

The Gentleman's Magazine:

St JOHN'S GATE.



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For J U L Y, 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.

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REGISTER OF BOOKS



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

J U L Y, 1738.

DEBATES in the SENATE of MAGNA LILLIPUTIA.

Prime Minister's SPEECH continued
from our last, p. 292.

I KNOW how unpopular every Argument is on the Side of Peace; and I likewise know, that every thing that comes from a Minister that has a Tendency that Way, is look'd upon as proceeding from his Fear of a War. I have been long us'd to bear these Reflections, but I have always dis-regarded a Popularity that was not ac-companied by a hearty Zeal for the public Interest; and I have been long enough in this House to see that the most steady Opposers of Popularity, founded upon any other Views, have lived to receive the Thanks of their Country for that Opposition. The Experience, Sir, of who has often encouraged me to oppose popular Measures when they were wrong, and sometimes to promote unpopular ones, if they were right. The Experience of this, Sir, has made me say before you my Objections with regard to our passing the present Bill. At the same Time, Sir, I am as much against throwing cold Water upon the Zeal which this House has shewn with regard to the Insults offered to our Country, as any Gentleman here: Nay, Sir, give me Leave to say, that my own Interest is concern'd, had I no other, is a strong Motive for our doing every thing that can procure us just Satisfaction. I know, Sir, how far Ministers are accountable for the Councils they give their Sovereigns, and how far this House in former Times has look'd upon them as answerable for the Conduct of the Sove-

vereign, and I think, Sir, they should be answerable.--- It is but a mean Excuse for a Minister, when any wrong Step is made in Government, that he is not accountable for the Events of Measures that never were advis'd by him, and in which he was over-ruled by his Superiors. I have always disdain'd these mean Subterfuges; and with what Face can I again appear in this House, if full and ample Satisfaction is not made us, or at least, if we don't do our utmost to obtain it; either by fair and peaceable Means; or by exerting all our Strength in case a War becomes necessary. If my Country should call me to an Account, I would very willingly take upon me the Blame of every Step that has been made by the Government, since I had the Honour to enter into the Administration. As to the common Notion of a Minister's being afraid to enter into a War, I do not understand upon what it can be grounded. For my Part, I never could see any Cause, either from Reason or my own Experience, to imagine that a Minister is not as safe in Time of War, as in Time of Peace. Nay, Sir, if we are to judge by Reason alone, it is the Interest of a Minister conscious of any Mismanagement, that there should be a War; because by a War the Eyes of the Publick are diverted from examining into his Conduct; nor is he accountable for the bad Success of a War, as he is for that of an Administration.

I remember, Sir, when I was a young Man, nothing gave me greater Pleasure than voting for a War with *Blefuscu*; I thought that it founded well, that it was heroic, and for the Glory of my my Country. But, Sir, how fatal in some Respects have the Consequences of that War, just and necessary as it

was,

was, been to *Lilliput*? I little dreamt that at this Day we should by Means of that War be groaning under such a Load of Debts. I little dreamt, Sir, that the noble Resolution the Senate then made was to cost us so dear, or that we were to purchase our Glory A at an Expence, which after so many Years, would render it extremely inconvenient for us to enter into any, even the most necessary, War. For which Reason, Sir, tho' I am as absolutely bent upon a War as any Gentleman, if Satisfaction cannot be obtained by other Means; yet I think it would be very imprudent for this House to take any Steps that may prevent the Conclusion of a safe and honourable Peace. This Bill, in the Views I now have it, must be attended with that Effect, and tho', as I said before, I shall not give it my absolute Negative, yet Gentlemen must excuse me, if it does not meet with my Concurrence till I hear the Reasons answered which I have advanced against it.

Mr *Gulliver* observes, that these Arguments of the Prime Minister, and those which were advanced by several of his Party, to support his Opinion, were all answer'd by *Urg*; *Pulnub*, who defended his Bill with great strength of Reasoning, and not a little Warmth, tho' temper'd with Candour. He was seconded by his Friends, whose Speeches our Author confessedly suppresses, because in the Debate upon the third Reading *Urg*; *Pulnub* made a copious and particular Reply to all that had been urged in opposition to the Bill, in which he collected all the Arguments of his Party, recapitulated his own Assertions, and enforced them with new Proofs. — For the better Explanation of the Affair, we must observe from Mr *Gulliver*, that this great Patriot and his Friends, were so well convinc'd of the necessity of a Bill of this kind, that rather than obstruct its passing in some Shape, they gave way to the Prime Minister's Arguments (which indeed had great Weight with the House) for allowing Time to all the Allies of *Lilliput* who might have Effects on board the *Iberian* Plate Ships: And accordingly by an Amendment made in the Committee, such Effects were not to be vested in the Captors, unless the Capture was made 60 Days after the Proclamation of War, or the Commencement of Hostilities, and

the Bill so Amended, was reported to the House, and order'd to be engrossed without Debate or Dissent of any of the Prime Minister.

Speech of WINGUL PULNUB, on the Debate after the 3d Reading and on the Question for passing a Bill for the more effectual securing and encouraging the Trade of his Majesty's Lilliputian Subjects to Cuba.

THIS Bill, Sir, is in every so evidently calculated for Ends proposed by it, that I am surprized that the hon. Gentleman who first spoke against it, and by his single Disapprobation, has raised all the Opposition it has met with can see the Clauses he objects to as disadvantageous a Light. I am persuaded, if Gentlemen had seriously reflected on the Design and natural Consequences of such a Bill, they would have spared their Objections. The principal End, Sir, proposed by it to prevent a War, and the Way to obtain this End, is by a public Address to the Legislature to make it known to the World, that we have raised our Ardour, and encouraged the Hopes of our Seamen; that we have animated all our Fellow-Subjects (in case a Peace is refused) to distress the Enemy by selling their Wealth and Possessions, and consequently diminishing their Power. All the Arguments therefore brought against the Bill on the Supposition that it will tend to plunge us into a War are drawn from wrong Conclusions. Instead, Sir, of precipitating us into War, this Bill must hasten on a Peace. By it we are assisting the Ministry we are strengthening their Hands we are giving Weight to their Negotiations; we are letting *Iberia* know that we are in earnest to secure our Rights by a safe and an honourable Peace, or to vindicate them by a vigorous War. In a Word, Sir, if the warmest Friend of the Ministry, if the honourable Gentleman himself, had been forming Measures to procure a Peace, they could not have thought on a more ready and a more effectual Expedient than this Bill.

But, Sir, before I proceed to answer the Objections to this Bill, I must beg leave to remark, that ever since I have had the Honour to sit in this House, I never saw Gentlemen so negligent of Parliamentary Duty, as I have observed with regard to their proceeding upon this Bill. It is always the Custom to consider a Bill when it comes into a Committee, and if the Objections that lie against it, are too weighty to be got over, the Bill is then thrown out, and the House has no further trouble; but if the Objections are of such a Nature, as to be remov'd by making Amendments to the Bill, it is our Duty, Sir, to lay these Objections before the House in the Committee, that the proper Alterations may be made. If no further Objections are made when the Bill and Amendments are reported; it has always been look'd upon as having the Sense of the House for it, and receiving a tacit Approbation. The chief Objection, Sir, made to this Bill, (and indeed it is the only Objection of any weight I have yet heard against it) was, that as first intended, it did * not give our Allies a sufficient Time for withdrawing their Effects out of the Ships of the *Iberians*: But so unwilling, Sir, were the Friends of this Bill to leave the least Obstacle to the passing a Bill, which in their Apprehension was not only proper but necessary, that in the Committee they remov'd that Objection, (tho' I do think it was very ill founded,) by making the Term from which this Bill is to take place, to be 60 Days after the commencement of Hostilities, or the Declaration of War. This being done, it might be presumed, to the Satisfaction of the Objectors, only one slight Negative being given on the Report from the Committee, the strenuous Opposition still made, is the more unexpected in this House, because the Bill now can neither wound the Honour, nor affect the Interest, of our Allies, those favourite Topics so warmly insisted on and espoused by the Hon. Gentleman.

Having said this by the way, Sir, I

* Only 14 Days were proposed at first.

shall now beg Leave to consider the Weight of those Objections, which, in the hon. Gentleman's Opinion, and that of the Gentlemen who have spoke on his Side, lie against the Bill; and when I have answered these, as I hope I shall be fully able to do, I make no doubt but the Hon. Gentleman will keep his Word, and be open to Conviction. As Gentlemen have now repeated what they said before, I hope I may be indulg'd if I do it; especially since I see many Gentlemen here who were absent when the Bill was in the Committee, and who possibly may not be fully inform'd of what then passed. It is natural, Sir, for every Man to wish another of the same Sentiments with himself, and as I cannot concur with the hon. Gentleman in his Opinion, I shall endeavour to convince him of the Reasonableness of mine.

I beg Leave to observe in the first Place, that the hon. Gentleman has, in this whole Affair, shewn a great Jealousy for the Honour of *Iberia*: But, in the mean time, has he not been too forgetful of the Honour of *Lilliput*? He has taken it for granted that we are now at Peace with *Iberia*: He and his Friends have all along reasoned upon this Supposition, they have drawn Consequences from it, and upon this Supposition they have grounded their Negatives to the present Question. But, Sir, give me Leave to say that the War has been long begun, that many Blows have been received, which it is now Time to return. We have, Sir, to a melancholy Degree of Certainty, heard how the most useful Body in the Nation has not only been insulted, plundered, and imprisoned; but tortured and maimed in cold Blood. Outrages! not to be justified in the Heat of War, and which the Law of Nations will not allow Enemies to practise on one another. But, Sir, we have not heard of any Satisfaction offered on the Part of *Iberia*; we have not heard of that Court's disowning the Proceedings of any one of their Governors; we have not heard of their altering that unjust, partial and barbarous

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Method of Tryal in *Iberia*, by which our Countrymen who fall into their Hands are deprived of all Means of making their Defence. We have not yet heard of any of these Governors being call'd to Account for those oppressive and cruel Measures; but, on the contrary, we have seen their Cruelties recommend them to Favour, and their Insolence encouraged by Rewards. This, Sir, give me Leave to say, is a direct Proof of the Approbation of the *Iberian* Court. The Practice is consistent enough with her present Maxims, with her Claim of searching our Ships, and her usurp'd Authority in the *Columbian* Seas. The Manner, Sir, in which they treat the *Lilliputian* Subjects, who have been reduced to the Necessity of waiting their Decisions, is as barbarous as their Prettexts are unjust. The first Thing that is done after their Persons are imprisoned, is to sequester their Effects, and destroy their Papers. Thus they are at once depriv'd of all Possibility of making any Defence, even suppose they were to plead before an indifferent Judge: But it is not hard to guess what must be their Fate in a Question of Property, where the Judge is a Party. I have but slightly, Sir, touch'd upon these Matters of Fact: The House has already heard, from the Mouths of the unhappy Sufferers themselves, the melancholy Account of their Treatment. These Accounts made, Sir, (I was pleas'd to see it) a suitable Impression upon the Mind of every Gentleman who heard them, and I dare say, are still so fresh in his Imagination, that the Idea need not be revived. The Reason, Sir, why I have touch'd upon them at all, is, to prove what I have already advanced; that *Iberia* has long been in a State of War with us; tho' the hon. Gentleman has chiefly insist'd upon the Injustice of attacking her in the Time of Peace. But, Sir, if this be Peace, I would gladly know what is Hostility? Or what more severe Effects of Resentment are to be feared from the most enflam'd Hatred, and determin'd War betwixt one Nation and another, than

Rapine, Imprisonment, and Torture? Have we not lived, Sir, to see the *Iberians* insult us in the very Seas of which we call ourselves Masters? Have we not lived to see the Subjects of *Lilliput* made Slaves by a People of whom they were once the Terror? Have we not lived to see the *Lilliputian* Flag, once a Protection to our Merchants, become to Foreigners an Object of Scorn, and to our Fellow-Subjects Destruction? As these are Facts but too certain, can any one doubt but that *Iberia* considers us as Enemies? Or can we deliberate a Moment what Measures we are to take? The hon. Gentleman has been pleas'd to express some Resentment against falling in with popular Measures. For my Share, Sir, I think popular Measures are probably right Measures, because their being popular proves them to be agreeable to the general Sense of Mankind. This, Sir, I think, is a just Way of forming a Judgment in Cases so plain as the present: For there is no Occasion, Sir, for a Minister to be acquainted with Mysteries of State, or the Secrets of Government, in order to know that Injustice is to be redress'd, and the Freedom of Commerce to be secured.

I come now to examine that Argument upon which the hon. Gentleman lays so much Stress; I mean, Sir, the Manner in which *Blefuscu* would determine herself, should the present Bill pass into a Law. The hon. Gentleman has been pleas'd to tell us how, in his Opinion, *Blefuscu* would reason upon such a Step. But, Sir, the Affair appears to me with a quite different Face. It appears to me, that the Court of *Blefuscu* would be far from hazarding the great Share of that Property she has in the Plate Ships by taking the Part of *Iberia* in this Quarrel. She knows, or we ought to let her know, Sir, that we have been most barbarously and injuriously used by the *Spaniards*. She is too well inform'd of what passes here, not to know that there is without Doors an unanimous Spirit of Resentment and Revenge. The present Bill, Sir, will let her see that

this House is in the same Disposition ; she knows what Resolution both the Houses have already come to on this Head ; and as she knows all this, Sir, can it ever be supposed that she will act so inconsistently with her usual Politics, as to leave to War what she may obtain by Negotiation ? She knows, Sir, that her naval Force, even when joined with that of *Iberia*, will still be inferior to ours, provided that we exert our Force, and this Bill B shows her that we shall exert it. What then will be her next Step ? Not a Declaration of War with this Nation ; such a Procedure would neither be just nor prudent. The wisest and most obvious Step she can take is to apply to the Court of *Iberia*. — “You have wrong’d the *Lilliputians*, says she ; you have insulted and plunder’d their Merchants, till the national Resentment is now awakened ; all Parties and all Degrees of Men in that Country concur in the Resolution of taking a severe Revenge, or obtaining an ample Satisfaction. You are singly no Match for *Lilliput*, nor is my Fleet in a Condition to assist you. But tho’ it were otherwise, there is no Reason that I should put myself to Expences to support your Injustice, or to fight your Quarrels. My Property on board your Plate-ships is very large ; it runs a great Hazard, if once we suffer a War to break out. I have no room to hope that after the War is over I shall recover my Losses, as usual, by Negotiation. You know the Emperor and Senate of *Lilliput* have pass’d a Bill, that puts it out of their own Power to restore any Part of the Wealth that shall be taken by their Fleets. Nothing therefore remains, but that you give the Satisfaction so justly required, and that Security for their future Commerce to which you are obliged by so many Treaties.” — This, Sir, I think, and not what the hon. Gentleman has suggested, will be the Language of *Blefuscu*, if we pass this Bill. And, Sir, as I observ’d before, it is impossible to contrive any Bill that can strengthen the Hands of

our Ministers more, or give a greater Weight to their Negotiations. Kings, Sir, I believe, when they are rightly informed, are as honest as other Men, and can make as true a Judgment of their own Interest. *Blefuscu* will find it for her Advantage to lay before the King of *Iberia* the true State of the Differences betwixt us. She will tell him plainly how we have been wronged ; she will tell him that our Demands of Satisfaction are supported by Justice ; and that his own Interest requires a Compliance ; since a Refusal must involve him in a War, to which he is not equal, and for which he is unprepared. Can we imagine that the King of *Iberia* would be deaf to such Arguments as these ! Or can we suggest to ourselves any one Advantage that his Ministry can expect to obtain by exposing their Country to a War in defence of unjustifiable Measures ? Thus, Sir, *Blefuscu* will indeed become a Party in this Quarrel ; but if she regulates her Conduct by Justice, Policy, or common Sense, she will not declare for *Iberia* ; nor can the Passing this Bill have the Effect apprehended by the hon. Gentleman.

But, Sir, setting aside all these Considerations, we shall suppose that *Blefuscu* is absolutely resolved, at all Events, to support *Iberia*. We shall suppose that *Iberia* is obstinate in her Refusal to do us Justice ; that she is determined to insist upon her Right to search our Ships, and to detain the Effects of our plundered Merchants : In short, Sir, we shall suppose that the Court of *Blefuscu* sees this Affair in the very Light that the hon. Gentleman has mentioned. But is not this a fatal, is it not an eternal Argument against representing any future Injuries from *Iberia*, where the Court of *Blefuscu* shall please to interpose ? This Argument, Sir, will hold equally good at all Times ; and I should be obliged to any Gentleman who could mention a Case, in which, if any Power of *Doguliah* should differ with us, the Court of *Blefuscu* might not equally oblige us, to recede from our Rights. I shall

readily

readily grant, Sir, a Difference may possibly arise betwixt us and another Power, and that it may be the Interest of *Blefuscu* to stand neuter till we have sufficiently weaken'd one another. But give me Leave to say, Sir, that if we reason from the Topics the hon. Gentleman was pleas'd to make Use of, this can never be the Case with respect to *Iberia*, because there never can be a Time in which *Blefuscu* will not have the same Property in the Plate-Ships as she has at present: And consequently there can be no Time in which we shall dare to redress ourselves without her Leave. I appeal to every Gentleman that hears me, if this be not the natural Consequence of this Argument. Had the hon. Gentleman carried it as far as it would go, he would have told us in direct Terms, "Your Seamen are to be enslaved, your Merchants plundered, and your Trade ruined, because, if you take one Step to prevent it, *Blefuscu* will interpose. You have indeed fine Possessions in *Columbia*; you have an extensive Commerce, and flourishing Colonies, which may contribute greatly to the Riches of this Country, if *Blefuscu* PLEASES to permit it; you have received the most infamous Treatment, and the Honour of your Country has been wounded by a long Tract of Injuries and Insults; there is now a fair Opportunity put into your Hands of being revenged of your Aggressors: Yes, you may, if *Blefuscu* PLEASES. In short, if she pleases not to interpose in favour of *Iberia*, you may be secure against all future Interruptions of your Commerce." This is a Doctrine, Sir, which I never hope to hear publicly avowed in this House; and whatever Influences it may have in other Places, I shall never wish to see it adopted here. I hope, Sir, it will always be our Maxim to command Justice where we are denied it: We have no Need of Allies to enable us to do this; the Story of * *Jonkeno* will raise

* A Sea Captain of North Lilliput, whose Ship in her return from *Columbia*, was

Voluntiers. We have already enabled his Majesty, if War becomes necessary, to prosecute it with Vigour; and Peace shall be more eligible, our passing the present Bill is the readiest Way for us to procure one that will be safe, lasting, and honourable.

Give me Leave, Sir, to observe, besides the Consideration I have already mentioned, one Advantage that must accrue to the Nation by our passing the present Bill: Any Man who takes a View of our Conduct for some Years past, can never be at a Loss to discover by what Means our Neighbours have made such Progress in the Art of Navigation. He will easily see that it was owing to the many Disappointments which our Sailors received by the Fluctuation of our Councils at Home. Fleets were equip'd here at great Expences, a vast Parade was made, and our Sailors Hopes of enriching themselves, by what they should take from the Enemies of their Country, were wound up to the highest Pitch: There is no Wonder, Sir, if, when these Hopes were disappointed, they entered into the Service of other Countries, where the Encouragement that foreign Princes wisely give them still detains them. Our passing this Bill

was boarded by an Iberian Guarda Costa, the Commander of which was a Renegade Subject of Lilliput. After the Iberians had rummaged the Ship, finding themselves disappointed of what they sought for, they treated the Captain in the most barbarous Manner, and tore off part of his Ear, bidding him carry it to his King, and tell his Majesty, that if he were present they would use him in the same Manner. This Account with many other Circumstances of Barbarity, too shocking to relate, was given by the said Captain at the Bar of the House of Clincks: Adding, that he heard the Iberians consulting how they should put him to death, which he every Moment expected. Being asked what his Sentiments were upon that Occasion, he answer'd, that he recommended his Soul to God, and his Cause to his Country. These Words, and shewing the Piece of his Ear, which, wrapped in Cotton, he carries about with him in a Box, made great impression on the whole Assembly.

Bill is, perhaps, the only Way of recovering them to our Service. They will now see that we design more than an empty Show, or mock Expedition, that our Resolutions of Vengeance are hard, and that it is now out of the Power of any Minister to defeat their Expectations. This, Sir, will give them new Spirits, it will revive their Love for their Country, and they will say to one another,* in their plain and honest Language, "We now see that our great Men at Home are in earnest, they have passed a Bill that will give us an Opportunity to repay ourselves, with Advantage, for the many Losses and Insults we have received from the *Iberians*, and for the many Disappointments we have met with at Home. C Let us now return to the Service of our Country: Let us lay hold of this Opportunity of making ourselves rich at the Expence of the natural Enemies of us and our Nation. For my Part, says one, I never would have entered D into any other Service, had I not met with so many Disappointments in *Lilliput*; and since Things are so and so, I shall chuse rather to serve there than any where else."—Thus, Sir, our passing the present Bill is a necessary Step E for us to take in order to recover our industrious Seamen from foreign into our Majesty's Service. This seems the only Expedient by which this important End can probably be obtained. Thereby, Sir, we shall gain a double Advantage, we shall deprive our F Neighbours of the Means that have enabled them so long to rival us in our Trade and Navigation; and we shall increase the naval, that is, the real Force of this Island: In short, Sir, were this Bill to answer no other End G besides re-inspiring our brave Sailors with a Confidence in those who have the Direction of our Affairs, I think that single Consideration ought to outweigh any petty Objections; which however will vanish of themselves, H because, Sir, while his Majesty is possessed of the Hearts of the Sailors, he will be able to maintain both the Dig-

nity of his Crown, and Freedom of Commerce to his Subjects

The hon. Gentleman, Sir, who sits near me, has express'd himself with great Tenderness and Regard towards our Merchants: I wish, Sir, they may find him, and every Gentleman who has the Honour to act in the Administration, their Friends. I am sure they deserve all the Friendship the Ministry can show, and all the Encouragement and Protection the Legislature can give. I beg Leave to say, Sir, it is owing to the Commerce they carry on, that under a Load of unnumber'd Taxes, and amidst all the Discouragements of Industry, we are yet able to supply the Exigencies of Government, that we are yet able to preserve the Remains of that Influence which this Crown once had over the Councils of the rest of *Degulia*, and that we can yet say that there is one Body of Men amongst us independent. But, Sir, how long can our Merchants preserve that Independency, if their Rights are not duly and vigorously maintained by that Government to the Support of which they so largely contribute? If they are left naked and defenceless by those who ought to be the Guardians of our Commerce, they must of Necessity become the Prey of every petty State. I need not call in distant Facts, or recur to History for this melancholy Truth. I am afraid all the late Insults offered them Abroad, are the Consequences of a visible Neglect of their Interest at Home. And from what *has been*, we may easily collect what *will be* the Consequence of this Conduct: We have already been insulted by our Enemies, we shall soon be despised by our Allies; we shall be considered as a Nation without Rights, or, what is the same, without Power to assert them. This, Sir, must be our Fate, unless we vigorously resent the Injuries of our Merchants, unless we require and command a Reparation for their past Sufferings, and a sufficient Security from future Insults; and unless, by a Conduct Resolute, and worthy of the

Lilli-

Lilliputian Name, we restore our Naval Flag to its ancient Reputation.

Having mentioned, Sir, the Honour of our Flag, it puts me in Mind of the Story of the *Wife of the first Emperor of Romenia*, who, said that great Man, *ought not only to be void of Guilt, but free from every Suspicion of it.* The Flag of Lilliput, says every Lover of his Country, *ought not only to be free from Insults, but we must not suffer its Dignity to be liable even to a Doubt.* We must not give our Neighbours Leave to dispute that Point, either from their own Constructions of Treaties, from any former Precedents, or from any late pacific Forbearance. I believe, Sir, it is needless for me to explain in this Place my Thoughts more fully on this tender Point; every Gentleman who has heard of some late Transactions must know what I mean. All the Use I would make of it, is to put Gentlemen in mind, that by giving up the Honour of our Flag, we give up the Safety of our Commerce; and, that by giving up our Commerce, we betray the Interest of our Country. If the Insolence of any of our Neighbours has encroach'd upon the Honour of our Flag, either by calling it in Question, or by any actual Insults, it is our Duty to pass this Bill, that they may be convinced of our Resolution, not only to ascertain our Rights of Navigation in these Seas, but to vindicate the Honour of our Flag throughout the World.

I shall now examine the Consequences of the Arguments produced in Opposition to this Bill. It is alledged, that if it passes, the Wealth of our Allies may be seized without a Possibility of making Restitution. Now, Sir, I shall suppose a Thing that I believe no Gentleman can deny to be very probable: If we resolve upon procuring to our Merchants a Reparation of their past, and a Security against future Injuries, we shall be at last obliged to enter into a War. What Part are we then to act? Are we not to distress *Iberia* in every Branch of Commerce? And shall we not most distress

her by intercepting her Plate-Ships, seizing that Treasure to which she owes all her Power and all her Influence? That Influence by which we are assured that Power by which we are pressed? But, Sir, according to the Gentlemen's Way of reasoning, cannot be done. For if we take the *Iberian* Plate-Fleet, we must refuse our Allies whatever belongs to them. Now, Sir, I appeal to every Gentleman who has been a Commander of a Ship, or is conversant in these Affairs, if he would not be very cautious if he attacks any Ship for whose Capture he must be accountable? Do Gentlemen think it easy for an Admiral of a Fleet, or a Captain of a Ship, to repress the Ardour of their Men with Success, and perhaps intimidated by Resistance? Will not Reason even without Experience, inform us that no Spirit of Authority, or Exactness of Discipline, can hinder the Soldiers from plundering or destroying? The next Step, Sir, to be taken, is not, as usual, to adjudge those Captures to be lawful Prizes, but only so much of the Cargo as belongs to the Enemies; for our Allies, it seems, are to bring in their Claim upon us for the Remainder; and they may perhaps prevail upon, without any great Difficulty, by *Iberia*, to extend their Claim to the whole Ship, when perhaps Half is already disposed of by the Sailors amongst themselves, or to pay the Fees at a Prize-Office.

But without supposing any Intention of Confederacy between our Enemies and Allies, let us only remember that the Gentlemen have asserted, that not a Fifth, and others I believe more rigorously, that not a Tenth Part of the Cargo of the Plate-Ships belongs to the *Gentlemen*. Now I am informed, by the Gentlemen that are no Strangers to these Affairs, that it is impossible for a Commander to prevent more than even a Fifth Part from being secreted by the Crews. I think the Gentleman who has appealed to by my honourable Friend who sits near me, has told us, that himself was brought in a Debtor, and

Prize he took, and I am sure no Officer can pretend to more Authority and Wisdom than himself. Can we then suppose that an Officer will so far sacrifice his own Interest to publick Spirit, to attack the Plate-Ships of *Iberia*? A May we not more reasonably believe that he will avoid all Occasions of falling in with them, than that he will purchase a barren Reputation by the Ruin of his Family? Should we go to War, upon these Maxims, B we should at least set all Nations an example of Example of Temper and Forbearance; since, tho' we had the Wealth of *Iberia* in our Power, the seizure of which must render them C Bankrupts, both amongst themselves and to their Neighbours, we shall regard it as a Treasure sacred and inviolable; while they are at full Liberty to ruin our Trade, to distress our Colonies, to insult our Flag, and to enslave our Fellow-Subjects. Will not these D be the Effects of rejecting this Bill upon the Grounds which the hon. Gentleman and his Friends have suggested? Have the hon. Gentleman and his Friends proposed any Means to prevent them? I am sure if they had, or if they yet shall propose any such E Measures, I am as ready to concur with them as any Gentleman in this House. Hitherto, Sir, I have reasoned upon the Supposition of the *Blesuscudians* having a large Share and Property in these Plate-Ships. And, Sir, I shall F readily agree, that it is greatly the Interest of their Merchants that these Ships may be unmolested. But, Sir, that they have a Property or a Share in them, tho' it may pass very well amongst private Traders, is not a Language to be either used or understood G by treating Powers. We are, in a national Controversy, to allow of no Property or Shares but what are agreeable to the Treaties subsisting betwixt our Crown and the Crown of *Iberia*, which has expressly precluded the *Blesuscudians* from trading to the *Iberian* H *Columbia*; the Treaties betwixt our Crown and the Crown of *Blesuscu* have no less precluded any such Trade.

