happily finished them, are on their Return. At *Martinico*, they made Astronomical Observations as useful as curious; and Physical Observations at *St. Domingo*. In crossing the *Isthmus* at *Panama*, they drew an exact Chart of the Course of the River *Chagra*, and determined its Longitude and Latitude. Then they separated, in order to make with greater Certainty, the Observation of the Equinox, Eclipse of the Moon, and all the Immersions and Emergences of *Jupiter's* Satellites; after which they applied themselves to determine, in the exactest manner possible, the Position of the Equator. To that End they chose, at the Mouth of the River of *Emeralds*, a proper Spot of Ground for measuring their Base; they placed on the neighbouring Hills the necessary Signals for tying this Base to the Triangles they should form in the same Operations, and laid at each End of the Space designed to be measured, two Mill Stones, on one of which they put for Inscription *Meta Borealis*, and on the other *Meta Australis*, and in order to measure the Base they made use of 3 Poles of 20 Feet long, which could be join'd with the greatest Precision. This Operation took up 25 Days, and, in order to prove the Truth of it, they divided themselves into two Companies, one of whom measured, beginning by the North End, and the other began with the South End, each ending where the other had begun. When the two Companies had joined each other, there was found but two Inches difference in their Mensurations, the Total of which amounted to 6274 Toises and nine Inches; but to avoid Fractions they fixed the Base at 6274 Toises.

*Florence.* The Pope judging the Fraternity of the Free Masons to be highly deserving of the Ecclesiastical Censures, his Holiness has issued out a Bull of Excommunication against that Society, the Substance of which is as follows:

'In the midst of the Cares of the Apostleship, and the continual Attention we have to extirpate Heresies, and maintain the Lord's Vineyard in all its Purity; we have heard with Grief and Bitterness of Soul, that a certain Society, who stile themselves the Fraternity of Free Masons, after making Progress in several States in Europe, have likewise spread into *Italy*, and even had some Increase. We have considered that the impenetrable Secret of this so mysterious Society is the essential Part, and as it were the Basis of its Institution; and that being thereby become suspicious to the Temporal Powers, several of them have proscribed it in their Dominions. We have likewise considered, that by much stronger Reasons it ought to be suspicious to the Spiritual Power, whose Charge it is to have an ever watchful Eye to every Thing that may concern the Salvation of Souls. For these Reasons, and animated by our Pastoral Care, we have condemned, and do condemn by the present Bull the Societies of Free Masons, as perverse, contrary to publick Order, and having incur'd the Major Excommunication in its utmost Extent, forbidding all Persons, of what Rank, Quality, or Condition soever, who profess the Catholic, Apostolick, and Roman Religion, to cause themselves to be written down, or received into that Society, to frequent any of its Members, or hold Correspondence with them, or to suffer or tolerate any Assemblies of Free Masons in their Houses, under Penalty to the Contraveners of incurring likewise the said Excommunication; reserving to ourselves alone the Right of taking it off, except in Case of Death, &c.

*Given at Rome, May 29. 1738.*

There being several various Accounts published in the News Papers from *Carolina* and *Georgia*, we have obtained a true and authentick Account, being a Narrative from *Savannah* in *Georgia* of what passed to the 20th of April last.

**O**N the 8th of April, the Magistrates of *Savannah* received Advice, that Capt. *Lyford*, Commander of a Sloop, did on the 3d of April last, see some large Ships at Anchor off *Augustine* Barr, whom he apprehended to be Spanish Vessels. The Magistrates sent to Captain *Mackpherson*, and Capt. *Mackintosh*, who commanded the Rangers and Scouts on the South Frontiers, that they should be vigilant, and see if any thing stirred in the Country.

On



On the 11th at Night, Capt. *Joseph Prem*, Master of a Vessel, arrived at *Savannah* from *Augustine*, who gave an Account, that being at the *Havannah*, he was on the 20th of *September* 1737. A made Prisoner there, where were great Preparations: viz. Two 60 Gun Ships, one 30 Gun Ship, two 24 Gun Ships, and two Sloops of eight Guns each, were fitted out, and that it was said, they were to convoy Transports with 7000 Men to invade *Georgia* and *Carolina*; but that in March last Letters arrived from the Court of *Spain*, which, it was said, contained Orders to put a Stop to the Equipment. That on the 26th of *March* one 24 Gun Ship, 2 smaller Ships, 2 Snows, and a Schooner, with 500 Soldiers, and 80 Spanish Servants on Board, sailed from the *Havannah* for *Augustine*. That upon the embarking those Men, Capt. *Prem* was released, and sent on Board the 24 Gun Ship to *Augustine*, where he landed at the same time with the above mentioned Spanish Soldiers and Servants. That when he arrived, there were in the Port of *Augustine* six half Gallies, and 37 Lanches and Pinnaces. That the Town was full of Soldiers, but that he could not know their Numbers, being immediately ordered to depart, which he with great Pleasure did. The Magistrates of *Savannah* immediately sent Advice of this Matter to the Lieutenant Governor of *South Carolina*, who about the same time had received Accounts to the same Purport from *Augustine*. They also sent Advices thereof to Capt. *Gascoigne*, to the Magistrates of *Frederica*, and to the other Settlements on the Southern Frontiers, and to know if they wanted any things for their Defence; and they acquainted the Chiefs of the *Creek Indians*, who declared their Zeal and Readiness for the Defence of the Colony, and that they would take Arms as soon as ever they should be required.

On the 13th the Magistrates received Letters from *William Bull*, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of *South Carolina*, that he had received Advices that part of the Spanish Troops designed for the Invasion were arrived at *Augustine*, and that he had therefore ordered down the *Chick-saw* and *Uchee Indians* to rendezvous at *Petersburg*; and also another Body of Men to draw together there, and march where the Magistrates should require, and desired the Magistrates of *Savannah* to furnish them with Provisions, the Magazines there being full.

