

The Gentleman's Magazine :

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For SEPTEMBER, 1738.

CONTAINING,

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

I. DEBATE in the House of HURGOES on the Number of Forces. 1. Speech of the noble Nardac, Secretary of State concluded. 2. Speech of Hurgo Caffroset against Standing Armies. 3. Hurgo Hweudun's Answer to the foregoing. 4. Speech of Hurgo Brustath; Political Succedaneum of Hurgo Quoke.

II. DEBATE in the House of CLINABS on the foregoing Subject. 1. Speech of Gorgenti Balkriff, Urg; against keeping up the Forces. 2. Answer of Wingul Heagh, Urg. 3. Speech of Wingul Skeiphen, Urg. against a Standing Army — to be continu'd.

NOTE, The Debates in this and the foregoing Months, not in any other printed Collection.

III. ESSAYS, &c. from Correspondents. Original Institutions of Parish Feasts, or Country Wakes; the Eclipse inviolable; Milton's Apotheosis, continu'd; Dr Cheyne's Character of Mr Bailie.

IV. FROM the WEEKLY PAPERS. Mr MOORE's Account of the Negro Kings; English Proverbs apply'd; Conditions to be insisted on from Spain; Matrimony in old Women ridicul'd, &c.

V. POETRY. To the Memory of Mrs Booth; by Mr Moses Browne. Song on the Itinerants; by Mr Duick. On the Peace between O. Cromwell, and the States of Holland; by Mr Locke, Author of Human Understanding. Constantia's Answer to Queries; with the Querist's Reply. VIRTUE and PLEASURE; from Silius Italicus. Epistles; Epigrams; Song; Epitaph; Enigma, &c.

VI. HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

VII. LIST of Births, Marriages, Deaths, Preterments, &c.

VIII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS: That of the Succession to Juliers and Berg truly stated. — Motions and Engagements of the Russians and Turks, &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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	REGISTER OF BOOKS



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

SEPTEMBER, 1738.

DEBATE on Standing Forces continu'd from p. 407.

THE noble Lord was pleased to make some Observations upon the Powers towards the South; I have the honour to agree with his Lordship, in his Opinion of our having lay'd the King of *Lusitania* under very strong ties of Gratitude by the timely Assistance we gave him, when we sent our Fleet to the *Tajo*. But, my Lords, his Majesty by taking that prudent and necessary Step, not only check'd the Ambition of *Iberia* and saved the Crown of *Lusitania*, but preserved the most valuable Branch of the Trade of *Great Lilliput*: As to the other Powers mentioned by his Lordship, I shall observe of them, is, that the best Way to secure their good Offices, is by shewing them that we are in a Condition to resent their ill ones.

The most considerable Reduction that I remember to have been made of our Forces, was in the fourth *Moon* of his late Majesty; but, my Lords, I must beg leave to observe that we shall find a vast difference betwixt that juncture and this, when we compare the Circumstances in which the Kingdom then was, with its Circumstances at present. That Reduction, my Lords, was made at a Time when the Success of his Majesty's Arms had struck such a Terror into the Disaffected, that there was not the least Reason to suspect that any intestine Commotions could follow. Our Affairs abroad, my Lords, were then in the most favourable Situa-

tion. The Nardac Regent of *Blefuscu* was then alive, and both his Inclination and Interest led him to be the faithful Friend, and firm Ally of *Lilliput*. While we enjoyed so useful a Neighbour as the Regent of *Blefuscu*, we could be under very little Apprehensions of any Invasions from Abroad, and were always sure of sufficient Assistance, had any Commotions happened at Home. Besides, my Lords, that Reduction, just and necessary as it was then thought, cost the Nation larger Sums than the Expence of maintaining the reduced Troops could have amounted to, and put the Government into greater Danger than could have been occasioned by the worst Consequences of keeping them on Foot. Many of your Lordships, no doubt, remember that the *Flamen* of *Roffu's* Plot immediately followed this Reduction: That a Descent was actually made by the *Iberians* upon *Lilliput*, but their Armaments were dash'd in Pieces by the Winds and Waves. Such, my Lords, were the Consequences of that Reduction; and I shall submit it to your Lordships, if it had not been more for the Interest of the Nation, that the Ministers of that Time, notwithstanding his late Majesty's Tendernefs for his Subjects, had advised him to continue a small Expence, rather than hazard the incurring a much greater, by such Reduction. I must further observe to your Lordships, that the Reduction I speak of, was made at a Time when his Majesty thought he had Reason to tell the Senate from the Throne, *That*
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he had concluded such Terms and Conditions of Peace and Alliance between the greatest Princes of Degulia, as would, in all human Probability, induce others to follow their Example, and thereby make any Attempts to disturb the publick Tranquillity not only dangerous but impracticable. Will any Lord affirm that this is our present Situation, or that there is such a Harmony among the Powers of Degulia in our favour, as that we should entirely rely upon their Friendship, and divest ourselves of the Means of opposing any one Power, that by taking Advantage of the Difference that subsists betwixt us and any other Court, may injure us Abroad, or foment Dissatisfactions at Home?

This, my Lords, naturally leads me to consider another Point, which the noble Lord has mentioned, though he seemed to treat it as a Matter of very little Importance in the present Question. Your Lordships will easily apprehend, that I mean the Iberian Depredations; that Affair, my Lord, is now under the Examination of another House, and there is no doubt of the Nation's acting with a becoming Spirit and Resolution, whatever be the Issue of that Examination. For this Reason, my Lords, I am humbly of Opinion, that it was not quite regular to bring this Affair at all into the present Debate. His Lordship was pleased to treat the Iberian Depredations, as the Proceedings of a Handful of Pyrates, acting without any Commission or Authority from that Court. This, my Lords, I hope will be found true, and that his Iberian Majesty never authorised any of these Insults, which have been of late offered to the Subjects of Lilliput. But, my Lords, when I say, that I hope this is the Case, no Lord can suppose that I think it impossible that it should not: Is it not possible, my Lords, that the Court of Iberia may have Views destructive of the Liberties and Commerce of Lilliput? Is it not possible that these Schemes may be executed, notwithstanding all the Opposition that

our Fleet can give? And is it possible, my Lords, for us to foresee Contingencies? Or can we in our Debates dictate to the Iberians, that they shall be confined to one Element? Many Moons ago, my Lords, Iberians meditated a Descent on Lilliput: It is true, my Lords, the Design was frustrated; but it was frustrated by the Vigilance of our Fleet, or the Bravery of our Admirals, but by a seasonable Tempest that dash'd their Ships in pieces in every Port. Had their larger Armaments reach'd these Coasts, as a Tempest at that very time did the Coasts of North Lilliput, I believe, my Lords, the warmest Advocate in this House against a Standing Army, would then wish'd that the Number of our regular Forces had been twice as great as it then was. Therefore, my Lords, as an Invasion is the most likely Method of putting an End to the Liberties of our Country, and as it is not possible for human Prudence to foresee Storms and Tempests, or for human Power to oppose them, I think it would be highly imprudent in us to hazard our All, by trusting to a Defence, which so many Circumstances may render ineffectual: At the same Time, my Lords, I have as high an Opinion of our Superiority at Sea, as any Lord of this House; and could be sure that the Ocean would be the Scene of all the Action, which might possibly happen betwixt us and any of our Neighbours, I should be far from opposing the Motion of the Noble Lord.

His Lordship was pleased to say something, that seemed to glance at the Conduct of our Ministry with regard to Iberia; my Lords, this is a proper Time to discuss that Point, but I know so much of that Affair, as to affirm that the Ministry dare answer to their Country for every Step they have taken with that Court. My Lords, dare answer for them, they will do this, and do it to the Satisfaction of this House and Senate; nor could the Legislature do a greater Favour to the Ministry than it has done.

by entering into a thorough and impartial Examination of that Affair.

The next Point upon which the noble Lord touched, was the Use which the Number of Forces proposed by A this Bill could be of at Home? And his Lordship, to shew their Insignificancy, mentioned a late Tumult that happened in the Capital of North Lilliput, and the Riots against Informers here. As to the first Case, my Lords, B I know not any Reason why the regular Forces should be mentioned at all on that Occasion, except it were to shew the great Tenderneſs of the Gentleman, who commanded the Party that lay near that Capital, for the Rights of his fellow Subjects, and his unwillingneſs to exert himſelf in his military Capacity, without a ſufficient Authority from the civil Magiſtrate. I think, my Lords, it was never doubted, either in this Houſe or C else where, but that if his Maſteſty's Forces had interpoſed in time, the Murder of the poor Man had been prevented; and there is, in my Opinion, as little Reaſon to doubt but that if no regular Forces had been on the Spot, after the Riot and Murder were committed, the Rebels would not have been contented with one E Piece of Inhumanity, but would have proceeded to other Acts, that might have occaſioned a great deal of Trouble and Expence to the Government before they had been ſuppreſſ'd. If, my Lords, we conſider the Behaviour of the late Rioters in this Capital, we F ſhall find that if they were not checked by the military Power, it was owing to the Conſtitution of our Country, which diſables Soldiers from acting in a military Capacity, unleſs expreſſly required thereto by the civil Magiſtrate: And, my Lords, we have G no Inſtance, when ſuch Requeſt was made by the civil Magiſtrate, of its ever being reſuſed. But, my Lords, if no ſuch Requeſt is made, how is an Officer to behave? Is he to H put himſelf at the Head of a Party? Is he without any Authority to do military Execution upon a Mob, and

thereby expoſe himſelf to inevitable Ruin? Were any Officer, my Lords, to behave in this Manner, would not his Conduſt give a fair Opportunity for Clamour againſt a military Power? Our Juſtices and Conſtables, my Lords, have Authority ſufficient to ſuppreſs theſe Riots; if they want Power to exert it, it is only owing to the general Depravity and Licentiouſneſs of the common People, which renders ſome other Check upon their Madneſs, highly expedient, if not abſolutely neceſſary.

The other Objections, which the noble Lord was pleaſed to make to the Bill, will fall to the Ground, if we conſider that leſſer Inconveniencies are to be diſpenſed with, in order to prevent greater. If a Man were not a Soldier, ſaid the noble Lord, he muſt have been of ſome other Trade: It is very true; but I believe his Lordſhip will find, that when a Soldier happens to be an Artificer, that his wearing a Red Coat does not put him under a total Diſability to exerciſe his Calling. For, I think, I have ſeen a great many Soldiers working as hard, and to as good purpoſe at handicraft Trades, as the profeſſt Tradefmen themſelves; and I believe it is very unuſual for an Officer to hinder a Fellow, when he is not upon Duty, from gaining 12 or 18 Grals [Pence] a Day. So that, my Lords, in Effect, our Soldiers are not theſe idle Fellows the noble Lord has repreſented them. In ſome Places of the United Kingdom, my Lords, I am informed there are ſeveral very noble Works, that contribute much to the Advantage and Convenience of the Inhabitants, which have been begun, carried on, and finiſhed by Soldiers. But, my Lords, were it even as the noble Lord has ſuggeſted, did the Army ſupport ſo many idle Hands that were uſeleſs to their Country in time of Peace; yet what Proportion does this Inconvenience bear to the Dangers that Lilliput muſt incur, if, in caſe of a foreign Invaſion, we had either no regular Forces at all, or too ſmall a Number? Thus I have given your Lordſhips the Reaſons that

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that satisfy me, why we ought not to agree to the proposed Reduction, and which, I think, are sufficient to justify me in giving the Negative to the noble Lord's Motion.

After the Nardac sat down, the Hurgo Castroslet spoke in the following Terms:

My LORDS,

THIS Question has been so often, and so fully debated in this House upon former Occasions, that I don't expect your Lordships can receive any new Lights from what I am able to suggest upon this Subject. Nor did I, my Lords, design, when I came into the House, to have given your Lordships the trouble of hearing any thing from me to Day. But as the noble Lord, who spoke last, was pleased to give us his Thoughts upon several Points, and to place them in a Light different from any in which I have yet viewed them, I shall venture to speak according to my Judgment, as now informed: This, My Lords, I do the rather because the noble Lord, who spoke last, made use of a very extraordinary Argument against the present Motion, drawn from there having been no Debate last Sessions in this House upon the Bill before us. Therefore, my Lords, the Opposition that I make, will at least deprive the noble Lord, and the Friends to a Standing Army in time of Peace, of one Argument in its favour, which they might make use of next Sessions. Besides, my Lords, were this Bill to pass thro' this House without any Opposition, it may become so habitual, that the Friends of Liberty may imagine that they had no more Interest in its Fate, than they have in that of any other private Bill. But, my Lords, tho' this is a Subject that is grown familiar, yet it is not less formidable; tho' Custom has disarmed it of its Terrors in the Eyes of some, yet, in reality, the Dangers attending it are as great, and its Consequences as fatal as ever. It is true, my Lords, we have as yet seen no Abuse of the Power which

this ill vests in the Crown; under the present Majesty we are safe, and I dare say we ever shall continue so. But my Lords, his Majesty's personal Virtues, tho' they are as great as ever any Prince possess'd, can never be an Argument for defacing the Beauty of our Constitution, by keeping on foot a Body of regular Forces, which are extremely expensive to the Subjects, and dangerous to their Liberties, but never can give any Accession to the real Dignity or Authority of the Sovereign. When I speak of the dangerous Consequences of a Standing Army, I would not be understood, my Lords, as if I meant, that we were in any immediate Danger from the Gentlemen who are entrusted by his Majesty with the Command of our Army. My Lords, I have a very good Opinion of the Integrity of these Gentlemen; but I think it is a wise Maxim, that Virtue ought to be brought into Temptation as little as possible. Power, my Lords, is of a bewitching Nature, it opens an inviting Prospect, and promises a tempting Prize; no wonder, therefore, if so few are Proof against its Charms, and if History furnishes us so many Instances of its Abuse. The first Body of regular Forces, my Lords, that ever was kept up in *Lilliput*, was too weak to make any Attempt upon the Liberties of the People; and yet, my Lords, weak as they were, the People look'd upon them with a jealous Eye, and the Well-wishers to the Liberties of their Country entertained a prophetic Fear of the growing Evil. The Event, my Lords, has shewed that their Fears were but too well grounded. The Number of Standing Forces soon swelled to 10,000, under pretence that they were necessary; in a short Time after, new Pretences were invented, and new Necessities of State created; then the Number was 12,000, and still advancing in Numbers as in Years, they are now swelled to 18,000, because necessary. Thus, my Lords, an Army is of an increasing Nature; the same Reason that raised it at first, serves

serves to augment it afterwards; and I shall not be surprized if, a few *Moons* hence, a Bill shall be brought into this House for double the present Number, *because thought necessary*. But, my Lords, from whence does this *Necessity* proceed? It is true, we have general *Surmises*, but no *Facts*; whether these *Surmises* are well or ill founded, I shall not pretend to judge, or whether our Constitution and Government would be in danger were the supposed Reduction to take Place; but, my Lords, in my own private Judgment, I am persuaded that the greatest Danger we are to apprehend is from our 18,000 Men. This, my Lords, to me appears to give rise to general Murmurs and Dissatisfaction amongst the People; had they any other Reason, my Lords, such is the Freedom of our Constitution, that they could be in no danger in speaking them out. But this is too tender a Point for them to touch on; tho', I think, when a Discontent becomes general amongst a free People, and yet the Cause of that Discontent is hid, no other Reason can be given for this, but that they are over-awed. It has been said, my Lords, in favour of this Bill, that it is far from establishing a Standing Army, that the Number of Forces on Foot are only kept up from Year to Year as the Parliament think proper; this is an Argument that has its Weight with many. But, my Lords, for my own part, I should be glad to see, instead of an annual, a perpetual Bill brought into this House; for this I am sure would startle your Lordships so much, that it would be rejected, and the Horrors of it would leave such an Impression upon the House, that even an annual Bill for that purpose would meet with the same Fate. It is owing, my Lords, to the artful Management of bringing in an annual Bill, that your Lords are not aware of the Dangers that attend it. When these Bills, my Lords, were at first brought in, they served to establish but an inconsiderable Body of Forces; but next *Moon* a 1000 were added, and then another