The last Clause of the sixth Article of Treaty of *Utralt* binds up the Emperor of *Blesuscu* from hereafter endeavouring to attain or accept of any other Use of Navigation or Trade, upon any Account, to *Iberia*, and the *Iberian Columbia*, other than what was practised there in the Reign of *Chorlo II.* or than what shall likewise be fully given and granted at the same Time to other Nations and People concerned in Trade. And, Sir, the Words of the eighth Article of that Treaty, are so full and express, on this Head, that I shall make no Apology for reading them.

And whereas, among other Conditions of the general Peace, it is by common Consent established as a chief and fundamental Rule, that the Exercise of Navigation and Commerce to the *Iberian Columbia*, should remain in the same State it was in the Time of the aforesaid *Chorlo II.* That therefore this Rule may hereafter be observed with inviolable Faith, and in a Manner never to be broken, and thereby all Causes of Distrust and Suspicion concerning that Matter may be prevented and removed, it is especially agreed and concluded, that no Licence, nor any Permission at all, shall at any Time be given, either to the *Blesuscudian*, or to any Nation whatever, in any Name, or under any Pretence, directly or indirectly, to sail to, traffick in, or introduce Slaves, Goods, Merchandizes, or any Thing whatsoever, into the Dominions subject to the Crown of *Iberia* in *Columbia*, except what may be agreed by the Treaty or Treaties of Commerce aforesaid, and the Rights and Privileges granted in certain Conventions, commonly called the Agreement for *Nigroes*, whereof Mention is made in the 12th Article.

These are the Words of the Treaty, and Words more express there cannot be. Now, Sir, there never was a Treaty betwixt *Iberia* and any other Nation, by which *Iberia* gave them a Right to import one Piece of Silver in their own Names; and to this Day every Piece that is imported in the Name of any other Merchants besides those of *Iberia*, by the Laws of *Iberia* are

are confiscated to the King: Nor indeed can either *Iberia* or *Blefuscu*, agreeable to the Treaties with us, either grant or accept of any Right of Trade to the *Iberian Columbia*. So that should we seize all the *Iberian* Plate-Fleet, the *Blefuscudians* could never pretend any Violation of Treaties, they could never pretend that we had robbed them, or done any thing contrary to the Laws of Nations, or the Treaties subsisting betwixt the two Crowns. If she did, we could tell her, we knew of no Interest she had in these Plate-Ships, or could have without a manifest Breach of Treaties, and that our Conduct was supported by Reason and by Justice. But, Sir, as the Alteration that has been made in the present Bill by the Committee, makes it impossible for the *Blefuscudians*, or any Nation except *Iberia*; to suffer by our Proceedings, because they will have Time to withdraw their Effects, I conceive the Force of the Gentleman's Argument, with regard to our Allies, falls to the Ground. This Concession, Sir, this Regard which we have shewn for the Interest of our Allies, must, if they have either Candour or Gratitude, make them sensible how tender we are of their Interest, and how unwilling to give them any Provocation to become Parties in this Quarrel. It will show them, Sir, that we have no other Design in passing this Bill, or in entering into a War, than to assert our Rights, and secure our Commerce. At the same Time, Sir, it gives them, as the Gentleman express'd it, a fair Warning, and shews them that we are not to be intimidated from pursuing our just Repentment, even tho' they should obstinately neglect to withdraw their Effects, or continue to embark them in *Iberian* Vessels. These, Sir, are some of the good Consequences that may perhaps attend the Amendment that has been made, tho' I think there was little Occasion for it; and I believe, Sir, as I said before, I have now demonstrat'd that we were not oblig'd in Justice to make any such Amendment, or to regard the Riches

on board these Ships as the Property of any People except *Iberians*.

I shall next, Sir, consider what is said by the hon. Gentleman with Regard to the Loss that our Merchants must sustain by their insuring these Effects. Every Gentleman, Sir, who is conversant in Trade, knows very well how great the Difference is betwixt insuring upon a Cargo, and insuring upon a Bottom. All the Insurance in the Cases with our Merchants, is upon Bottomry, and not upon Cargoes; and if I am rightly inform'd, our Merchants Share, if the Plate-Ships should be seized, would be very inconsiderable. As to the Difficulties in which our Merchants who trade to *Iberia* might be involv'd by this Bill, they are now provided against, by the Clause insert'd by the Committee, which gives them an Opportunity of putting their Effects out of the Reach of the *Iberian* Government; tho', I believe, even this Alteration was hardly necessary, because they must, from the Conduct of the Court of *Iberia*, have long foreseen this Cloud gathering, and we must suppose them lost in Stupidity, if they have not provided for the worst. Nor can I find the least Reason for imagining that a Discovery of their Effects will be acquired by Torture, because a Proceeding so entirely unheard of, so horrid in its Nature, and so contrary to the Law of Nations and of Arms, will fill the whole World with Repentment and Detestation, and load the Authors with such a general and lasting Odium, as the Wealth they might hope to gain cannot countervail. But, Sir, because every Gentleman, cannot be supposed to be a Judge of Commerce, or the particular Interests of Merchants, I will propose an Experiment, by which every Gentleman that pleases, may convince himself of the Fitness of this Bill. Let any Gentleman walk thro' *Belfaborac* and *Mildendo*, and ask every Trader he shall meet, his Opinion of a War with *Iberia*, and of this Bill; he will not find six Men in the Number that will not declare in Favour of

of both one and the other. This, Sir, I believe many Gentlemen in this House will admit to be Fact, and then what becomes of all the Arguments drawn from a Tenderne's for the Interest of our Merchants? Can we suppose that if they have such immense A Sums at Stake as has been suggested, they would declare for the present Bill, had they not other Advantages in View, that will overbalance all the Loss they can sustain by our seizing the Plate-Ships? Or must we not suppose, what B is much more probable, that they have no such Sums at Stake, and that they therefore are pleased with the Prospect of a War that will repress the Insolence of their Oppressors?

mis-carried for want of a sufficient number of Hands to give it the Face of a Petition fit to be presented to this House. This is enough, Sir, to prove that all our Merchants trading to *Iberia*, except a very despicable Number, are for a War; so that the Tenderness of the Honourable Gentleman, is a Tenderness by which they will not think themselves benefited, nor own themselves obliged.

But, says the Honourable Gentleman, the Power of making Peace or War lies in his Majesty's Breast. It is a Prerogative not to be wrested from him by Petitions, however universal, or by Arguments, however specious. Sir,

I know very well how far this Prerogative of the Crown extends, at least how far it ought to extend, and how safe such a Prerogative is with our present Emperor. But hope it will not be imputed to want of Confidence in his Majesty, if I affirm that even this favourite Prerogative, this darling Power, that is so warmly contended for, however reasonable it once was, may be now justly disputed. In former Times, Sir, when our Emperors made War, they did it at their own Expence, they went to the Field at the Head of their own Tenants; if any Advantage was gain'd, it was enjoy'd by the Nation, and if any Loss was sustain'd, it was sustain'd by the Sovereign. It was then but reasonable to indulge the Monarch in this Prerogative, because he could only exercise it at his own Expence. But our Sovereigns now, Sir, make War at the Expence of the Nation, and hazard not their own Revenues, but the Fortunes, Interests, and Commerce of their Subjects; and therefore, Sir, it would seem but reasonable that the People should be allowed to judge a little for themselves, & our Emperors hearken to their Voice, especially when it is universal; when they are not influenced by the Arts of designing Politicians, or heated by the Rage of Party. Never was Nation more unanimous than our People now are in their Demands of Satisfaction for

I cannot dismiss the Cause of the Traders to *Iberia*, without mentioning a Story, which, though I will not affirm it to be true, seems too remarkable to be suppress'd. It is reported, Sir, that a Counter-Petition was set on Foot, and promoted by some in Power with their whole Interest, and utmost D Diligence. This Counter-Petition, Sir, was to have been signed by the Merchants trading to *Iberia*, in order to be presented to this House, setting forth the Hardships that the Petitioners must suffer by a War with *Iberia*: To E procure Hands to this Petition no Arts were untry'd, no Threatenings, no Promises were omitted, yet could they not get above five or six Merchants to sign it; and those of the same Religion with the *Iberians*, of no Figure in Trade F Abroad, and of no Interest among our Merchants at Home. A Petition, Sir, sign'd by so few and so inconsiderable Persons, against Petitions from all Parts of the Empire, would only have drawn Contempt on those who promoted it, and was therefore with equal Modesty G and Prudence laid aside. I will not be answerable for the Truth of my Information, and therefore if any Gentleman who hears me, thinks himself injured by such a Report, I hope I have H obliged him by giving him an Opportunity of vindicating himself from the Aspersions. But, Sir, be that as it will, I may venture to affirm that a Counter-Petition was set on Foot, but

the Injuries they have so long born from the *Iberians*. There can be no Danger in complying with their Importunities, since there is no War, Sir, be it ever so unsuccessful, but is to be preferred to such a Peace, as can only flatter us with a false Security, and expose us more effectually to a faithless Plunderer.

I shall, Sir, but just touch upon the second Article, which the Honourable Gentleman has been pleased to take notice of, that by which Head-Money is granted to our Sailors; the Gentleman has owned, Sir, that this is a very proper Measure; that it is not enough for us to be barely just, but that we ought likewise to be generous, if we would encourage Men to endure Toils, and face Danger: He has indeed express'd himself on that Head, with great Candour and Perspicuity. All the Remark I beg leave to make is, that the Gentleman is rather for encouraging our Sailors, at our own Expence, than that of our Enemies.

As to the Objection against vesting the Properties of Places, taken from the Enemies, in the Persons of those who shall be incorporated by his Majesty for that Purpose; the Gentleman has said, that it is the Custom of late for Nations at War with one another, to restore the Conquests that have been made by either Party, during the War. I believe, Sir, we are at present in Possession of several Places conquer'd from *Iberia*, several Islands and Fortresses of great Consequence, which have not been restor'd, tho' some of them have been more than once demanded Sword in Hand. And I cannot see what should hinder us from securing our future Conquests, as well as our past. It is true, Sir, if we go about to beg or buy a Peace, the Effects or Conquests in the Hands of private Persons will very much embarrass a Treaty: But if we intend to command a Peace, and insist on Justice, it can only be effected by showing that we are determined not to lose any Advantage that we shall gain by War.

I hope, Sir, what I have now said is sufficient to convince Gentlemen of the Necessity of this Bill. Former Parliaments, Sir, have thought it proper to pass such Bills; it was then proper; it is now necessary. I am not Sir, from thinking that this Nation ought to be the Drawcanfir of Europe, to heap Debts upon Debts, and run wantonly into Wars and Expences.

But, Sir, I am afraid new Debts and new Wars will be the natural Consequence of such languid and spiritless Proceedings as some Gentlemen seem to favour. Every poor People, every Nest of Pirates, every Combination of encroaching Traders will without scruple plunder a Nation that sits down tamely under the greatest Injuries, and, instead of punishing, caresses the Robber. But, Sir, if this Act should not have the expected Influence upon *Iberia*, it will encourage our Seamen, and inspire our Fellow-Subjects with a just Confidence in his Majesty and his Administration, when they see nominal Distinctions, and Party Quarrels lost in the noble Zeal for asserting the Rights of our Country, retrieving the Honour of our Naval Flag, and repairing the Losses of our injured Merchants. Therefore, Sir, I give my hearty Concurrence to this Bill.

Mr *Gulliver* remarks here, that the Merit, Equity, and Firmness of the Bill were insisted on by several others of the Trameckian or High-heel'd Party, who with many had obtained the Name of the Patriot Party; and that tho' it was commonly called *Urg; Pulnub's Bill*, it was jointly the Production as well as the Concern of the Pretor of *Mildendo*, and other Patriots.

The Prime Minister, thinking himself reflected on, took the Opportunity to offer this Justification of himself.

I Believe, Sir, it is owing to the Zeal of the Gentleman who spoke last for the Honour of *Lilliput*, and to his Indignation against the Insolence of the *Iberians*, that, give me Leave to say it, Sir, he forgot some of his usual Candour in stating one or two Points. As they personally relate to myself, I shall

shall beg Leave to trouble the House with a few Words on this Occasion.

And first, Sir, I appeal to every Gentleman who has heard what I have said on this Subject from the first Day it was brought into this House, if I have drop'd one Word that could be wrested to the Meaning imputed to me by the hon. Gentleman. Can any Gentleman collect from the Expressions I us'd, that I was *jealous* of the *Iberians*, but *forgetful* of the *Lilliputian Honour*? I dare appeal, Sir, to any Man who knows me in private Life, if they ever at any Time have heard such an Insinuation fall from me. All that I said on that Point was in order to prove, that it would be extremely improper for us to pass this Bill, till we see the Effect of his Majesty's late Instances at the Court of *Iberia*. As to what I said on the Jealousy of Princes, with regard to their own Honour, I am sure there is no Man that considers the Expression, who does not believe it to be Truth.

The next Part of the honourable Gentleman's Speech that personally relates to me, is what he added with regard to an abortive Petition. The Gentleman said, *he was inform'd, it was reported, but he would not be answerable for the Truth of his Information*: But, Sir, is this a fair Way of reasoning in this House? To make Insinuations of any Weight, they must be founded in acknowledged Facts. But if these Facts are misrepresented, and aggravated with invidious Circumstances; if *Suspensions* are intangled with *Certainties*, and *Conjectures* work'd up into *Invectives*; may not the most innocent Behaviour countenance the most cruel and unjust Reflections? May not the clearest Integrity be impeached, and Reputations sported away? It is very true that a certain Petition was designed, and that Design was afterwards dropt. So much, Sir, and not one Word more of what has been asserted on this Head, is Truth. But, Sir, as I have been personally pointed out, I must beg Leave to set this Affair in a just Light: It is against my Inclina-

tion that I touch upon it at all, but I am forced to it, by the Regard that every Man ought to have for Truth, and for his own Character.

A The Design of the Petition, which is invidiously call'd a Counter-Petition, I will take upon me to assert, was not set on Foot by any one concern'd in the Administration, as the hon. Gentleman seems to insinuate. It was a Measure begun and promoted by some of the most considerable Merchants of the Kingdom, and, for ought I know, Men as well affected to our Constitution both in Church and State, as any Gentleman in this House. After they had concerted their Scheme amongst themselves, they came in a Body to desire my Advice; which was, Sir, that they should proceed no farther in it: I told them, that I would not be concern'd in any thing that could give the *Iberians* the least Reason to imagine that the Merchants of *Lilliput* were divided amongst themselves in this Affair, or that this House would not be unanimous in its Zeal for procuring just and ample

Satisfaction for the Injuries of our Countrymen, and the Obstructions of our Commerce. At the same Time I shewed them that they were acting contrary to their own Interests, and that they could hope for no other Favour from *Iberia* than to be the last whom she would ruin. Upon this, Sir, the Design was dropt; and I believe this is known, by several present; to be the true State of the Fact, which the hon. Gentleman has been pleas'd to represent as a Piece of Ministerial Craft.

As to the Arguments produced by the hon. Gentleman, how far they are conclusive let the House judge: For my Part, I do not forget my Promise of being open to Conviction; but I must feel the Force of an Argument before I acknowledge it, and perceive my Objections invalidated before I recede from them. I do not perceive that the Gentleman has added any Weight to his own Reasons, or taken away any from mine, and therefore I am against the present Question.

Here

Here Mr *Gulliver* tells us, that the Prime Minister was supposed to leave, by design, the Argumentative Part of the REPLY to his Friends, and that *Tsakom Wutinnong*, Urg; who had once been of the Tramecksan, *High-heel d*, or Patriot Party; but now was become a Fiscal of the Treasury; stood up, and spoke to the following Purpose.

S I R,

THE Importance of the Question before us, will justify me in saying something, though the Time will not allow me to say much.

The present Bill, I apprehend to be such, as we cannot pass without infringing the Law of Nations, and deviating from the Maxims of Policy, since, in my Opinion, we should, in passing it, neither observe our Treaties, nor consult our Interest. Our Provocations have indeed been great, and many; our Merchants have met with barbarous Treatment; and that too has been authoriz'd, or at least conniv'd at, by some of the Iberian Governours; nor shall I pretend to say that these Governours have been hitherto punish'd by the Court of Iberia. But, Sir, neither the Court of Iberia, nor we, till of late, were certainly informed of the Truth of our Merchants Allegations; and while Facts are yet in dispute, tho' Justice may be delay'd, it is not properly denied.

The convincing Proofs we have now received, are laid, by his Majesty's Order, before the Court of Iberia; let us wait for the Event of these Remonstrances, which perhaps may procure us all the Advantages we can hope from a War, without the Hazard, the Blood, and the Expence. If these Remonstrances are neglected, what have we lost? we have still our Swords in our Hands, to command Justice, if we are denied it. We may then declare War, and prosecute it with the utmost Vigour; the Delay, will, I hope, give a new Spirit to our Counsels, because it will give Justice to our Cause.

As the Hon. Gentleman, Sir, has been pleas'd to quote an Article or two from the Treaty of *Ultralt*, I shall beg leave, Sir, to do the same. An

first, Sir, I shall read the 17th and 18th Articles of that Treaty.

XVII. But if it happen through Inadvertency, Imprudence, or any other Cause, that any Subject of either of their aforesaid Royal Majesties, do commit any Thing, by Land, Sea, or in Fresh-Water, in any Part of the World, whereby this present Treaty be not served, or whereby any particular Article of the same hath not its Effect, this Peace and good Correspondence, between the Queen of Lilliput and the Iberian King, shall not therefore be interrupted or broken, but shall remain in its former Strength, Force and Vigour; and that Subject only shall be answerable for his own Fact, and suffer such Punishment as is inflicted by Law, and according to the Prescriptions of the Law of Nations.

XVIII. But if (which God forbid) the Disputes which are composed shall, at any time, be renewed between their said Royal Majesties, and break out into open War, the Ships, Merchandise and Goods, both moveable and immovable, of the Subjects on both Sides, which shall be found to be, and remain in the Ports and Dominions of the adverse Party, shall not be confiscated, or suffer any Damage; but the Space of 180 Days, on the one Part and the other, shall be granted to the said Subjects of each of their said Royal Majesties, in order to their selling the aforesaid Things, or any other their Effects, or carrying away and transporting the same from thence, whithersoever they please, without any Molestation.

I believe, Sir, the Words of these two Articles need no Commentary, they being so full and express in themselves, and their Meaning so directly contrary to the Tenour of the present Bill. While War is yet not declar'd, and before the Court of Iberia has avowedly refused to do us Justice, the Injuries and Violences complained of, are the Crimes of private Persons, not Hostilities, but Pyracies; and so I shall stile them, till a Refusal of Justice makes them the Acts of the State. There are several Instances, Sir, and some mention'd

passed in the Petition to this House, wherein our injur'd Merchants have been favourably heard by the Court of Iberia; if her Intentions to grant them Relief were frustrated by the Villany of her Governours in Columbia, that is no more than I believe happens every Day; in relation to other Courts, where their Dominions are so remote. Therefore, Sir, until we hear the Answer of the Court of Iberia to our late Instances, we can never affirm that the Crown of Iberia has, by any publick Act, authorized the Depredations complain'd of.

The Hon. Gentleman has been pleased to omit taking Notice of another material Objection to this Bill: This, Sir, regards the Obligations that our Crown is under, not to consent to any future Alienations of any Part of the Iberian Dominions in Columbia, tho' he might have found the Words by which this is expressly stipulated in one of the Articles, which he himself was pleased to quote. It is in the latter Part of the eighth Article of the said Treaty, where we meet with this Clause; *That the Iberian Dominions in Columbia may be preserved whole and entire, the Empress of Lilliput engages, that she will endeavour, and give Assistance to the Iberians, that the antient Limits of their Dominions in Columbia be restored and settled as they stood in the time of King Chorro II. of Iberia, if it shall appear that they have, in any manner, and under any Pretence, been broken into, and lessened in any Part, since the Death of the King aforesaid.*

This, Sir, was a Point of so great Consequence, that the first Article of the said Treaty confirms it in Terms still more full and express. *Since his Royal Majesty [of Iberia] is presently resolved, and does solemnly Promise by these Presents, that he will not consent to any further Alienation of Countries, Provinces or Lands, of any Part, or wherever situate, belonging to Iberia, her Royal Majesty of Magia Lilliputia does likewise reciprocally promise, that she will provide that no*

further Part of the Iberian Monarchy be torn from it.

After such a Stipulation as this, what can our passing the present Bill be term'd, but a manifest Violation of the publick Faith? But because Arguments founded upon Interest are too often of greater Weight than those drawn from mere speculative Justice, I shall beg leave to offer my Opinion of the Effect, which such a Procedure would have upon our Commerce; that Commerce, for the Preservation of which these Measures are propos'd.

I have, Sir, many times heard it asserted, that we are Losers in every Branch of Trade, except to our Plantations, and to *Lustania*: If this is true, Sir, let us not, without the utmost Caution, give way to Counsels that may injure these two only valuable Branches of our Commerce. I believe, Sir, it will easily be granted me, that the Iberians are superiour to us in the Seas of Columbia. Their Ships are indeed very much inferiour to our Men of War, yet such as our trading Vessels cannot resist; these Ships, the vast Extent of their Coasts, and Commodiousness of their Harbours, give them an Opportunity of equipping in such Numbers, that the Men of War, which we shall be willing to dispatch thither, will not be able to protect above a fifth Part of our Merchants. Nor is this the only, or the greatest Danger, to which our Commerce will be exposed. The open Efforts of Iberia may be guarded against and defeated, but the silent Encroachments of *Blesfescu* we shall not have Leisure to observe, nor Opportunity to prevent; the First will cease with the War, but the Other will still remain to upbraid us with our Rashness and Imprudence.

As to the Hopes, which the Hon. Gentleman seems to entertain, that *Blesfescu* will interpose in our Favour, I cannot but think them perfectly chimerical. *Blesfescu* has rarely sacrificed her Interest to her Generosity, or assisted her Neighbours to her own

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Prejudice. What Prospect of Advantage, can induce her to represent the Justice of our Cause, to the King of *Iberia*? Will not the grow rich by our Differences? Will not she extend her Commerce undisturb'd, and enlarge her Power without Opposition? Her Power in *Columbia* is already formidable, and her Colonies flourishing. Shall we not by a War encrease that Power, and add new Strength to our ancient and natural Enemy? Nor will *Blefuscu* confine her Acquisitions to *Columbia*, but make the same, if not greater Advances in *Degulia*; the Trade to *Iberia*, a Trade more considerable and gainful than is commonly imagined, will fall at once into her Hands. She will then grasp at *Lufitania*, and how easily she may insinuate herself into that Trade, will appear from the bare Inspection of a Map of *Degulia*. Let it be remember'd that the Sea will be open to her Vessels, while our Merchants will not dare to sail without a Convoy; let it be consider'd how easily *Iberia* may station her Fleet at the very Mouth of the *Taquo*, and the Dangers of a War will be easily comprehended.

As to the Tendency of this Bill to recover our Seamen to the Service of their Country, it is a very specious Argument, but, I think, without much Weight. Does any Gentleman, Sir, believe such multitudes of our Seamen to be in foreign Service, as that, in order to recal them, we should pass a Bill of such fatal Consequences? I hope, Sir, we shall not want Seamen sufficient for our Navies, without making so dangerous an Experiment.

I shall beg leave, Sir, only to offer one Word in answer to what the Gentleman threw out with regard to the Royal Prerogative of making Peace or War; and indeed, Sir, his Insinuation is so directly contrary to the known Maxims of our Government, that in some Measure it carries its own Answer along with it; Gentlemen need only look into the Address, we have presented to his Majesty, to be convinced what the Sense of the House is

on this Head, and how consistent would be in us, after such an Address to pretend to wrest that Prerogative out of his Hands.

The Advocates for the Bill have advanced one Assertion in Defence of which, in my Opinion, deserves particular Notice. This Bill, how threatening an Aspect soever it may bear, however it may swell with the tremendous Sounds of Head-money, Conquest, and Appropriation, is, it seems, only intended to procure a lasting and a speedy Peace. These Threats, it seems, are only to be thundered in the Ears of *Iberia*, these Conquests are only to be talk'd of, and the Land we mark out for perpetual Settlements is never to be invaded. Are not these the Satirists who have exhausted their Eloquence, and jaded their Imaginations, to ridicule military Shows, and mock Expeditions?

But not to give way to personal Reflection on this important Question. How can we guess the Event of this bold Experiment? Have they any Assurance that the *Iberians*, so elevated at they represent them with our Comrades, so daring, so haughty, and so insolent, will lose their Spirits, lower their Crests, quake with Terror, and sink into Despair, at the Resolution of this House? That they will immediately beg for Mercy as soon as we lay our Hands upon our Swords, without daring to hold out till they are drawn? Will mere Words and empty Sounds restore that Reputation which has been so long lost, and so pathetically lamented? Is there any Magic in an Act of Parliament, that gives it Power to freeze the Blood, and slacken the Nerves, to disarm Squadrons, and scatter Fleets? Their Reasonings seem to be founded in the full Confidence of Effects like these. — For they have not vouchsafed to give us the least Information how the Expences of a War with a powerful Nation may be supported; while they have justify'd Measures of which to vulgar Capacities, War appears the inevitable Consequence. The Tenour of their Reasoning is, indeed, not very

uniform; They talk at one Time of nothing but procuring a safe and honourable Peace; at another, they seem to suspect that the Bill may produce open Hostilities, and please themselves with transferring to the People a Branch of Majesty's Prerogative, and giving them an Opportunity of declaring War for themselves. They assert, that the People are unanimous in their Ardour for Vengeance, and propose an infallible Experiment to prove that Unanimity. Suppose the Desire as general as is pretended, are all Desires proper to be gratified? Is an inflam'd Populace to give Laws to the Legislature? The People, I know, in Imitation of some of their Betters, have divided Factions, counted on Head-money, and sent out the Provinces of *Columbia*. Conquest, Triumph, and Possession, are pleasing Sounds, and Victory and War are vulgarly Terms of the same signification. But Experiments are not confuted by Experiments, and therefore I shall take the Liberty of proposing a Method by which the Inclinations of our Countrymen may be discovered. Let any Gentleman of this House walk thro' the Streets of *Malendo*, and ask every Man he meets, whether he is willing to abate his Expenses, or to pay greater Taxes than he does at present. I believe I need not say what Answer he will receive, how wonderful an Unanimity he will find in all Ages, Ranks, and Parties. He will see the Ardour rais'd by the Talk of Depredations, Injuries, Conquests, and Vengeance, very sensibly abated by the Mention of Taxes. The Story of *Jonkeno* will then be told in *Malendo*, and tho' it has been affirm'd that it will raise us Volunteers, it will raise, I fear, but little Money.