On the 14th they received Advices from Capt. *Gascoigne*, that he was cleaned

and fitted, and that all was yet quiet on the Southern Frontiers. They also received Advice from *Frederica*, that all the People there, could, upon a Signal, be called together in an Hour's Time, and that they had Guards so posted, as they were not to be surprized. Advice came also from *Darien*, that they were in a good State of Defence, and wanted neither Provisions nor Ammunition.

On the 17th they received Advice from the Southern Frontiers, that all was quiet, and that the Spaniards had not then made any Motion, except doubling the Guard at the Look-out, upon *St. John's* River, which is the most advanced Post the Spaniards have on that Continent.

Since we received the above Letters from *Charles Town* of the 8th of *May*, give an Account, that Col. *Cookran*, with part of General *Oglethorpe's* Regiment arrived there on the 3d and that they set out for *Georgia*. The Spaniards remain quiet at *Augustine*, having yet undertook nothing. What the Reason of this Inaction is, we cannot say; some give out, that they wait for further Orders from the Court of *Spain*, others, that they find the Colony of *Georgia* in a better State of Defence than they expected, and therefore that they wait for the Arrival of more Troops from *Havannah* in *Cuba*.

*Vienna*. The *Turks*, after taking *Old Orsova*, [as in our last] advanced to *Méridia*, a considerable Fort and Pass, and tho' repulsed in several Attacks, obliged the Governor, who, fearing *Doxar's* Fate, had first obtained Leave from Court, to surrender. The Enemy by this Conquest have opened their Way into the Banya of *Temeswar*, which has felt their Ravages; they have also invested and summoned *New Orsova*. Mean time our Army is not yet assembled; and the *Russians* but just got in their March. And yet the Emperor has a new Enemy to oppose in as unprovided a Quarter, the *K. of Sardinia* having taken this Opportunity to seize on *Serravalle* in the *Milanese*.

*Petersburg*. The late Seratquier of *Orzakow*, who is a Prisoner here, having sent his Secretary to *Constantinople* for necessary Powers to treat of a Peace, he had this Answer from the Grand Vizir, *Thou mayst return to the Unbelievers, and tell Jahia Bashaw, that before sending thee, he ought to have known, that his Sublime Highness is not accustomed to treat of Peace by means of either Slaves or Prisoners, and therefore he has no full Powers to send him.*



# A REGISTER of BOOKS for JUNE, 1738.

**T**RAVELS and Observations relating to several Parts of *Barbary* and the *Levant*. By *Thomas Shaw*, D. D. Fellow of *Queen's College, Oxon*. Now ready to be deliver'd to Subscribers by the Author himself at *Oxford*, and by *J. Senex* in *Fleetstreet*. Price one Guinea in Sheets.

2. *Bibliotheca Legum*: Or, a new and complete List of all the Law-Books extant to the present Year 1738. Giving an Account of their several Editions, Dates and Prices, and wherein they differ. The 4th Edit. with great Additions and Improvements. Compiled by *J. Worral*, and sold by him in *Bell-yard* near *Lincoln's-Inn*. Price bound 1 s.

3. The Life of *James Fitz-James*, Duke of *Berwick*. With military and political Reflections, and the Characters of Great Men. Printed for *A. Millar*. Price 10 s.

4. The History of the ancient *Germans*. In 2 Vols. 4to. translated from the high *Dutch*. By *Tho. Lediard*, Esq; Price 1 l. 10 s. in Sheets.

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7. Leisure Hours Amusement; or Poems on several Subjects. By *J. W.* Sold by *J. Fuller*. Price 6 d.

8. The Pilgrim; or, the Stranger in his own Country. In several Historical Novels. Sold by *D. Farmer*, 12mo. Price 3 s.

9. The Works of *Mr Thomson*. In two Vols. 8vo. Printed for *A. Millar*. Price 10 s.

10. Foreign Amours; or, the Gallantries and Adventures of foreign Princes, &c. 12mo. Printed for *W. Feales* and *W. Warner*. Price 2 s. 6 d.

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12. The Epistles of the first Book of *Horace* imitated. By *G. Ogle*, Esq; Printed for *R. Doddsley*. Price 1 s. each.

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20. The second Part of the Plain Account, &c. prov'd contrary to Scripture. Printed for *W. Innes*. Price 1 s.

21. An Answer to the further Inquiry into the Meaning of *Demoniacs*. By the Rev. Mr *Tewells*. Printed for *R. Gosling*. Price 1 s.

22. The Holiness of Times, Places and People, under the Jewish and Christian Dispensations.

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32. A Sermon at a Visitation for the Dying of *Lincoln*. By *W. Warburton*, A. M. Printed for *F. Gyles*. Price 6 d.

33. --- At an Ordination at *Colchester*. By *P. Goodwin*. Printed for *J. Oswald*. Price 6 d.

39. --- On Feb. 9. By *J. Stennet*. Printed for *A. Ward* and *J. Oswald*. Price 6 d.

40. --- On April 2. By *J. Maulden*. Printed for *J. Noon*. Price 4 d.

41. A new Edition of *Archbishop Sharp's* Sermons. In seven Vols. Sold by *W. Paine*. Price 1 l. 11 s. 6 d.

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44. --- At *St Bride's* on Monday in *East Week*. By *Dr Thomas Secker*, Bishop of *Oxford*. Price 6 d.

45. --- At *St Bride's* on Wednesday in *East Week*. By *Dr Bateman*. Price 6 d.

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