1000, then a little more and a little more, till by this vile Doctrine of a little more they became like some Poisons, which taken in a certain Degree are Medicines, but by adding a Drop now, and a Drop then, nobody knows where the Poison begins, or the Remedy ends. Thus, my Lords, in certain Cases a small Number of regular Forces may be useful, when under the Direction of an able State Physician; but when they swell beyond their just Proportion, they become the Bane of the Constitution, for whose Support they were at first raised. This is an Apprehension, my Lords, that I can never treat as Chimerical, when I reflect on some Changes in the Army that have lately happened. I say, my Lords, when I reflect that we have seen Officers of the Army, who to very great personal Qualifications, and the warmest Zeal for the Constitution of their Country, added all the Merit that Purchase can give, deprived of their Commissions, for no other apparent Reason, but because they honestly did their Duty in this and another House. This, my Lords, must produce a melancholy Consideration, especially as it may be in the Power of a Minister to break every Officer in the Army, whom he suspects to be averse to his Views, and fill it up with Creatures of his own, fit to execute his destructive Schemes. But tho' we should suppose that no such Garbling is attempted, and that no Minister, however wicked, will venture to act so barefaced a Part in this Kingdom: Yet, my Lords, as Corruption glides silently through its deep and dirty Channels, who can answer for the Conduct of those who already have been vested with Commissions by the powerful Interposition of the Minister? To this and to other Practices of that Nature, I am afraid, are owing the Discontent and Murmurs at an Army; tho' I believe the general Discontent, that is so visible throughout the Kingdom, is owing to the Army itself; this fatal Remedy is the very Disease so loudly, so generally, so incessantly complained of.

of. An Army, my Lords, begets its own Necessity; is so far from being the Means of appeasing or removing Discontents, that while it is kept up, we must expect every Day to see them encrease, till at last they rise to such a Height, as that the Government may be under a Necessity of doubling the Number of Forces, in order to keep that Dissatisfaction from breaking out into Rebellion. How precarious then, my Lords, must the Liberties of *Lilliput* be, and how easy a Prey to a wicked Minister, or an ambitious General!

Immediately after the late Revolution, my Lords, while a powerful Party subsisted in the Kingdom, ready to rise upon any Opportunity in favour of their late Master, the Reasons for keeping up a Body of Standing Forces in this Kingdom were certainly stronger then they can be now: Men acted then upon Principle; the Doctrines of passive Obedience and infeasible Right were then in full Force. But, my Lords, these Doctrines are now exploded, nor are they believed but where the Opinion of Ghosts prevails; perhaps in some old Country-House that is haunted with Spirits, these monstrous Doctrines and eminent Absurdities may still gain Credit; but no where else in the Kingdom, that I can learn. And indeed, my Lords, when any reasonable Man reflects on the Folly and Bigotry of these Principles, he cannot conceive how they prevailed so long amongst a brave and a discerning People.

This, my Lords, brings me to observe to your Lordships one capital Mistake, that runs thorough all the Arguments in favour of the Bill now before us, and that, my Lords, is a Supposition that *Dissatisfaction* and *Dissatisfaction* are the same. But, my Lords, however promiscuously the Words have been used, there is a very great difference in the Things. The Dissatisfied are those who act upon Principle, and who think no Allegiance due to any Government, let the Measures it pursues be ever so right, if it

subsists upon the Principles of the Revolution, which are the Principles of Liberty. I shall not deny, my Lords, that there are some old Men in the Kingdom so fond of these Doctrines, as to make it a Point of Conscience not to forsake them; but I dare say, my Lords, there are not three young Men of these Sentiments in the Kingdom; so that, my Lords, we have nothing to fear from the Dissatisfied at present. I believe none of your Lordships will suspect, that they can ever be capable of making any Profelytes in time to come.

As to *Dissatisfaction*, my Lords, I take it to be of a quite different Nature, I take it to proceed from the People's being loaded with Taxes, they know not why; and their being at all the Expences of War, without enjoying any one Advantage of Peace. No People, my Lords, were ever better satisfied of any thing than the People of *Lilliput* generally are of the Justice of those Principles that brought about the late Revolution; but, my Lords, at the same Time, I believe they are very sensible of the Benefits they had a Right to expect from that Revolution; their *Dissatisfaction* therefore, my Lords, will encrease in Proportion as they see these Ends either not obtained or entirely frustrated. In this Sense, my Lords, which I take to be the true Sense of the Word, I am afraid your Lordships will find many of the best Friends to the Constitution of our Country, and the Succession to the Crown in the present Royal Family, guilty of *Dissatisfaction*. I am sorry to say it, my Lords, but I believe there is not any one thing that has contributed so much to that Spirit, as the Encouragement that Standing Armies have met with from this House, by our so frequently passing the Bill before us. And I dare venture to say, we could not do any Thing so acceptable to the People, as by agreeing to the proposed Reduction, to give them Hopes of diminishing by degrees that Load of Taxes which gives Rise to their present Uneasiness. By this, my Lords,

the People will be reconciled to the Government, and the Government to the Constitution; while a contrary Conduct exasperates those who are already dissatisfied, and dissatisfies those who are willing to think the best of the Government.

Besides the universal Discontent that arises from our keeping up so numerous a Body of Forces, there is another Discontent which is more confined, because many are ignorant of the Fact itself: And that, my Lords, proceeds from the Management of the Money appropriated for paying our Troops. For instance, were any Body to inspect the Publick Accounts, he would find that the Regiments we send abroad are not near so great a Charge to the Publick as those we keep at Home. The obvious Reason of this is, because in the Regiments we maintain abroad we have more private Men and fewer Officers. But, my Lords, the natural Inference that is drawn from this, is, that the private Men are more wanted abroad, and the Officers at home.

I shall now, my Lords, beg leave to make some Observations upon what was said by the noble Nardac against the present Motion. His Grace was pleased to say, in answer to the noble Lord who made the Motion, that the Reduction made in the fourth Moon of his late Majesty was more expensive to the Subjects than the keeping up the reduced Number of Forces could have been. My Lords, I own that I have the Misfortune to differ from the Noble Nardac, and to think that the *Flamen* of *Roffu's* Plot, the *Iberian* Invasions, and the other Disturbances that happen'd soon after in the Kingdom, were all concerted previously to that Reduction, and that they would have been as easily suppress'd, even tho' the Reduction had been greater than it was. But, my Lords, the Administration was so conscious of our natural Strength, and the Improbability of our being conquer'd by any Foreign Power, that the Reduction was made not only when we were in a State of War with *Iberia*, but when we had

Reason to apprehend every thing from the King of *Sweeth*, who was our Emperor's declared Enemy, and who publicly avow'd his Design of invading *Lilliput*. The Interest of the Person who pretends to his Majesty's Crown, was much stronger in *Lilliput* at that Time than it is now, and there is no Prince in *Degulia* from whom we have so much to dread now, as we had then from *Sweeth*. The Assurances that we could have had from the Nardac Regent of *Blefuscu*, if any, must have been very inconsiderable; he himself had a powerful Party in *Blefuscu* to grapple with; that Party was supported by all the Interest of *Iberia*, and the Nation had not then recovered from the Wounds of a long and expensive War. All these Reasons, my Lords, disabled the Nardac Regent of *Blefuscu*, from doing us the Service which perhaps he could have wish'd had there been Occasion. That Reduction, therefore, was made from the firm Confidence his Majesty repos'd in the Affection of his People, together with his earnest Desire to ease them of every Tax not absolutely necessary; nor (as his Majesty said in his Speech from the Throne on that Occasion) could he better express, than in so doing, how little he apprehended the Attempts of his Enemies to disturb the Peace of his Kingdom, even tho' *Iberia* should think fit to continue some time in War. Our naval Force, (continued his Majesty) employed in concert with our Allies, will, I trust in Heaven, soon put an End to the Troubles which the ambitious Views of that Court have begun, and secure to my Subjects the Execution of the Treaties in force relating to our Commerce.

This, my Lords, was understanding aright the true Interest both of himself and his Subjects, and I dare say this very Speech gained him a more real Addition of Strength by securing to him the Affections of his People, than all he gave up by the Reduction he had made. Since his present Majesty's Accession to the Throne, the Army has been always increasing; and when we had no War Abroad,

Abroad, the continual Pretence was the Dissatisfaction of the People at Home. I own, my Lords, there has been, and perhaps there still is great Dissatisfaction; but, my Lords, not so great as to merit the Chastisement of an Army, whose Continuance contributes but too much to deprive his Majesty of his best and most valuable Strength, the Hearts of his Subjects. While this is the Case, my Lords, as it must always be the Case while so numerous a Body of Forces are kept up, I think it is the Duty of every Lord in this House to concur with the present Motion. The proposed Reduction, should it take place, can never have any Effect upon the Affairs Abroad to our Prejudice, nor can our keeping them up produce any Effects at Home to our Advantage. I can appeal to any Lord in this House, if any one Event of Importance has happened in the Affairs of *Degulia* for these 16 *Moons* past, that has been in the least influenced by the numerous Body of regular Forces we have kept up during that Time. Therefore, my Lords, I must conclude that the Number of Forces proposed by this Bill, is an unnecessary and a heavy Burthen upon the People, without being of any Use to his Majesty or the Kingdom in general; for these Reasons, my Lords, I agree to the present Motion.

He was answered by the Hurgo Hurendun, to the following Effect :

My LORDS,

THOU' I should be extremely glad if the present Situation of the national Affairs were such, as to admit of the proposed Reduction, and tho' I should be ready to give my Voice for whatever can contribute to the People's Ease, yet I own I should be very cautious to vote for a Motion that requires so much Art to defend it, as the noble Lord who spoke last has employed in defence of the present. When I see all the Power of Eloquence, exerted either in proving or disproving Facts of which every Man may judge for himself, it always gives

me a Suspicion, which, perhaps, I should not entertain, were it not for that Management. The noble Lord, who spoke last, has taken great Pains to represent the Nation as being in a perfect State of Tranquillity, were it not for the heavy Oppression it is under from the Continuance of the regular Forces. My Lords, I should be mighty willing to take this upon the noble Lord's Word, did not daily Experience convince me, that the Spirit of Discontent, which is gone abroad among the People, is not a Spirit against Laws of an oppressive, or even a doubtful Tendency, but against Laws calculated for their own Welfare, against Laws which all Parties amongst us united to promote, and which every Man of a sober and a right Way of Thinking, must wish to be executed. Therefore, my Lords, I shall make no Apology for a Quotation I shall take the Liberty to repeat to your Lordships, from a celebrated Author of *Romania*: "*The weaker our Means of Defence, the more Danger there is from any bold Attempt. If, therefore, he has really no Apprehensions from these Men, his Advice is nothing to the Purpose. But if, in the midst of so great and general a Conspiration, he alone fears nothing, the more Cause have I to fear both for myself and you.*"

This, my Lords, is Part of the Answer of one of the greatest Patriots ever known, to a smooth artful Speech made in the Senate, by a Person who afterwards subverted the Constitution of his Country, and seized the Liberties of the People. The Reasons, my Lords, that we have to fear every thing from the Spirit that has been so industriously propagated thro' *Lilliput* are so evident, that I am surprized how any Lord can imagine that this is a proper Time for the proposed Reduction. For my Part, I think there never was a Time more improper, whether we consider the Disaffection or the Dissatisfaction which has tainted the lower Class of People, who, I am afraid, have received too much of both from

from the Encouragement and Countenance of some in a higher Station.

The Arguments which both the noble Lords have urged for the present Motion, are of two Kinds; one of a foreign, and the other of a domestic Nature; and I shall be so free as to own, that if in my private Judgment I could be satisfied that the present Disposition of the People at Home would admit of the proposed Reduction, my Difficulties which arise from our Situation Abroad, would not be so great. Therefore, as I look upon the domestic Reasons, both for and against the present Motion, to be of greater Importance than those which are foreign, I shall confine what I have to say on this Occasion, to the former.