Upon the Whole, I believe, most Gentlemen that attentively reflect on the Consequences of passing this Bill, will find the Disadvantages outweigh the Benefits, and with me determine in the Negative.

Mr Gulliver stops here with this Note.
Several other Speeches were made on this Occasion, but partly to

the Purport of the foregoing; for which Reason I have taken no farther Notice of them in this compendious Account of the Debates of the *Lilliputian* Senate; which, tho' contracted into a few Sheets, may suffice for the Entertainment of those who have not Leisure to peruse 1738 large Folio Volumes: In which the whole Proceedings, Debates, Relations, Papers, Petitions, Memorials, Declarations, Affidavits, Estimates, short States, and secret Histories, are comprized. — I shall only add, that at the Close of the Debate, *Urg*; *Pulnub* rose up, and observed, that no Gentleman had answered the most material Points of his Arguments, especially that of the *Blasfudians* carrying on Commerce in the *Iberian* Plate-Ships, which was plainly a Breach of Treaties, and not attempted to be refuted, because unanswerable. However, he left the Bill to its Fate: On which the House divided 106 against, 75 for passing the Bill.

This Account of Political DEBATES to be continued.

Examination of a Question proposed in the Magazine of June, p. 310.

MR URBAN,

THOSE Criticks who would persuade us that they have made deep Searches into the Mind of Man, and have founded their Precepts, not upon Caprice but Nature, have laid it down as an uncontroverted Rule, that a Writer, whose Intention is to delight, ought never to exhaust the Subject he treats of, by shewing it in all its Light, or expanding it in all its Branches, but should give the Reader the Satisfaction of adding something that he may call his own, and thus engage his Attention by flattering his Vanity.

Tho' I am no Bigot to the Science of Criticism, nor much an Advocate for the Authority claimed by its Professors, of ascertaining Taste, and setting Bounds to Fancy, I shall let this Rule pass unexamined, both because few Authors are capable of transgressing it, and because I believe it founded on a true Principle, That our natural Self-love makes us receive greater Pleasure from a just Thought struck out by ourselves, than from one communicated by an Author.

It is perhaps for this Reason that I was better entertained with the Queries in your

your last Magazine, than with any other Part of the Book; for by turning my Thoughts upon a great Variety of Subjects, they gave me an Opportunity of enjoying the proper Pleasure of a reasonable Being, of conversing with my own Mind, and summoning by turns its different Faculties of Memory, Judgment, and Imagination.

Of these Questions none employed me longer, or led me through a wider Range of Ideas than the first, perhaps for no other Reason than that it had the Advantage of making the first Impression, for it is of much less Importance to the Publick than many of the rest, and I believe not very closely connected with any private Interest. Perhaps likewise my Attention might be awaken'd by the pompous Asserblage of such awful Sounds as are crowded together in that short Interrogatory. A faithful Subject and true Briton feels a kind of reverential Horrour, a mixture of Zeal, Admiration and Subraiffion, that takes hold of his whole Soul, at the mention of KING and HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The latter he cannot reflect on without awakening the sublime Conceptions of our Liberties, our Constitution, our Virtue, our Independence, our Laws, and our Commerce; nor hear the Name of the former without annexing to it the Ideas of Majesty, Generosity, Magnanimity, Vigilance, Conservation of our Religious and Civil Rights, and Protection from Slavery and Arbitrary Power, and all other Virtues and Glories which are inseparably united to the Crown of Great Britain.

Whatever was the Cause, I could not easily forbear considering this Question, and indulging such Thoughts as arose upon it, which were perhaps sometimes too ludicrous for the Subject, and sometimes too serious for most of your Readers.

Condolence, as it imports, in its original Signification, a Sympathy in Grief, or Fellowship in Mourning, is a most amiable Exertion of a mild and benevolent Temper, and has been always observed to be an essential Part of the Character of a good Man; *ἡμετέροις ἀνιδυμῶσι Ἀνδρες*, say the Greeks; and *Lachrymæ nostri Pars optima Sensus*, is the celebrated Sentiment of a Latin Poet. But Condolence has degenerated from its first Intention, and like Honesty, Friendship, Publick Spirit, and a thousand other pleasing Sounds, retains only the Shadow of its primitive Meaning. It implies now, not any Virtue, but an empty Ceremony, a Resemblance of Virtue, and is no more than one of the numerous Appellations that Hypocrisy has assumed to commend herself to Mankind.

Condolence is now only Part of the Part which the Great Act for the Wise to lament at, a sort of Burthen upon Affluence at high Station, to extenuate the Envy which the Glare of their Fortune might excite in those below them, who would be tempted to repine at their own Condition, did they not see that Happiness is more equally distributed than Wealth, and that they are sometimes exposed to the Influence or Malice of their Enemies, they have however this Consolation, that they are not obliged to congratulate their Advancement, or condole their Losses.

If we regard Condolence, not as a Form, but as an Expression of real Pain and generous Concern, it requires, like every other Act of Virtue, some Degree of Prudence to direct the Practice of it, lest the good Intention be defeated by want of a due Regard to particular Circumstances, and Grief be heightened rather than abated by ill-tim'd and injudicious Kindness.

I am now considering Condolence as one of the Duties of Life, in which View it must necessarily imply some Degree of Consolation, for that can never be a Duty which is of no Benefit to Society, and what is the Advantage of such Benevolence as tends only to emaculate the Soul by encreasing its Emotions, or to impress more strongly the Sense of a Misfortune, by recounting its Advantages and Pleasures it has lost away? That only is the Condolence of a Friend which encourages and animates, which dispels the Gloom, and clears the Soul, that shows a Misfortune in the best Light, and makes a Calamity fit to be heavy.

To attain this End, it is necessary we administer our Counsels at a proper Time; not too soon, while the Mind is smarting with a fresh Wound, and dwell upon nothing but its own Pains; those Moments of Impatience and Anger, the wisest Exhortations will avail little. Much less ought it to be too late, till the Soul has wearied itself with Rest, or apply'd for Relief to Business and Diversions. Consolation then is at an impertinent Assistance where the Sufferer is over, and may have still a stronger Effect, it may recall too strongly to Mind those Ideas which it had been striving to banish.

But above all, to make our Advice effectual, we ought to convince the Sufferer, that our Concern is real; that we are to remember that at these Hours Passion reigns absolute in the Mind, and that our Persuasions are not attended to as the Dictates of Reason.

Affliction. To raise and cultivate this Opinion of our Sincerity, we ought cautiously to avoid all Affectation of Language or Address, we are not then to wanton in Luxuriance of Diction, to point our Sentences, or polish our Periods; Grief is an Enemy to Metaphor and Allusion, and it does not naturally play the Rhetorician. No Man out of a Romance was ever comforted by hearing of the never-to-be-forgotten Virtues of a dead Friend, or much affected with the Tenderness of an Acquaintance, who expresses his Apprehension lest he should make those Wounds bleed afresh, which it is his Interest and shall be his Endeavour to heal. If such Consolations afford any Remedy in Grief, it must be by converting it into Anger.

Such is the Intention, and such are the Rules of private and friendly Condolence; as for publick Addresses of this Kind, as I know not from what Motives they proceed, or with what Intention they are presented, I pretend not to judge of their Propriety. The Style of some of them has been very extraordinary; but as the Houses are on some Occasions above Forms of Law, they may well be above those of Ceremony. In an Address to *Q. Anne* on the Death of Prince George of Denmark, one of the Houses declared their Hopes that her Grief would not hinder her from thinking of another Husband, which however decent to the Queen, must be own'd as improper Advice to the Widow; yet it receiv'd, to use *Q. Elizabeth's* Phrase on a like Occasion, an Answer answerless. The Addresses now under our Consideration seem, in my poor Opinion, drawn up in direct Opposition to the Maxims which have been laid down by the best Authorities. For what could be the Effect of those long Panegyrics, which certainly were not intended to inform the King of any Thing he knew not before, but a *Revival of that Grief which his Majesty had so far subdued as to assure them it should not interrupt or delay Publick Business? What need was there to enumerate the Excellencies that he was best acquainted with, or to press him to exert his Fortitude when he was giving eminent Proofs of it? Here is Abundance of Grief, but no Consolation; the Commons indeed promise

Money, which must be allow'd a comfortable Cordial, yet perhaps that might have wanted Power to dissipate so deep a Melancholy, had not his Majesty in his princely Prudence, out of his tender Affection to his People, and paternal Regard to their civil and religious Rights, timely discovered a more effectual Remedy.

Yours, PAMPHILUS.

The CHARACTER of her late Majesty Queen ANNE now inscribing on the Pedestal of a fine Statue of that PRINCESS, just finish'd by Mr RYSEBRACK, and to be erected at Blenheim-Castle in Oxfordshire, at the Expence of the Dutchess Dowager of MARLBOROUGH.

QUEEN ANNE was very Graceful and Majestick in her Person: Religious, without Affectation. She always meant well. She had no false Ambition; which appear'd, by her never complaining at King William's being preferred to the Crown before her, when it was taken from the King her Father, for following such Counsels, and pursuing such Measures, as render'd the Revolution necessary. It was her greatest Affliction, to be forced to act against him, even for Security. Her Journey to Nottingham was never concerted, but occasion'd by the great Consternation she was under at the King's sudden Return from Salisbury. She always paid the greatest Respect to King William and Queen Mary; never insisted upon any one Circumstance of Grandeur, more than what was establish'd in her Family by King Charles II. though, after the Revolution, she was Presumptive Heir to the Crown, and after the Death of her Sister, was in the Place of Princess of Wales. Upon her Accession to the Throne the Civil List was not increased. The late Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer of England, often said, that, from Accidents in the Customs, and Lenity in the Collection, it did not arise, one Year with another, to more than Five Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year. She had no Vanity in her Expences, nor bought any one Jewel in the whole Time of her Reign. She paid out of her Civil List many Pensions granted in former Reigns, which have since been thrown upon the Publick. When a War was necessary to secure Europe against the Power of France, she contributed in One Year, towards the War, out of her Civil List, One Hundred Thousand Pounds, in Ease of her Subjects. She granted the Revenue arising from the First Fruits, to augment the Provisions of the poorer Clergy. She never refus'd her private Charity to proper Objects. 'Till a few Years before her Death, she never had but Twenty Thousand Pounds a Year for her Privy Purse. At the latter End of her Reign it did not exceed Twenty-six Thousand Pounds a Year; which was much to her Honour, because it is subject to no Account. And as to her Robes, it will appear by the Records in the Exchequer, that in Nine Years she spent only Thirty-two Thousand and Fifty Pounds, including the Coronation

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* That such was the Effect of the Address appears from this his Majesty's most gracious Answer, not yet in your Magazine: — Gentlemen, I return you my Thanks for this dutiful and very affectionate Address. I am so sensibly touched by this convincing Proof of your particular Regard to me, that I am not able, in this Distress, to command Myself sufficiently to express the just Sense, I have, of your Affection and Concern for Me upon this Occasion.

Expense. She was extremely well-bred, treated her chief Ladies and Servants as if they had been her Equals. Her Behaviour to all that approached her was decent, and full of Dignity, and shewed Condescension, without Art or Meanness.

All this I know to be true.

SARAH MARLBOROUGH.

M.DCC XXXVIII.

MR URBAN,

THE following Criticism has not as yet been taken Notice of, neither do I see how it can possibly admit of a Solution, to save *Virgil* and other Roman Poets from an Imputation of having committed an Error in Geography, a Science which doubtless every Poet ought to understand.

In the 11th *Æneis* of *Virgil*, *Diomedes* being solicited to aid the *Rutulians* against the *Trojans*, who had made a Descent on their Side of *Italy* under *Aeneas*, in reckoning up the Series of his Misfortunes and of other *Greeks*, concern'd in the Expedition against *Troy*, has this Expression,

*Invidisse Deos, patriis ut redditis Oris
Conjugium optatum, et pulchram Calydonam viderem.*

Now it is evident from the second *Iliad* of *Homer*, that *Diomedes* led his Troops from *Tyrinthe*, *Epidauros*, the Isle *Ægina*, &c. Places on the Eastern Side of *Æ Peloponnesus*, adjacent to the Kingdom of *Mycene*; that there were were several States betwixt his Country and *Calydon*, which lay out of the Limits of *Æ Peloponnesus*; that the *Calydonians* were led by their King *Thoas*, who did not die at *Troy*. What Business then has *Diomedes* with seeing *Calydon*, or how came his Queen *Ægiale* there? He certainly intended to return from whence he came, *Æ Places* above specify'd, and not double the *Peloponnesus* to get at *Calydon*, above 300 Miles out of his Way: The common Answer in the *Delphin's* Notes is not at all satisfactory, nor indeed any Thing to the Purpose; *Ætolia* being lost in his Father's Days, and a new Prince fixt on the Throne. The Dictionaries have been all led into the same Error on *Virgil's* Authority.—If any of your Correspondents can assign a proper Reason to excuse *Virgil*, they will very much oblige their Servant,

G. S.

The 9th Verse of the 27th Chapter of MATTHEW clear'd.

MR URBAN,

IN this licentious and freethinking Age, when Holy Scripture has lost much of that Esteem which heretofore it gain'd; it becomes them to whom a Sense of Christian Religion yet remains, to be exceedingly vigilant, guarding against all Insinuations, and arming against every, but the Sha-

dow of an Objection, which may seem to detract from the Authority of, or tend to depreciate the Sacred Page. This Consideration induced me to enquire more narrowly into that Passage of St Matthew the Difficulties of which your Correspondent A. B. in April Magazine p. 178 hath attempted to untie. The Words are these, *Then was fulfilled that which was spoken by JEREMY the Prophet, saying, And they took the thirty Pieces of Silver the Price of him that was valued, whom they of the Children of Israel did value, and gave them for the Potter's Field, as the Lord appointed &c.* † J. T. who propos'd this Business, observes that 'we do not find this Passage, or any Thing similar to it, in the Prophet *Jeremiah*.'

To say, with A. B. that 'it might be an early Mistake in transcribing, or that these same Words might perhaps be recorded in some of the Writings of *Jeremiah* not then lost,' will hardly be deem'd sufficient, as it offers to the Adversary an Opportunity of observing that the Possibility against it is of equal Strength.

The very curious and learned Dr Lightfoot ‡, upon the Place, strenuously asserts that the Word *Jeremiah* was actually written by St Matthew, as we now read it, and that it had been most readily understood and receiv'd to have been so. For this he appeals to the Judgment of the Reader, when he shall have considered the following Monument of Antiquity: 'This is the Order of the Prophets: The Book of *Joshua*, *Judges*, *Samuel*, *Kings*, *Jeremiah*, *Ezekiel*, *Esaiah*, and the Twelve. And a little after; 'But as *Esaiah* was, in point of Time, before *Jeremiah* and *Ezekiel*, so he should have been placed first; but seeing that the Book of *Kings* concluded with *Destruction*; and *Jeremy* treated wholly of *Destruction*, and seeing that the Beginning of *Ezekiel* is concerning *Destruction*, yet ends in *Consolation*; and that the whole Book of *Isaiah* is of *Consolation*, they therefore join'd the Books that treated of *Destruction* together, and those that spake of *Consolation* to the rest that were *consolatory*.' This Tradition, he adds, you have cited by *Dav. Kimchius* in his Preface to *Jeremy*. From whence is evident that *Jeremy* had antiently obtain'd the first Place in the Volume of the Prophets: Hence particular Mention is made of him, before all the rest of the Prophets, *Matthew* the 16th and 14th, *Jeremias* or one of the Prophets. Because his Prophecies were placed first, therefore is he named first. When then St Matthew produces

† See Vol. viii. p. 124. † Vide H. H. in Exon. St. Matt. p. 307. ad inum. § P. ejusdem lib. seq. pag. Bab. Bava Bathra, fol. 14. 2.

^a Text of *Zachary* under the Name of *Jeremy*, he only cites the Words from the Volume of the Prophets, under his Name who had gain'd the first Place amongst them. Of the same Kind is that Expression of our Saviour, *All Things must be fulfilled which were written in the Law and the Prophets, and the Psalms*, concerning me; where, by the *Psalms*, is meant that whole Division of the *Sacred Writings* which consists of Hymns to God and Instructions for Life; which are included in this Term, because the Book of that Name had obtain'd the first Place in that Division, and so became the *running Title* of the rest.

Add to this, that the Style of the two Prophets is so very much alike, their Method and Manner for altogether one, that it was commonly said by their Countrymen, that the Spirit of *Jeremy* had passed into *Zachary*, and so both together made but one Prophet.

Further, the very Chapter from which the Words are taken, with the two preceding, are said, and that upon no weak Foundation, to have been the Work of *Jeremiah*, but afterwards misplaced among the Writings of his great Imitator. As a Proof of this, I observe that the former was acquitted for his Prophecy against *Jerusalem* 609 Years before *Christ*, that *Zachary* began to write near fourscore Years after that Time. What therefore is recorded, in the 9th Chapter of *Zachary* and the 9th Verse, of *Gaza* and *Ashkelon*, as then inhabited, will suit well the Time of *Jeremy*, because those Places were then in Being, tho' utterly destroy'd and desolate before the Days of the other. That likewise observ'd in the 10th Chapter of the same Prophet and the 10th Verse, *I will bring them again also out of the Land of Egypt, and gather them out of Assyria, and I will bring them into the Land of Gilead and Lebanon*; and the 11th, *And the Pride of Assyria shall be brought down, and the Scepter of Egypt shall depart away*, we have sufficient Reason to believe were prophetically spoken by the former of these, whereas, before the latter prophesied, those Transactions were already past. So that, by this Account, the *Evangelist*, far from being accus'd of Error, has conferr'd an Obligation upon the World, by ascribing this controverted Passage to its proper Author.

Tours, W. C—E.

July 6th, 1738.

^a In confirmation of A. B.'s Opinion we find Dr Wall on the N. Test. quoting St Hierom's Assertion, "that a Nazarene Christian did show him a Book, accounted an apocryphal Book of the Prophet *Jeremy*'s, where this Passage was extant *verbatim*."

Mr URBAN,

I Perceive in your *Mag. of June*, (p. 309.) one *Stephen Rainbow*, starting up from *Terra Incognita*, like a Mushroom in a Night, has attempted to be very Arch upon a Couple of small Poets, who never dreamt of this Meteor. As the *Enigmatists* are your firm Friends, and have contributed, what in them lies, for some Years to the Entertainment of your Paper, you can't avoid Sympathizing with them in their Sufferings, and permitting them to speak in their own Defence. *Claudian* avers, that he never once gave the least Affront to *Rainbow*, or once attempted to snuff his Candle, which from the manner of its burning appears a self-evident Truth. The Moon-inspired Poet deposes, that he intended only to prepare an Apartment for *Stephen* in those dark Regions, which his Distemper shews him greatly fitted for. As the only Argument of Weight, that *Rainbow* uses; that his mean Stuff should have a Place in your Paper, is the Monthly laying out of 6d. (to him perhaps a considerable Sum, since he makes such Merit of it,) the *Enigmatists* being two to one have a superior Claim, and are undoubtedly your older Readers; this Gentleman fairly confessing by his barbarous Idiom, that he is but lately come over to *England*, and a very new Customer. I suppose he fancied he talk'd ironically about the length of his Distich, but he is one of those whom *Martial* derides,—*Sed tu disticha longa facis*. I had never suspected *Rainbow* for a Latinist, only he translates (for nobody can translate his Works but himself) the word *d'aut* by *extinguere*. If he understands any more *Latin*, which I very much doubt (I mean not to do out) let him accept this Advice of the Poet's; *Carpere vel noli nostra, vel ede tua*.

But lest *Stephen* will not accept Payment unless in his own Coin, I present him with a few Lines, if possible; as bad as his own.

How, *Rainbow*, durst thou swear or say,
That *Phœbus* ne'er inspir'd my Lay?
Men must become a Talk or Jest,
Whoe'er against the Fact protest,
Thy Opposition gives the Test.
Rainbows ne'er seek to cloud the Moon,
But ever more confront the Sun.

Trabit aduerso sole colores, Virgil.

Let *Rainbow* assay his skill once more in a Couplet on this Enigma;

THE God of Day I boast my Sire,
But have no Portion of his Fire;
My Shape deform'd when sad he views,
A Flood of Tears his Face bedews.

The

The Moon's Dichotomy observed the 15th of May 1778. Dichotomy overthrow the Newtonian System: And establish the very long oval Figure of the Moon.

1. I THINK it proper to add somewhat more, to what I have said already concerning the Moon's Dichotomys, and the Determination of the Sun's Parallax by them.

2. I say then that the Utility and Exactness of this Method is partly obvious in the Dichotomys of *Venus* and of *Mercury*. For if one Dichotomy of *Venus* were observed, when the Center of the Circle, that terminates her enlightened Part, appears at 48 Degrees Distance from the Center of the Sun; we might conclude, that, As the Radius, is to the Secant of 48 Degrees; or as 100, is to 149 $\frac{1}{2}$: So was the Distance of the Center of that Circle in *Venus* from the Observer at the Time of that Dichotomy; to the Distance of the Center of the Sun from him at the same Time.

3. Likewise if one Dichotomy of *Mercury* were observed, when the Center of the Circle, that terminates his enlightened Part, appears at 28 Degrees Distance from the Center of the Sun, we might conclude, that, As the Radius, is to the Secant of 28 Degrees; or as 100 is to 113 $\frac{1}{4}$: So was the Distance of the Center of that Circle in *Mercury* from the Observer at the Time of that Dichotomy; to the Distance at which the Center of the Sun was then from him. We might argue in the same manner, concerning the Dichotomy of Comets.

4. It is true that because the Phases of *Venus* and of *Mercury* change but slowly, and also because their apparent Diameters are but small; those Conclusions may not be depended upon, as if they were nice and altogether certain. The same thing may be said of proper Observations of the Phases of *Mars*.

5. But, in \S Observations of the Dichotomys of the Moon, the Case is not so. For the apparent Diameter of the Moon exceeds commonly half a Degree; and may be still vastly increased, by means of Telescopes. And on the other hand, the Synodic Revolution of the Moon is so quick, as not to amount to thirty Days: Which Swift-ness enables us to determine more nicely the Time of her Dichotomys. Nay the Sun's very small Parallax, in reference to the Planets of *Saturn* and *Jupiter*, might in like manner be determined from these Globes, by the Dichotomys of their outermost Satellites; or of some Comets passing near them.

6. The greatest possible Distance of the Moon from us, at the Time of her Dichotomy, affords so considerable a Basis; not to mention the Encouragement which my former Discourses give us; that I hope that, even here at *Worcester*, the very great Parallax of the Sun may be verified in a few Years, by Dichotomys observed with proper Telescopes.

7. Mr *Dougharty* Senior observed the Section of the Moon on the 15th of this Month of May, with two Telescopes having some Bits of raw-Silk stretched in the Focus: And saw that Section straight in the Main, without the least visible Alteration, from seven at night, till about half an Hour past ten; being then forced

to leave off. The longest Telescope was of fifteen Feet four Inches Focus; the shortest of about six Feet.

8. And so the Section appeared straight, for about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hours: And how much longer before and after those Times is left uncertain. For, because of the great Light of the Day, the Observations that were made sooner, being too dubious, were not to be trusted.

9. Mr *John Allut* was with Mr *Dougharty* at nine o' Clock, and saw then the Section perfectly straight in the Main, by the longest Telescope. And nevertheless Mr *Dougharty* has calculated that the Quadrature happened at *Worcester*, according to *Street's Astron. Carol.* at four Hours 50 Minutes, P. M.

10. If the Body of the Moon were Spherical; the Dichotomy in the Moon's first Quarter, ought evidently to appear before the Quadrature; and that, by above a Quarter of an Hour, according to Sir *Isaac*, or by even four Hours at least before it, according to my Calculations. Therefore those Observations made at *Worcester*, so long after the Quadrature, demonstrate plainly that the Body of the Moon is far from being Spherical.

11. Sir *Isaac Newton* says, *Princ. p. 476.* Cum mare nostrum vi lunæ attollatur ad pedes 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, fluidum lunare vi terræ attolli debet ad pedes 93. eaque de causa figura lunæ sphaerica esset, cujus maxima diameter producta transiret per centrum terræ, & superaret diametrum perpendicularis excessu pedum 136. Talem figuram luna affectat, eamque sub initio insinere debuit.

12. Here I cannot agree with Sir *Isaac Newton*. For, not to mention at present what I cannot approve of in his Theory of Tides; he forgets here the Centrifugal Force, which the monthly Revolution of the Moon would produce in her fluid Body; for instance, her monthly Revolution about the second Focus in a Stereographic Orbit.

13. That Centrifugal Force is very great: And, in the Parts farthestmost from the second Focus, it is greater than in the next Parts to it, in the Proportion of the Distance of that Focus from those Parts; which Proportion may very much exceed that of 214 to 216; the Centrifugal Force of her Center being rated at 214. Now the Centrifugal Force of her Center is so great, as to counterbalance the Fall of her Body toward the main Focus.

14. The mean Semidiameter of the Earth is to Sir *Isaac Newton* of 19615800 Paris Feet. And according to him, As 365, is to 100; so is that Semidiameter, to the Semidiameter of the Moon, supposing her to be Spherical. So the Moon's Semidiameter would be of 537419 Feet. But I reckon it to be greater.

15. In a Stereographic Orbit, that great Mass of the Moon will naturally affect to have her long Axis turned toward the second Focus. For while that Mass makes half a Revolution about it, and that so quickly as in half a Month's Time; it revolves equally about its own Axis nearly perpendicular to the Plane of the Moon's Orbit; and has all \S while one and the same Part of her Spheroid, turned sensibly, or at least early, towards the second Focus: Because the

Time is too short for the unequal and oblique Attraction of the Spheroid towards the Earth to act much upon that *Masse*, especially if it differs but little from a Sphere; or if the Sun's Parallax be very small; or if the Moon describes an *Anti-Stereographic Orbit*. And it is well known that the Areas described about the main Focus, in an Orbit nearly Circular, are sensibly proportional to the Angles described about the second Focus.

16. Besides, if there be an Ocean or any *vast Sea*, in any Part of the Moon; its too great Ebbing and Flowing would be best moderated, by the aforesaid Position of the *Axis* of the Spheroid, directed towards the second Focus; especially when this Focus is not far from the Line, that joins the Centers of the Moon and of the Earth.

17. Now let us consider how the Dichotomys ought to appear in that Spheroid, and likewise in a Sphere, about the Times of the Quadratures, in the first and in the last Quarter of the Moon.

18. In a Stereographic Orbit, in the first Quarter of the Moon, the Dichotomy of the Sphere precedes the Quadrature of the Sphere about the third Part of an Hour, according to Sir Isaac; and even by four Hours at least, according to my Demonstrations. And the Dichotomy of the Spheroid precedes still a longer Time the Quadrature.

19. When the Dichotomy was observed at Worcester, the Moon's ascendent Node was in $29^{\circ} 33'$ of *Leo*: The Sun's Place in $5^{\circ} 14'$ of *Gemini*; having yet a few Degrees above one Sign, to reach his own Apogee. The Moon's Place was about $4^{\circ} 30'$ of *Virgo*. The Moon was going from her Apogee to her Perigee; which was not very far from being in Quadrature with the Sun. So the Center of the Moon's Orbit was in Opposition to the Sun; far from being in Opposition to the Sun, as it is always in a Stereographic Orbit. Upon which Account those *Worcester* Observations, tho' they proved as favourable to me as I could wish, yet do favour me much less, than other Observations of Dichotomys to be made hereafter will do. But they do already overthrow the common System, and with it the too obtuse Figure, which Sir Isaac ascribes to the Moon. For he makes its longer Axis to be but of 5374284 Feet, and the shorter ones to be of 5374098 Feet. See Prop. 38. Lib. iii.

20. But first of all, let us examine particularly what would happen in a Stereographic Orbit. Thence (according to the Theory and System of Sir Isaac Newton, p. 430 and 462) when the Excentricity is the least of all, the Distance of the Center of the Earth from the Center of the Circular Orbit of the Moon may be supposed of 433,227 Parts, its Radius being of 10000: And the Distance of the Center of the Earth from the Focus of the Orbit of the Moon may be supposed of 41,964 Parts. The Distance betwixt the Center of the Orbit and the Focus, about which equal Areas are described in equal Times, by the Line which joins the Centers of the Moon and of the Earth. And that Number being added, and from the Sum subtracting 41,964, we have 908,417 for the Distance betwixt the Center of the Earth and the Orbit's second Fo-

cus, about which the Angles described by the Center of the Moon are sensibly equal in equal Times. And, supposing that the Axis of the Moon's Spheroid be turned directly toward the second Focus; I find that the said Axis would make an Angle of $5^{\circ} 11' 44''$ with the Line drawn from the Center of the Earth to the Center of the Moon, at the Moment of her first or of her last Quadrature.

21. And likewise when the Excentricity is the greatest of all, I find that the same Line would make with the Axis of the Spheroid an Angle of $7^{\circ} 51' 36''$, viz, keeping still the same Number 41,964 as does Sir Isaac Newton. Tho' if we would make his Numbers consistent with one another, we ought rather to write $42\frac{1}{2}$ for the Winter Stereographic Orbit: Which would increase a little that Angle.

22. Now let us suppose that, at the Instant of a Geocentric Quadrature of the Moon, the Center of her Orbit be in Conjunction with the Sun: Which may happen both in the Moon's Apogee and in her Perigee; and is a Disposition the most contrary to that which results from a Stereographic Orbit. And therefore that Disposition of the Orbit of the Moon may be called an *Anti-Stereographic Orbit*.

23. I say then that in an Anti-Stereographic Orbit, if the Center of the Orbit of the Moon, at the Moment of her Geocentric Quadrature, be in its greatest Excentricity, the Distance betwixt the Center of the Earth and the second Focus of the Moon's circular Orbit would be according to Sir Isaac Newton of 1293,582 Parts. But that Distance would be, according to him, of 824,490 Parts; if that Center be in its smallest Excentricity. Thus it appears, nearly, how much the Axis of the Moon's Spheroid would be turned from the Center of the Earth toward the Sun.

24. And so, in an Antistereographic Orbit, the Dichotomy must needs appear long after the first Quadrature, N. B. as it also did in the *Worcester* Observations. But the second Quadrature must appear a long Time after the Dichotomy. Now these very long Intervals of Time are the very reverse of what happens in a Stereographic Orbit: For in it the Dichotomy must needs precede long the first Quadrature; and come long after the second. And here is a Touchstone to try our Systems by.

25. Hence it appears that many great Astronomers have been too hasty, in publishing as Matter of Fact the Phenomena of Dichotomys, not as they might have found them, by complete and accurate Observations; but as they did guess them to be, by trusting too much to their Reasoning upon an erroneous and deficient System. However, the Moon observed with the best Telescopes, after it had past the Quadratures, appeared bisected, as Ricciolus does candidly own in his *Almagest*, p. 734. See Dr Keill's *Astronomical Lectures*, p. 263.

26. But there is a midling Sort of Orbits and Dichotomys, which deserve our most particular Attention; namely, those that occur, when the Moon, being in her Quadrature, is also in her Apogee or Perigee. For then, the Section, terminating the Light in the Moon's oval Body, and made by a Plane parallel to its longest Axis, may

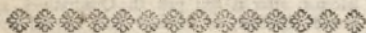
may be exactly or nearly directed towards the Observer; and the Parallax of the Sun may be easily deduced from the Observation itself, even as if the Body of the Moon were Spherical. And such an Observation, tho' but a single one, will be without Exception, and altogether decisive. Thus having by it ascertained the Sun's *Parallax*, or else only determined it by our own Methods and Demonstrations; the Case being more simple; we may best, once for all, calculate *a priori*, by Means of that Sort of Orbits, the Proportion of the longest Axis of the Moon to her shorter ones. And that Proportion may likewise be determined, by means of a sufficient Number of promiscuous Observations of Dichotomys.

27. Astronomers have no great Privilege, above any other Persons, to make accurate and decisive Observations of Dichotomys of the Moon. And whereas disinterested Judges of this Controversy can never be too numerous, I desire all sincere Lovers of Truth, who would satisfy themselves, and promote the true Knowledge of the System of the World (wherein Astronomy and Navigation, &c. are so much concerned) to be provided, in any Country whatsoever, with a proper Telescope, easily manageable at a Window, suppose a Telescope of one Foot, or of about six or seven or eight Feet, having a very broad ocular Glass, and a proportionable Tube, and in the Focus one Bit, or two or three parallel Bits of stretched raw-Silk: And with it to observe long and fully the *Dichotomys* at any Time of the Year; and even to publish or declare openly their Dates, and at what Hours and Minutes they were observed to begin or to end; till the Truth be known: For this will be sufficient to manifest in favour of which System it is that those Dichotomys decide. As to the Hour of the Day, it is easy to have it sufficiently known; nor is, in this, any great Nicety required, if we be concerned only about the Sun's Parallax.

28. But in reference to *Eclipses*, and more particularly those of fixed Stars, we can never be too nice, when we would find the Longitude by them; or discover the Length of the Moon's Spheroid. For the great Length of that Spheroid requires a new and hitherto deeply concealed Equation, which ought not to be neglected hereafter.

29. And therefore Astronomers provided with excellent Micrometers may make their Observations still more instructive; and may probably plainly perceive, in some Quadratures, and when the full Moon happens to be in a middling Orbit, that the apparent Diameter of the Moon from West to East is longer, than the Diameter perpendicular to it.

N. FACTO DILLER.
Worcester, May 17, & Sept. 1738.



London Journal, July 1, N^o 985.

KNOW THYSELF.

I Have often known Men of good Sense wonder why the *Antients* laid such Stress on *Maxims* seemingly self-evident; for Instance, KNOW THYSELF. To the Folks I speak of, This conveys nei-

ther much Wisdom, nor any very striking Reflection: They will very readily admit that it is a very good Thing for a Man to Know himself, and, they will be so allow; there are Folks of their Acquaintance who do mighty wrong Things, want of Knowing themselves; but, all, they will have this to be but a common Expression, and are amazed, because a *Hethen Oracle* used it, that *Christians* still have it in Esteem, repeat it Daily with Applause, and inculcate it as the Sum of Wisdom.

To these People one might say, by the same Authority they judge themselves, and condemn the *Maxims* of Antiquity; the Learned also judge themselves, and approve them. So *prima Facie*, here is the Authority of Men who study Wisdom, opposed to those who profess they do not study it: their own Principles, therefore, should oblige the Gentlemen to be cautious in what they say; and engage them rather to suspect their Judgments, than pass an universal Conclusion on the Sages not only of past but of present Times. If the Oracle at Delphi sanctify'd this Motto with its Approbation, Mr Pope, the Oracle of our *Beaux Esprits* hath also done the same Thing; for he concludes his *Eschick Epistles*:

And all our Knowledge is Ourselves to Know.

But as Authority hath very little Weight in the present Age: I will be content to wave the Inspiration of the Oracle, and the Poet in favour of this *Maxim*, will submit to argue the Merits of the Cause. The Point in Issue then is, that the old Saying is a good One; it hath Weight, Truth, and Justice. It ought therefore to be received as a just Rule for the Conduct of Life.

In whatever Scene of Life a Man is himself, or is placed by Providence, his Character depends on the Correspondence between his Behaviour and that which the Situation in the World requires. A Magistrate should take it into his Head to drive his own Coach, or to appear in Execution of his Office with a Whip in his Hand, and a leather Belt about his Waist, would he not be ridiculous? If a Person of Distinction should jump over a Stile, and immediately enter upon playing a Part in a Comedy, would he not be thought light-headed? If a Clergyman should all of a sudden turn British Whig on a leather Apron, stick his Fork on one Side and his Trowel on the other, Would he not make a whimsical Figure? But why so? Why certainly, because he suffered his Whim to get the better of

Reason, so far as to betray him into an action injurious to his Reputation, as being inconsistent with his Character.

To apply this Manner of Reasoning to the Point in Question, Men make different Figures in the World, but in all 3 Diversity of their Figures they are Men still; or rather Persons in all Degrees and Stations have still this in common with their Fellow-Creatures, That they are bound to support the Character of Humanity, and can never behave well in any State, if their Behaviour visibly betrays that they have forgot they are Men.

An Assembly of great Politicians, after mature Deliberation, agree that the public Affairs are in a good enough Channel; yet they resolve to affirm the contrary, and to make use of all their Abilities to persuade the People of the Truth of what they affirm, that the Management of all Things may fall into their own Hands. In doing this they cannot foresee, that they shall be the Authors of much Disturbance and Disquiet to their Countrymen, and of very little real Benefit to themselves. In pursuing such Measures do they not plainly forget that they are Men? That Death may hinder them from arriving at what with such Eagerness they seek; and that they are accountable for their Conduct to their Equals here, and to their Creator hereafter? This is a serious Instance, let us pass to one of an opposite Nature.

A Set of gay young Fellows, with a good Supper in their Bellies, and the Flip Bottle upon the Table, hear with pleasure some harmonious High-Priest of the God of Wine chant out

While grim Death is looking for us,
We're carousing o'er our Bowls,
Jolly Bacchus in the Chorus;
Death be gone—Here's none but Souls.

At this Time these Lines have inexpressible Wit and Spirit, yet it is evident to him who uses his Sense, that they absolutely forget they are Men who say so. In the first Place, there is not a Word of Death in these Verses; we cannot avoid Death by Drinking; on the contrary, it is one of Death's High-Roads. We do not divest ourselves of our Bodies by keeping our Minds in Wine; so far from that we give in this Instance a Preference to the Body; and, that we may not be like Men, we cease to be so, and then glory in our Shame.

The grave, the temperate Citizen, who goes to bed at Ten, and who by pursuing in the Path of his Ancestors hath acquired a Plumb, or perhaps better, will confess that hitherto I am in the right,

and that your perverse Statesmen and your hare-brained Drinkers ought to have this Sentence often inculcated; or, like Philip of Macedon, should keep some honest Fellow about them, to put them in Mind as often as they rise, that they are but Men. Yet let me ask this grave Man, what Certainty there is that he hath always looked upon himself in the Light of a Mortal? Let me entreat him to confess ingenuously, whether Forty Thousand Pounds, got in an open generous Manner, would not have served his Turn as well as thrice that Sum derived from the Oppression of the Necessitous, watching the Tide in Change-Alley, and participating in the Frauds of the Jews? He who considers he is a Man, or, to carry it a little further, remembers that he is a Christian, will be careful of doing, for the Sake of a pitiful Profit, what must be attended with continual Disquiet, and can never be rectify'd but by Restitution. In all Degrees then this salutary Caution is of Use, of the highest and greatest Use, and, as the Poet rightly says, the utmost Stretch of human Wisdom is to Know Ourselves.

The celebrated Mr Paschal, whose Judgement was no less solid than his Wit was piercing, in describing the Condition of the Great, especially of Princes, in this World, had recourse to the following Allegory, not less instructive than ingenious. —A Person, said he, born to an elevated Rank, and consequently born to be exposed to all the Temptations incident to such Rank, ought to consider himself in the same Light as a Man would do, who, thrown upon an Isle full of People, Wealth, and Trade, where the King had lately been lost, and where a Resemblance in Features made himself to be taken for and treated as their King; such a one, says he, would have constantly two Sets of Thoughts in his Mind; the one suited to the Part he sustained, the other to his real Character. For, if in such a Case he should be Fool enough to fancy the People's Mistake had really changed him into the Person they took him for, he would be unworthy of his Fortune; Whereas preserving the exterior Marks of Royalty for the Sake of those he governed, and ruling himself by the Dictates of that Humility which would be the natural Result of contemplating his former State, he would bless his Subjects and himself, and be what all great Men should be, revered by Others, without being proud in Himself. —In short, more Wisdom cannot well be crowded into less Room than in this Precept, Know Thyself.

R. FREEMAN.

Common Sense; or the Englishman's Journal. July 1, No. 74.

OF NATIONAL REPUTATION.

MACHIAVELL lays it down for a Maxim, That *Fame* is *Power*: — A It is too well known to be contested, that it creates Power where it is not, and preserves it where it is. — A Fame for Bravery, or for Politicks, is to a Kingdom the very same Thing as Credit is to a private Person: — with good Credit, B a Man shall grow rich tho' his Stock may be small; with Fame, a Nation may grow powerful without Victories, nay without drawing the Sword: For, while Fame lasts, it will not be provoked to draw it: — By Fame it preserves its own Rights undisturbed, and it is owing to its Fame that it is courted to decide those of others.

Fame may be lost various Ways: It may be lost without Battles or War, a Nation may negotiate itself out of all Reputation. I could name the Time when the Grand Pensionary of *Holland* say'd of another State, "There was such a Giddiness and Inconstancy in their Counsels, there was no venturing to engage with them upon any Terms; for they were not to be depended upon three Days."

Perhaps there may be Exceptions from these general Rules: A Nation may be insulted and despised without losing its Fame. The War which this Crown was engaged in, against *France*, was carried on with so much Spirit and Vigour, that it left a Fame behind it which lasted some Years, and established in all Nations a high Opinion of us; yet it seems those Impressions are long since worn out, and have given Way to other Impressions of a quite contrary Nature.

I conceive we were not treated with any great Respect, when we were ordered, with the Air of a Command, to quit the Islands of *S. Lucia* and *S. Vincent*, to settle which a great Expence had been made; nor was the refusing to pay the Honour due to the *English* Flag in one of our Harbours (*Plimouth Sound*) more civil than the other.

When the King of *Portugal* ventured to stop, or arrest one of our Ships of War in the River *Tagus*, it does not look as if he stood in any great Awe of us upon Account of our Reputation; and the continual Depredations committed by the *Spaniards*, for a long Course of Years, would tempt one to think that they had forgot what Power it was which, within the Memory of Man, made *France* and *Spain* both tremble; or at least they thought we were no more the same People who

gain'd the signal Victories of *Hochstedt*, *Ramelies*, and *Oudenard*.

If ever it should be our Misfortune to be engaged in Quarrels with any of our Neighbouring Powers, I am of Opinion we shall never bring ourselves off by running about the World, and, like Beggars, knocking at the Gates of every Court in *Europe*, praying them to save Us, by interposing between Us and our Enemies. I believe there is scarce any Instance of one Nation saving another out of Charity. In Politicks, as well as other Affairs, Clarity begins at Home, and I should be apprehensive that, instead of charitably assisting us, we might be treated like needy Beggars, and every one knows that is, not only to be turned away from the Door, but sometimes sent to the House of Correction.

They say, that the wisest and best Art of Government is the most easy, and that is, to govern with the People. What I mean by governing with the People, is to take along with you their Humours and Inclinations. — Queen *Elizabeth's* Ministers, before any new Measure was taken, used to feel the People's Pulse upon it, by causing a Report to be spread, that such a Thing was in Agitation: If they found it well received, it was put in Execution; if not, it was drop'd in such a Manner that it did not appear any such Measure was so much as intended. It was by this honest and laudable Wiles that she grew so popular while she lived, and her Memory has been so revered ever since.

There is this particular good Fortune attending the Rupture which is likely to happen with *Spain*, that all Men think it absolutely necessary; the * Merchant, the Sailor, the money'd, and the landed Man call aloud for War; every Soul is in the same Sentiment, except the Courtier and the Soldier; but when I say Soldier, I mean to explain myself: I do not mean the brave Officer, who owes what he has to Military Service. I mean the servile Tool, who, by a Barbarism in our Language, is stil'd a Soldier, tho' he ow'd his Profession to the heroic Service of waging a Minister's Shoes. —

I am confident that all the World will approve the most vigorous Measures that possibly be taken upon this Occasion, and we desire no more than their Approbation, for we do not want their Help. We have so great a Superiority in Strength over *Spain*, that it would be scandalous to ask for Succour; the very submission to a Mediation, is more than we ought perhaps in Policy to submit to, in a Case where we are able to command.

As to any Inconveniencies a *Spanish* War can bring upon the Nation, they cannot be of any great Moment; nor can they last long: There are no hostile Measures can possibly be enter'd upon to bring *Spain* to Reason, which can sweep away half to many Lives, as if we should send an unactive Fleet to lie at *§Bastimentos*; nor can the Expence of a War, (which must be a short one) amount to much more than that of a *Spithead* Expedition. So that such a War, which may be Destruction to the *Spaniards*, may (comparatively speaking) be to us only Sport and Diversion.

Universal Spectator, July 1. No. 508.

The Vanity of affecting to be thought younger than we are.

THO' most People desire a long Life, there are very few who would be thought *old*. I can account no other Way for this preposterous Humour, than that it takes its Rise from a false Shame of our being known what we really are, and therefore People become ridiculous Hypocrites even to themselves. I have known several *old Gentlemen* who could not bear the Mention of any Thing which could any ways fix the *Æra* of their Birth, or insinuate that they were almost on the Verge of Life. Sir *John Evelyn* is one of these Humourists; he is now turn'd of sixty, but no one would imagine by his Person that he had been his fiftieth Year: Notwithstanding the Happiness of his Health and Strength of Constitution, he is one of the most miserable Men living; his whole Thought and Study is to look as if he was in his Prime of Youth; for that Reason he dresses like a young Fellow, talks rakishly, swears intrepidly, dangles after the Women, and affects being thought to have intrigues with them: Besides the Inconveniencies which this Humour runs him into in publick Company, by being very often the Jest of it, he meets with many private Accidents, which on this Account give him great Uneasiness: If any one should in the Street say, there goes a *fine old Gentleman*, it would put him into the spleen for a Day or two after: He broke a Drawer's Head because some Acquaintance having ask'd for Sir *John*, the fellow not knowing him, said, *What, is he not an old jolly Gentleman?*—The Knight was enrag'd at so familiar a Truth, and was resolv'd to chastize his Impertinence. This Desire of appearing youthful in Sight of Nature is more peculiarly evident among the Fair Sex; nor is it so much to be wonder'd at, for they must

with great Reluctance acknowledge the Decay of *Beauty*, which *Age* is certain in some Degree to take away: Women generally too consider Beauty as their greatest Qualification; they cannot therefore but do all in their Power to make the World believe as long as they can, that they still retain some Share in it: On this Principle it is that they spend so many Hours at the Toilette, and think it the greatest Imputation that can be laid on them, to have it said that they are *old* and *ugly*. The Ladies of the present Age have introduced a very polite Method of keeping a *titular Youth* as long as they remain *unmarry'd*; and if it should be practis'd among the lower Class of People, there will not be such a Thing as an *old Maid* to be heard of throughout *Great Britain*. The Custom of giving the Name of *Miss* to all *unmarry'd Ladies*, of what Age soever, is the Fashion I hint at, and which is carry'd to a preposterous Extremity. *Miss Youthwood* is at every publick Place, and appears on every publick Occasion; she dresses in the Height of Gaity, and, indeed, rather fantastic than genteel; she has all the hoiry-toiry of a Girl of fifteen, and yet *Miss Sally Youthwood* is upwards of fifty-three. I have known several female Parties compos'd all of those *elderly Misses*, and a *Girl of forty-nine* talk of her *Mamma* and *Papa*, while another *Miss* of about fifty liv'd out something very youthful. In all such Assemblies there is great Care taken to mention the Word *Miss* as often as possible: I think the Theatres have given the Hint to the Ladies to make use of this pretty Appellation; for it has been an immemorial Custom among the Dramatic Fair to retain the Title of *Miss* as long as they restrain themselves from the Bands of Matrimony; and the public Papers about two Years ago inform'd the Town of the Death of the celebrated *Miss *****, who had formerly perform'd on the Stage; she retain'd the same youthful Name, though *Miss* had liv'd to her seventy fourth Year. This Extravagance of Humour certainly is a proper Subject for Satire, and therefore I was lately very much pleas'd when I view'd a Picture which strongly ridicul'd it; I must inform you, Sir, that it was one of Mr *Hogarth's* Prints call'd *Morning*, where an ancient *Miss* is in the depth of Winter going to Church in a single Lappet Head, and ridiculously shews all the contemptible Grimace of affected Youth. I could wish, Mr *Stonewall*, that you would some time or other take Notice of our *Old Boys* and *Ancient Misses*, and fix some

proper degree of Age when the Men shall be no more *Lads*, nor the *Women* meer *Girls*;

TOBY HINTWOOD.

That Part of my Correspondent's Letter which relates to the Fair Sex, I shall take into Consideration another time; I shall only now mention some Reasons for the absurd Desire in the Men of being thought young. This Affectation must arise either from an extravagant Fondness for youthful Pleasures, or else from Apprehension that by being thought old we should be thought disagreeable: The first of these is unnatural and ridiculous, and must be the Cause of eternal Contempt; and as for the other, if our Youth is employ'd in the Exercise and Pursuit of Virtue and Knowledge, our old Age must prove both our Glory and Happiness, and the longer we live we shall become more valuable and esteem'd. Of all the *youthful old Men* I ever met with, I never found one who could ever have made any Claim to Virtue, or Knowledge, or common Sense; for they are old decay'd *Debauchees*, *dressing Coxcombs*, and *ridiculous Fops*, who having consumed their Youth in *Vice* and *Vanity*, have no Relish in their old Age for any thing but those Gratifications of Sense which they cannot enjoy. Such unhappy Wretches may have an Ambition of appearing young, but they always meet with the Mortification of being the Jest of the real young Men, and the Scorn and Contempt of the old ones.

Universal Spectator, July 8. N^o 509.

What constitutes a LYE. Advantages of IMPUDENCE.

I Live with a precise formal Aunt, who is an old Maid; and, among many other whimsical Notions, endeavours to persuade me that it is my Duty never to tell a Lye upon any Account whatever. I ask her what she means by a Lye; she says, it is speaking one Thing and thinking another; or speaking what is contrary to one's Intentions. I would ask my Aunt if I durst be so free with her, whether it would not be lawful for me, when a Gentleman comes to make his Addressee to me, to pretend an Aversion, or an Indifference to Matrimony, when in my Heart I am very desirous of it; or to beg of him to give himself no more Trouble in the Affair, assuring him it will be to no Purpose; when I am conscious to myself that it would be a great Trouble to me if he should desist from it, and that, if he continues his Addressee, I am resolv'd to

make myself happy to him.—Is there any Harm in speaking the direct contrary to one's Thoughts, when no Harm is intended, but only a proper Regard preferred to Modesty and Decency in such Cases?

LUCINDA.

In answer, I shall only now observe in general, that it is lawful for *Lucinda* to pretend to refuse what she is resolv'd at a proper Time to accept; for tho' a Lady speaks contrary to what she thinks on such an Occasion, she has no Intention to deceive the Gentleman who addresses her; and the Gentleman is in no danger of being deceived, because he knows that such Denials are nothing but Form: That only is a Lye where there is an Intention to deceive; *Lucinda* has no such Intention.

S I R,

I Am a Man in such an Extreme of Bashfulness, I could wish to exchange for downright Impudence; tho' that is a Quality to which I have both a natural Aversion, and a very indifferent Opinion of it: The Reason, notwithstanding this, why I could wish myself an impudent Man, is on the Account of my worldly Interest, which I find very much incommoded and obstructed by my not being one: Bashfulness hinders a Man of the best Judgment and Capacity of making his Way through the World, and impudence helps a Man strangely through it, who has scarce any Judgment and Capacity at all; which the following Observations may help to account for.

1. It is the general Temper of the World not to be too ready to serve another. 2. It is a pretty general Disposition in Mankind to expect Importunity for Favours. And 3. It is also a general Weakness in most of us, that when we are strongly and boldly press'd for Favours, in the Way of Business, we have often not the Courage to refuse, at the same Time we have no Inclination to grant.

As the World is chiefly governed by Appearances and Noise, with regard to their Opinion of the Circumstances of others, he who has the Impudence to appear like a Man of Fortune, and boasts himself to be one, has often the good Luck to make the World believe he is worth some thousand Pounds, when, in Reality, he is not worth one Groat.

As an impudent Man may make himself appear to be rich, when he is poor; so the World may believe a modest Man to be poor, when he is really rich: For the World will generally run upon Appearances, upon which to form their No-

tions of those whom they imagine to be in good Circumstances, they must of course imagine Persons, in whom those Appearances are wanting, to be in bad

It is as hard, by any Encouragement, to give a modest Man an Assurance, as it is, by any Discouragement, to reach an impudent Man Modesty. Impudence but hardens its Face the more, the more you stare at it, and becomes the more brazen, the more it is either scorn'd or laugh'd at.

Mr Oldham gives us a lively Idea of the Necessity of Impudence, if we would expect to have either our Interest or Reputation promoted in the World, in any Respect whatever.

Get that great Gift and Talent, Impudence; Accomplish'd Mankind's highest Excellence. 'Tis that alone presers, alone makes great; Confers alone Wealth, Titles and Estate; 'Tis Learning, Parts and Skill, and Wit and Sense, Worth, Merit, Honour, Virtue, Innocence.

Impudence often gives a Man the Air of Wisdom, who has not Sense enough to know his own Want of it; and Modesty often makes a Man look like a Fool, who has more Understanding than the whole Company who think him so.

How successful this useful and necessary Quality makes our Sex in their Addresses to the Ladies, is an Observation which can escape no one. The great and noble Author of the *Moral Maxims and Reflections* [M. de Rochefoucault] accounts for it thus:

"Most Women yield more thro' Weakness than Passion; and this is the Reason that bold daring Men commonly succeed better than others, who have as much or more Merit to recommend them.

VERECUNDUS.