The noble Lord, who spoke last, in one Part of his Speech, where he mentioned the fatal Consequences of our keeping up an Army by an annual Bill, was pleased to make a very extraordinary Compliment to your Lordships. I could wish, said the noble Lord, that instead of an annual, a perpetual Bill were brought in for this Purpose: For this he was sure would satisfy your Lordships so much that it would be rejected. But what Reason can the noble Lord assign why your Lordships would be averse to a perpetual Bill, and yet by an annual one consent to keep up a Number of Forces that may endanger the Liberties of the Senate and the People? Such, my Lords, is your Tendernefs for the People's Rights, that it never can be supposed that you would pass a Bill any way inconsistent with these Rights, or that any thing that shall be done in this Assembly should ever be attended with the Consequences which the noble Lord seems to apprehend. His Lordship has been pleased to allow that the Power, which the present Bill vests in the Crown, has never yet been abused by his Majesty, or any of the Officers of the Army. If this is the Case, my Lords, I would gladly know from whence all the terrible Apprehensions about a Standing Army are raised? Whether from the Experience of what

has already happened, or from the Probability of what may happen in Time to come. The noble Lord who spoke last, has, I think, given a full Answer to the first Case; and I think the second can have no Weight, if we consider that it is in our own Power, when we have the least Apprehensions of the bad Consequences of this Bill, to refuse to pass it: for if it is contrary to all the Rules of common Sense, to think that the Senate of *Lilliput* will ever vote for any one Measure where there is so much as a Possibility of its contributing to subvert their own and the People's Liberties. So that, my Lords, these Apprehensions must vanish with any Person who considers this Affair coolly and impartially. The only Reason that possibly can be alleged against the present Bill is, not that it is dangerous, but expensive to the People. My Lords, I am sure that I should be far from consenting, that the People should be loaded with any unnecessary Expence: But the Expence that would be saved by the proposed Reduction is so inconsiderable, and the Dangers that might, and probably would attend it, are so great, that I think it would be against the Rules of good Government to risque the last in order to save the first. I believe, my Lords, there is not one Instance of a Reduction of our Troops since the Revolution, which has not been attended with bad Consequences both at Home and Abroad. The noble Nardac, who spoke on the Side of the Question for which I now stand up, has given us one remarkable Instance of this at a Juncture the most favourable for *Lilliput*, when we were obliged to send for foreign Troops, our own not being sufficient to repel the Invasion, and to keep the Dissaffected in awe. Now, my Lords, I believe it will not be pretended by the noble Lord who spoke last, or by any Friends of the present Motion, that foreign Troops are either less expensive, or less dangerous than domestick. I believe I can engage to shew three Instances of Nations being ruined by calling in the Troops of their

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Allies to their Assistance, for one that any other Man can shew, of their being ruined by an Army of their own. I know it may be said, that we have our Militia to defend us. My Lords, there is no Man more willing than I am to think well of our Militia, both as to their Affection to the Government and their Courage; but, my Lords, there are Reasons, in my Opinion of some Weight, why we ought not to trust the Militia in case of an Invasion from Abroad, or an Insurrection at Home. In the first Place, my Lords, as a noble Lord said in the Beginning of the Debate, the Riches of our Country consist in the Number of our Hands employ'd in Manufactures and Commerce. Now, my Lords, I think I could easily make it appear, that were the Militia of this Nation to be trained so as to answer all the Ends of regular Troops, more Hands would be withdrawn, both from our Manufactures and Commerce, than are at present by our keeping up the Number of Forces limited by this Bill. The least Number of Militia that could be employed, is sixty Thousand, and these sixty Thousand must be Hands taken from our Manufactures or Agriculture. It would be a considerable Time before they could be disciplin'd, and after they are disciplin'd, if they are not very frequently exercised, they will very soon forget what they have been taught, and become no better than a tumultuous Rabble. For this Reason, my Lords, I think that if we are to keep up a Body of Forces for the Defence of the Kingdom, and I think it has never been pretended that we ought to be entirely defenceless, the easiest Manner for the Nation in which they can be raised and paid, is the Manner in which they are raised and paid now. Another Reason, my Lords, why I think the Militia is not to be depended upon in case of an Invasion, is, because every Neighbour about us, from whom we have Cause to apprehend any such Thing, has large Bodies of veteran and well disciplin'd regular Troops, whom they can

employ on that Occasion. Now, my Lords, the Histories of all Countries and our own Experience, inform us that the bravest Militia that ever was has never been able to make Head against any Body of regular Forces, though much inferior in Number. Let any Man, my Lords, look into the History of the *Mausquetan* Empire, he will soon observe how inconsiderable a Figure it made till within a few Years. That People, tho' as well fitted by Nature to be Soldiers as any other People in the World, were scarce ever mentioned in the Histories of *Degalia* till the late Emperor *Pedru* raised a Body of regular Forces, which he disciplin'd by the Help of foreign Officers, and thereby rendered the Militia of the Country useless. To this Conduct of his is owing the great Figure the *Mausquetans* have since made in the Affairs of *Degalia*. Of late we have seen them, by means of their regular Forces, impose a King upon a neighbouring People, the most famous for a brave and well disciplin'd Militia of any People in the World, and before whom they never before durst stand in the Field. This, my Lords, is an Instance how easy it is, for a Body of regular Forces, to force a King upon a Nation which has only Militia to oppose them, and ought to be a Warning to us not to trust to our Militia, or at least to trust to them as little as we can. From these Considerations, my Lords, I think it is evident, that the Militia would be of no great Use to us to repel an Invasion from Abroad. I shall now beg Leave to take up a little of your Lordships Time in examining how far we are to trust the Militia in case of an Insurrection at Home. The only Occasion, my Lords, that has happened for many Years, by which we can judge of the Service our Militia would be in case of intestine Comotions, was the Rebellion that happened in the Beginning of his late Majesty's Reign. That Rebellion, my Lords, was carried on by Men considerable neither for Power nor Interest. Yet, my Lords, inconsiderable as

were, they must in all Probability have carried their Point, had they been opposed only by our Militia. I believe the noble Nardac who had the Glory of suppressing that Rebellion, if he pleases, can inform us of how little Service the Militia was on that Occasion; and I am sure no Occasion could be more interesting to Men who valued either their Lives or their Liberties. As to other Occasions of less Importance, on which the Government is obliged to employ the regular Forces, either to secure his Majesty's Revenue, or to put the Laws in Execution, it would, I am afraid, be very improper to trust the Militia in these Cases. For Instance, can we suppose that these very Men who are guilty of a Crime, will ever be hearty when they act against those who offend in the same Manner? This, my Lords, is the Case of Smuggling on our Sea Coasts. I do not believe there are five Men out of twenty amongst our Militia, who, under-hand, do not actually aid and abet the Smugglers themselves, and who would not be glad of every Opportunity to favour them. Demolishing Turnpikes is another Practice very common amongst the Vulgar, and to be sure it is a Practice both criminal in the Eye of the Law, and of a very dangerous Tendency in itself; but can any Lord persuade me that our Militia will exert themselves in apprehending these Rioters? There is no Man, who knows any thing of such Affairs, who is ignorant that the very Persons employed in our Militia, are the Persons who have always been most forward in these Riots; nor is it, my Lords, in the Power of any Justice of Peace, or any Magistrate, to command the Hands of the People, when in their Hearts they are so averse to put the Laws in Execution. Another Case, my Lords, is the many Difficulties the Legislature have met with in the Execution of the Law against drinking spirituous Liquors. This is a Law, which has met with so universal an Opposition from the whole Body of the inferior People, that I

am persuaded, had they not been overaw'd by another Power than that of the Civil Magistrate, they must, long ere now, have broken out into open Acts of Rebellion. And yet, my Lords, this Law was so just and expedient in itself, that the Opposition it has met with, can only be owing to the most universal Degeneracy and Depravity of Morals. I shall not enquire from what this Degeneracy has proceeded, but whatever is its Source, its Progress ought certainly to be check'd. The Severity of the Legislature I am sure never gave rise to it; nor indeed can it be fairly attributed to any Cause, but their own Obstinacy, in persisting in one darling Vice. In short, my Lords, I believe most of our common People are persuaded that they cannot do their Country a better Piece of Service, than by knocking any Man on the Head who shall inform against that pernicious Practice. Is not this, my Lords, a sufficient Reason, were there no other, for our keeping up those Forces, that alone can check the Madness of a deluded Rabble? But if the desired Effect can be obtained, if the future Behaviour of the People shall give us Grounds to hope for an Amendment of their Morals, it will give me great Pleasure to have an Opportunity of contributing my Endeavours to ease them of some Part of their present Taxes.

The noble Lord was pleased to express his Apprehensions of our Army as it is now modelled, and not a little Concern, at the Removal of one or two of the Emperor's Servants from their Posts. My Lords, we have no Right to enquire what the Reasons of these Removals were; but his Majesty's known Equity leaves us no room to doubt but that they were made upon just Grounds. It would be hard, if the Emperor of *Lilliput* were deprived of the Right, which every private Gentleman has, of chusing by whom he will be served. When Arguments like these are made use of against our Army, were I not well assured of this noble Lord's Affection to

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his Majesty's Person and Government, I should be tempted to think that all this Zeal against a Standing Army proceeded from some other Cause than a Zeal for the publick Good.

I agree with the noble Lord in what he said about Power in general; that it is of a bewitching Quality: But, my Lords, is it more apt to bewitch than Liberty is to intoxicate? May not Liberty as soon degenerate into Licentiousness, as Power into Tyranny? Have we seen any Abuse of Power equal to the Abuse of Liberty? My Lords, no People in the World enjoy Liberty in a greater Degree, and at a cheaper Rate than the *Lilliputians* do: Yet, my Lords, I am sorry to say it, no People of late in general ever less deserved it: As this is evidently the Case, why may we not trust to a moderate Use of Power for restraining an immoderate Abuse of Liberty? Are we to wait, my Lords, till the Evil be past Remedy, or perhaps till it only can be remedied by putting them under a heavier Burthen of Taxes, in order to increase our Standing Forces? Therefore, my Lords, if we consider the present Disposition of the People, we shall find our keeping up the Number of Forces proposed by this Bill, is a gentle and an effectual Remedy for stopping the Progress of a strong and an inveterate Disease. These are the Reasons, my Lords, that determine me to be against every Reduction of our Forces, till I see the Disposition of the People altered, and the Spirit of Disobedience, which has been so industriously raised in the Nation, suppressed. This, my Lords, is a Spirit, which, whether it proceeds from *Dissatisfaction* or *Dissatisfaction*, ought to be watch'd. If it proceeds from the former Cause, there is no other Cure for it, but our keeping up the proposed Number of Forces; if from the latter, it is equally unreasonable and dangerous. For, my Lords, to what can this Dissatisfaction be owing? Is it owing to any Stretch of Prerogative, or Abuse of Power in the Crown? No such thing can be, or has been pre-

tended; it can therefore be owing only to the Execution of Laws evidently calculated for the Good of the Public. Whether then, my Lords, it is most reasonable, that the People should lay down this Spirit of Opposition to good Laws; or the Government lay down the Means of restraining them from illegal Actions; this I take to be the true State of the Question.

The noble Lord was pleased to make a Distinction betwixt *Dissatisfaction* and *Dissatisfaction*; and I agree with him as to a great Part of what he said. The best Friends of a Government may be dissatisfied with that Government, when they see it pursuing wrong Measures; and perhaps the greater their Zeal the greater will be their Dissatisfaction; but Dissatisfaction at right Measures soon improves into Disaffection; and indeed notwithstanding the noble Lord's Distinction they are but one and the same Thing. I shall therefore never be for giving up a real Security on Account of any imaginary Apprehensions.

The next who spoke for the Motion, was the HURGO Guestromlant, who had been removed from a Command of the Army about 2 Moons before, as some imagin'd, on Account of a Speech he had made in the Senate, which gave great Offence to the Prime Minister; Mr Gulliver has not given us the Substance of what he said on this Occasion, because it entirely related to his own private Conduct, and the Injustice he apprehended had been done him. This occasioned his touching upon some high Characters, for which he was interrupted in two different Parts of his Speech by two Hurgoes, first by the Hurgo Sholmlug, and then by the Hurgo Ileagh, who said that their Debate was of a publick Nature, and that therefore no Characters, especially such as ought to be held sacred, should be mentioned. Upon this he was told by the Hurgo Hickrad, who was President of the House, and whose Office was much like that of the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that it was an irregular thing in that Assembly to touch upon any

any thing in their Speeches, but what had an immediate Relation to the Question in hand; and that he hoped his Lordship would not give them occasion again to put him in mind of a Circumstance so essential to the Dignity of their Assemblies. His Lordship answered, ^A that he had no Intention to reflect upon any Characters, and that he held those Characters which were sacred in the highest Veneration: But that he humbly apprehended he had said nothing but what immediately concerned the ^B Question; that his own Case might be the Case of any Man who had the honour of serving his Majesty; that if these Practices were allowed, the Army might be soon modelled so as to join with the most pernicious Measures of a Minister: Therefore he hoped their Lordships would indulge him a little longer, promising at the same time to touch as little as possible upon high Characters. ^C Upon this no further Opposition was made, and the Hurgo finished his Speech.

The Hurgo Brustath spoke next; and, amongst other things, said,

My LORDS,

^E I know not what Effect the Speech of the noble Hurgo who spoke last had upon your Lordships, but I am sure it had a very great Effect upon me. I think it was highly worth the Attention of this House; and as the noble Lord, I dare say, did not intend to throw out any Reflections against any whose Persons and Characters are sacred; if he has said any thing that affects others, they alone are to blame; for I am satisfied, the noble Lord has advanced nothing but what is strictly true. My Lords, were there no other Argument against a Standing Army, this one is sufficient; that a Minister may in time, by displacing some, and filling up their Places with others, have as many Creatures to serve his Purpose, in the Senate or the Field, as he has Com- ^H missions in the Army to dispose of. We, my Lords, are the great Council of the Empire; and it is our Duty

to inform ourselves of every thing that can contribute to the Honour of the Sovereign, or the Safety of the People: I am therefore in hopes your Lordships will consider what was said by the noble Lord, who spoke last, as one Instance of the Abuse of Power; tho' a noble Lord, since the opening of this Debate, seemed to insinuate very strongly that no such Instance could be given.

The noble Nardac, who spoke first against the present Motion, was pleased to say, that he could see no Reason why this Bill should meet with Opposition this Session, when it met with none in the last, tho' the Reasons for its taking place hold as good now as then. My Lords, I shall give you one Reason why I oppose it, and it is this: I see several noble Lords here, who had not a Title to sit in this Assembly at the time when our last Debate on this Subject happened, and consequently cannot be informed of

^D your Lordships Reasons for passing this Bill in former times. As, my Lords, every Lord who sits in this House has an equal Right to judge the Merits of this Bill, I think they ought to be informed of the Reasons that determine your Lordships for or against it, before they can give their Voice either way. This, my Lords, appears the more reasonable, when we consider that this is a Bill *contrary to the Laws of the Land*, as its very Preamble sets forth; and give me leave to add, contrary to the Rights of a free People. Therefore, my Lords, I say it is highly reasonable that every Lord, who sits here as a Judge upon the Rights and Properties of the Subjects, should be very fully apprized of the Arguments advanced to induce him to vote for a Measure that is confessedly against the Law of his Country. The original Pretences, my Lords, for keeping up a Standing Army in *Lilliput* were upon its first Introduction (which I think happened about 40 *Moons* ago) sufficiently exposed by the best Friends of our glorious Revolution. But, my Lords, how would

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These Patriots, who then so vigorously opposed the keeping on Foot 10,000 Men, have exclaim'd, were they to live now, and see 18,000 voted by a *Lilliputian* Senate, at a Time when we are at Peace with all the World, and when there is not the least Discontent among the People, but what arises from their being burthen'd with Taxes to pay this Army! When we gave the Emperor *Wingull* these Troops, we were in a continual Dread of an Invasion from *Blefuscu*, that Nation being then govern'd by an active and powerful Prince, whose Interest it was that we should be at perpetual Variance amongst ourselves, and who avowedly protected and befriended the Abdicated Emperor. A real Necessity therefore then made the bitter Pill of a Standing Army go down with our Senate. Yet, my Lords, strong as the Necessity, and critical as the Juncture was, many of the best Friends to the Liberties of their Country then declared, that they would chuse to hazard the worst Consequences of a foreign Invasion, or a civil War, rather than consent to our keeping on foot a Standing Army in time of Peace. At that time, my Lords, as now, the Army was voted only from *Moon* to *Moon*, and every *Moon* produced new Assurances that the Grievance would last no longer than the next. How well these Promises have been kept, the Bill now before us is a Proof, when after 40 *Moons* Expectations the Yoke is almost doubled.

To these Promises, my Lords, it was owing that many well meaning Persons voted for this Grievance; and I am afraid Assurances of that nature have too great weight with many at this Day: For how should it enter into a Man's Head, that a Government, which was founded and subsists upon the Principles of Liberty, should act inconsistently with these Principles, and keep up one of the greatest Grievances, that brought about the very Revolution from which the Prince upon the Throne derives his Title? That this was the Opinion of all the Friends

of the Revolution at that time, is plain from the constant Tenor both of their Speeches and their Writings. One of the greatest * Authorities of the Law, who lived at that time, and who is known to have been as great a Well-wisher to the Cause of Liberty as any ever was, gave it as his Opinion, upon a Debate in another House about the Army; *That any Man who suggested that an Emperor of Lilliput ought to govern by a Standing Army, was a Traitor to his Country.* But neither Speeches nor Writings availed; and tho', both in that and the following Reign, the Administration fell into the Hands of Men who differed from each other in Characters and Principles, yet the prevailing Party still adopted one Maxim, which was, Never to part with a Standing Army. At the Accession of his late Majesty to the Throne, a Period had been just put to a long and a bloody War; the Nation was at that time in great hopes of having this Burthen removed; yet, my Lords, their Expectations never were answered; always some Emergency intervened, or some Accident happened, which prevented us from seeing an End put to this Burthen: And if we should wait till every possible Objection is removed, I am afraid the Yoke will be perpetual. But, my Lords, can we put no Confidence in our Buiwark of Oaths? These Oaths every Man, who has a Property in the Nation, or a Share in the civil Administration of the Country, must take, and they continue obligatory as long as the Subject enjoys the Protection of the Crown; I should be glad to know for what purpose these Oaths became a Qualification of the Subject for enjoying his Estate, or serving his Country, if there is no other Way of securing his Obedience but by over-awing him with an Army.

The noble Lord, who spoke last, seemed to be of opinion that there was nothing at the Bottom of the visible Discontent which appears in the Nation, but a general Depravity, which

* *The Hargo Sotrem.*

led them to oppose every Measure of the Administration, though calculated even for their own Good. But, my Lords, I fear they have one evident Cause of Discontent, which is the more universal, because every Man feels it; and that is, the Misapplication of the publick Money. We have, my Lords, been at great Expence both of Blood and Treasure for securing our Liberties; and if, after all we have spent, we are still in danger of losing them, how plausible an Argument is this to the *Jacomists*! This was a Truth of which the late Hurgo *Quo-quer*, whose Memory our Country so much reveres, was so sensible, that he used to urge publick Oeconomy, as the only Means of making us a great and an independent People. Were this Virtue, my Lords, more practised, we should have no Occasion for a Standing Army, because there would be less Occasion for oppressive Taxes, and consequently the Grounds of Discontent among the People would be removed. I know, my Lords, some new Laws have been enacted that were disagreeable to the People when they came to be put in Execution, but this is no more than what has happen'd in all Ages and in all Countries. The People are tenacious of every thing that either Custom or Right have established; and as we live in a free Country, we are not to be surprized if they are more tenacious here than they are elsewhere. Nay I am very doubtful, if Laws of so unpopular a Nature, as some that have lately pass'd in this House, would have gone easily down with any People in *Degulia*. But, my Lords, as all the Laws of this Country are to be presumed beneficial to the People, the People will at last no doubt open their Eyes to their own Interest; and when they feel the Benefit of such Laws, not only express their Submission but their Gratitude to the Legislature. And here give me leave to say, that one very weighty Argument, with me, for believing the Bill now before us to be a bad Bill, is, because after forty *Moons* experience,

which the People have had of its Effects, they still have an Aversion to it, and look upon it as a Grievance. Now I am perswaded, that if any one Advantage had accrued to the People by this Bill, some Rank or Degree amongst them would have been reconciled to it before this time; but, on the contrary, we find it equally disagreeable to all. The History of our own and most other Countries gives us many Instances of the People breaking out into Insurrections and Rebellions, upon the making of some Laws, that were disagreeable, either on account of their Novelty or their seeming Oppression; but a little Time either gave them different Sentiments, or the Government, if it was a wise one, dropt the Law. Therefore, my Lords, if after the Experience of forty *Moons*, the People are still irreconcilable to a Standing Army; and if, at the same time, there is an absolute Necessity that they should have some other Restraints than those provided by the Laws, I think Prudence dictates that we should fall upon some other Shift to keep them in awe, than by means of a Standing Army. Since the Opening of this Debate, the Body Politic has been compared to the Natural Body; and, to follow the Allusion, we ought to imitate able Physicians, who, when one Medicine disagrees with the Constitution of a Patient, administer another, different perhaps in its Operation, but the same in its Effects; and this they call a *Succedaneum*. My Lords, I shall not pretend to point out what is the most proper political *Succedaneum* in this Case, but I remember the Hurgo *Quoke* mentions a Court of Chivalry, and I have many times thought that it might be revived with good Success, and answer all the Ends of this Bill. I shall not take up your Lordships Time in explaining the Advantages of this Proposal; but if any Hurgo shall take the Pains to consult that Oracle of our Law, I am perswaded he will be of my Opinion.

The noble Hurgo, who spoke last against this Motion, was pleased to treat

Great some Changes that have lately happened in the Army, as an Affair with which we have nothing to do. My Lords, I happen to be one of those who think that the Officers of the Army are Servants of the Nation as well as of the King, and that the Nation ought to be made acquainted with the Reasons of every Removal of any consequence. If the Grounds of such a Removal are justifiable, why should they be concealed? If they are not justifiable, they properly come under your Lordships Cognizance, as you are the great Council of the Emperor. I know, my Lords, that it may be said, This is a Right his Majesty has always enjoyed; and that by the same Power he bestows, he may rescind a Commission. By this Way of Reasoning, my Lords, it is in the Power of the Court to take any Man's Fortune from him, (for so an Officer's Commission may be termed) merely because it was given him by the Court. My Lords, I believe I might appeal to the Right Reverend Bench, if this is a fair Way of Reasoning; and I should be glad to know from any of your Lordships why, allowing the Fact to be as I have stated it, the Fortune of an Officer should be more precarious than that of a *Flamen*.

There is another Consideration, my Lords, that has hitherto been omitted in this Debate; which is, Whether, supposing the Degeneracy of the People as great as any of the noble Lords, who spoke against the Motion, believed it to be, 12,000 Men are not sufficient to answer all the Purposes of the Government. My Lords, I believe they are sufficient to answer all the good Purposes, and I am afraid they may be sufficient to answer all the ill Purposes too, if any such are formed. Our Mob, or, which is the same thing, our Militia, is an undisciplin'd Rabble, 500 of which, the noble Lord seems to think, would not stand before 50 of our regular Forces. If this is the Case, my Lords, are not 12,000 Men able to quell any Insur-

rection, and to keep this Mob in awe? Nations, my Lords, have been enslaved by less numerous Armies composed of their own Countrymen, by whom the most formidable Invasion would have been safely repelled. There is a great Difference betwixt the Difficulties that a Foreign Army meets with in subduing a Free People, from those that a Domestick Army meets with: In the former Case, every Man of the Kingdom is the Foe of the Invader. They have no Advantage to expect from the Change of Government; they have no Relations to favour, they have no private Views to gratify, nor can any considerable Number of them ever be debauched into the Party of the Invader. A few indeed may be so base as to be dazzled with mercenary Views, but these can bear no Proportion to the whole Body of the Nation, who will look upon themselves as fighting ** pro Aris et Focis*, nor will it ever be in the Power of the Invader to render the Corruption general. On the other hand, an Army of Natives, raised and maintained in the Bosom of a Country, should they attempt to deprive their Country of their Liberty, will have powerful Assurances. Friendship, Relations, Acquaintance, and Blood, will all act in their favour: The Fortresses of the Kingdom are already in their Hands; they are acquainted with all the Passes of the Country, with the Way of Fighting among the Inhabitants, and know exactly the Strength and Weakness of all they have to encounter. On these Accounts, my Lords, our Militia, when there is occasion, may be incapable to oppose a Standing Army of Natives, if they should attack our Liberties, and yet be more than a Match for three times the Number of Foreigners, in case of an Invasion. I know, my Lords, several Instances where a Handful of Foreigners have subdued a People; but we always find that those People lived under an oppressive, tyrannical

* So Mr Gulliver renders the Lilliputian expression, *Franadh en delb aranch*.

rannical Government, and, looking on themselves as having no Property in their native Country, thought that they might gain, but could not possibly lose by the Change. For this reason, my Lords, they looked upon their own Tyrants and their Forces as the greatest Enemies they had, and therefore frequently joined the Invader; or, if ever they resisted them, their Resistance was so feeble, that it shewed that the Success of the Contest was indifferent to them. It is true, my Lords, we have a Government under which the Vitals of our Constitution are yet safe: But who knows how far the Minds of the People may be exasperated by the Load of Taxes they are obliged to pay for maintaining this Army, so as to look upon them as their greatest Enemies, and make them ready to join with any Invader? This, my Lords, may possibly be the Case, and I think this Possibility ought to be admitted as soon as the Possibility of the People's Rebellion, were our regular Forces diminished. This last, my Lords, is a Possibility, on which the noble Lords, who spoke against the Motion, have very much insisted, but I submit it to your Lordships, what Weight it ought to have, when you consider that this very People is bridled with 12,000 regular Forces.

So much, my Lords, has been said on this and former Occasions about the Superiority of our naval Force, that I shall trouble your Lordships with very little on that Head; I shall only beg leave to observe, that the Power with whom we are now at Variance, has been so often humbled by our naval Force, that there is no Occasion on their Accounts to keep on Foot above six thousand Land Forces. A Foreigner who should hear our Apprehensions from Iberia urged as the Reason for keeping up 18,000 Men, would be apt to think, we have forgot that we live in an Island, which must be always inaccessible to an Invasion from any Nation, who is not our Superior at Sea. But, my Lords, admitting that these Apprehensions were

well grounded, the Increase of our Expences, and National Debt, by continuing our Army, is the readiest Way for making an Invasion effectual; because it drains off the Means and the Money, by which we might otherwise make a vigorous Resistance. To me, my Lords, it appears very plain, that had it not been for the Money that we have already expended in keeping up an Army that could be of no Service to the State, the Publick at this Day must have been 20 Millions richer than it is; because we might have paid off 20 Millions of the National Debt. Therefore, my Lords, I should think that the best Friends of the Government, if they understood their own Interest aright, would be the first to oppose this Bill, since thereby they preserve in their Hands the Sinews of War, and the Means of making themselves formidable in case of an Attack either at Home or from Abroad; whereas an idle lavish Dissipation of the public Treasure disables them from making a proper Resistance when it becomes absolutely necessary. This, my Lords, might be one Motive that induc'd Urg; Trachnerd to declare that a Standing Army was the readiest Way to bring in the abdicated Jacmo. The Opinion of so great a Friend to the Revolution, my Lords, I think ought to have some Weight; and as that excellent Author's Expressions are fuller and stronger than any thing I can say on this Head, I shall beg leave to give the Passage in his own Words, from his Argument concerning Standing Armies, p. 27.

I will make one Assertion more, and then conclude this Discourse, viz. That the most likely Way of restoring the Emperor Jacomo, is maintaining a Standing Army to keep him out.

For the Emperor's Safety stands upon a Rock, while it depends upon the solid Foundation of the Affections of the People, which is never to be shaken, till it is as evident as the Sun in the Firmament, that there is a formed Design to overthrow our Laws and Liberties; but if we keep a Standing Army, all depends

depends upon the uncertain and capricious Humours of the Soldiery, which in all Ages have produc'd more violent and sudden Revolutions, than ever have been known in unarm'd Governments.

These, my Lords, are the Words of a Great and Honest Man, and his Reasoning is as good now as it was in his Time; but, my Lords, there is a much stronger Reason why all Well-wishers to their Country ought to be more against a Standing Army now than they were in his Days, and that Reason, my Lords, is because we are upwards of 30 Millions more in Debt now than we were then. This renders us more unable to defend our Liberties, in case they are attack'd either by a foreign or a domestic Enemy. Therefore, my Lords, as it appears to me, that our Liberties cannot be preserv'd, if we keep up the Number of Forces propos'd by the Bill, I agree with the Motion.

Upon a Division, it was carried in D the Negative. Noes 99, Yeas 35.

We shall now give our Readers an Account of the Debate on the same Subject, which happened in the House of Clinabs on the 10th Day of the same Sessions; where the Speakers were more numerous, and the Speeches more varied. But as it must unavoidably happen, if we were to give the Substance of every Speech Mr Gulliver has recorded on that important Question, that we should be obliged to repeat what has been written on the like Occasions in other Countries, and which our Readers are already supposed to be acquainted with, we shall confine ourselves to the Extracts of those Speeches that were peculiar to the Sessions, and most in Character of the Speakers.

On the 10th Day of the 4th Session of the second Senate held under his Imperial Majesty Gorgenti II. the House, according to Order, being resolv'd into a Committee of the whole House, and the Hurgolen Chorlo Truron being in the Chair, it was mov'd, that 17704 Men (mostly call'd for the Sake of a round Number 18,000) be granted for the

Land Service for the current Month which was object'd to by the Gorgenti Balkriff, Urg: in Terms to the following Purpose:

S I R,
IT is very extraordinary that a Motion like this should be made, at the multiplicity of Treaties, Conventions, Negotiations, and other Measures that have been lately carried with almost every Court in Degradation. I believe, Sir, there is not a Man in the Nation, except such as are under the immediate Influence of the Ministry, or in the Secret of Affairs himself, but expected, after the Nation had been so long amused with the Effects that our pacifick Measures were to produce, that they at least would be attended with a Reduction of numerous Forces that are now on foot. So far from that, Sir, an Addition seems, instead of a Reduction, is to take place. For my own Part, I never was at Pains to enquire what the proper Number to be reduced was, because I own very frankly, that I have always been against any Standing Army in Time of Peace, as a thing unknown to the Laws and Constitution of Lilliput, and destructive to the Liberty of a People in a free Country. Such, Sir, was always the Language of this House while we had Ministers who understood how to make the Nation formidable Abroad, by presenting to the Emperor the Love and Affections of his Subjects at Home. This, Sir, is an Art that seems to have been long lost in Lilliput, and if we cannot now be belov'd, we are resolv'd to make ourselves feared by our People. I have heard it said, Sir, if we do not keep up a Standing Army, every thing must run into Confusion. Sir, I am one of those who think that a Standing Army is worse than the worst Confusion, if Order is to be preserv'd amongst us by a Standing Army, I could wish that Things were run into Confusion, because out of Confusion Order might arise. Therefore, Sir, I am absolutely against the present Motion. But

Gentlemen who have considered the Thing perhaps more than I have done, shall propose a Number which may be consistent with the Liberties of the People, I shall not be against their Motion.