THE *Craftsman* of the 1st, professes himself an Enemy to Persecution of all Kinds, whether against Man or Beast. Upon this Principle he abhors Cock-fighting, and throwing at Cocks, as well as Bull-baiting, Bear baiting, Ass-baiting, and all other Butcherly Diversions. His Pity and Good-Nature prevail upon him to become an Advocate for the Dogs, and to lament over the sad Tragedies lately acted on those faithful Creatures in Scotland. (See p. 219.) On this Affair he makes some grave Remarks, as he calls them. A mad Dog, he grants, is a mischievous Creature, but so is a mad Man, and human Madnefs is found to be infectious as well as canine; for which he appeals to all sound Understandings. But he is very sorry that our good Brethren of North Britain should level their chief Resent-

ment against Bull-Dogs, which are the distinguishing Characteristics of the English Valour. He takes the more Notice of this Affair, because of a late Persecution raid against these Animals in the Town of Lym; not so bloody indeed as the other, their Dogs were to be confin'd for 14 Days; but this Lenity, says he, may be owing to the Influence of the Dog-star which reigns in that Place all the Year. It is remarkable that no Dog of the Mastiff Kind, which includes Bull-dogs, can appear in those Places unmuzzled: He wishes the same Restraint had been extended to Grey-hounds, Creatures of a more ravenous Nature than Bull-dogs, and ready to worry any Body to Death, when their Master sets them on.

IN the *Craftsman* of the 8th, one who signs True Blue felicitates the Nation on the Birth of the Prince, which seems design'd by Providence (as the *Middlesex Address* observes) to be the Means of reconciling all those Divisions which unhappily subsist among us. Nothing conduces so much to the Stability of the Throne, as a numerous Offspring in the reigning Family, or tends more effectually to defeat all Designs against them. He then gives us some remarkable Verses of Mr Addison, address'd to the late Queen when Princess of Wales, wherein this Argument is very finely urg'd. He applauds the Address of the City of London to the King on this Occasion, and takes notice of the Difference between the Answer made by his Royal Highness to the Compliments paid him thereon, and the Answer of the young French King to the Remonstrances of his Parliament, p. 326. We had formerly such Speeches as this latter from the Throne to the Parliament of England, in which some of the most eminent Members of the House of Commons were call'd Vipers, and other hard Names. But blessed be God! these Days are now over, and while the present Royal Family rules over us, we have reason to promise ourselves that no such Language will ever be made use of again, either to Parliament or People.

Common Sense, July 15, No 76.

The Evil of Adultery, especially in those of high Stations.

AS Love and Affection are the great Natural Bands in which all the Links of Social Being are fastened and secured, Institutions which improve, strengthen and regulate them, are the most useful and necessary; and of these,

Mar-

Marriage is the first and the most essential. It not only regards the Support, Prosperity and Peace of those who now exist, but the very Being and Continuance of our Species in a future Race; and this in so evident and absolute a Degree of Necessity, that it is, perhaps, the only Institution which, having obtained in the earliest Ages of the World, has ever since been universally observed, even by the most rude and uninformed Nations.

Breaches of this Tie are not only bad, from the many Evils they produce, but from the Crimes they necessarily suppose antecedent to them: Fraud, Dissimulation and Perjury, are the Instruments of *Adultery*, as, indeed, they are of almost every Species of Iniquity; and such Instruments are not thrown away when they have served one bad Purpose, but are lay'd by in order to be employed, on any other, with additional Ease and Dexterity, acquired by the Practice and Exercise of them.—Such are the Evils inseparable from *Adultery*, and such they were judged to be by the wisest and best regulated States, in which the severest Punishments were provided for it, and more particularly in that Selected State wherein God himself was the chief Ruler and Legislator.

The Indulgence of a Lawless Passion for the Wife of another, in one of those who are in that high Rank to lead, or command the Fashion, declared and praised before the lowest of the Multitude, is attended with every Circumstance which fills up the Measure of Iniquity.

Happy would the World be, if all the Rulers of Nations were free from the shameful Failings and Infirmitics which render other Men unfit for any Trust or Station: But tho' the Divinity of Monarchs is not quite so pure from Human Alloy, as to make this the Case of all who hold the Reins of Empire, yet it might be hoped, from common Humanity, that they should not encourage the Growth of those Crimes for which they afterwards punish the unhappy Criminals. Whatever supplemental Ties, when Religion and Morality are shaken off, may confine the Great within the Bounds of Social Duty: Vices may however be, in them, united with their contrary Virtues, and exist quite separate from any other Crimes of the same Species; tho', for Example, the Falseness and Suppleness of a Courtier may be rendered perfectly consistent with the Justice and Spirit of a Judge and a Senator, yet it is certain, that the like happy Effects are not to be observed in those of a lower

Rank and Station. In these Men one Crime begets another, and every Assault on any Principle of Virtue strikes at the Foundation, and loosens the whole moral Fabrick.

A I was led into the foregoing Reflections by a Paragraph, in a Letter, which I lately received from *France*, wherein my Correspondent informs me, that his Most Ch—n M—y, upon a very late publick Occasion, shewed some most particular Distinction to his Mis—s, the Marchioness de M—e.—The M—'s Example was followed by his Chief Officers, and the Favorite Lady was treated with Military Honours, equal to those which the *Roman* Legions, under certain of their Emperors, bestowed on the *Mater Castrorum*, while the poor Queen, who was also present, seemed to be intirely forgotten and neglected.

C From hence we may safely conclude, while our nearest, and most formidable Neighbour grows weak and degenerate thro' Corruption, the Case is far different among us, where the Sanction of Royal Example, joined to the present prevailing Reverence for Law, Religion and Justice, will soon intirely banish Incontinence and Luxury, and place in their Room those Virtues without which no People deserve Liberty, or ever long enjoyed it.

The Craftsman, July 15. N^o 627.

E Scheme to make the Army useful to the Publick.

THERE seems to be a near Affinity between *Civil* and *Military* Functions: Tho' a Judge and a General appear at first to be of very different Institutions, yet there is Reason to believe they were antiently the same Officers; or, at least, that Judges were military Persons; for how could Trials by Combat be determined, which every Body had a Right to demand, unless the Judges had a Knowledge of Arms? Some of the learned Bench, and especially the Chief Justices, have been always dubb'd *Knights Bachelors*, which is perform'd with military Ceremonies; and formerly these Words were used, *Miles esto, Be a Soldier*. There are Instances of Judges, being invested with the Order of the Bath; and as the Protection of distressed Virgins is the peculiar Business of these Knights, it is to be wish'd that the venerable Sages of *Westminster-Hall* may not be excluded from this Dignity.

H Each Knight had an Esquire, styled *Armiger*, from *Arma gerens*, or bearing Arms; and are not all the *subaltern Magistrates*;

Effraters, as Mayors and Justices of the Peace to distinguish'd? Whence, no Doubt, that good old Proverb, Make Peace Sword in Hand.

It is likewise necessary for a Judge to be a Serjeant, another military Appellation; and does not every Serjeant, to this Day, wear a little Cap, by Way of Helmet, upon the *summum Caput*?

It is also customary for the Judges, at certain merry Seasons, to dance a Jig, like the *Pyrrhick Dance* of old, which the Learned know was a martial Exercise, and is another Proof that our Judges were originally military Persons.

The Causes of the Crown are laid before the Court, and conducted by two Persons, commonly of the greatest Eminence at the Bar, who are a Sort of civil *Ad-De-Camps*; and, though inferior to Judges, are *Generals ex officio*.

What can be said to & Terms, *Earl Marshal, Field Marshal, City Marshal, Mar-Justice Court, Court Marshal, Advocate-General, Vicar-General, Receiver-General*? But it would be endless to enumerate all the Offices, in which civil and military Terms are blended; which I think sufficient Testimonies how closely the civil and military Powers were antiently interwoven. Perhaps, our old military Constitution might not be exactly copied in the same Manner with our present Army; for we know that, in former Times, the greatest Part of the People, who had any Property in Land, were by some Tenure liable to a military Summons from the Crown. But I hope those who reason against Armies, won't be angry that the Number is very much less'n'd.

We have now a few select Men appointed as *Guardians and Watchmen* over the rest, who are protected in their necessary Vocations, by the great Hazard and Diligence of the former. This surely ought to be call'd an Improvement, rather than an Innovation. I won't deny that the Experience might be more properly laid on those, who find the most immediate Interest. All, indeed, are protected; and therefore all ought to contribute; but those, who, besides Protection, make a

Gain, are best enabled to pay most. Upon this Principle, I am persuaded that a Scheme may be form'd, which will put an End to our unhappy Divisions; for should it prevail, I will venture to affirm that Nobody will have the Assurance to dispute with it. Taxes will be spent in the Counties, where they are raised; and the sinking Fund, whatever it produces, must religiously apply'd to the Service of the Publick.

It is humbly apprehended that this great Point might be accomplish'd, by only making a small Addition to the inconsiderable Number of our present Forces;

A sufficient in all to execute the Duties of *Sheriffs, Scavengers, Church-wardens, Overseers, Constables, Beadles, Bellmen, Parish-Clerks, Sextons, Receivers, Jurymen*, and some other Offices, which I shall not mention at present. This, I presume, might be done, by establishing a Council of Officers in each County, invest'd with Authority to nominate proper Persons annually to certain Posts and Employments; who, instead of acting, should be obliged to pay a reasonable Fine, to be laid on them by the Council aforesaid, *ad Libitum*; and to appoint one of their own People to officiate, who for that Year should be maintain'd in the House, and at the Table of the Person, discharged from the Trouble of personal Service.

As reasonable as this Scheme may seem at first Sight, I am apprized that it is liable to some Objections. The most obvious of which is, that as *Gentlemen-Soldiers* generally are, and ought to be, Men of robust Constitutions, by their being admitted into so many Houses, Multitudes of young Women would inevitably fall Victims to the Good of their Country; and though it flourish'd in general, many Fathers, Husbands, Brothers, and even whole Families, would be render'd unhappy.— But I flatter myself that even this Objection may be easily got over, as difficult as it seems to be; for can we suppose those Men, who come so disinterestedly into the Service of their Country, and are at all Times so ready to endanger their Lives for the Good of it; will such Men, I say, refuse to undergo a little bodily Pain, or Self-denial of Pleasure, when it is for so great and general a Benefit? There cannot be the least Doubt of it; and therefore, in one Word, let the whole Army be CASTRATED.

As there is some Hazard in this Operation upon adult Persons, I would by no Means leave so many valuable Lives to the Care of common *Emasculatores Suini*, but the most skilful Surgeons; and it being reported that the Royal Academy will not continue their Italian Entertainments any longer than this Season, no Place can be more proper for a Testuarium than the Opera-House; which being very spacious, it might be easily made into several Apartments, suitable to different Ranks of People. For some Time after the Abscission, they must be kept without Light, to prevent Fevers; but as no Endeavours should be omitted to prevent any Loss of Time

Time in so useful a Body of People, I would have them, like *Linnetts*, taught Tunes in the dark. In three Years, at farthest, the whole Operation might be compleated, and our Army made to out-sing any Army in Europe, which would render them of still greater Advantage to their Country.

It may likewise be objected that this Operation would allay their Mettle. But, not to insist upon some Instances of *Eunuchs*, who have formerly behaved very gallantly in War, there is no Occasion for any great Intrepidity to execute civil Employments. Upon Reviews and Muster, they might use *Whiskers*, wear *Fur-Caps*, and powder their Shoulders; which would make them sufficiently fierce for *Home-Troops*; and if we should have any Occasion to make a Figure on the Continent, I hope it will always be our Policy to spare the Effusion of English Blood, as long as we can be supply'd with *Danes*, *Swedes*, *Hessians*, and other foreign Troops.

I had once a Debate with myself whether the Navy should undergo the same Operation; but as we are now preparing to make vigorous Reprizals on the *Spaniards*, I have laid that Thought aside; though, perhaps, it might not be amiss to perform it on a Number of our Seamen sufficient to compose one Squadron, for pacifick Expeditions; and that no other State may take any possible Umbrage at our Armaments, upon certain Emergencies, I would by no Means advise to have it equipt in an hostile Manner; but, instead of great Guns, suppose a Bassoon was placed at each Port-hole.—The Fleet is already so far advanced in the Taste of Musick, that I am told there are very few Men of War, which are not accommodated with a compleat Orchestra; and the whole Squadron being well-tuned, I would have them rendezvous at Spithead, in order to be ready upon any important Occasion. It being likewise notorious that some former Squadrons in the aforesaid Place, for Want of better Employment, most profusely used Gunpowder, not only upon publick Festivals, saluting Flag-Officers, and Funerals, but likewise on private Merry-makings, to the great Increase of the naval Expences; now as *Refin* is a cheaper Commodity, more durable in its Service, and much less terrible than Gunpowder, even when let off only in jovial Explosions, I farther propose that Celebrations of all Kinds may be perform'd upon Instruments of thorough Bass, with a full Chorus; and, that the Words may be quite harmless, I would have

them compos'd by our excellent *Laws*, with the Musick set by Mr *Handel*; in which no Voice shall be obliged to bear Part, except the *Boatswain* and his Mate, whose Virility shall be left for such Purposes.

Weekly Miscellany. July 21. N^o 291

Extract of a Letter written some Years ago by the Rev. Mr H—, concerning Cheyne and Temperance.

NEXT to that Heavenly Peace of Mind, which is the result of doing what is Virtuous and Religious, the greatest Blessing which this World affords, is Health, and Health's Attendant, Clearness of Spirits; which, (at least in this Part of the World) is alone obtained and preserved by Temperance. For my own Part, I am pretty clearly convinced that all People are intended by Nature even in this present Constitution of Things, to wear gently on towards the hundred Years. Nor is this Portion of Life, (a Parenthesis of Life in comparison to what the *Antediluvians* enjoyed) but if at all, manifestly shortened by some Unhappiness or ill Conduct, arising from our Ancestors, or ourselves. Four score or ninety 'tis true, the Parts of the Blood are quite evaporated, the Veins themselves grow Callous, and the very Lamp of Life gradually expires. We die naturally of Old Age.

Whoever has a Mind to see the effects of high Eating and Drinking, evidently demonstrated, together with the unhappy Consequences which arise from want of due Exercise, must be at pains to read those excellent Treatises Dr Cheyne on the Subject; which, written with a Spirit of Honesty, Humanity and Sincerity, and have contrived more towards Sobriety, and Temperance than all the joint Reasonings of ancient and modern Philosophers.

In order to think rightly of the Doctor's Scheme, it must be observed in common Justice, that he considers human People as quite out of the Question, and writes purely to the Valetudinary, and the Studious, making them all rational lowlances, till such Symptoms appear, as endanger not only present Happiness, but Life itself: However he has ordered Patients to quit a vegetable Diet, and has advised others not to enter into it at all. In common Complaints he generally allows Wine and plain Eating in such quantities as are consistent with common Cheyne and Temperance.

He confines himself wholly to the Chronical Distempers; which are such

our Parents unhappily transmit to us, or such as we ourselves acquire by great Application to Study, or more generally by Idleness, and excess of Eating and Drinking: As to *Acute* Distempers, he leaves them to the other learned Gentlemen of his Faculty: Yet I think the Cure of Chronical Distempers infinitely more complex and difficult: For Acute Seizures are rather Violences some way or other offered to Nature, and strong Struggles to obtain Relief, than any Distemper properly so called.

The Result in short is, what Methods are most proper to remove the Disorders that we have been treasuring up for many Years. Can they be removed in a Moment? Common Reason seems to oppose such an extravagant Scheme.—From time to time by a thousand little Irregularities we have been weaving these Disorders into the very Texture of our Constitutions; and can every Drop of Blood be purified, every Atom of Flesh, as it were, new molded, and every exquisite Fibre strengthened in the twinkling of an Eye? Such amazing Changes are contrary to the general Laws of Nature: They are *Cures*, but *Miracles*.

Nay, perhaps, the Supreme Being, out of his infinite Wisdom in general, and Goodness to us in particular, has made the Steps of Recovery pretty near equal to the Steps of Carelessness and Intemperance, whereby we first contracted the Disorders we labour under.—For, indeed, if many after numberless Irregularities could be cured immediately by some sort of Medicinal Magick, such a state of Things would make the Temptations to Excess and Excesses vastly more enticing and more delusive than they are at present.

For my own Part, I cannot help thinking that the Doctor's System is pretty near that sort of Medicine which Nature has made every Man a Physician to himself by giving him Reason; and for fear People should now and then be somewhat attentive to this *still small Voice*, she has sent many strong Effects on their Health and Temperance; which is in other Words *plagues with the Son of Sirach, stretch forth thy Hand unto whether thou wilt*.

In ancient Times Drugs were so plain and few, that the same Person was both Physician and Apothecary. The Physick of the Ancients was chiefly Temperance and Exercise, which, to say Truth, are the Physick of Reason and Virtue.

The first Physicians by Debauch were made, Excess began, and Sloth sustain'd the Trade;
By Chace our longliv'd Fathers earn'd their Food,
Toil strung their Nerves, and purified their Blood;

But we, their Sons, a pamper'd Race of Men,
Are dwindled down to Threescore Years and Ten.
Better to hunt in Fields for Health unbought,
Than Fee the Doctor for a nauseous Draught.
The Wife for Cure on Exercise depend,
God never made his Work for Man to mend.
Dryden.

To conclude in the Words of another celebrated Poet [POPE.]
Be Temperate, and be Happy for your Pains.

London Journal, July 22. N° 988.

Memoirs of the SMARTS.

AS to the Origin of this Species of Men, I shall content myself with observing, that it is as obscure, and consequently as ancient, as that of any Nation in the World; since there is not any History of this great Metropolis, which doth not mention the People of whom I write, as great and flourishing, even at the Distance of many Hundred Years, as the learned and inquisitive Reader may find by consulting *Hollingshed* and *Stow*, as to *Masques*, *Tournaments*, and *Coronation Feasts*, when these Folks distinguished themselves always in a particular manner.

With Regard to Names, I must crave leave to refer myself to Sir *Philip Sidney*, *Shakespeare*, *Johnson*, *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*, *Shirley*, *Broome*, and the other Antiquaries in that Way. At present they go by different Names; they call themselves *Beaus*, their Enemies call them *Fops*, and the rest of the World *Smarts*; but all agree that they are precisely the same Sort of People known in France by the Name of *Petits Maitres*.

The Religion of the *Smarts* in Fundamentals hath always been pretty much the same: At present, the Established Church hath given its Negative Faith the Title of *Free-thinking*; and hence every *Smart*, who is not to all Intent and Purpose a *Free-thinker*, is held but a *Demi-Smart*, or, to keep to religious Phrases, a *Dissenter*. By *Free-thinking*, these Gentlemen mean an absolute Expulsion from their Thoughts of all Religious Tenets as held by the *Vulgar*; and their Minds being thus free, that is empty, they are again filled with this single Proposition, which being light and short, is fit for a *Free-thinker's Creed*, *All Things are Lawful that are Pleasant*. In consequence of this, they are always at Ease, or appear to be so, though their Conduct would make any other Man miserable: For Example; they

they run in *Debt* without *Thought*; they *debauch* Women without *Scruple*; they *ruin* their Families without *Remorse*: But then they wear *fine* Cloaths, drink *fine* Wine, keep *fine* Women, are at every *fine* Sight: And, when they can lead this *fine* Life no longer, close it by a *fine* Death, which is usually administered by their own Hands.

Now to speak of their Learning: As to the dead Languages, the very Epithet disgusts them; *Latin* has something in it of the *School-Boy*, and as for *Greek*, its pale-faced Letters disgust the Eyes of the *Smarts*, for many Reasons, and especially for this, that it takes up a great deal of Time to be well acquainted with them.

French and *Italian* therefore are the Learned Languages with them: In the former, those of the greatest Eminence *converse*, in the latter they *sing*, one and all. It is an established Maxim, That there is no Harmony in *English*, and that an *Italian* Air is the most charming Thing in the World, though it has nothing but a Redundance in *Vowels* to recommend it. Thus as their Discourse generally relates to *Trifles*, and as Trifles are express'd with peculiar Elegance in *French*, they shew the Rectitude of their Judgments in making this the Language of their Schools. Again; as the Poetry of the Modern *Italians* is of all others the least burthened with Sentiment, it is by so much the fitter for these Gentlemen, who would be always *easy*, and who besides, from a Religious Principle, detest such Verses as convey the Maxims of Vulgar Morality, which tend to abridge the Liberty of Acting, and hinder Men from pursuing the great End of their Being, that is — *Pleasure*. A *Smart's* Study therefore consists, first, of Books of Devotion; such as the Works of *Blount*, *Toland*, *Woolston*, and *Passeran*: For these Folk are very pious in their Way, and it is thought that there is not one of them who does not make use of the *Philosopher's Prayer* as often as ever its Author did. As to the Sciences; *Boyer's Grammar* and *Dictionary*, with *Veneroni's Italian Master*, and a competent number of *Milick* Books, complete the Shelf. For *Amusement*, *La Fontaine's Tales*, the Earl of *Rocheester's* Works, and a Prose Version of *Meurfius*, together with occasional *Treatises*, as they come out, fill the Glass-Case.

The *Smarts* are universally a Trading People; but then their *Trade*, like their *Religion* and *Morals*, is of a Sort peculiar to themselves; as they hate Incumbrance and Trouble, instead of Books of Ac-

compts, they make use of little *Slips* Painted Paper, vulgarly called *Cartes* instead of Bales of Goods, they deal Bales of Dice; but then their *Trade* is very extensive, occasions a quick Circulation, and is managed, as all the *World* knows, altogether upon *Honour*.

The *Smarts* are as it were the sole Authors of our Publick Diversions: At the *Theatre* they have a Majority in *Picture Boxes*: To them the *Opera* owed its Existence; and *Vaux Hall*, the agreeable *Vaux Hall*! would be a Wilderness without them.

It is clear from this short and imperfect History of the *Smarts*, that they are a wise and happy Nation: *Wise*, because one Principle runs through their Religion, their Learning, their Morals, their Trade, their ordinary Behaviour, and their Diversions: They are *happy*, in right of their continual Absence of Thought, the generous Contempt of Fame, Fortune, and Salvation, which take up other People's Cares. And they are likewise singularly distinguished by the Honours conferred on them by our *Modern Patriots*, who have very judiciously chosen most of their *Chiefs*, and their *Writers* to a Man, from amongst them.

To the Author of the Gentleman's Magazine

S I R,

I HAVE lately seen my General Account of the Materials of an History of England, &c. published in your Magazine. Had I known of your Design, I would have desired you to have mentioned me as a Person known to the *World* by the Edition I made of *Thynne's History of the first Duke of Devonshire's Life and Times*; because these are Circumstances necessary for the *World*, who do not know me personally, to judge of any future Undertaking of mine. I should also have mentioned my any Papers, directed for me at my Neighbour Mr *Bettenham's*, would come safe to me. For as I only printed few Copies of that Account, in order to give them my Acquaintance, and by them such as those Gentlemen thought fit to contribute to the Design, I did not mention in that Account any of these Circumstances.

I lodge at present at Dr *Beaumont's* over against *Douglas's Coffee-House* in *St Martin's Lane*.

Your very humble Servant,

London, July 25.

THO. CASE

Mr URBAN,

THERE are few Nations in the World, more talk'd of, or less known, than the *Chinese*. The confus'd and imperfect Account which Travellers have given of their Grandeur, their Sciences and their Policy, have hitherto excited Admiration, but have not been sufficient to satisfy even a superficial Curiosity. I therefore return you my Thanks for having undertaken, at so great an Expence, to convey to *English* Readers the most copious and accurate Account, yet published, of that remote and celebrated People, whose Antiquity, Magnificence, Power, Wisdom, peculiar Customs, and excellent Constitution, undoubtedly deserve the Attention of the Publick.

As the Satisfaction found in reading Descriptions of distant Countries arises from a Comparison which every Reader naturally makes, between the Ideas which he receives from the Relation, and those which were familiar to him before; or, in other Words, between the Countries with which he is acquainted, and that which the Author displays to his Imagination; so it varies according to the Likeness or Dissimilitude of the Manners of the two Nations. Any Custom or Law unheard and unthought of before, strikes us with that surprise which is the effect of Novelty; but a Practice conformable to our own pleasures us, because it flatters our Self-love, by showing us that our Opinions are approved by the general Concurrence of Mankind. Of these two Pleasures, the first is more violent, the other more lasting; the first seems to partake more of Instinct than Reason, and is not easily to be explain'd, or defin'd; the latter has its Foundation in Good Sense and Reflection, and evidently depends on the same Principles with most human Passions.

An attentive Reader will frequently feel each of these agreeable Emotions in the Perusal of *Du Halde*. He will find a calm, peaceful Satisfaction, when he reads the Moral Precepts, and wise Instructions of the *Chinese* Sages; he will find that Virtue is in every Place the same, and will look with new Contempt on those wild Reasoners, who affirm that Morality is merely Ideal, and that the Distinctions between Good and Ill are wholly chimerical.

But he will enjoy all the Pleasure that Novelty can afford, when he becomes acquainted with the *Chinese* Government and Constitution; he will be amazed to find that there is a Country where Nobility and Knowledge are the same, where

Men advance in Rank as they advance in Learning, and Promotion is the Effect of virtuous Industry, where no Man thinks Ignorance a Mark of Greatness, or Laziness the Privilege of high Birth.

His Surprise will be still heightened by the Relations he will there meet with of honest Ministers, who, however incredible it may seem, have been seen more than once in that Monarchy, and have adventured to admonish the Emperors of any Deviation from the Laws of their Country, or any Error in their Conduct, that has endanger'd either their own Safety, or the Happiness of their People. He will read of Emperors, who, when they have been address'd in this manner, have neither storm'd, nor threaten'd, nor kick'd their Ministers, nor thought it majestic to be obstinate in the Wrong; but have, with a Greatness of Mind worthy of a *Chinese* Monarch, brought their Actions willingly to § Test of Reason, Law, and Morality, and scorn'd to exert their Power in defence of that which they could not support by Argument.

I must confess my Wonder at these Relations was very great, and had been much greater, had I not often entertained my Imagination with an Instance of the like Conduct in a Prince of *England*, on an Occasion that happened not quite a Century ago, and which I shall relate, that so remarkable an Example of Spirit and Firmness in a Subject, and of Conviction and Compliance in a Prince, may not be forgotten. And I hope you will look upon this Letter as intended to do Honour to my Country, and not to serve your Interest by promoting your Undertaking.

THE Prince, at the Christening of his first Son, had appointed a noble Duke to stand as Proxy for the Father of the Prince, without regard to the Claim of a Marquis, (Heir apparent to a higher Title) to whom, as Lord of the Bed-chamber then in waiting, that Honour properly belong'd. — The Marquis was wholly unacquainted with the Affair, till he heard at Dinner the Duke's Health drank by the Name of the Prince he was that Evening to represent. This he took an Opportunity after Dinner of enquiring the Reason of, and was informed by the Prince's Treasurer of his Highness's Intention. The Marquis immediately declar'd, that he thought his Right invaded, and his Honour injur'd, which he could not bear without requiring Satisfaction from the Usurper of his Pri-

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Privileges; nor would he longer serve a Prince who paid no Regard to his lawful Pretensions. The Treasurer could not deny that the Marquis's Claim was incontestable, and by his Permission acquainted the Prince with his Resolution. The Prince thereupon sending for the Marquis demanded, with a resentful and imperious Air, how he could dispute his Commands, and by what Authority he presumed to control him in the Management of his own Family, and the Christening of his own Son. The Marquis answered, that he did not encroach upon the Prince's Right, but only defended his own: That he thought his Honour concern'd, and as he was a young Man, would not enter the World with the Loss of his Reputation. The Prince, exasperated to a very high degree, repeated his Commands; but the Marquis, with a Spirit and Firmness not to be depress'd or shaken, persisted in his Determination to assert his Claim, and concluded with declaring that he would do himself the Justice that was denied him, and that not the Prince himself should trample on his Character. He was then order'd to withdraw, and the Duke coming to him, assured him, that the Honour was offer'd him unask'd; that when he accepted it, he was not informed of his Lordship's Claim, and that now he very willingly resign'd it. The Marquis very gracefully acknowledg'd the Civility of the Duke's Expressions, and declar'd himself satisfied with his Grace's Conduct; but thought it inconsistent with his Honour to accept the Representation as a Cession of the Duke, or on any other Terms than as his own acknowledged Right. The Prince, being inform'd of the whole Conversation, and having upon enquiry found all the Precedents on the Marquis's side, thought it below his Dignity to persist in an Error, and restoring the Marquis to his Right upon his own Conditions, continued him in his Favour, believing that he might safely trust his Affairs in the Hands of a Man, who had so nice a Sense of Honour, and so much Spirit to assert it.