WINGUL HEAGH, *Urg; spoke next to the following Effect:*

S I R,

Gentlemen, when they talk of Negotiations and Treaties, speak as if a Minister were to be as sure of the Success of his Negotiations, as he could be of a mathematical Proposition. I am as much against a Minister's running into an idle, or an improbable Scheme of Negotiation, and against his amusing the Nation with groundless Hopes of Success, or putting it to unnecessary Expences, as any Gentleman here. But, Sir, Ministers are to answer for the Reasonableness, and not for the Event, of their Measures: It is unjust to suppose them to be endued with the Spirit of Prophecy, so as to foresee Contingencies, to prevent Deaths, or guard against every Accident that may happen; and I believe, Sir, if we do not suppose this, and if we coolly and impartially examine the Conduct of the Ministry of Lilliput for some Years past, we shall find they have acted as prudent and as rational a Part, as the wisest Ministers the hon. Gentleman can instance under the most flourishing State of our Empire. Sir, if the hon. Gentleman will engage to shew me one Step made by the Administration that has been unsuccessful purely from the Fault of our Ministers, I will engage to shew him three in any other Period of our History that he shall be pleased to pitch upon. So that, Sir, unless Gentlemen come to the Point, and instance some particular Part of Conduct that is blameable in our Ministry, all these loose general Reflections must go for nothing; because they may be equally applied to a good, a bad, or an indifferent Ministry. But, Sir, I own this is a Deviation from the present Question, which is, Whether the Number mov'd for, is the Number proper to be kept

up at this Juncture? Sir, I have as little Reason as most Gentlemen in this House to wish for the Continuance of any Tax or Imposition upon the People, because it can never put a Grull in my Pocket, tho' it may take a good many out of it. But I am for continuing the present Number of Forces, because at present I enjoy both my Fortune and my Liberty; and should we break or reduce our Forces to the Number the hon. Gentleman seems to wish for, I should not be sure of enjoying either of these Advantages one *Moon* longer. This, Sir, I speak from the Experience I daily have of the present Temper and Disposition of the People of Lilliput. Every Rank and Degree of our Commonalty is so tainted with Disatisfaction against that Government under which we enjoy Liberty to as full and great a Degree as any People ever did, that I dare say, were it not for our Army, we should soon see our Constitution ruin'd. In this Sense it is, Sir, I vote for the present Motion; because our Army serves at present to defend both my Fortune and my Liberty: For I dare affirm, that no Man who enjoys either, can be sure of them an Hour longer after the Constitution of his Country is ruin'd; or, which is the same thing, after the Succession to the Crown in the present Royal Family is set aside. I shall not pretend, Sir, to give the House the Grounds of this general Disatisfaction and Degeneracy. But, Sir, one visible, and I believe the principal Cause of it, is, the exorbitant Liberty. I should rather call it Licentiousness, of the Press. The Press, Sir, give me Leave to add, when it is under proper Regulations, is one of the greatest Advantages of a free People; but when prostituted to Disatisfaction, Ambition, or Revenge, it becomes the Nuisance of a Government. The last, Sir, happens to be the present State of the Liberty of the Press in Lilliput; no Rank or Character has been secure from the venom'd Attacks of the pretended Friends to Liberty; and, Sir, as no

M m m People

People in the World are fonder of being acquainted with the Politicks of their Country than the *Lilliputians* are, it requires no uncommon Strength of Parts or Genius to debauch them into a bad Opinion of the best Prince or Minister that ever was. It is but telling them: *You are the Judges of the Conduct of the Administration; it is you that furnish the Expences of our Fleets and Armies, and therefore the Ministry ought not to make one Step without your Concurrence and Advice.* Sir, there is not a Porter in the Streets of *Mildendo* who does not understand these Arguments, and who does not think himself qualified to be a Minister of State, and that he has as good a Title to judge of the Measures of the Government, as any Gentleman in this House, or all the Gentlemen taken together. Any Man who flatters the Vanity of a Mob, will always have that Mob on his Side. And this, Sir, seems to be the true, and the only Merit of all the Scriblers against the Government. But mean as their Parts are, they have had but too good Success in poisoning the Minds of the People; and, Sir, to them it is owing in a great Measure, that both Prudence and Necessity oblige us to agree to this Motion. I say, Sir, Necessity obliges us to it; for if you continue the Liberty of the Press, so as to protect every Scribler, who perhaps is hired to spirit up the People against their Governors, there is a Necessity that you should continue your Army. But, Sir, I am far from insinuating as if we were in any Danger from the Liberty of the Press: No, it is the Licentiousness of the Authors, and not the Liberty of the Press that we are to dread; and till such Time as some effectual Stop is put to that Licentiousness, I shall be against making any Reduction of our Forces.

Wimul Skeiphen, *Urg; next spoke to the following Purpose.*

S I R,

THE Hon. Gentleman who spoke first for the Motion, has indeed

made the best Excuse for the Ministry that can be made; Ministers are Men, sometimes weak Men, and they would be unjust to suppose them to be with a Spirit of Prophecy, yet, I think they should at least be possess'd of a tolerable Share of Prudence. And as I should not wonder if one or two Measures went wrong upon a Minister's Hand, through unavoidable accidents; yet, I think it strange that every Measure should go wrong, that not one of the numerous Expedients that have been set on Foot for securing the Tranquillity of *Degulia* and its put should prove effectual. Sir, I think this gives me strong Apprehensions, what I am not inclined to express on this Occasion. I own that, with the Gentlemen who spoke first on this Motion, I was apt to think that Round of Negotiations and Treaties we have been carrying on for these or twelve *Moons* past with all the Powers in *Degulia*, might have procured us at least some Respite from that Burden which our Fore-fathers knew. I mean, Sir, that of a Standing Army; I call it a Standing Army because it has continued for these many *Moons*, and we have always been doing the same Things over and over again as Reasons why it is continued. I have, during many *Moons*, told the House every Session that we should have a Return of the very same Reasons next *Session*; but Gentlemen never seem'd to believe me, tho' they have hitherto found my Words but too true. Now, Sir, as the same Causes have subsisted for about 40 *Moons* without being any worse for the wearing, I am apt to think they may subsist 40 *Moons* longer; and while the same Causes subsist, the same Effect must follow; so that in effect a Standing Army may be thought as much a Part of our Constitution, as the most lawful Prerogative or Privilege which either Prince or People can claim. But, Sir, tho' Gentlemen will be puzzled to find out one new Argument in favour of a Standing Army, there is nothing easier than to bring it

against it. The Reason of this, Sir, is because it produces but one single Good, which is the Security of the Administration; but it begets many Calamities, by ruining the People, and endangering the Constitution. No Country can give more melancholy Instances of the Effects of a military Force or than *Lilliput* can. That very Army which was raised by the Senate in defence of the Subjects, against some Encroachments made by *Chorlo* the King, *Chorlo* upon their Liberties, afterwards gave Law to the Senate itself, turn'd its Members out of Doors, raised our Constitution to the Foundation, and brought that unhappy Prince to the prison Block. This Catastrophe, Sir, was not owing to the People of *Lilliput*, it was owing to their Army, which like other wild Beasts turn'd upon and destroy'd their Keepers. After the Restoration of the Royal Family, the Prince then upon the Throne rais'd a few Guards, which never swell'd above 3,890 Men, and yet so jealous was the Nation even of that small Number, that he never could get his Parliament, prostitute as it was, to pass over one Session without taking Notice of them. This, Sir, was the more extraordinary as the Parliament was never ask'd for any Money for their support. The next Parliament proved as uneasy to him on this Head as the former had been, and were so distrustful of his Intentions, that they appointed Commissioners of their own for applying the Money granted for disbanding them, and it was paid into the Chamber of *Mildendo*. Nay, Sir, as a further Proof of the Apprehensions the Nation was under from a Standing Army they came to a Resolution, That the Continuance of Standing Forces in this Nation, other than the Militia, is illegal, and a great Grievance and Vexation to the People. I have mentioned this Period of our History, Sir, to shew that notwithstanding the Venality of that very Reign, the Parliament never could be brought to concur with what might one Day overthrow both their own and

the People's Liberties. If the Nation was so jealous of an inconsiderable Number which did not cost it a *Grull*, ought we to consent to keep on Foot so formidable a Number as 18,000? Sir, it is in vain for any Gentleman to say that the Army is under the Direction of a wise and a just Sovereign, who will never harbour a Thought inconsistent with the Good of his Subjects; because an Army, when once it finds its own Power, may very probably refuse to take Laws, even from that very Sovereign under whose immediate Direction they are. The Senate's Army, Sir, was as absolutely under the Direction of the Senate in the Time of *Chorlo* the first, as any Army is now under the Direction of his Majesty, and yet, it is well known they obey'd Orders no longer than they found it convenient for themselves.

The Period, Sir, from which we are to date the Rise of our Standing Army in *Lilliput*, is the ninth Moon of the late Emperor *Wingul*, when the Senate granted an Army of 10,000 Men for the Service of the current Moon. This was done in Consideration of the powerful Faction, at that Time subsisting in the Kingdom in Favour of the deposed Emperor. And if ever a Standing Army can be of Use at any Time, it is at such a Juncture. But nothing, Sir, could make so palpable an Infraction of the Subjects Rights, as established by the Revolution, go down. Tho' this Nation was then bless'd with a Prince that had hazarded every Thing to free us from Oppression and Tyranny, and therefore could never be supposed to have any Designs upon our Constitution, yet many Gentlemen who were Friends of the Revolution upon Principles of Liberty, with one Consent remonstrated against a Standing Army, tho' but kept up from Year to Year, as subversive of the People's Rights and of the Revolution-Principles.

The foregoing SPEECH to be concluded in our next.

This Account of Political DEBATES to be continued.

ANSWER to *Question XIII. in the MAG.*
for JUNE, p. 311.

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

Nature has furnish'd Old England with Iron Ore, and Iron Stone, much more plentifully than any other known Part of the Globe; and also various Kinds of Fewel, for the smelting or melting of those Ores and Stones, and reducing them to Iron and Steel, thro' all its Gradations, into those useful Metals, which, in their Nature, will be as serviceable to the Publick as any Iron or Steel imported from Abroad; and if I might not seem to stretch the Point too far, I would say better Iron, &c. and consequently more useful. I presume, that if those Gentlemen who are now employ'd in making Iron in America, had acquainted themselves with the Produce of this Kingdom, they would certainly have carried on Iron Works here, much rather than have transported themselves with their Effects into a distant Clime; it being demonstrable, that those Metals may be produced here as cheap as in any other Part of the World; and by proper Application, we of this Kingdom might be Exporters of 'em in sufficient Quantities to supply all other Countries where we trade. This would keep a considerable Sum of ready Money at Home, which goes yearly out to Sweden and other Places for the purchasing of Iron, which is commonly paid before they deliver our Merchants their Iron, well knowing that we cannot at present carry on our Manufactures in Iron without 'em. It is plain, the American Metal in not so valuable as the English, neither will it make so good Iron; and this is occasion'd from the Ore or Stone being not so good in its Nature as ours. These Observations being impartially consider'd, I leave it to those who are Well-wishers of Old England to judge, whether the Importation of American Iron ought to be encourag'd, and the making of it here neglected and disregarded.

ANGLICANUS.

PARISH FEASTS:

O R,

COUNTRY WAKES.

I AM now in the Country, and at that Season of the Year in which Parish Feasts abound. I hear of one every Sunday kept in some Village or other of the Neighbourhood, and see great Numbers of both Sexes in their Holiday Cloaths, constantly flocking thither, to partake of the Entertainment of their Friends and

Relations, or to divert themselves with the rural Games and athletick Exercises.

This Custom is of great Antiquity, most of our Country Parishes having from Time immemorial kept their Anniversary Festival, call'd in some Counties a Feast, in others a Wake. It is not only of a publick, but religious Nature, being properly a Feast of Dedication, originally instituted in remembrance of something separated, offer'd, and appropriated to the immediate Honour and Service of the Deity. Nature and common Reason may have taught Men in all Ages and Countries the Decency and Usefulness, and even Necessity, of dedicating Altars, Groves, Hills, Houses, Temples, and Churches, to the peculiar Use of divine Worship. By the Light of Nature (assisted perhaps by the Direction of the divine Spirit) the Patriarchs learn'd to dedicate Altars to the Service of God. By the same Light of Nature the Egyptians, Grecians and Romans, were mov'd to raise costly and elegant Edifices, of various Orders of Architecture, to the Honour and Service of Jupiter, Minerva, Vulcan, Diana, Neptune, Fortune, and the rest of their Gods and Goddesses. These Edifices, commonly called Temples, were appropriated and hallow'd with some solemn Ceremony, and Festivals were usually instituted and kept in Commemoration of it.

Thus the * Greek Historian relates, that the ancient Egyptians observ'd several Festivals in many Towns in Honour of their Gods, and that the Grecians learn'd of them the same Sort of Custom. Their Books of Antiquities have recorded an immense Number, and the Roman Calendar is stuff'd with their Names; in both which States, tho' some might be of a Civil Nature, yet generally they were Part of the National Religion. After the Example of Heathens, the Hebrews also thought it reasonable and expedient to build Tabernacles, Synagogues, and Religious Houses, and to consecrate them with solemn Festivals. The Temple of Solomon, a most beautiful and costly Structure, was dedicated to divine Use in Autumn, by a most solemn Rite of Consecration, and perhaps the most expensive that ever was. The Temple of Zorobabel, built afterwards on the same Tract of Ground, where the other had stood, was also consecrated in the Beginning of the Spring with the like pompous Demonstrations of Joy, and as many sumptuous and magnificent Sacrifices, as the Circumstances of the Jews, upon their Return from the Babylonian Captivi-

* Herodotus.

ty,

ty, would admit. But then, indeed, no Annual Celebration of any Feast was thought necessary to perpetuate the Memory of either of those Consecrations. That which the whole Nation was commanded by Authority to celebrate for eight Days together every Year at *Jerusalem*, and which they retain'd to the Beginning of Christianity, tho' but of human Institution, was call'd the *Feast of Dedication*; and is suppos'd to have received its Original, above three hundred Years after the building of the Second Temple, from the General *Judas Maccabæus*, that brave and valiant Defender of the Religion and Liberty of his native Country. † For, upon his triumphant Return from the Victory over the Heathen Tyrant *Antiochus Epiphane*s, (who had demolish'd the Temple, by setting up in it the Idol of *Jupiter*, and compell'd the People to conform to Idolatry) he consecrated an Altar to the true God, and order'd this Feast to be continually observ'd in a grateful Remembrance, both of this Consecration, and the happy Victory and Deliverance that had been the Occasion of it. This was kept in the Winter Season, and, to shew the Innocence and Lawfulness of such Assemblies, our great Lord and Master himself was present at it, as we may apprehend by his walking at that Time in a Portico or Cloister, commonly call'd the Porch of *Solomon*.

Josephus observes, that, from that Time down to this, the *Jews* continually observ'd that Feast, calling it by a Name, which may properly enough be render'd ‡ *Illumination*; one of the most remarkable Ceremonies of which was, the lighting of Candles or Lamps every Evening, and setting them up at the Doors of their Houses as Tokens of Joy, and as Emblems and Representations of their Religion and Liberty restor'd to them. From whence we learn, by the way, that *Illuminations*, us'd to this Day all over *Europe*, perhaps all over the World, are a very ancient Sign of Rejoicing. They are as old, not only as the Time of this Story, which was about a hundred and fifty Years before Christ, but also as old at least as *Herodotus*, who liv'd about three hundred and thirty Years sooner, and and takes Notice of the very same Custom. For he informs us in his second Book, that, upon Festivals, and Days of Rejoicing, *Illuminations* were used by the ancient *Egyptians*, not only in the

Town where the Idol stood to whose Honour they were made, but also on the very same Night all over the Kingdom.

After the *Jews*, the *Christians* began very early to follow this good Custom of consecrating Churches and Oratories with much Solemnity of religious Rites and Prayers, and to refine upon the gross Practice of those who had gone before them, that the supreme Deity might be worship'd in the most compleat *Beauty of Holiness*. * As the Heathens of old dedicated their Temples, and committed themselves to the immediate Service and Protection of those Gods and Goddesses whom they lik'd best, calling one the Temple of *Jupiter*, another the Temple of *Minerva*, another the Temple of *Vulcan*: And as the *Jews* had dedicated their Temples, Sanctuaries, Synagogues, or *Proseuchæ*, to God, under the special Title of the God of *Israel*: So the *Christians* consecrated their Churches and Chapels for the sole Service and Honour of the Name of their Master. But as these Corruptions we call Popery, in worshipping Angels and Saints, began to prevail; they did not only begin to build Churches very fast every where, with unequal'd Zeal, Expence, and Magnificence, but also dedicated them to the peculiar Service of such Angels, Apostles, Saints and Martyrs, whose Protection and Mediation, under God, they most of all desir'd. From them the Churches took their Names, one being call'd *St Michael's*, another *St Mary's*, another *St Clement's*, another *St Peter's*, another *St Paul's*. I say nothing of *St Barnabas*, because the Antiquaries have observ'd, that few or none are any where found honour'd with his Name, except one at *Rome*.

As also the Heathens usually celebrated Annual Festivals, in Honour and Memory of their Gods, Goddesses, and Heroes, resorting together at their Temples and Tombs; and as the *Jews* constantly kept their Anniversary Feast of Dedication in Remembrance of *Judas* their Deliverer: So it hath been an ancient Custom among the *Christians* of this Island to keep a Feast every Year upon a certain Week or Day, in Remembrance of the finishing the Building of their Parish Church, and of the first solemn dedicating of it to the Service of God, and committing of it to the Care of some guardian Saint or Angel. At this Time they were to express their Thanks to their Maker for the Enjoyment of so great a Blessing, as a Place for divine Worship; and to do Honour to that

† *Book of Maccabees, and Josephus.*

‡ *Qwra, Ligor.* Hebrew Antiquities, p. 412.

* *Pliny, B. 4. Ep. 1. Id. B. 10. Ep. 58, 59.*

that Saint of the Parish whose Name it bears. Thus, without Question, the original Cause and Design of Parish Wakes or Feasts was, to preserve in Memory the Dedication of the Parish Church. And of this there might be some Difference. For some might be owing purely to a Custom voluntarily begun and establish'd by the People, but others were held by publick Command and Authority. So this very Feast of Dedication, as well as other Festivals, we find order'd formerly by a particular Canon Law or Constitution made in the Reign of Edward III. which might only be a Revival and Reinforcement of an old Canon made above 800 Years before. For the Dedication of Churches, and the Annual Commemoration of such Dedications, is of longer standing. We find it mention'd far backward, as in the Reign of Edward the Confessor; and not only so, but I have somewhere read, that it was first order'd in the Pontificate of Felix the third, about the Year of Christ 483, or a little after.

† Gibson's Codex, p. 280.

[To be concluded in our next.]

An Historical Character of the Honourable GEORGE BAILLIE, Esq; (By G. C. M. D. and F. R. S.)

SUNDAY, August the 6th 1738, died at Oxford, in the Seventy-fifth Year of his Age, the Honourable GEORGE BAILLIE, of JERVISWOOD, Esq; descended from an ancient and virtuous Family in North Britain. He was a Gentleman, who, in this corrupt Age, did Honour to human Nature, and was a great Instance (according to my best Observation) of the Efficacy of the Grace, Wisdom and Power, of the ALMIGHTY.

At one and the same time he was a most zealous Patriot, a very able Statesman, and the most perfect Christian, that this, or any Age has produced; Piety, Charity, Justice and Truth, being the Basis of all his private Resolutions, and publick Transactions. He consider'd Mankind as his Family, and each Individual as his Child, and as the Image of his Heavenly Father. He continued steadily in his own Church and Principles, when at home, and in his Country; discouraging Indifference and Wavering in the external, as well as internal Life of Religion, but without Rigidness and Narrowness of Soul; believing Charity to be one of the Cardinal Virtues, and a guarded Freedom, essential to our unslap'd and recovered Natures. I had the Honour of an intimate Acquaintance with him for the last thirty Years of his Life. I have studied him in all the various Scenes he pass'd through; in Posts of great Honour, in the Troubles of private Life, in Health and in Sickness, in Business and Retirement; and with great Truth I can affirm, that in all these seve-

ral Scenes, never knew his Superior in solid Virtue and just Thinking.

His Courage was undaunted, and his Patience immovable; his Piety unfeigned, and his Truth exact to the greatest Precision. Having been bred in the School of Affliction, his Compassion was never denied to those who were in Distress, even by their own Indiscretions. He spent the last twelve Years of his Life in constant Meditation, Contemplation, and Prayer. It was truly a Life liv'd with Christ in God. He pass'd through several States of Purification and Trial, unknown to common and unexperienced Christians.

His Father (a few Hours before his Life must have been ended by the Hardships of his Confinement) was, for his Love to his Religion and Country, most barbarously put to Death by the Severity of the then Administration, and the Madness of the Times; whereby his Estate was forfeited, and his Son oblig'd to retire into Holland.

Coming into England with the Pr. of Orange, he narrowly escap'd perishing at Sea; on which account, all his Life after, he kept a rigorous Fast once every Week, spending the whole Day in Meditation, Prayer, and Praises to his Deliverer. During all the Times of his great and arduous Employments, he never fail'd Morning and Night to retire a considerable time to his Closet, and prostrate himself before his Maker. His Faith and Trust, that the Children of the Righteous should never want Bread, was so firm, that in all his Difficulties and Misfortunes, he never sav'd any thing for fear of Want (when the Expence was charitable, necessary, or decent); and in his Prosperity he never squander'd away any thing ostentatiously or uselessly.

His private Charities were as great and extensive, as they were secret and constant. In short, in his Rank and Order, under the present Lapse of human Nature, and the flagrant Corruption of this Age and Nation, he was in every thing a most perfect Example to his Family, to his Friends, and to his Country.

BATH, Aug. 12, 1738.

To Dr. CHAYNE on his Historical Character of the Honourable GEORGE BAILLIE, Esq;

LET wenal pens in trifling numbers flow,
And undeserv'd praise on peers bestow;
Thy panegyrics want no help of art,
Spontaneous off'rings of an honest heart.
Oh, happy BAILLIE! blest with length of
Well may thy happiness our envy raise: (Days,
Happy in life, more happy in thy End;
Most happy after death, in such a friend,
Thy virtues, and thy worth to recommend.

Mr. URBAN,

I Am very glad to find by your Correspondent's Answer from Leek, that the Obliquity of the Ecliptic has been invariable, as long, at least, as the oldest Person in that Town can remember; for if there had been any Decrease, &c. is the thing in Question, it must have been very visible even to the naked Eye. The Reason of this is very evident, because the Distance of six Miles renders the Observation much

much more plain and accurate, than can possibly be taken by the nicest Instrument ever yet invented: For what Proportion does six Feet bear to six Miles? It is as one to 3,280. This I think leaves no doubt of the Certainty and Conclusiveness of this Method. But to put this Matter farther out of Doubt, I shall make it appear from the Observations of the most expert Astronomers, that the Sun's greatest Inclination has continu'd invariable for this 150 Years past.

I believe the Observations of *Iycho Brabe* are liable to least Objection of any Astronomer of his Time; he determin'd the Latitude of *Uraniburg* to be $55^{\circ} 54' 30''$; hence, the Altitude of the Equator $34^{\circ} 5' 30''$; the greatest Meridian Altitude at the Summer Solstice $57^{\circ} 35'$: From the *Flamsteedian Refraction* being deducted, leaves the true Height of the Sun $57^{\circ} 34' 33''$; from this subtract the Height of the Equator, there will remain the greatest Obliquity of the Ecliptick $23^{\circ} 29' 3''$.

Then again at the Winter Solstice,

The Alt. of the Sun Dec. 11. was	$10^{\circ} 41' 10''$
Refraction subtract	$4' 15''$
Remains the Sun's true Alt.	$10^{\circ} 36' 55''$
Which subtracted from the Alt. of the Equator.	$34^{\circ} 5' 40''$
Leaves	$23^{\circ} 28' 45''$

From these Instances it plainly appears the greatest Obliquity could not be $23^{\circ} 31' 30''$ as *Iycho* asserted; whose Error arose chiefly from a Supposition, that the Sun's Parallax was much greater than it really was; but by later Observations, and consequently more accurate it has been found to be almost insensible, for which Reason I have wholly neglected it.

In the Years 1594, 1595, 1596, and 1597 our own Countryman, Mr *Ed. Wright*, observ'd the Sun's Meridian Altitude with a Quadrant of more than six Feet Radius. From him we have the commonly receiv'd Notion that the Latitude of *London* near the Tower, is, $51^{\circ} 32'$; but how justly will appear hereafter. And this has been swallow'd down by all Astronomical Writers without Examination ever since. The only Observations to be depended upon, which have been made near *London*, have been taken by Mr *Flamsteed* and Mr *Pound*; the former determin'd the Latitude of the Observatory at *Greenwich* to be $51^{\circ} 28' 30''$, and the latter that of *Wanstead* $51^{\circ} 34'$. Now the last and best Survey of *Essex* places *Wanstead* at least $3' 30''$ more North than the Tower; and the Observatory at *Greenwich* is not more than 2' more Southerly than the same Place. Hence the Latitude of the Tower of *London* cannot exceed $51^{\circ} 30' 30''$, and the Altitude of the Equator $38^{\circ} 29' 30''$: This being subtracted from the greatest Meridian Altitude, observ'd by Mr *Wright*, leaves no more than $23^{\circ} 28' 30''$ for the greatest apparent Obliquity; which is a few Seconds less than that of *Iycho* his Contemporary.

From these Observations therefore rightly applied, we may safely conclude that the greatest Obliquity of the Ecliptick in *Iycho's* Time, did not exceed what Mr *Flamsteed* found it to

be near 100 Years afterwards; and as for the Time elapsed since Mr *Flamsteed* began to observe, the annual Observations at *Leek* are a sufficient Proof that it has been invariable since. The only remaining Difficulty is that of *Moraldi*, who in the *Connoissance de Temps* has reduced the Obliquity to $23^{\circ} 28' 20''$, and this can be accounted for no other Way, if his Observations are equally accurate, than by his allowing a greater Refraction than Mr *Flamsteed*, as the two *Cassini's*, Father and Son, did before him. And as for the Latitude of *London*, the Alteration I have made, is built upon such a rational Foundation, that no one will call it in Question who has a sincere Regard for the Discovery of Truth. And indeed I have often wonder'd that so important an Enquiry has never been determined with greater Accuracy before now: Nay, what is more in a Nation wherein so many are qualified for Enquiries of this sort, there are not five Places in *England*, determin'd to so great a Degree of Certainty, as is requisite in Cases of this Nature. Nor can the Authors of the latest County-Surveys be acquitted of this Charge; since, however exact their Measuring may be, as to Latitude, they are all inconsistent with each other. And certainly there cannot be a greater Reproach to this Nation, considering how diligent our Neighbours *French* are in correcting all Errors of this Kind, and what an exact Map of their Country the *Academy of Sciences* have exhibited to the Publick. However I am greatly pleas'd to learn by Mr *Facio's* Means that all Persons are not equally indolent in Determinations of this Kind, and that the *Dougbarrys* have taken some Pains in determining the Latitude of *Worcester*. And since the Royal Society as a Body seem to decline this Trouble, if other qualify'd Persons would follow so laudable an Example, we might soon be enabled to give the World a much more correct Map of *England* than has ever yet appear'd.

I am yours, &c. R. BROOKS

PS. Your *Astronomical* Readers will easily perceive that what I have said hitherto, is so much to determine the exact Quantity of the Obliquity of the Ecliptick, as to shew that it is invariable, and what Reason there is to dissent from the Determination of *French* Astronomers; they having asserted, that the Circle of the Ecliptick approaches the Equator at the Rate of 1 Min. in 90 Years*. For certainly such a considerable Decrease could not escape the Observation of the Curious at *Leek*, by Means of that very remarkable Hill mentioned in my last. The Skilful in these Matters will readily find that the Increase of the Sun's Declination, on the Day of his touching the Tropic of Cancer, cannot amount to more than $14''$, not $20''$, as before asserted by Mistake; and consequently the Sun continues to emerge from behind the Hill viz. one Day only, in a distinct manner, in Dr. *Plot's* Time, it cannot have decreased $40'$; as it must have done, if the above-mentioned Hypothesis were true; since that Number exceeds the said diurnal Encrease of Declination.