EUBULUS.

Some of the Chinese Relations alluded to by our Correspondent we shall take the Liberty of inserting, if we have Room, next Month, and hope they will prove no disagreeable Entertainment to our Readers.

Craftsman, July 29, N^o 629.

AS most Historical Writings, relating both to our own and to fo-

reign Countries, are but imperfectly, not partially related; I make no doubt that my courteous Readers will be highly pleased to hear that a voluminous Work is now in Hand, and almost finish'd, which I am assured is perfectly genuine and authentick, being written by a Person of great Honour and Distinction, who was more or less concern'd in all the principal Transactions, Negotiations, and secret Practices, of which he treats, for above twenty Years together, and by his own particular Appointment is not to be published till after his Death.—It is intitled,

The DIRTY CHRONICLE; or, a PRIME MINISTER's History of his own Times. In seven Volumes Folio,

Vol. 1. Will contain a general Introduction, giving a particular Account of the Author's Birth, Family, and Education, the Manner of his first Advancement at Court, and his Conduct there, with an impartial State of the Case, for which he was prosecuted and imprisoned.

Vol. 2. How he was providentially deliver'd, and restored to Favour, after being reduced to great Necessities by the Malice of his Enemies, over whom he now triumph'd in his Turn, and laid the Foundation of an ample Fortune.

Vol. 3. A full and true Account of his second Disgrace, and how he behav'd under it, towards his Master, his Friends, and the People in general.

Vol. 4. How He was wonderfully lifted up again by the Wheel of Fortune, to the great Surprize of Himself and the whole World; with some curious Anecdotes of his Administration for the first five or six Years.

Vol. 5. Another miraculous Escape from impending Ruin, and the Methods he took to re-establish Himself in Power, being one of the most refined Pieces of Policy, that was ever attempted by any Minister, ancient or modern.

Vol. 6. His prodigious Art in the Management of ecclesiastical, civil, and military Affairs; with a particular and distinct Account of the Money He disburs'd in SECRET SERVICES, and a complete List of the PERSONS, both at Home and Abroad, to whom it was paid.

Vol. 7. Besides the Conclusion, will contain several other Lists of the numerous Treaties He form'd, and the naval Armaments He sent Abroad, as well as of the Towns and Ships taken from his Country's Enemies; to which will be added

added an Appendix, in Favour of Trade and mercantile Persons, with a general Index to the Whole.

It may be apprehended, at first Sight, that such an History will be liable to the Objections before mentioned; because it is hardly probable that any Minister will be so ingenuous as to discover his Nakedness, and unravel all his Schemes, especially if He should have been guilty of the most egregious Blunders, and shocking Iniquities. It may be further said, that the Publication, after the Author's Death, will not purge it from such Suspicions, since human Vanity is apt to extend itself beyond the Grave, and We have several posthumous Books, which are full as partial as any published by the Authors themselves, during their Life-Time. — It must be confess'd that these Reasons are very plausible. But I have the Pleasure to acquaint the Publick, that this History is written with a quite different View; being intended by the Author to exonerate his own Conscience, and to make some Retribution to his Country for the many Evils He hath brought upon it. For this Reason, I am bold, He designs to dedicate it to his Royal Master and the whole Kingdom, whom He hath so long govern'd and insured, with a publick Confession of his Sins, and a Prayer to God that he would be graciously pleas'd never to suffer such a wicked Instrument of Government to prevail in any Nation again.

A Work of this Kind, well executed, (and I will take upon my self to answer for the Author's Abilities) must certainly prove of infinite Use and Emolument to the Publick; since it will not only be an excellent Warning-Piece for Princes never to repose a blind Confidence in one Man, but put the People effectually upon their Guard against such an over-grown Power in any Fellow Subject, and bring his guilty Accomplices to Punishment and Shame, by a full Discovery of their Crimes. I am almost moved with Compassion for these Men, and the dreadful Accusation they must feel, when this Chronicle sees the Light; for what a pitiful Figure must a Man of high Birth and a redundant Estate make, if it should appear that he hath stoop'd so low, as to take a dirty Pension from an inferior Ministry? — How will a grave Judge, or a venerable Prelate, be able to look any Body in the Face, when it is publickly known that he got his Preferment by tracking his Conscience to a Minister, or paying his Court to a favourite Strumpet, or put by downright Bribery and Corruption?

tion? — It is needless to mention any more Instances, of the same Kind, which must occur to every Man's Thoughts. —

If they have no Remorse of Conscience, or Regard for Reputation, as such Men seldom have, and should escape the Punishment due to their Crimes, how will they be able to bear the general Contempt and Abhorrence of Mankind? — Nay, let Us even suppose that they should happen to die before their Enormities appear, by the Publication of this Work; what an eternal Blemish will it leave on their Families, to have it recorded in such glaring Colours, that they were rais'd by Prostitution, Adulation, and Servility?

I must desire to be excus'd mentioning the particular Country, which is the Subject of this History; because it would be highly improper, at present, and may give the Guilty an Opportunity of suppressing it; but I can assure the Reader that it will be so entertaining, as well as instructive, that I would willingly give five thousand Pounds for the Copy, and undertake to publish it without any Subscription.

The Universal Spectator, July 29.

A Writer who signs Apuleius, junior, pretends to the Possession of a Wand of Chastity, and relates to Mr. Stonecastle some Gallantries and Intrigues discover'd, by Virtue of it; which, being no more than Fictions of his own Brain, we think it not worth recital; but the Use he proposes to make of his Wand is something remarkable. "By its Aid, (says he) I am able to compose several Volumes of Memoirs, as full of Adventures, and of much more Truth, than those inserted in the *Atalantis* of Mrs Manley; all that I aim at by my History, is to have Persons, who are not in the highest Rank of Life, not think of imitating those who are; for though Adultery and Fornication may pass only for Gallantry in the first, they shall be published and stigmatiz'd as they deserve in those Persons, where the Good of civil Society require Marrimonial Fidelity and publick Honour."

Old Common Sense, July 22 and 29.

WE here have an Account of the Rise and Progress of Trade; but we shall only quote an Observation made on a Period in the Reign of Q. Elizabeth, and hope it will administer some Comfort to our Countrymen in the present Quarrel with the Spaniards.

"About this Time the Rupture with Spain

Spain commenc'd, and, instantly, every Port in *England* was crouded with Privateers; and they bestir'd themselves so effectually, that, 'tis said, we gain'd abundantly more by the War, than we lost by the Interruption of our Trade: In short, under the Influence of this wise and vigilant Reign, all was Spirit and Action; Wrongs receiv'd were sure to be aveng'd; Advantages in view were sure to be possess'd, and alike, in War and Peace, we were always Gainers. — No Wonder, therefore, such an intrepid Adventurer as *Drake* was found to carry Terror and Destruction into the remotest Part of the Enemy's Dominions; or that such innumerable Schemes were set a-foot to make Profit of turbulent as well as tranquil Times.

MR URBAN, Leicester, July 19, 1738.

OUR *Electors* divided lately on the Choice of a Representative, yet agreed that both the Candidates were deserving Men. The Affair is over, but still our vulgar Great and Small are at Daggers-drawing. One can't help laughing at the Occasion. A sly Wag, a Villain, a Jacobite, if you please, conceives, like bare-brain'd Nixon, a Whim to alarm or divert the Town, and under Covert of the Night fixes up his seditious Billets. To believe he had any Accomplice, or that it is at all a Party Affair, is to believe against Reason, nay against Common Sense. The Author of the following Verses has well enough ridiculed our Divisions; and tho' Sir, you deny a Place to our long Prose-Altercations, and Counter Affidavits, for fear of widening the Breach, I hope you will print this Epigram, in order to heal it. Since whom a Sermon flies, a Verse may reach.

Yours, SOLUS.

On the LEICESTER CONTROVERSY.

WHILE *Le'ter's* Sons, by party-madness sway'd,
Forget their Virtue, Manners, Sense, and Trade;

While all by turns accuse, by turns deny,
Snarl, wrangle, rail, equivocate and lye;
The wily † Scribler lies conceal'd from day,

Surveys the tumult, and enjoys the fray;
With secret transport hugs his lucky jest,
While knaves with knaves, and fools with fools contest.

So when, by chance, the frolick Indian roves,
Where angry Monkeys growl in Bantam's groves,

Pleas'd he beholds the grinning faction jar,
And scatters cudgels to provoke the war:
To arms at once the chattering heroes fly,

And, only to be laugh'd at, fight and die.

† The Secret Author of the treasonable Paper privately fix'd up in the Night at Leicester, on the first of Feb. last. See p. 106.

The four following Schemes represent the four Successive Phases of the Sun, his Approach to, or Recess from the Summer Tropic, as he gradually emerges from, or absconds behind a Hill in *Suffordshire* called the Cloud 6 Miles instant from a Spectator in *Leek Churchyard*; as it has been observed from thence many Years, for 2 or 3 Days before or after the 10th of June, (See p. 264.)



N.B. The Roman Altar discover'd in *Wesmoreland*, will be in our next.

PHILEPIOS: Or, the HAPPY MAN.

A POEM,

ADDRESS'D to the Rev. Dr WATTS.

WHEN *Eden's* verdant bow'rs young *Adam* trod,
His bliss was the fruition of his God;
This lost, the softer hours of bliss withdrew,
Rear'd from his bow'r, and his creator too.
Since that black hour, near twice 3 thousand years
The prince of light has travell'd round the spheres;
While *Adam's* num'rous race, from day to day,
In real, or fancied bliss, give all their thoughts away.
Thus nature dictates, thus the craving mind,
A distant happiness awaits mankind.
In quest of this, we wretched mortals try,
To the bright scene to point our wand'ring eye;
The prospect clear, we bless blind chance, and cry,
No happier souls than we beneath the sky."
But rear'd, exclusion swells the flying toy,
And still we aim th' imaginary joy.
Thus have I seen, by test-experience shown,
And by my neighbour's aims have fram'd my own.
I saw the merchant court the treach'rous gale,
And tie his wishes to a swelling fail;
Awaiting destruction, one opposing wave,
Sinks the proud bark, and opens a wat'ry grave.
The miser rose, responsive to my view,
My pity claim'd, and silent wonder too;
His sole desire to be completely blest,
He chain'd his hopes around a spacious chest;
Lo! thunders roll, a spirey vengeance flies,
And with his misplac'd hopes, the miscreant dies.
I heard *Thamilo* breath his own complaint,
And lavish scanders on a humble saint.
He said in secret o'er his own distress,
And vainly wish'd *Tranquillus'* pleasures less:
Oh could I hear *Tranquillus* pour his moan,
And call my neighbour's happiness my own.
These my remarks, I weigh'd the point and cry'd,
May heav'n vouchsafe my erring steps to guide;
Not wealth I crave, since all her vot'ries die,
To own how vain the various arts they try;
None on the ruins of my neighbour's name,
Would I presume to build a growing fame;
Nor have my thoughts pronounc'd *Philepius* blest,
(His sweet behaviour a sufficient test)
While *Virtue* sits sole regent in his breast.
Methought I heard the heaven-born goddess say,
When first *Philepius* own'd her regal sway:
"No more indulge the lawless airs of youth,
Bestow my attention to a friend of truth:
From *Adam's* fall, when curst rebellion grew,
I've been confest by the discerning few;
Not cov'ry's self, from that degenerate time,
Could ever charge me with a single crime.
My num'rous precepts strict attendance claim,
And pain my vot'ry an immortal fame;
Yet scarce's the least reward my sons acquire,
I point their eyes, and raise their wishes higher:
Not is it mine to prompt expectance on,
Then leave my subjects wofully undone:
Profusely good I lavish out my store,
Till wishes fail, and thought can prompt no more.
When *Abel*, fir'd with my immortal charms,
Trembling, embrac'd me in his circling arms; 60
I smil'd success, the pious bard withdrew,
Slew the young lamb, and gain'd acceptance too:

Moses I taught to shun the charms of state,
Spite of the king's inexorable hate;
His own despis'd, and influenc'd by my skill,
He bow'd submiss to my preceptive will;
Then pour'd contempt upon a throne, and cry'd,
I hate the fickle tympany of pride;
Sway'd by the dictates of my sov'reign voice,
Than thrones and crowns his was a happier choice,
Rather to groan beneath affliction's rod,
Than wield a scepter, and affront his God.
These were my fav'rites, and a thousand more,
Too tedious now to count the myriads o'er;
And not a soul that made my charms its own, 70
But smiles in yon bright world upon a fadeless throne:

Learn my behests, be all my charms thy care,
And thy reward shall be a kingdom there.
While villains damn the sacred laws I made,
And impious banter my directive aid,
Justly incens'd I shun th' ungrateful throng,
Blind, and more blind, they drag their fate along:
Thro' diff'rent paths to one sad ruin tread,
And swell the dark apartments of the dead.
'Tis true, my subjects all resign their breath,
Ev'n *Moses* met the cold embrace of death:
Yet safe their passage thro' the darkness road,
To claim reception of yon blest abode."
The goddess thus. And thus the youth began:
"Scarce the soft dawn begins to promise man,
Scarce have I learn'd to rectify my thought,
To judge of what my pious parents taught;
Yet I'll comply, and hear me vow to-day,
I bow thy blooming vot'ry, and confest thy sway."
No more the bard. When thus th' imperial she:
"If false I prove to any, false to thee,
Let mortals cease to propagate my sway,
And tear my scepter, crown, and robes away.
Prosper, fair youth; I hence pronounce thee mine,
Be all my gifts, as all my precepts thine: 95
In just return thy active pow'rs I claim,
Thence I expect an everlasting fame:
With cautious care observe the bounds I draw,
And boast my favour till you break my law."
To realms of endless day the goddess flew,
Philepius smil'd, bow'd reverence, and withdrew;
Rear'd a fair temple (may the building stand,
Till the last trump proclaim the judge at hand.)
Back as she flew, she cast her wand'ring eyes,
And round the dome saw endless columns rise:
Pleas'd, she survey'd, and as she view'd she cry'd,
"Still shall I live, e'er mighty *Britain's* pride;
Great *GEORGE* shall bow to my superior throne,
And *CAROLINA* shall be all my own. 109

WRITTEN upon not being ADMITTED.

SILVIA, of all the slaves your eyes command,
Which does your nice perverseness most admire;
The man of titles, or the man of land,
The booby Baron, or the lobby 'Squire?
The lace-daub'd Hero, blast'ring fierce and big;
Or the soft Counsellor, mantled o'er with wig?

II.

But Oh! my fair, fantastic as thou art,
Call (ere thy hand is giv'n) thy wisdom forth;
Not lands, nor titles, can deserve thy heart,
Not lace nor scarlet can out-glitter worth.
Change once in pity to a love-sick youth,
And think a moment on the man of truth.

FL.

Communicated to us by the Author.

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Remainder of an Epistle from the Cape of Good-
HOPE, p. 319.

But now the line its torrid influence throws,
The sky turns gloomy, and the ocean glows!
Along the heav'n's th' incumbent vapours brood,
Eclipse the day, and darken all the flood!
No gentle air allays the smother'd heat,
While nature sickens with the sultry weight;
The breath grows short, the heart but feebly plays,
And the dim orb of light forgets to gaze!
At length the slumb'ring combination breaks---
The lightning kindles, and the storm awakes! 110
Th' assembled winds from every quarter roar,
The weeping skies a liquid deluge pour!
Hence in our fears, conceal'd, our safety lies,
Born by the tempest from these faithless skies;
The gales return---again the heav'n's are bright, 115
And the fair *Crofters* * hail the gladden'd sight.

Now more direct our southern line we trace,
And plough secure the vast *Atlantick* space;
For days I hang suspensive o'er the prow,
Thoughtful of *Albion*---widely distant now; 120
As oft at night the lover's vigil keep,
Thy image tracing in the shining deep!
Alas what equal object can I find,
To sooth the loss of all I left behind?
Ill, may you judge, your *Cynthia*'s temper suits 125
To drink with *Dutchmen*, or converse with brutes.

At length the long expected birds † appear,
The joyful sailors cry---the *Cape* is near!
Nor vain their hope---with the returning ray
The *Table*'s ‡ fleecy summit we survey. 130
To the eternal mound my sight I bend,
And view fam'd *Africa*'s long-projected end!
All fails we crowd to make the friendly bay,
And lose on shore the labours of the sea!
Yet here, the tedious voyage overpast, 135
Love, cruel love! forbids me rest at last!
What boots it, nature to my ravish'd eyes,
Bids here unthought-of scenes of pleasure rise?
That earth profusely spreads her charms to view,
And air inviting wears her brightest blue! 140
Scarce the leaves rustle to the spicy breeze,
A balcyon calmness broods along the sea;
Dress'd seems the world as on its natal day,
And every face, alas, but mine is gay!

While others curious range the lofty wood, 145
Climb o'er the steep, or wander near the flood;
Or as they devious tread the smiling plain,
Forget the tedious hazards of the main;
Pensive the *far-fam'd Garden* || I explore,
Where earth all-teeming shows her genial pow'r.
Lest fair the rich inclosures sung of old, 151
By dragons kept, and rich with living gold!
On flow'rs in *Europe* yet unseen I tread,
And trees of stranger form embrace my head!
The product here of every climate is known, 155
This generous soil adopts them all her own!

* The *Crofters* are a remarkable Constellation near the Southern Pole, which appears immediately on crossing the Line. † These are particular Birds, called Cape Birds, which are seen at Sea near the Cape, at 20 and sometimes ev'n 30 Leagues Distance. ‡ High Land appearing off at Sea in the Form of a Table. || The East India Company's Garden at the Cape is an oblong Square divided into 4 Quarters, called by the Names of the different Parts of the World, where all Exotics thrive in a surprising Manner from the Goodness of the Soil.

Arrang'd the vegetable tribe appear,
And plants, like nations, grow familiar here.
Around its soft perfume the *Citron* throws,
There thro' the gloom the rich *Pomgranate* glows.
The brightening *Orange* next attracts the view,
The paler *Lime* succeeds with fainter hue;
There the blue *Fig* the purpling *Grape* intertwines,
Here with the *Rose* the *Persian Jasmine* joins;
Here tow'rs with native grace the slender *Palme*,
Beneath the sweeping *Shrub* distills with *Balm*,
Or the fair *Aloe* rears its flow'ry head,
Or the deep *Cypress* forms its equal shade;
The *Cocoa* there reclines its cluster'd stores,
And to the taste its milky nectar pours!
Or, first of fruits! the rich *Anana* * swells,
And in delicious taste the rest excels!
Around the painted deer untroubled plays,
Or the sly ape its mimic gambols strays;
A thousand birds, of various form and sound,
Diffuse luxuriant harmony around;
Not brighter colours paint the heavenly bow,
Than grace their wings, and o'er their plumage glow,
Blue, crimson, yellow, purple, green and white,
With intermingling shades surprize the sight;
And every object seems so gayly new,
Sense thinks it too romantic to be true.

Could'st thou, my love! a fairer *Eve* appear!
Inchanted were the spot---and *Eden* here!
Unmov'd I run the soft delusion o'er,
And sigh for distant *Glotta*'s † wintry shore!
Not so the natives of these lovely plains,
Heaven guard your sight from such uncomely views!
Scarce human form the squalid figures boast,
Within, the mental spark in darkness lost!
Naked they glare with wildly odd grimace,
Yet worse adorn'd with all the pomp of grace;
When round their limbs the recent hide they clothe, 135
And garbage makes a *Hotentot* a beau;
The sooty nymph with equal trimmings sweet,
The bracelet-gut dependent on her feet,
No shades the flying savage can conceal,
The lover finds her in the tainted gale; ‡
Sues the kind maid his longings to remove,
And ease at once his hunger and his love!

Love did I say?---alas! the pow'r to them
Sheds but the feeble glimm'ring of his flame;
No mental pangs, no fierce desires they know,
No fancy'd joys, or visionary woe!
No wants endure but such as nature gave,
And simple all their bliss from her receive;
In downy ignorance their moments steal,
While knowledge heightens every pain we feel;
Their ready banquet furnish'd from the wood,
Their thirst abated from the nearest flood.
Content with cheap-bought happiness at home,
They pity us in search of wealth who roam;
Nor would exchange the ease they have in view,
For all the mines of *India* or *Pern*!

Yet thro' these clouds, & veil the darken'd moon,
Pierces th' eternal ray that lives behind;
Benighted reason shows its secret force,
Dawns in the look, and marks the wild discourse!
The thoughtful Savage often turns his eye,
And points the pow'r that rules beyond the sky!
Oft grateful to the heavenly light appears,
The sun that guides him, and the star that cheers;

* The *Anana*, or Pine-Apple, reckon'd the most delicious and exquisitely-flavour'd Fruit in the World.
† *Glotta*, the River Clyde in Scotland. ‡ This Thought is taken from Mr. Prior's *Alma*.

The chief the moon * in whom is well express'd
The fainter beam that lights his gloomy breast.
So pass my days in unenjoy'd delight, 225
Absent from thee; so flies the cheerless night,
When crown'd by mirth appears the social bowl,
And the rich Capian † grape dilates the soul.
Worshipful I nor pace from wine can taste,
Love makes the cordial useless to my rest. 230
Immors'd in thought ev'n Belgick wits I see,
And laughter sickens at the thought of thee!
But while I write—the fatal sounds invade!
The cannon warns! I see the signals made!
Like kindred waves the busy sailors roar, 235
And call the ling'ring off for India's shore!
Distant too far yet further must I move
From Lemora,---her alone I love!
Ah, how can I form the word adieu?
Think what it costs me! Think me ever true! 240
Were I thro' all the peopled earth to range,
My love to thee could know no future change;
Fid' it commands the motions of my soul,
As the fond needle trembles to its pole!
On thee depends the colour of my life, 245
All sufferings paid in calling thee my wife!
Fortune appear'd shall yet thy goodness see,
For thy dear sake at last shall pity me;
At last shall give my wearied footsteps rest,
And bless me with the pow'r to make thee blest!
For that fair hope I every danger dare, 251
Thy image is the talisman I wear!
A charm beyond the magic force of art,
Mix'd with my soul, and treasur'd in my heart!
Nor thou, chaste fair, to righteous heaven unjust,
Remine, but in its wife decisions trust. 256
Not those to whom the cup of joy is giv'n,
Alone are blest,---alone the care of heav'n;
Thou happier oft in its unerring eye,
When pride disdainful views, and passes by! 260
To whom assign'd the nobler task belongs,
Of virtue struggling thro' surrounding wrongs!
With joy the pledges of our faith survey,
Think these are sent to chase thy griefs away!
Give room to hope from each renew'd care, 265
Let the fond trislers smile thee into peace!
Yet the salt ring tongue is touch'd by art,
O'ersee the sentiment, and snatch the heart!
Their ways direct, their rising manners mold,
Give them thy truth,---a treasure more than gold!
So when that pow'r, who rules the ways of men,
Shall bring me safe to thy embrace again! 272
The happy view may every toil atone,
With purest transports may our meeting crown!
Make me believe each care, each hazard paid,
And life's calm evening set without a shade!

CYNTHIO.

Constantia, Cape of Good-Hope,
December, 1738.

* The Hottentots, or Natives of the Cape, seem
desirous to worship the Moon. † The Cape Wine is
very rich and strong.

CANTATRICES.
Auth. V. BOURNE, Coll. Trin. Cant. Socio.

QUA septem rivos continuit una columna,
Constitunt Nymphae Sirenum ex agrine būæ;
Dynameneo capiti tegimen, collumque per omnia
Ingestae electrae orbis: utrique pendunt
Cratao vestis caeno, limboque rigescens
Crave usque a medio calcem defluxit ad intum.

Exiguam secum pendentem ex ubere natam
Altera; venales dextra tulit altera chartas.
His vix dispositis, pueri impuetaeque paelles
Accurrunt: futor primus, cui lora vitta
Impedit crines, bursili, quæ proxima stabat,
Proruit e cella, chartas, si forte placerent,
Empturus; namque ille etiam se carmine multo
Oblectat, longos solus quoq; nite labores
Diminuit, fallitque hybernae tædia noctis.
Collecti murmur sensim increbescere vulgi
Audit; & excurrit nudis ancilla lacertis.
Incident follesque & opus fabrilis relinquent,
Se densæ immiscet plebi niger ora Pyracmon.
It iuxta, depressam ingenti cui montica tergum
Incurvat, tardo passu; simul ille coronam
Aspiciat vulgi, spe carminis arrigit aures;
Statque moræ patiens, lumeris nec pondera sentit.
Sic ubi Tartareum Regem Rhodopeus Orpheus
Threiciis studuit sibilibus mukere, laboris
Immemor Æolides stupuit modulamina plectri,
Nec sensit finemq; onera incumbentia saxi.
Sæpe interventus rhedæ crepitantis, ab illo
Victorum, aut illo, stipentem bine inde catervam
Dividit; at rursus coeunt, ubi transit illa,
Ut coeunt rursus, puppis quas dividit, undæ.
Canticulæ interea narraverat argumentum
Altera Sirenium, infidi perjuræ naturæ,
Deceptamque dolo Nympham: tum flebile carmen
Flebilibus morit numeris, quas altera versu
Alterno excepit: patulis sicut rictibus oras;
Dextram ille acclinat, levam ille attentius aures,
Promissum carmen captare paratus biatu.
Longa referre mora est, animum qua vicerit arte
Virginum juvenis. Jam poscunt undique chartas
Protensæ emptorum dexterae, quas illa vel illa
Distribuit, cantatque simul: neque ferreus iste
Est usquam auditor, dulcis cui lene Camæna
Non addidit tormentum, & furtivum elicit assensum.
Stat mediis inter baculos innititur Irus;
Nec tamen hic locus parit, sed prodigus æris
Emptor adegit: sibi pretium, carmenque requirit.
Fori juxta adstabat vetula iracundior æquo;
Quæ leculi ex imo invitum, longumque latentem
Depromens vix tandem obolum, Cedo, sœmina, chartam,
Inquit; ut æternum monumentum in pariete figam.
Cum laribus mansurum ipsis, quam credula nympha
Pectora sint; fraudis quam plena, & perfida nautis.

IN ENGLISH.