* See the *Memoirs De l'Acad.* for 1734

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tion no less than 26". And as to the *Observations of the Ancients* we have none left but those communicated by *Ptolemy*; and how little he is to be depended upon appears from his Error in the Latitude of *Alexandria*, the Place of his Habitation, which he made no less than 13 Min. more than *M. Chazelles* has yet found it. To this I shall add the Opinion of the compleat-est Astronomers any Age ever produc'd, I mean *Dr HALLEY*: His Words are these, † *But whether it were really true, that the Obliquity of the Ecliptic was, in the Time of Hipparchus and Ptolemy, really 22 Min. greater than now, may well be question'd, since Pappus Alexandrinus, who lived but about 200 Years after Ptolemy, makes it the very same that we do.* Upon the whole then I must leave it to the Consideration of the Judicious, Whether this pretended Decrease of the Obliquity of the Ecliptick, is not much more properly to be attributed to the Inaccuracy of Instruments, and the different Tables of Refraction, than any real Motion in the Circle itself? And whether there can possibly be invented a more certain Method of determining this very important Point, than what I have, by your Means, exhibited to the Publick?

† *Philosophical Transactions*, N^o 355.

The APOTHEOSIS of MILTON.

A VISION, continued from p. 235.

THAT divine young Man, said my Conductor, is the incomparable *Osway*, his Genius entitled him to a Place in the first Rank of Men, but the Habits he contracted, threw him into the lowest. Heavens, said I to myself, that a Man who could command the Passions of others should be so great a Slave to his own! My Son, said the Genius who seemed to know my Thoughts by intuition, the Gifts of Nature are beneficial or fatal to Man according to the different pursuits of Life into which he is led by Education, Custom, or Company; had these Circumstances been favourable to the unhappy *Osway*, his fine Endowments must have taken another turn, and have render'd his Person as much the Object of the Esteem, Love, and Veneration, of his Contemporaries, as his Writings are the Subject of the envy, delight, and admiration of Posterity. But unhappy Mortals! the greater their Dignity would be if they trod in the Paths of Virtue, the stronger is their Propensity to Evil when they fall into the Tracts of Vice. My Guardian had scarce finished his moral Reflections, when I perceived a Personage about 40 Years of Age, of a delicate Complexion and thoughtful Aspect, who took his Seat near *Spencer*; his fine Hair, which waved in Ringlets about his Shoulders, his flowing Robe and modest Air put me in mind of one of *Plato's* Disciples, as represented by the great

Raphael in his School of *Athens*: and what still raised him in my Idea, was, that the most distinguish'd of the Company regarded him with a Mixture of Indulgence and Wonder. Only *Ben* with an arch stolt Look to the President, pointed at him, and then touched his own Forehead, as if he had said; *The Gentleman has it here.* The Person you look at, said my Aerial Guide, is *Abraham Cowley*, of a different Cast of Genius from the Character just mentioned, and his reverse in private Life. In his natural Temper he was indolent and contemplative, but neither his Ease nor his Studies, hinder'd him being useful both to his Prince and his Friends, when they called for his Services. But observe that Lady dressed in the loose *Robe de Chambre* with her Neck and Breasts bare; how much Fire in her Eye! What a passionate Expression in her Motions! And how much Assurance in her features! Observe what an Indignant Look she bestows on the President, who is telling her, that none of her Sex has any Right to a Seat there. How she throws her Eyes about, to see if she can find out any one of the Assembly who inclines to take her Part. No! not one stirs; they who are enclined in her favour are overawed, and the rest shake their Heads; and now she flings out of the Assembly. That extraordinary Woman is *Afra Behn*; but her Character does not deserve so much notice, as to divert you from remarking the Member who now walks up to his Seat. When I turned my Eyes, I saw a genteel Man advance, whose Dress and Air were rather more easy than elegant; and yet upon viewing him narrowly, I could observe nothing in the one that was slovenly, or in the other that was becoming: His Robe was of a fine *English* Cloath, raised with a *French* embroidery, and his Manner spoke him to be as well acquainted with Mankind, as he was with the Muses. That Person, said my Director, is *Matthew Prior*, he owed much to Nature, but more to Fortune: The Gifts of the former must have languish'd, or at best have qualified him for the Favorite of some assuming great Man, had not Fortune introduced him to the Company and Acquaintance of those, who were too good Judges of Mankind, not to know that a good Poet, must be a Man of good Sense; and that a Man of good Sense, together with a fine Genius for the Arts, must form a more useful as well as ornamental Member of Society, than good Sense with little or no Genius at all.

[To be continued.]

London Journal, Sept. 2. N° 994.

Desire of Matrimony in OLD WOMEN rebuked.

Socrates, bore the Bell from all the Philosophers of Greece. But how? Why, by bearing with a *bad Wife*, and instructing *Youths* to become *good Men*. Thus old Nestor Ironside reviv'd useful Knowledge in Great Britain, and, to the Wonder of his Contemporaries, brought the smartest Beaux, and the finest Ladies to believe, and to confess, that they were, after all, but Men and Women. Happily therefore have the French distinguished our illustrious Sage, by intituling his Labours, *Lectures of the modern Socrates*.

But to my Subject, — A Relation, whom I shall call *Cassandra*, is 43 by her own Reckoning, but the Register beats her Memory by ten Years. Till within these three Months she has valued herself upon her Prudence and Oeconomy. But within the Space just mention'd, she is grown I can't tell what. Her Hood and her Headcloaths are shrunk into an odd Sort of a Round-ear'd Cap, the rest of her Garments have undergone a like Change: In short, when she is in full Dress, she is but 12 in all Things, except her Looks; and she is in full Dress every Day. Her Sister has discover'd that *Cassandra* is only in Love; I insist that she is a Lunatick; but the Business is, how to cure her: Marriage is the Remedy she would chuse; but alas! distemper'd People are apt to be Lightheaded, and Sailors in a Dysentery are with Difficulty withheld from jumping into the Sea, which they will needs have a green Meadow, and are just as mad after it as she is after this Fool's Paradise.

There was a Time when *Cassandra* might have thought of Marriage without the least Reproach, but then this Time is past, and hence arises the Impropriety of her thinking of it now. The Philosopher's Answer to the Question, *When was a fit Time to marry?* was right and just, tho' it is generally wrong taken; if the Person be young, said he, not yet; if old, not at all. Those who fancy this implies a Prohibition, are quite out. The Middle-aged are as plainly declared to be those, who ought to think of Marriage, as headless Youth, and declining Age are shewn to be unfit for it.

Reason, Experience, and the Sentiments of wise Men in all Ages, prohibit the Entrance of this State to Infants and decrepid Persons. All who transgress this Rule are sure to repent it; but more Excuses may be made for those who marry too young, than for those who marry

too old. With the former, Things may possibly grow better and better; but with the latter, they must always grow worse and worse. Besides, when young People marry, Love hinders them from feeling Misfortunes, as Anger hinders People from feeling Wounds. But there is a Coldness in Age, which doubles the Sharpness of Adversity, as well as that of the Weather. If an old Woman marries an old Man, what is it but a Junction of Infirmities, which they might have better supported single? If an old Woman marries a young Man, what is it but the Repetition of the antient Cruelty of *tying a dead Body to a living one*? But this is not all: Such a Woman, if she has Sorrow sitting by her *Fire-side*, meets also with Contempt if she ventures out of Doors; and what must she endure, who is always in such Company? Farther still Remorse never fails waiting upon her in Bed; and how can *Cassandra* bear the Presence of such a *Handmaid*?

I know it will be said, If she is absolutely free in her Circumstances, she will not do what she pleases? No. You will call this treating her ill. I cannot think so. What, if she should think of playing at Stool-Ball in the Meadows; or swimming with the Boys, or of ringing with her Neighbours Servants? Might she not be hindered from doing these Things? Yes, but these are preposterous. Ay, and so is Marriage at her Years!

Cassandra should not be angry for her own Sake; if she is, it is she who must repent it. I expect a little of her Womanish Resentment; for I know very well, there is no meddling with these *Glasfenbury Thorns* that have a Trick of blossoming at Christmas, but one must prick one's Fingers.

TIMOTHY TRISTRAM.

Common Sense, Sept. 2. N° 83.

Whether the Courage of the People ought to be chequ'd.

ONE of the (ministerial) Pen-Men, having his Eye to the present Situation of Affairs, condemns the People for being always extremely conceited of their own Valour, and full of false Notions of Honour. They will never (says he) hear of any Thing which does not encourage the high Opinion they entertain of themselves.

They are fully persuaded, before they enter into a War, that they need only fight to conquer; no Reason nor Eloquence will ever be able to convince them, that any Measures can be right which seem to check or restrain that Impetuosity of Spirit.

I believe no People ever did conquer, who had not the same Opinion of themselves; and therefore all wise Governors ever strove to encourage that Notion in them: They who distrust their own Courage, and fancy they shall be defeated, are half beaten before they engage: And it is always looked upon to be a happy Omen for the People to think themselves superior to their Enemies in Courage. But, notwithstanding this, the People are in general no Lovers of War; and with good Reason: Because it is they who must bear the whole Burden of it; and, if it proves unsuccessful, the Loss and Damage must be theirs: Wherefore, whenever the People call loud for War, it is a shrewd Sign they suffer some very great Grievances in Peace.

I suppose, our Author thinks he has done notable Service to his Patrons, by advancing Maxims which have no Foundation in Truth, and illustrating them by a thread-bare Example, but Nothing at all to the Purpose, that of *Fabius Maximus*, who baffled *Hannibal* by avoiding to come to a Battle.

For before *Fabius* was created *Dictator*, the Romans had received two great Overthrows: They had been defeated at *Trebia* and at *Transimene*; all their old Soldiers cut off, and also most of their Generals.—*Hannibal* had ravaged half Italy, and filled Rome herself with Astonishment and Terror.—*Fabius*, with a raw, new-raised Army, unused to Action, was to oppose the most experienced General at the Head of a gallant Army of Veterans, flushed with repeated Victories. But *Fabius*, under these Difficulties, did not admonish his Countrymen to beg and sue to *Hannibal* for Peace, to take any Insults, and put up any Injuries rather than continue the War. No, the first Action of his *Dictature* was to order Publick Prayers to be made to the Gods to advert the People, that these Overthrows did not befall them thro' Want of Courage in their Soldiers, but Neglect of Divine Ceremonies in their Generals.

When he came to act at the Head of his Army, like a prudent and judicious Leader, he weighed his own Situation and Circumstances with those of the Enemy; he considered, that *Hannibal* was far from his own Country, where there was a powerful Faction struggling against him; he was not Master of one Seaport Town in Italy; so that, if *Carthage* was disposed to support him, and send him Recruits, he could not receive them; his Army was continually wasting by Hunger and Diseases, he had no Maga-

zines to subsist them, nor Money to pay them, no Cities to besfriend them, and no Walls to protect them; he saw Nothing he could call his own; he was forced to live from Hand to Mouth, and procure daily Bread for a great Army by Plunder; from all which *Fabius* wisely judg'd, that, if *Hannibal* did not come to a Battle very soon, he must be undone.

Contrariwise, the Romans had their Friends and Allies about them, ready to supply them. So that *Fabius* was gathering Strength, while *Hannibal* was declining.—Besides this, it was of no small Consequence to accustom a raw, unexperienced Army to the Sight of an Enemy, and to inure them to Action by skirmishing, before he ran the Hazard of a Battle.

But then (says our M—l Author) there were Prejudices raised against *Fabius* for not pushing the War with that Precipitation which People, possessed with high Notions of their own Power, thought necessary.

Allowing this, What Parallel can it bear to the Circumstances of any two States now existing? Are the Spaniards in the same Condition with the Carthaginians? Have they gain'd so many Victories? Have they also a *Hannibal*?—Where is the mighty Army of Veterans, headed by a Hero, who has caused all this Dread and Terror of the Power of Spain?—Our M—l Advocates tell us, we are not acquainted with the secret Springs, the imperceptible Movements of Affairs. 'Tis certain we are not acquainted with this terrible *Hannibal*, nor ever heard of his conquering Army. If this be the imperceptible Cause of all our Forbearance, we are ignorant indeed.

Fabius, by avoiding to come to Action, wasted the Carthaginian Strength: I am much afraid that of Spain must increase by the same Conduct.—The Carthaginians had neither Magazine nor Money; the Spaniards want neither.—Magazines they are sufficiently provided with; and as to Money, they have had Time to enrich themselves by the Spoils of our plunder'd Merchants: So that, if Money be the Strength and Sinews of War, they may engage their Adversaries with their own Forces. *Fabius*, by acting upon the Defensive, almost Ruin'd the Carthaginians; some Others, by not acting at all against the Spaniards, perhaps, have made them Great and Mighty.

Our Writers on that Side of the Question are observed to be extremely lucky at making Comparisons: Thus have they found out a Likeness betwixt the Circumstances

cumstances of the *Carthaginians* in those Times, and the *Spaniards* of to-day; because no two Things can be more unlike, and very wise Inferences they draw from it.—If such Advantages were gain'd (think they) by forbearing to fight for three Months, how much wiser must it be to forbear for fifteen Years!—By Virtue of the same happy Talent, they have found out a Resemblance betwixt an Antient and a Modern *Fabius*; tho' all the Similitude which any one else can make out in their Actions, is, that the Antient *Fabius* sold his own Estate to pay the Ransom of some Soldiers who were taken Prisoners; and the Modern *Fabius* stole the Soldiers Corn and Fodder.

From the Craftsman, Sept. 2. No. 634.

Account of the Negro Kings, from Mr MOORE'S Travels.

THE Name KING sounds big in our Ears, and is apt to strike People with Awe; tho' there is as much Difference between Kings, in every Respect, as between common People. There is no more Comparison between the Eastern Monarchs and our European Princes, than between the greatest of the latter and the meanest. So again, the meanest of our European Kings is infinitely above the greatest of their American Majesties. If King *Theodore*, for Example, could have maintain'd the Crown, which was put upon his Head by the free Election of the People, he would have been a much greater Potentate than *Timo Chachi*, who lately paid us a Visit; or our good Friend and Ally, the King of the *Muskatoos*, who holds his Government, as I am inform'd, by Commission from the Governor of *Jamaica*; and, in Time of Peace, is oblig'd to earn his Bread by Fishing, or Hunting, like the poorest of his Subjects.—I design to give the Reader some Account of the *Negro Kings* in *Africa*, as describ'd in a Book lately published by Mr *Francis Moore*, intitled, *Travels into the Inland Parts of Africa*.—The King of *Barfally* being one of the most considerable, I shall begin with him him.

This Prince, as our Author informs us, is very potent and very bold, but at the same Time very passionate, and when any of his Subjects affront him, he makes no Scruple of shooting them, at which it seems he is very dexterous. This likewise is great Part of his Diversion, at other Times, without any Provocation.