W Here sev'n throng'd streets one column's
height survey,
Two ragged Sirens chaunt their pleasing lays.
Straw hats they wear, and a huge necklace decks,
Strung thick with amber beads, their freckled necks.
Stiffen'd in dirt their tatters sink below,
And daggled petticoats from knee to toe.
At paps of one a hungry bantling tugs;
One from her greasy pouch the ballads lugs.
Scarce had they climb'd the stool, prepar'd to sing,
When youths and maidens form a list'ning ring.
Young Crispin first (a thong his temples bound)
Quits his near stall, obedient to the sound.
Sure chapman he, whatever hits his taste,
To sooth confinement, while he thumps the last.
Ditties and garlands are his dear delight,
Apt to deceive the labours of the night.
Thickens the throng, and hurns thro' half & town
Out runs the chambermaid without her gown.
Down comes the smith with sweaty, sooty face,
His anvil, tongs, and bellows rest in peace.

Stock-still the porter stands with loaded back,
 He gapes attentive, and forgets his pack.
 So when sweet *Orpheus* charm'd the *Stygian King*,
 Thick flew th' unbody'd shades to hear him sing;
 Enraptur'd *Sisyphus* furcous'd his moan,
 Nor felt the weight of his revolving stone.
 Now from this street, or that, a rattling coach
 Breaks thro' the circle with ill-tim'd approach.
 Yet soon in order apt around they wheel,
 As waves unite, divided by the keel.
 The sum and substance of the promis'd strains,
 The songsters now the argument explains:
 The theme was love, how the believing maid
 A faithless perjur'd sailor had betray'd.
 The preface o'er, her tuneful voice she tries
 Her consort in alternate strains replies.
 The left ear some, and some the right one raise,
 And dash in greedily the Grubstreet lays.
 The sad catastrophe were long to tell,
 By what a train of wiles the virgin fell:
 Virgin no more! but patience could not hold,
 All press to buy before the treasure's sold.
 The cunning gypsies manage time so well,
 That hand and mouth employ'd, they sing and sell.
 No single soul the charmers could resist,
 Each heart they touch, and ope the closest fist;
 Even the beggar leaning on his staff,
 (A merry mortal, born to sing and laugh)
 Smit with the sonnet and poetic lore,
 Parts with his penny begg'd but just before.
 But an old woman, fumbling long in vain,
 Of an old rusty piece her purse to drain,
 Then in a passion, (as who could contain?)
 Ho! woman! mistress! you! to me, I say;
 O'er this long fellow's head reach one this way:
 I'll hie to fix it on my wall with paste,
 Long as the wall a monument to last;
 To tell how sailors, with their wheedling arts,
 Our poor weak sex deceive, and break their tender
 hearts.

S. P.

To THOMAS HAMMOND, Esq; on his presenting
 me with a Medal of Sir ISAAC NEWTON.

When worthless *Monarchs* bend beneath their
 fate,
 Their honour ceases, and no more they're great;
 Death o'er their fame its sov'reign pow'r displays,
 And leaves no footsteps of the flashy blaze.
 Then shining *Medals*, meant to raise their name,
 Are shining records of eternal shame:
 The curious eyes the well-wrought work behold,
 Not for the flash of *Glory*, but of *Gold*;
 And all the honour that such trifles bring,
 Is but to tell the world its owner was --- a *King*.
 Illustrious *Newton* asks no golden name,
 Here * *Copper* brightens to immortal fame:
 The name once seen, his wondrous works we scan,
 And lose at once the *Medal* in the --- *Man*.
 Rapt in the thought, our glowing souls pursue
 Bright nature op'ning, like a flower, to view.
 Would heav'n, indulgent, spin my lengthen'd date,
 Nor let me drop, unripen'd, to my fate,
 Where'er this venerable bust I see,
 I'll think on *Newton*, and I'll think on --- thee.
 Thus *Newton's* name to lasting friends shall prove,
 Like his own works, --- a monument of *Love*.

* There being only a few *Copper Medals* struck of Sir Isaac
 Newton for his particular Friends.

Ad ELISAM POPI Horto Lauros carpentem.
Ellysos Popi dum ludis læta per bortes,
En avida lauros carpit Elisa manu.
Nil opus est furto. Lauros tibi, dulcis Elisa,
Si neget optatas Popus, Apollo dabit.

To —, of —, Esq; an *Estate*
 lately left him.

Virtue, dear friend, receives its due reward.
 The all-just powers thy true desert regard.
 Blind *Fortune* by her sister's aid is taught,
 To whom her scales and ensigns should be brought.
Copia (who always waited at thy door)
 Implores her to recruit her horn once more,
 Glad if she can augment thy honest store.
Astræa, ever tender of her race,
 Reminds the goddesses of her smiling face:
Fidelia, too, to sooth the dame prepares,
 "Just is the cause (she says) expel all fears."
 The Goddess pleads their orders to perform,
 At the, *Sincerus*, points the plenteous storm.
 Hail glorious youth! how great thy happiness!
 Whom thus four Goddesses combine to bless:
VENUS, a fifth, now waits to crown thy bliss.
 With all the blessings of a beauteous wife:
 The happy fair and you much joy attend!
 A wish unfeign'd from your most faithful F —

FANTOM

To a LADY whose GARTER the Author
 had taken.

By a Gentleman going to the WEST INDIES.

CÆLIA, the captive garter's mine,
 'Tis all my faithful love could gain;
 And can't thou ask me to resign

The only bliss that crows my pain?

As soon the soldier who has run
 Thro' fields of death to gather fame;
 As soon shall lay his laurels down,
 And all his dear-bought praise disclaim.

The GARTER is, and shall be mine,
 Shall lose the bliss it had from you;
 And bear the task that I'd enjoin
 On thee, wert thou my captive too.

It shall upon my bosom heave,
 Or clasp me in a soft embrace;
 But if you at its fortune grieve,
 Retrieve its doom, and take its place.

Ah no! with cold indifference you
 Can hear my sighs, and see my pain;
 Superior to my humble love,
 Too generous to show disdain.

When distant from my native land,
 From dearer thee I lonely go,
 The GARTER shall my steps attend,
 A silent witness of my woe.

Divided from its other half,
 Sad emblem of my own distress;
 'Twill calmly hear what baseful love
 To you durst ne'er presume to express.

And when at last some noxious gale,
 Blown from the bleak *Atlantic* wave,
 Or rising from the *Indian* fens,
 Shall lay me in my silent grave;

It shall present you to my view,
 To arm me 'gainst the dread of death
 Shall hear me fondly talk of you,
 And bless you with my latest breath.

THE CLERGYMAN'S CHOICE of a WIFE delineated. In a Letter to Dr C. in England. Wherein are several important QUERIES, By a foreign Bishop, residing in Terra incognita.

¶ You tell me of a female pair : But told me only this, "They're fair ;

Of Age, the One, near Twenty-three, Fit to adorn a Bishop's See,

Therefore, say you, She's fit for Me. Above That One, She's quite too fine,

In YEARS too low, by eight or nine ; In MIND too High, too Gay, too Nice,

To make a foreign priest her choice. As for the latter of the two,

The Things you say are not enow ; In next, I beg you will inclose

Her Eyes, her Eye-brows, and her Nose, Her Cheeks, her Forehead, and her Chin,

Her Teeth, her Shoulders, and her Skin, All the Dimensions of her Breast :

What is her TEMPER ? Cool, or Hot ? Is it grateful ? Or is it not ?

What are her FOIBLES ? Are they few ? What are her GRACES ? Are they true ?

Always the same ? Or always new ? By Turns, perhaps, She is not She :

What's Good, What's Bad, in her VARIETY ? Can she to ONE be always kind ?

Can she sometimes be kindly Blind ? Can she, when I hug her ? Her Conjugal Careless,

Can she avoid all Hugger-mugger ? Can she, by some dear female Art

(Such as no Learning can impart) By a Specifick Jest, or Smile,

Can she by some such Craft beguile Herself away, when I am sick ?

Or spleen, when I am Splenetick ? Or mazy Dulness, when I hap

To want a Cordial, or a Nap ? Does that Game ? Or does the Drink ?

How does the curtsy, talk, and think ? How does she use her Pen and Ink ?

What Female Sparks does she retain, As Members of her Tattle Train ?

How many Dressers, to attend her ? How many Favourers to commend her ?

How many only come and go, And then again, when these are gone,

How many other Hangert-on ? How's her Friend ? -- Her Fav'rite Maid ?

In the sincere, or a designing Jade ? How Miss a Father ? Or a Mother ?

Has she a Sister ? Or a Brother ? With whom in Reading I can join,

And by his Judgment better mine ? In the related to some Bishop's See ?

And is that Bishop Fatherly ? One that will lead us kindly thro'

One that has Insight deep, and sure To clear such Truths as are obscure ?

One that can think, and will express What'er he thinks with Openness,

Yet not assume the Popal Pride To think for Us and Him beside ?

Is Miss a Virgin ? Widow ? --- Is she free ? How she that simple Thing, SINCERITY ?

That which, you know's another ME !

Paint me her Head, her Heart, her Cloaths, And paint 'em all in faithful Prose :

Her Family, her Age, her Bulk, her Name, Her Taste for Books : -- And her Religious Frame :

(Are this and true Religion both the same ?) Does she work ? and does she pray ?

Or does she trifle all the Day ? Is her Religion quite her own ?

Or is it not her Priest's alone ? Is it seated in her Soul ?

Or is indeed (the Church) the Whole ? My Queries still are many more ;

(But my Demands but Three or Four.) If she's a kind and pretty Lass,

I do not ask you, What she has ? But give an Answer, pray, to This,

Can she laugh ? And can she kiss ? And tell me frankly what she is.

Money to Me's of small Account, If she has something tantamount,

Has she a Friend at Court ? If need, Will he be a Friend indeed ?

Won't he impose a Footman's Task ? To wait, --- and bow, and cringe, and ask ?

Won't he give hopeful Words, and then Give Nothing more than Words, and Words agen ?

If for an English Situation, Miss should desire to change my Station,

And so should tempt me to resign This foreign Bishoprick of mine,

And quit twelve hundred Crowns per Year, And fifty thousand People here,

All to oblige my Dearest Dear, Before we've any Friend at Court,

Or potent Friend of any Sort ; Where, when, and how shall we acquire

A Place to both our Hearts Desire ? And, tho' we search throughout the Nation,

Where shall we find a Congregation Made up of the Judicious Few,

With * Ears to hear Divinely New ; * Matt. xi. 19 From Bigotry and Superstition free,

So as to relish a Divinity Compos'd by God, and not by Me ?

While we're in search for such a Place, If Wants should multiply apace,

Cou'd Miss live any Where, and any How, And live as easy too as Now,

In a Cellar or a Garret, On a Potatoe or a Carrot,

Added to Nuptial Love for Love, And Thoughts intent on Things above ?

Things that beget Seraphic Joys ; Not Earthly Lusts, nor Earthly Toys,

Not Money, Meat, or Drink, or Cloaths, Not any such-like Things as those

Seraphic Happiness compose : But perfect Truth, and perfect Love,

And perfect Happiness Above ; And These, if All cou'd practice These but so,

Are perfect Happiness Below. There's still a weighty Question more :

(I should have ask'd it long before :) Suppose I want the Irish Skill,

Can Miss be brought to say (I will) Without much Fuss or much Ado,

And that within a Month or two ? Or else, say I, Adieu ! Adieu !

P. S. After these many Queries, She To you will make this Repartee :

(To be continued.)

From a Gentleman, beyond-Sea, to his Lady in ENGLAND, who thought him negligent in writing to her, the Letters being detained by contrary Winds.

WHY will my better part complain,
That I (tho' distant far)
Have us'd her with unjust disdain,
And wag'd a silent war?
Sure heaven eminently just,
Can ne'er conceive a false distrust.

II.

Uninjur'd fair! your plainings cease,
Propitious prove and kind;
Heart-vexing jealousies appease,
And blame th' inconstant wind.
My paper-envoys all shall prove,
My faithful soul is nought but love.

III.

See how the sweet enamell'd spring
All nature makes more blest;
The humble valleys laugh and sing,
In gay apparel drest.
Then why should you exempted be,
Unless she stole her charms from thee.

IV.

Let love and genial warmth succeed,
And with the sun increase;
Then like the bee from winter freed,
I'll various beauties trace;
'Till you, my fav'rite flow'r, I meet,
From whom I'll ravish ev'ry sweet.
Obsequious winds, be this your care,
And waft it to my heav'nly fair;
Nor longer loud, or boist'rous prove,
Unless to kindle Kity's love.

To Mr JAMES ROYSTON.

JOY to thee ROYSTON! still we find thy name
In URBAN'S Magazine appearance claim:
Tho' oft so earnest No-wits to appear,
A spite to SYL. eclipse'd thy lustre there.
Who would not at the land of promise meet,
To drink thy choice old mountain, dry or sweet?
But still, methinks, I tremble for thy fame,
Lest some mistaken term impair thy name:
That ready money — inauspicious word!
May shed a baleful influence o'er thy gourd:
Alas! if this the rule, thy name must die,
Poets ne'er drink with thee — they cannot buy;
And if life-giving poets can have none,
With paper blue pull'd off, thy name is gone.

Add therefore to thy lines one sentence more,
— Note, Poets are allow'd to drink on score. —
So may thy vaults with the best wines be stor'd,
And all but poets the prompt pence afford;
May ev'ry hoghead bring thee fourteen pounds,
And every forty gallons forty crowns.

YARICO.

* Alluding to the Information sent from Bristol, that Mr Royston's Advertisement, and several others, were covered by printed Papers pasted on them by the Publisher of the London Magazine: An ingenious Artifice practis'd on all the Gentleman's Magazines that pass'd thro' his Hands last Winter. How small Encouragement is given to Merit by this degenerate Age, which, after such a Proof of this illustrious Editor's Virtue and Abilities, can suffer Seventy Thousand Magazines to lie rotting on his and Partners' Hands!

STREPHON and CÆLIA:

Or, COURTSHIP display'd.

YEAR after Year fair CÆLIA reign'd
With Adamantine heart;
And smiling, cry'd, that she disdain'd
Young CUPID's fatal dart.

Thus always sung the haughty maid,
While yet no lover came;
Their abience was but ill repaid,
By words too mean to name.

At last young STREPHON mov'd his suit,
And wail'd his love-sick woe;
The coming nymph at first was mute,
And scarcely answer'd --- No.

He tells the am'rous pains he felt,
Still begging to be blest;
Her frozen heart soon learn'd to melt,
And flutter in her breast.

But STREPHON, always prone to change,
Forakes the willing fair;
And the who thought that love so strange,
Now sinks in sad despair.

Learn hence, ye swains, a woman's truth:
Our sex they but pursue;
To love they learn from our false youth,
And first to change from --- you.
Thus weather-cocks will constant prove,
Thus always wond'rous kind;
From one fix point they never move,
Unless first moves the wind.

ÆNIGMA.

COME all ye Nine in masquerade,
Lend an audacious Nymph your aid
To blind the fair --- and, if you can,
To puzzle that vain creature Man.

I arose from mother Earth,
(All to nature owe their birth)
But born brought to this perfection,
By what hand, or whose direction,
Or why I my race excel,

'Tis yours, Enigmatists, to tell.
Think not, first, my name abstruse,
I'm of universal use;
Rich and poor, if I'm away,
Mourn my absence ev'ry day.

Of my kindred (fam'd for truth)
Some will aid misguided youth;
And by frequent use are made
Great encouragers of trade.

All the Elements combin'd,
To make me perfect in my kind;
From Earth, thro' Etna's mouth I pass'd,
Then in Ocean's womb was cast;
Many other hazards ran,
Ere my present state began:

But the wond'rous charm you prize,
Seems from lambent air to rise,
Which to determin'd distance goes,
And returns from whence it flows.

Long I diff'rent masters try'd,
Was in dirty work employ'd;
But kind fate procur'd a friend,
Fraught with Virtue for my End;
Who kiss'd me often, and perspiring,
Lest me something worth admiring.

Now, like Turk, I strut among
Num'rous beauties, bright and young;

*Bow to the willing she,
Chosen out to pleasure me;
Tall, or slender, plump, or bellow,
She's oblig'd my call to follow,
And as eagerly embraces,
Nor the least herself disgraces.*

MUSIDORA.

The WORCESTER LANDSKIP.

(Written by a young Gentleman about 17)

From green retreats, * *Wigornia*! that surround
Thy glitt'ring domes, with pompous beau-
ties crown'd;
Where fair † *Sabrina* rolls her gentle tide,
And views thy tow'rs in their increasing † pride;
From meadows bord'ring on her silver streams,
Thence spring my numbers, and arise my themes.
Hail! gentle monarch of thy neighb'ring floods,
With plenty crown'd, and tall aspiring woods;
Thou here, obscur'd, thy waters glide along,
Nor rais'd, nor honour'd by the poet's song;
On *Thames's* bank not fairer groves appear, [clear;
His fields not wealthier, nor his streams more
Nor swelling *Nile*, that num'rous regions laves,
And renders fruitful by his powerful waves;
Nor flaming *Tyber*, whose fam'd current strays
Thro' spacious realms, and pompous *Rome* surveys,
Can boast such pastures, or luxuriant fields,
Or various race thy plenteous water yields.
Let *Windsor-Forrest* boast her silver scenes,
The flow'ry landscape, and surrounding greens;
We envy these, whose shades exclude the day,
And verdant meads their flow'ry blooms display.
Here lofty woods their tow'ring honours rear,
There thinner trees their annual verdure wear;
Here, interspers'd, stupendous mountains rise,
And lose their cloudy summits in the skies:
Not fam'd *Parnassus* yields a nobler sight,
Than twi-fork'd *Malden* his tow'ring height;
These humbler fields of yellow waving corn,
The fruitful plains, and ample meads adorn;
There the mix'd product of the ploughman's plains,
And *Albion's* peace proclaims a *Brunswick* reigns.
Not thus it look'd almost a cent'ry ** past,
By native foes, and civil wars laid waste;
When barb'rous troops, led on by lawless pow'r,
Did all our blessings, and our hopes devour;
In vain our cries, or bold attempts t' oppress
The proud oppressors, or our wrongs redress;
Our fertile fields were rang'd battalions led,
And arms display'd where bearded harvests spread;
The conscious swain, with wild affright, survey'd
His fruitful land, the field of battle made;
In groves of lances, and the glitt'ring spear,
Among lowing herds, and bleating flocks appear;
The dire destruction that attends the war,
The ratt'ling drums, and distant tumult hears,
And burst of cannon thund'ring in his ears;
Alas! no more the hills resound his strains,
No more re-echo to the woods and plains;
The tuneful vales no more his ear salute,
With the soft language of the sweet-mouth'd flute;
His toil he sees on fruitless works employ'd,
His labour frustrate, and designs destroy'd;

Shuns the rich pastures which he fought before,
His hope, his glory, and his joy no more!
Here too *Wigornia* view'd the dismal scene,
And stood the shock of adverse lines in vain;
Her walls she saw involv'd in rolling fire,
Her tow'rs demolish'd, and her sons expire;
From their extended limbs, the gushing blood
Distain her pavement with a crimson flood;
There *Cromwell* ent'ring with victorious arms,
And *Stuart* tremb'ling at his bold alarms,
But cease, my Muse, nor more attempt t' explain
The dismal series of th' ungrateful scene.
Let *Britain* now be heaven's peculiar care,
Nor more the seat of an intestine war;
See now her cities and her towns increase,
The beauteous emblems of defending peace;
While she (blest Goddess!) views her olives spring,
Beneath the blessings of the wisest King.

WORCESTERSHIRE,
October 20, 1736.

J. W.

An ANSWER to the Welch Curate's Satire on his
native Country. See MAG. for March, p. 155.

Nescio qua natale solum dulcedine cunctos
Ducit. — — — O G I B.

O Wretch inurate! to spurn the earth
That bore thy cries, and gave thee birth;
All men beside, as *Ovid* sing,
Are fond of climes from whence they spring.
Th' Hibernians praise St. Patrick's strand,
Thou full of bogs, they boast the land:
E'en northern horns would seem to mourn
For Scotia, tho' they ne'er return.
Their smoky Luts the Indians prize,
And foreign palaces despise;
Transported Moors seek passage back,
Thou their own sun-beams burn them black:
Counter thou run'st to all the rest:
Bad is the bird that soils its nest.
Art thou a poor Welch parson's son?
He had too many sons by one;
Thou, if the truth might be confess'd,
Nor thou, nor yet thy sire, was priest.
Thou art some imp that writes for bread,
Whose belly smart's for fault of bread;
A spurious brat, devoid of grace,
Nurs'd clancular, near *Snowden's* base;
* *Snowden* that rears its head so high,
Losing its summit in the sky.
Here climbing oft the pendant rocks,
Thy feet, unbid, felt greenness knock;
Hence ev'ry mountain pains thy sight,
And stands the object of thy spite.
What talk of goats and firs you keep,
When *Cambrian* hills are stor'd with sheep.
You deprecate confinement home,
Heard is the wisp, and chong'd the doom.
Sentenc'd, depart to *Greenland's* coast,
Where six long months the day is lost;
Where glitt'ring icy mountains wear
A snowy mantle half the year;
Where jaggy bears, with hideous yell,
Shall haunt thy subterranean cell.
Here live on bones and oil of fish,
For leeks and bacon vainly wish;
In wain of *Wallia's* dainties dream,
E'en *Cardigan* shall Eden seem.

* A Hill in *Caernarvonshire*, called by *Camden*, the *Bristle Hill*.

* The City of Worcester. † The River Severn.
* At this Time there are several Churches repairing and beautifying.
** Alluding to the Fight at Worcester in the Reign of King Charles the Second.

LOVE preferable to LIBERTY.

To the Tune of the Inconstant Swain. See page 209.

B Right *Chloe*, innocent and fair,
Of wit divine, and heav'nly air,
Chaste, sprightly, gay and free;
Upon young *Thirsis* cast an eye,
Which made the love-sick shepherd cry,
Adieu, ma Liberte.

II.

No more the youth with jocund song,
Attracts the merry laughing throng,
With all his wanton glee;
But pensive sits beneath the shade,
While thus resounds the ech'ing glade,
Adieu, &c.

III.

No more from fair to fair he roves,
No longer with a loose he loves;
But, full of constancy,
He for bright *Chloe* only sighs,
By her o'ercome poor *Thirsis* cries,
Adieu, &c.

IV.

The Nymphs, who now his passion know,
With pity mixt with envy glow;
While unattentive he
Thinks only of his *Chloe's* charms,
And musing cries with folded arms,
Adieu, &c.

V.

Yet would the smiling maid approve
My first desire, my constant love,
Still would I faithful be;
With joyful heart I'd marriage try,
With joyful heart would *Thirsis* cry,
Adieu, ma Liberte.

A HYMN.

IF e'er I felt victorious Grace,
Or made thy Love my Care;
Oh let me view thy glorious Face,
Thou everlasting Fair.

When thro' the Regions of my Soul
Insidious Passions stray,
Thy Voice can all their Arts controul,
And drive those Fiends away.

Wing'd by thy Love, my tow'ring Mind
Can reach ethereal height;
Leave Darkness, Doubt, and Fear behind,
And rest in endless Light.

Oh could I stretch my Wishes high,
On Pinions of my own;
Ope the blue Heavens, and point my Eye
Beyond fair GABRIEL's Throne.

I pant to quit these earthly Bands,
And soar beyond the Skies;
There my triumphant Saviour stands,
And ev'ry Wish supplies.

From the GREEK. An EPITAPH.

Sunk with old age, and penury's hard load,
Whilst not one pitying hand relief bestow'd;
Trembling I crept into my Sepulchre,
And scarce cou'd find an end of misery there.
Others, when dead, their Tomb receive: but I,
Oh hard reverse of fate! first bury'd die.

VENUS REVENG'D.

STREPHON, with native freedom
No passion long cou'd move;
No gentle flame glow'd in his breast,
Nor ever thought of love.
When e'er he view'd the shining fair,
'Twas coldly and uncharm'd;
Nor shape, nor feature, nor an air,
His icy bosom warm'd.
Oft did he bid his fellow swains
Of dang'rous love beware;
And often, in unhallow'd strains,
Profan'd the tender fair.
But VENUS, zealous to assert
Her honour without stain,
Bid LOVE prepare a chosen dart,
To wound the savage swain.
Now STREPHON loves the coldest maid,
That ever gave despair;
The earth is nightly all his bed,
His covering the cold air.
PYGMALION thus, as poets tell,
Was doom'd, by sentence just,
For like profaneness and despite,
To love a marble bust.

The GENTLEMAN'S Answer to the Lamentable Complaint. See Vol. III. p. 263.

I.

HOW blest is the Fate of fair Woman,
For Conquest, for Love, and for Pain;
Indulg'd by a Parent until they are Wives,
Ador'd by a Husband the rest of their Lives.

II.

If fondly you love, you need not complain,
Bright Eyes speak a Language that ne'er is vain;
We love you, if kind, and pursue when you smile,
You smile, we're in Raptures, you frown, we die.

The Peevish QUADRILLER.

WHEN at Quadrille *Celeno* plays,
Her ev'ry look her hand betrays:
If an unasking game she holds,
She knits her brows and inward scolds:
If *Mattadores* and Kings are there,
How much she pleas'd her smiles declare:
Three Kings, and yet uncall'd! O heav'n!
The stars can hardly be forgiv'n:
But Oh! her pain can't be express'd,
If her *sans-prendre* hand you best:
Sighs rend her breast, her eye-balls roll,
We laugh to see her lose a *Voal*.

Ne'er a Barrel the better HERRING.

THREE dowagers (*Philautis* said) I know,
Who unlamented to their graves will go;
Not one false onion-tear all three are worth,
Right (*Sly* reply'd) --- but, Madam, who's fourth?

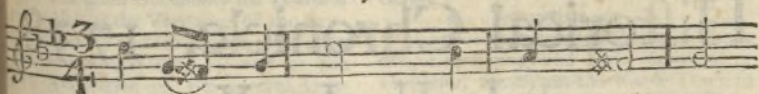
N. B. *The Verses sign'd Misoclerus, p. 215, plain, but covert, Contempt and Sneer upon Eggs for his Deistical Book; They are one continued throughout, otherwise we should not have known them; and therefore no Answer need be injerred.*
A Description of the Choir of St Peter's Church in Leeds, Yorkshire, signed R. M. will be sent in our next.

For the Month of JULY, 1738.

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An ODE on SOLITUDE. By Mr POPE, in his 10th Year.

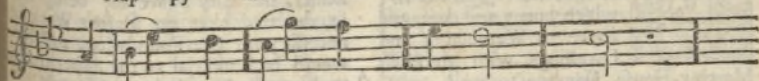
For two Voices. By Mr STANLEY.



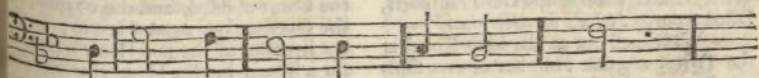
Hap—py the Man whose wish and care,



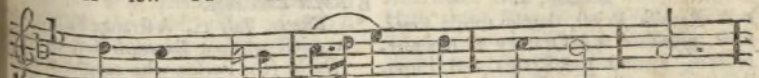
Hap—py the Man whose wish and care



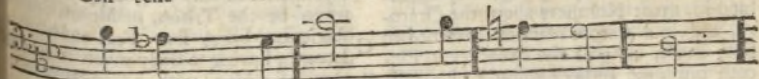
A few Pa—ter—nal Acres bound ;



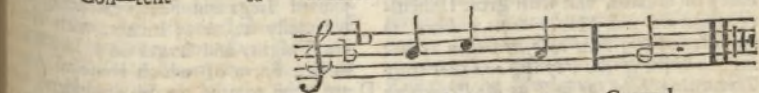
A few Pa—ter—nal Acres bound ;



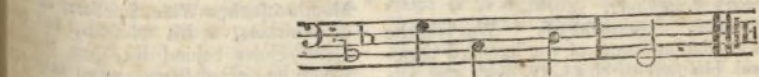
Con—tent to breathe his Na—tive Air



Con—tent to breathe his Na—tive Air



In his own Ground.



In his own Ground.

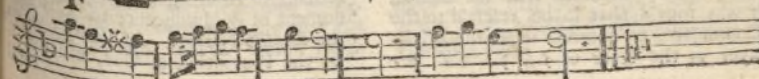
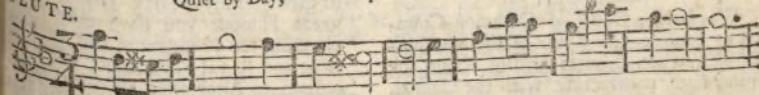
Whole Herds with Milk, whose Field ~~the~~ Bread,
Whole Flocks supply him with Attire ;
Whole Trees in Summer yield him Shade,
In Winter Fire.

Rest who can unconcern'dly find
Hours, Days and Years slide soft away,
In Health of Body, Peace of Mind,
Quiet by Day,

Sound Sleep by Night, Study and Ease
Together mixt, sweet Recreation
And Innocence, which most does please
With Meditation.

Thus let me live, unseen, unknown ;
Thus unlamented let me die ;
Steal from the World, and not a Stone
Tell where I lie.

FLUTE.





Historical Chronicle, 1738.

J U L Y.

Saturday, JULY 1.

W A S a dreadful Fire at Mess. Kid and Hirbin's Sugar Houses near Queen-Hith; which burnt and damaged above 20 Warehouses and Dwellings, with Mr Hill's Meeting-House, Damage 10,000 l.

The Hector and Blandford Men War With Gen. Ogleshorpe and the Transports, sailed from St Helen's for Georgia.

— Was issued out at the Mint Royal at the Tower a great Number of two Guinea Pieces and 5 l. Pieces newly coined.

Sunday, 2.

A Romish Priest, lately turn'd Protestant, preached at 5 Oratory at Newport-Market, against the Errors and Impostures of the Church of Rome, which so exasperated the Papists, that they assembled in great Numbers about the Oratory, and in a riotous Manner threatened to stab, shoot, or pull the Preacher to Pieces; but some Justices going to his Assistance, read the Proclamation, sent for a Party of Guards, and with great Difficulty dispersed the Mob.—Some pretend to make it appear, that this Preacher is doing the Work of the Papists, and that their Threatning him, as well as his Preaching against them, is but a Feint to deceive unwary Protestants.

Bath. Tuesday 6. Was laid the Foundation-Stone of the intended General Hospital of this City, with the following Inscription: *This Stone was the first which was laid in the Foundation of the General Hospital at Bath, July 6, A. D. 1738. God prosper the charitable Undertaking.*

Tuesday, 11.

His Majesty order'd the Parliament to be prorogued from the 27th Instant to the 7th of September.

Wednesday, 12.

Was held a Court of Common-Council to consider the Affair of the Mansion-House; when Debates arising about the immediate contracting with the Masons, it was mov'd that it be refer'd to the Committee, to contract with the Bricklayer at the Rate of 5 l. 3 s. 6 d. per

Rod, and with the Carpenter for 120 whose Proposals were approv'd by Common-Council last June. And Dance, the City Surveyor, being call'd in, declared that no Masons Work necessary for the Foundation, and that would be beneficial to the Superfruct to have the Foundation laid early.

A the previous Question being insisted the Court divided, and there appeared the Question 69, against it 110; so the Erection of the said House is postponed for a Time, but the Model thereof, which is a compleat Piece, is to be seen at

B Royal Exchange.

Exeter, July 12. A strange Fish was taken just without Exmouth Bar, by Ralph Heath, (the Person who caught 2 Fish by People in general called Mermals in September and May last,) supposed by many to be the Triton, or Merman, of Antients, being four Feet and a half Length, having a Body much resembling that of a Man, with a Genital Member of a considerable Size; together with jointed Legs and Feet, extending from his Belly 12 or 13 Inches, with Fingers his Thighs, and larger ones, like Wings in the Form of which those of Angels are often painted, at his Shoulders; and a broad Head in uncommon Form, Mouth 6 Inches Wide, Smellers, or Whiskers, at his Nostrils, and two Spout Holes behind his Eyes, through which he ejected Water, when taken, and 40 Feet high.

Thursday 13.

A T a General Meeting held at St Bartholomew's Hospital Mr Alderman Barber took the Chair for the first Time since he was chosen President of the House, on which Occasion he expressed himself in the following Manner, *Gentlemen, I take this first Opportunity to give you my hearty Thanks for the great Honour you have done me in choosing me President of this most ancient and Royal Foundation, which will remain to After-ages a glorious Monument of 5 Munificence and Charity to the English Nation. A Charity which by the Providence of God, and the*

General Benefactions of worthy Men, both of the past and present Age, is so extensive, as to be allowed to be one of the most considerable Hospitals in Europe. The good Oeconomy the House is now under by the Vigilance of the worthy Treasurer and Governors, who daily give their Attendance, as well as the great Reputation of the several Gentlemen who have the immediate Care of Patients, will make my Task very easy.

— The publick Spirit that the worthy Governors and others daily shew in their Subscriptions towards completing the new Building with a Magnificence suitable to the Dignity of this great City, is what I cannot better recommend, than by following their Example, in making a further Subscription for the present; and at the same Time assuring you, that I shall embrace every Occasion of promoting the Good of this House, which I am persuaded is the best Way to preserve your Friendship and Esteem. — After which Speech the President subscribed 200 *l.* towards completing the new Building, which was followed by the Subscription of 800 *l.* more by several worthy Governors.

Friday, 14.

At a Board of Admiralty were sent in Commission the *Lenox* Man of War, 70 Guns, Capt. *Man*; the *Lion* and *Superb*, 60 Guns each, Captains *Hildersley* and *Worley*; and the *Portland* of 50 Guns, Capt. *Long*.

Tuesday, 18.

The Printer and Publisher of the *General Evening Post* attended the Court of Aldermen, by Order, to answer for printing the List of Aldermen, &c. who voted for the Mason's Work of the Mansion-House to be done at the highest Price (see p. 321.) He acknowledged printing the Paper, but would make no Submission. And tho' a certain Alderman moved to resolve that the said Paper was false, scandalous, and malicious, the Mayor insisted on the previous Question, upon which he withdrew his Motion, and the Printer and Publisher were dismissed without the least Reprimand. But the Matter did not end here; for several Letters were published in the *Daily Advertiser*, calling upon that Alderman to justify his Conduct in this Respect, and his Principles in declaiming for the Liberty of the Press in National Affairs, yet notoriously attempting to destroy it in those of a Corporation only.

Wednesday 19.

Ten Malefactors were executed at Tyburn, out of 15 condemn'd the two last Sessions; among whom were *Joseph*

Hodgson for stealing a Bank-Note of 500 *l.* and *William Newington*, for forging and publishing a Note for 120 *l.* of *Thos. Hill*, with an Intent to defraud Sir *Francis Child*.

Thursday, 25.

About Noon a dreadful Storm of Thunder, Lightning, and Hail, happened at *Dunstable*, which put the whole Town in the utmost Consternation. A House opposite to the Sign of the Sugar Loaf was fir'd and shatter'd to pieces by the Lightning; the People were apprehensive of the Fire spreading throughout the Town, and brought forth the Engine; but no farther Damage was done: except the shattering a great many Windows by the Hail-stones, which were as big as Walnuts. At *Uxbridge* the Hail-stones being bigger, wounded several People, and broke not only the Windows, but the Tiles of the Houses, and tore off the Branches of Trees. This Storm was felt also at *Watford*, *Busby*, *St. Albans*, and places adjacent in *Hertfordshire*. Between three and four a-Clock in the Afternoon, they had a like Storm of Hail, about *Bungay*, in *Suffolk*, preceded by an uncommon Clap of Thunder. The Windows of the Churches were shatter'd, the Corn laid flat, Turkeys and other Poultry kill'd in great Numbers.

The same Evening seven Expresses being dispatch'd from the Admiralty Office; 'twas concluded that a Storm would soon break on the *Spaniards*. A strict Impress for Seamen began, and no Protections were allow'd, 150 Men from 3 Regiments in *Ireland* were order'd to *Gibraltar*, and proper Fortifications and Outworks to be added to *Portmahon*. The Rulers of the Waterman's Company were commanded to raise 1000 Sailors for the Ships of War fitting out, and impress Warrants sent to all the Lord Lieutenants of Counties.

There appear'd an universal Joy among the generality of the People, upon the Hopes of a War with the *Spaniards*, to revenge the Robberies, Murders, and Insults committed on the *British* Subjects for many Years past.

Monday, 31.

Since the Commencement of the Gin Act, there have been 4896 convicted in the 100 *l.* Penalty; and Claims of 10 *l.* each Person have been made at the Excise Office for near 4000 sent to the *Bridewells* within the Bills of Mortality, to be paid out of the 100 *l.* Penalties; besides, upwards of 3000 have paid the 10 *l.* Penalty: So that there have been about 12000 in all convicted within the Bills of Mortality only.

The *Winchester East-India Ship*, arrived this Month, having aboard the Capt of the *Suffex*, and all his Sailors, except 16 who chose to tarry in the leaky Ship, and 'tis said have sav'd her: However a Chest of Gold, weighing 400 l. and 146 Shoes of Gold, value near 40 l. each, and other Treasure conceal'd, has been seiz'd on board the *Winchester*.

Aylesbury. A Boy in eating of Gooseberries swallow'd a Fishing-Hook. He endeavoured to pull it up by the Line, but it was fast: Surgeons were called, but could give no Relief, till a small Hole being made thro' a Leadon Bullet, and the Line put thro' it, the Boy swallowed the Bullet, which running down the Line, and by its Weight loosing the Hook, both were drawn up with Ease.

From *New York*, That the Governor had published a Proclamation to forbid any of his Majesty's Subjects supplying the People at *St Augustine* with Provisions, Ammunition, or warlike Stores; the Spaniards having prepared a Body of Forces there for an Expedition against *Georgia* or *Jamaica*.

From *Boston* in *New-England*, That a Man had inadvertently swallowed up two Embryos, of which his Wife had lately miscaried, and to preserve them, had put it in a Phial of Rum.

From *Barbadoes*, That in *March* last there were upwards of 3000 Persons in that Island down in the Small-Pox; where Inoculation is practised with great Success. They add that there is a Prospect of a fine Crop of Sugar throughout all the Islands.

Amsterdam. That the famous Baron *Theodore* went lately on board a Frigate of 52 Guns and 250 Men, which some private Men had freighted for him in the *Texel*, and carries a great Quantity of Ammunition. — That the *Dutch* had taken 248 Whales this Season.

The *Parnambuco*, or *Brasil*, Fleet, which arriv'd at *Lisbon*, the 10th, in 82 Days, consisted of 23 Merchant-Ships and two Convoys, their Cargo being 7600 Chests of Sugar, 7000 Cow-Hides, 70,000 Hides of Leather, 9000 Quintals of Wood, and a Million and half in Gold.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the YEAR 1738.

June 25. Countess of *Peterborough* deliver'd of a Daughter.

July 2. Lady *Bridges*, Relict of Sir *Brook*, and Wife to Hon. Capt. *Fielding*, Brother to the E. of *Denbigh*,—of a Son and Heir.

8. Lady of *Hanbury Williams*, Esq; Member for *Monmouthsh.* Daughter of late Earl *Comingsby*,—of a Daughter.

11. N. S. Q. of *Poland*,—of a Prince.

12. Lady of Sir *John Rushout*,—of a Son and Heir.

Duchess of *Niffenholz*, Sister to Princess of *Wales*,—of a Son.

23. Lady *Anne Stroud*, Sister to E. of *Salisbury*,—of a Son and Heir.

27. Lady of *Ld Visc. Galway*,—of a Son.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1738.

June 29. L^d *Win Fitz-Maurice*, eldest Son to the Earl of *K...*

MARRY'D to Lady *Gertrude L...* eldest Daughter of the E. of *Carmarthen*.

30. E. of *Orrery*, to Mrs *Mary Hamilton*, of *Tyrone*, in *Ireland*, one of the largest Fortunes in *Europe*.

July 1. *Coventry Carew*, Esq; only Son of Sir *Wm Carew*, Knight of the *Bath*, for *Cornwall*,—to Miss *Barnfield*, Daughter to the late Sir *Copplestone Warren*, *Barnfield*, Fortune 40,000 l.

4. *Tho. Hope*, Esq; of *Needwood* in *Staffordshire*,—to Miss *Cecil*, Daughter of *Charles Cecil*, Esq; of *Surrey*, dec'd.

6. *Edmund Ball*, Esq; a Paymaster of *Exchequer-Bills*,—to Widow *Buckley* of *Ware*, 30,000 l.

Benjamin Seward, Esq; Merchant, Mils *Slaughter* of *Spittlesfields*, 18,000 l.

9. *Godfrey Clarke*, Esq; of *Chilston*, in *Devonshire*,—to Miss *Pole*, Daughter of *John Pole*, Esq; with 100,000 l.

13. Sir *Robt. Austen*, Br. Member for *Ramney*,—to Miss *Dashwood*, Niece to E. of *Westmoreland*, 40,000 l.

21. Dr *Stanley* a blind young Gentleman, Skillful in Musick, and Organist at *St Andrews* Holborn and the *Temple*,—to Miss *Arnold*, with 7000 l.

Mr *John Simpson*, Son of Mr *Simpson* Merchant of *London*,—to Miss *Hewitt* of *Staples*, 10,000 l.

A LIST of DEATHS for the YEAR 1738.

July 2. *ROBT Waltham Bower*, of the Bishoprick of *Durham*, Esq; *Rogers*, of *Ruslop*, *Hertfordshire*, Esq; of bruising a Finger, & mortifying.

6. Rev. Mr *Fox*, Vicar of *St Mary's* in *Reading*, worth 300 l. per Ann. the Clerk of the Lord Chancellor.

8. *John Ellis*, Esq; a Justice of Peace for *Middlesex*, aged 95, immensely rich.

Freeman, Esq; of a great Estate at *Chebbunt*, *Hertfordshire*.

Lady of *Roger Mainwaring*, Esq; Director of the *S. Sea Company*.

10. *Wm Atkinson*, Esq; Counsellor at Law.

Samuel Pit of *Cricket*, *Somersetshire*, Esq; of 2000 l. per Ann. and 100,000 l. personal Estate.

12. Hon. Robt Shirley, Esq; Brother to the E. of Ferrers.
 Rich. Turner, Esq; Italian Merchant.
 15. Capt. Lorimer, of Wood's Fusiliers.
 16. Capt. Jos. Nelson, Commander of a Man of War.
 17. Rich. Chickley, Esq; Dr of Laws, Master of the Faculties, and Secretary to the late Archbishop of Canterbury.
 Dr Fabricius, a celebrated Professor of Rhetoric, at Leyden, Holland.
 19. Wm Williams, Esq, at Cardiff.
 21. Charles Saunders, Esq; of Cheneys, Bucks.
 Brigadier Cockburn, in Kingstreet, St James's, suddenly, after eating Cucumbers and drinking Cyder.
 Capt. Bailey, of Anstruther's Reg. of Foot.
 22. Major Griffith in Covent Garden.
 23. Robert Guidott, Esq; youngest of the Rolls Registers in Chancery, a Place upwards of 300 l. per Ann.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1738.

EARL of Abercorn, Sworn one of the Privy Council.
 D. of Kingston, appointed Master of the Stag-Hounds, which Place has lain dormant near 40 Years, its Income is very considerable.
 Ld Walpole,—Master of the Harriers and Fox-Hounds, in room of late E. of Carlisle.
 Wm Fortescue, Esq; Baron of the Exchequer, made a Justice of the Common Pleas, in room of
 Justice Comyns,—Ld Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in room of Ld Chief Baron Reynolds, who is retired.
 Sergeant Parker,—a Baron of the Exchequer.
 Erasmus Owen, Esq;—Comptroller of the Customs in Milford Haven.
 Earls of Morton, Bute, Berkeley, and Ld Daumore made Knights of St Andrew.
 Samuel Armitage of Kirkstrees, Yorkshire, created a Baronet of Great Britain.
 Joseph Richardson, Esq; appointed a Commissioner for Taxes, in room of Rich. Adair, Esq; decd.
 John Gough, Esq;—Comptroller of Exchequer in Scotland, in room of Christopher Reader, Esq; now one of 5 Commissioners.
 Mr Thomas Jones,—Comptroller of the Treasurer of the Chambers Office, in room of Edward Seymour, Esq; decd.
 Earl of Granard, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, appointed Commander of a Squadron design'd for the West Indies.
 Capt. Wallis,—Capt of the Port Mahon Man of War on the Irish Station, in room of the former Capt. who resign'd.

Ld John Sackville, made a Capt. in the Royal Dragoons.

Capt. Tho. Bing,—Capt. in the Royal Artillery.

Capt. Newton,—Capt. Lieut. in room of Capt. Lieut. Hodges, made a Col. in the 2d Reg of Guards, in room of Col. Eaton, decd.

Capt. Perry Mayn,—Commander of the Worcester Man of War.

Ld Chancellor, chosen High Steward of Bristol.

Sir Robt. Walpole,—Steward of Lynn.

Mr Higginson, a London Merchant,—Comptroller and Surveyor of the Customs in Charles-Town, South Carolina.

John Ranby, Esq;—Surgeon in ordinary to the King's Household.

Wm Whitaker, of the Middle Temple, Esq; Barrister at Law appointed by the present Sheriffs County-Clerk of Middlesex, from which he had been remov'd by late Sheriff Russell.

Wm Willbrock, Esq; being chose one of the Sheriffs for London and Middlesex for the Year ensuing, has at last comply'd.

Sir Joseph Jekyl, Kt, Master of the Rolls, elected a Governour of the Charter-house, in room of Vis. Townshend, decd.

Joseph Donny, Esq; first Clerk in the Registers Office appointed Rolls Register in room of Robert Guidott, Esq; decd.

The D. of Marlborough and Ld Delawar,—Gentlemen of the King's Bedchamber, in room of the Ld Wm Manners, and E. of Tankerville, who resign'd.

E. of Jersey,—Gentleman of the Bedchamber in extraordinary.

Commodore Matthews,—Commander of a Squadron of 12 Men of War design'd for the West-Indies.

Sir Robert Laurie of Maxwellton, Bart, elected Member of Parliament for the Burghs of Dumfries, Sanquhar, &c. in room of Wm Kirkpatrick, Esq; now one of the principal Clerks of Session.

A LIST of Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr Kendrick, presented to the Vicarage of Guivale in Cornwall.

Mr Taylor,—Curate of St James, in room of Mr Bonney,—Clerk in Orders of the same.

Mr Bentham,—Vicar of Abberford, Yorkshire.

Mr Williams,—Vicar of Elmston Harwich, Gloucestershire.

Bishop Goch translated from Bristol to Norwich, in room of Dr Butts translated to Ely.

Mr John Pirrie, presented to the Living of Great Barsted, Essex.

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E. India dividend 3 1-half per Cent.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from June 27. to July 10.			
Christned	Males 582	1101	Buried.
	Femal. 519		Within the walls
Buried	Males 803	1594	Without the walls
	Femal. 791		In Mid. and Surry
Died under 2 Years old	592		City and Sub. Welf.
Between 2 and 5	166		
Between 5 and 10	38		Weekly Burial
Between 10 and 20	40		July 4—
Between 20 and 30	129		11.—
Between 30 and 40	173		18.—
Between 40 and 50	156		25.—
Between 50 and 60	133		
Between 60 and 70	81		Peck Loaf, Wheaten—
Between 70 and 80	59		Wheat 30s. per Bush
Between 80 and 90	21		Hay per load 51s.
Between 90 and 100	6		Best Hops 41. 10s.
100 and 105			Coals 25s. per Chaldron
		1594	by the Lord Mayor
			Aldermen, pursuant to
			new Act.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

VIENNA. The Judgment of Count *Seckendorff* is reduced to the following Conditions, viz. "That he be confined 6 Months either at *Prague* or *Breslau* which he shall chuse, and to have the whole Town for his Prison. That he neither directly nor indirectly revenge himself upon his Enemies. That he solemnly engage not to serve against the Emperor nor Empire: And that as it will be expressly forbidden throughout the Empire to talk of his Affairs, so he shall be obliged not to mention it himself."—The exact Discipline and prudent Regulations of the *German* Army promise a successful Campaign, and especially the following Order against Cowardice, "If any Regiment fail in its Duty in any Action or Siege, all the Soldiers of that Body shall be decimated; the Officers shall be cashier'd with Infamy, and ignominiously punished, and that the Shame of such Body may be buried in Oblivion, its Colours or Standards shall be thrown into the Fire."

The Imperial Army having taken the Field, march'd to relieve *Orsova* and by the way to retake *Meadia*; being arrived near the latter, they were attacked by the *Turks* with a great deal of Fury, on the left, and in the Center: But after a very hot Fight of 4 Hours the *Turks* were forced to quit the Field with considerable Loss; the *Germans* had about 1000 Men killed, among them a Colonel and 40 inferior Officers. The Consequences of the Advantage were the sur-

render of *Meadia* at the first Summation and raising the Siege of *Orsova*, the *Turks* quitted with great Precipitation leaving 30 Pieces of Cannon, and great Quantities of warlike Stores and Provisions, which they had poisoned. The Action was on the 23d of June. The *Turks* behaved with such Resolution that they broke the *German* left Wing and their Centre, and penetrated to the Duke of *Tuscany's* Tent in order to seize him, and there cut off his Surgeon's Head.

After the Surrender of *Meadia*, Deputies came to the Camp from the Inhabitants of *Almas*, to declare their Sorrows for having been obliged to take Arms against the Emperor. Upon an Examination it appeared, that they had been guilty of the basest Treason; because, in Defiance of the Duty which they owed to the Emperor as his Subjects, they declared for the Enemy at the Beginning of the Campaign, gave them Directions how to take *Meadia*, and made Incursions into the Bannat of *Temeswar*, killing and slaying all the Emperor's Subjects who were for persevering in their Loyalty. Such a criminal Behaviour being reckoned worthy of the severest Punishment, *Heinrich* was sent with a Detachment of the Duke of *Tuscany's* Regiment of Foot into the Territory of *Almas*, to cut off all the Inhabitants, without Distinction of Age, Sex or Quality; in order to keep the rest of the Bannat of *Temeswar* to their Duty, and deter them from showing the least Favour to the Enemy.

A Body of 6000 *Turks*, after the late Defeat, came before *Rani*, a small Post, defended by 40 Men under Baron *Kotwitz*, who being summoned to surrender, refused, and sustained the Attack so briskly, that he kill'd 500 of the *Turks*; which irritated the *Aga* that possessing himself of the Place, he put the Baron and his Soldiers to the Sword, but quitted the Place.

From *Belgrade*, that during the Siege of *Orsova*, when the Enemy had made a great Breach in the Place, the Baron de *Cornberg* who commanded there, did not fire so much as one Cannon for 3 Days; which made the *Turks* believe that his Ammunition began to fail; but they were deceiv'd with a Vengeance, when, after the ineffectual Storming of that Fortress, they found that of 3000 Men that made the Attack, there came but a small Number back, the rest having been kill'd on the Spot by the Artillery which the Baron de *Cornberg* had caused to be planted on both Sides of the Breach, and which was powerfully seconded by the small Arms of the Garrison. This Disaster added to the Advice that they received at the same time of the Defeat of the *Turks* near *Media*, occasion'd such a Consternation among them, that they thought of nothing more than to retire in the best manner they could.

Letters from the *Polish Ukraine* say, that about the close of last Month was great cannonading heard, which seem'd to come from the Neighbourhood of *Beg*, that 'twas supposed the *Russian Army* was then passing that River. The *Bahaw* of *Bender*, who is incamp'd with 10000 Men along the *Niester*, to watch the Motions of the *Russian*, having receiv'd Orders from the Grand Seigneur to give his Army Battle, if it offers to pass the River.

From *Breda*, That the Prince of *Orange* had order'd publick Prayers for the Prince's happy Delivery.

From *Hildersheim* in *Germany*, That by a Storm on the 16th of *May*, there were drowned 12 Men, 34 Women, 26 Children, 37 Horses, 254 Black Cattle, and 85 Porkers; that 37 Houses were walk'd away, 274 others extremely damaged, 3 Salt Springs stopp'd up, and 78 Gardens ruined by the Torrents.

From *Milan*, That the King of *Sardinia* has dropp'd his Pretensions on the Fiefs of the Prince of *Doria*, on Condition that they remain under the Jurisdiction of the *Tortonese*. So that the *German Troops* drawing together against the *Sardinian Majesty's*, are counteraudenced. See p. 337. G.

Advices from *Tonquin* in *China*, re-

late, that four *Jesuits* who arrived there in *February* last to preach the Gospel, were put under Arrest by Order of the Governor of that Province; and required to trample the Crucifix under Foot on pain of being put to Death; they chose to kiss the Crucifix on their Knees, and were condemned to be beheaded.

There's nothing more remarkable from the *French Court*, than that the Ladies appearing at *Chantilly* without Hoop-petticoats, the King express'd such a Pleasure in the Figure they made without them, that he ordered them to wear no more there; so that probably this will become the Mode.

POSTSCRIPT.

Petersbourg. We just hear that the Ottoman Fleet, composed of six Men of War, and a great Number of little armed Vessels, attacked the *Russian Flotilla* in the Sea of *Asoph*: But that Admiral *Bredal*, who commands it, judg'd proper to gain the Coasts, and plant Batteries there, which obliged the *Turks* to retire.—We have the Melancholy Account from *Finland* of the entire Destruction of the City of *Wyburg*, except 3 or 4 Edifices, by Fire.

Vienna, It is confirm'd that the *Turks* who had with so much Precipitation abandoned the Camp, at *Orsova* the 10th, returned again the 13th to it, cut some Imperial Hussars there to pieces, and recovered their Artillery and Baggage. And that on the 15th, about 30 or 40 thousand of them attack'd the main Body of the Imperialists near *Media*, but after a sharp Encounter were repuls'd with the Loss of 3000 Men, the Imperialists losing but 12000 and having taken 1 Horse-tail, 33 Colours, 3 Drums, and a great Booty. The Return of the *Turks* was so sudden that they were very near intercepting two Regiments sent to relieve the Garrison of *Orsova*, and other Troops that would have left the Place were obliged to remain there.

Francfort, Advices from *Vienna* report, that in a Council of War held in the Imperial Army near *Media* it was resolv'd to return to *Caramanabaz*, because of the Difficulty of subsisting in the Mountains for want of Forage. This News wants Confirmation; and indeed, if true, will make it probable, that the Success of the Imperialists has not been so great on that Side as given out; or that they are in Pain for some other Quarter. It is also to be consider'd, that all the Accounts are of their own drawing up, and that the *Turks* may relate a very different one of the same Transactions.

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