His Dominions are large, and divided into several Parts; over which he appoints Governors, call'd *Boomeys*; who

come every Year and pay Homage to him.—There is one Thing very remarkable of these *Boomeys*; for tho' they are very arbitrary, and do what they please with the People, yet they are beloved by them as well as fear'd; a Secret which few of our European *Boomeys* have been able to find out.

Other Kings generally advise with the chief Men of their respective Countries, and seldom undertake any thing of Importance, without consulting Them first; but the King of *Barfally* is so absolute, that he will not allow any of his Subjects to give him Advice, or intermeddle in Matters of State, except his chief Slave, call'd *Ferbo*, who is likewise his Prime Minister, and governs every thing in his Name, both in Peace and War.—In this Particular, he does not differ much from some of the ancient Roman Emperors, and our modern European Princes, who have delegated all their Authority to a free'd Slave, or some Upstart.

He is commonly attended with a Guard of about an hundred Horsemen, and above the same Number of Foot; whose Business it is, as in most other Countries, to protect their Master in all his tyrannical Proceedings and Outrages.

Tho' the King and all his Attendants profess the Mahometan Religion, he is passionately fond of Brandy and other Spirituous Liquors, that he will sooner die than drink any thing small, if he can get strong. His Manner of living, says my Author, is to sleep all Day till towards Sun-set; when he gets up to drink, and goes to Bed again till Midnight; then he rises and eats; and, if he hath any strong Liquors, will sit and drink till Daylight; then eat and go to sleep again. Nay, when he is very well stock'd with Liquor, he will sit and drink for five or six Days together, and not eat one Morsel of any Thing in all that Time. It is owing to this insatiable Thirst after Brandy, that his People's Liberties and Properties are in so precarious a Situation; for he often goes out with some of his Troops by a Town in the Day-Time, and returning in the Night, sets Fire to three Parts of it, whilst his Guards at the other End seize the People, as they run from the Fire. He then carries them to the first Market with their Hands bound behind them, and sells them for his favourite Commodity.

The Author gives us several diverting Instances of this Monarch's Pranks at one of the African Company's Factory, where he paid them a Visit, and took all the Brandy he could find by Force.

It may seem a little odd that a Sovereign Prince of his Figure should be driven to such Shifts for a little Brandy; but it is plain that however extensive his Dominion or Power may be, his *Civil-Lift Revenue* must be very small; I would therefore advise the *Royal African Company* to strike up a Treaty of Alliance with him, which I dare say might be easily accomplish'd, by stipulating to pay him a Subsidy of two or three Anchors of Brandy a Year, besides an handsome Cag to his Prime-Minister, *Ferbro*, and another to his favourite Wife, or Concubine, who must certainly have some Interest there, as well as the Ladies in other Courts.

The King hath a Brother, named *Boomey Haman Benda*, who is worse, if possible, than his Majesty.

HUME BADGY, the present King, or rather the Usurper of TOMANY, is a Prince of much the same Character as that of BARSALLY, and lives chiefly by begging, plundering, or stealing.

As ridiculous as this Account of the *Negro Kings* may seem, if we examine it closely, and compare it with the History of other arbitrary Princes, both ancient and modern, we shall find the Difference to consist in little more than the Degrees of Power, which they possess, and the Prevalence of particular Customs or Appetites. Princes, as well as other Men, have their peculiar Vices or Fables. Some are entirely sway'd by Ambition, and the Thirst of extending their Dominions. Others are overpower'd with a Spirit of Pride, Haughtiness and Cruelty. Several are govern'd by Passion, Lust, or Avarice; and some by all Three. Where, therefore, is the Difference, but in some accidental Circumstances of Climate, Custom and Habit? — The King of BARSALLY, for Instance, is a Tyrant, and sometimes diverts himself with committing Murder in cold Blood. Did not Caligula, Nero, and several other Roman Emperors, as well as some of our modern Princes, do the same? — The King of BARSALLY exposes his Subjects to Sale, for want of other Merchandize. Do not several Christian Princes, without the same Necessity, keep their Subjects in as abject Slavery at home, or send them abroad for Hire, to be knock'd on the Head in Quarrels, which do not in the least concern them?

His Majesty of BARSALLY is a very great Drunkard, and a Sor. So were Tiberius, Heliogabalus, and several other Princes. — The King of BARSALLY sometimes makes free with what does not belong to him. But what is plundering a little *Factory's Store-house*, in comparison

of ravaging whole Kingdoms, like Alexander, Julius Caesar, and several Princes of much later Date? The King of BARSALLY commonly begs at first, and does not take any thing by Force, till his Request is deny'd. This answers to the Free-Gifts and Benevolences demanded by several Christian Princes; which are always levy'd in a military Manner, if not immediately granted. — In short, the African Monarch imitates his Royal Brethren of Europe, in most Particulars; for he gets as much as he can by fair Means, and then as much more as he is able by Force or Fraud.

Mr D'Anvers quotes some other curious Passages from this Author, concerning the Pholeys, a free independent People, who till the Ground, &c. and are encourag'd therefore to settle in those arbitrary Kingdoms, yet are not subject to the Kings in whose Countries they live; for if ill treated by one Nation, they move to another; but these Pholeys are so civilised, so industrious, and so useful in raising Subsistence for the Natives, that the Tyrants and their slavish People pay a sort of Veneration to them. — On which Mr D'ANVERES remarks, "That, since these Tyrants find so many Benefits of Liberty in Strangers, it is a Wonder, they do not civilize their own People, by encouraging Liberty; but such, says he, is the Curse of Slavery, that it shuts Peoples Eyes against their own Interest, and the strongest Demonstrations of Experience."

The Craftsman, Sept. 9. No. 655.

REPLY to Mr Freeman's ANSWER to the two following Questions:

1. Why we have borne with the Spaniards so long?
2. Why do we not now take Vengeance of Them?

AS to the first, which Mr Freeman calls the previous Question, he quotes a Paragraph from this Paper. (See p. 422. A) being Part of the Minister's Speech; in which he acknowledges himself to be answerable for all the Measures of the Government, since he has had the Direction of them, as he certainly is by Law, and supposing the Minister should be call'd to account for his past Conduct, & respect to Spain; "In this Case, says he, might it not be alledg'd, that the various Measures hitherto taken, the Treaties concluded, the Commissioners sent to Spain in consequence of those Treaties, and all the Representations and Memorials presented by our Minister, are so many Proofs

in Favour of the *Administration*? — But might it not be alledg'd, on the other Side, that when *all these various Measures* had no Effect for above twelve Years past; when every *Treaty* was eluded as soon as made; when the *Commissioners* sent to *Spain*, at a very great Expence to the Nation, could obtain no Restitution to our *injur'd Merchants* for their *past Losses*, or Security for their *future Commerce*; and when, notwithstanding all the *Representations* and *Memorials*, presented by our *Minister*, as well as the greatest Obligations conferr'd upon the Court of *Spain*, they still suffer'd their Subjects to go on in the same Course of *plundering, insulting, and abusing* our Countrymen; in this Case, I say, might it not be alledg'd, against the *Administration*, & they ought to have had recourse to *Arms* long ago, when *fair and peaceable Means* could not prevail? — I mention this only in Reply to the *Gazetteer*, who defends the *Administration* by the worst Arguments that an Enemy could possibly put into their Mouths. But the following is more extraordinary than all the rest.

“The subsequent Methods taken last Session, of verifying these Facts before both Houses of Parliament, were prudent and proper: (See p. 423 A) and if they were so, must not the *Administration* be acquitted, upon this Question?” — Would not a Stranger to these Affairs be apt to conclude from hence, that the *Petitions of our Merchants*, last Year, for Reparation and Redress, were promoted and countenanced by the *Administration*? But it is well known to every body, who knows any thing of the Matter, that no Arts were left untry'd to stop *Petitions*; and when those Endeavours fail'd, a *Counter-Petition* was set on Foot, to invalidate the others, and not very covertly encourag'd by some Men in Power? Indeed, the *honourable Gentleman*, (See p. 334) endeavour'd to wash his Hands of this *dirty Business*, but it appears from his own Account, that he was made privy to the Design, as a Thing for his Service; and, perhaps, the only Reason for suppressing it, at last, was the Want of a sufficient Number of creditable Hands to give it any Weight against such a general Concurrence of the whole Nation. — The *Gazetteer* ought likewise to remember, that when the same Applications were made by the *Merchants*, several Years ago, nay even but a few Months before the last *Petition*, they were treated by all the *ministerial Writers* as a Nest of *Pirates and Sea-Robbers*, who could not be used too ill by

the *Spaniards*, and deserved no Protection from their own Country. — This is a sufficient Reply to Mr Freeman's Answer to the first Question, viz. *Why have borne with the Spaniards so long?*

As to the second Question; *Why not now take Vengeance of them?* He promises to answer this likewise out of the Mouth of a *Craftsman*, who takes Notice in the same Paper, that the *Administration* hath happen'd to the Nation to a great Expence; whether it hath been incur'd by sitting out a *great Fleet*; from whence Mr Freeman concludes that they must intend to make use of it against the *Spaniards*, if they do not immediately comply with our Demands; I must agree with him, that there is some Reason in this Supposition; for if a *Fleet* is fitted out at such a vast Expence, is employ'd against our *Enemies*, it will be in a manner, making War upon our *Subjects*. But, at the same Time, I cannot think his Argument conclusive; for we know by Experience, from the *Bastimentos of Spithead*, that the meer Equipment of powerful and formidable Squadrons is a sure Sign of their being intended for *peaceable Service*, even when *persuasive Arguments* will not prevail.

The Craftsman, Sept. 16. N^o 636.

English Proverbs, apply'd to Great Persons.

MY Lord Bacon observes, that *Genius, Wit, and Spirit of a Nation, are discovered by their PROVERBS*; such as the noble Sublimity of the ancient *Greeks and Romans*, the Gravity of the *Spaniards*, the Sprightliness of the *French*, and the rugged Simplicity of the *English*; of which last, I will begin with those relating to *Kings*.

Sail, quoth the KING; bold, quoth the WIND.

This is a proper Admonition to *KINGS*, that however great their Power may be over their *Subjects*, the *Wind, Seas and Weather* will not obey them, let them bluster and threaten as much as they please.

The KING'S CHEESE goes half away in PARINGS.

That is, a great deal of it is squandered amongst *Collectors and other Officers of the Revenue*, in Salaries, and perhaps *Embezzlements* unless they are strictly watch'd, and often call'd to an Account.

The KING'S CHAFF is worth more than OTHER MEN'S CORN.

This is somewhat like the former, and signifies that even the little *Perquisites* which attend the *King's Service*, are more considerable than the *standing Wages*

Pages of private Persons. But Ministers ought to remember several Proverbs against them; particularly the following.

He that eats the KING'S Goose, will be eat'd with his FEATHERS.

For tho' too many Princes don't care how much their poor Subjects are fleeced, they seldom pardon such Injuries, when they come to themselves; especially if they happen to be defrauded in *that*, which is their darling Passion; therefore some of our modern Ministers, much wiser than their Predecessors, instead of touching a single Hair of their Master's Goose, have fatten'd not only up for his own Table, at the People's Expense, as well as another for themselves. It seems the most natural Construction, a Minister I am sensible, that the KING's Goose will admit of other Applications.

KINGS and BEARS often worry their KEEPER'S

This is a very gross Comparison; and I am sorry to find it amongst our English Proverbs, tho' even Solomon, who was a King, as well as the wisest of Men, makes Use of it himself. Nay, the Truth of it is confirm'd by a thousand Instances in History, and ought to be a Warning to all bad Ministers and Courtiers; some of whom are so cautious and sensible of their Danger, that they use their Masters little better than Bears, keeping them almost constantly muzzled and tyed up, till they grow very tame, and find it for their Advantage to lead them about themselves.

THE PEOPLE'S Love is the KING'S Life-guard.

This contains so plain and excellent a Moral, that it needs no Comment, and ought to be fix'd up in Characters of Gold, over the Gates of every Palace.

It is well said; but who will bell the CAT?

This is a Scottish Proverb, and as Mr Kelly in his Collection informs us, was thus occasioned.—The Scotch Nobility entered into a Combination against one SPENCE, the Favourite of K. JAMES III, it was propos'd to go in a Body to Sterling, seize Spence, and hang him; then to offer their Service to the King, as his natural Counsellors; upon which the Lord Grey observ'd, *It is well said, but who will bell the CAT?* alluding to the Fable of the Mice, who propos'd to put a Bell about the Cat's Neck, that they might be apprized of her coming. The Earl of Angus reply'd, that he would bell the CAT, which he accordingly executed, and was ever afterwards call'd Archibald Bell-Cat.—This furnishes the Nobility of all Nations with a very good Lesson, not to suffer a wicked Favourite to domineer

over his Sovereign, as well as themselves; and the whole Nation, without exerting their Authority against him, in the most vigorous Manner, according to Law.

A Friend at COURT is worth a Penny in the PURSE.

This Saying came into Use before the Custom of buying Commissions, and placing of Money; for at present, a Purse seems the only Friend at Court unless one be can do a great Man some notable Job.

As long as you are in the Fox's Service, you must hold up his TAIL.

This is a severe Sarcastism upon the abject Tools of Power, who must submit to any dirty Work, their Pay-Master imposes upon them; such as holding up his Tail, or even his Strumpet's Tail; for if they boggle at any Thing, they are sure of being kick'd off, and expos'd.—To such I would recommend the following Proverb, *Leave the COURT, ere the COURT leave thee.*

For when many worthy Gentlemen have been discarded, for the most honourable and popular Services, such odious and contemptible Prostitutes cannot expect they should meet with the least Favour from a Minister, or Credit from their Country, when they have any Scruples of Conscience.

If the Devil be VICAR, you'll be CLARK.

This is spoken of Trimmers, Turn-Coats, and Time-Servers; who abound too much in all Courts, and commonly observe another Proverb,

Never go to the DEVIL, with a DISH-CLOUT in your Hand.

For he must be a Fool, as well as a Knave, who sells his Soul for a Trifle, if he can get any Thing considerable by it; and herein consists the only Difference between a Rogue of State and a poor Pick-pocket. The former may be thought more honourable, according to Court-Language; but the latter is equally honest, and much more excusable.—This Difference between great and low Offenders is well express'd in another Proverb,

As a Man's BEFRIENDED, So is the LAW ended,

Too fully verified, in former Times, by the Influence of Men in Power, over Judges and Juries.—But (Thanks to God, and our earthly Governors!) this Proverb is now grown almost quite obsolete.

GO BACK, and FALL; GO FORWARD, and MAR ALL.

Appl'd to those, who have hemm'd themselves in between such Difficulties, that they cannot stir either one Way or other

other.—This hath sometimes been the Case even of *Ministers*, who have negotiated their Country into so untoward a Situation, that *Peace* and *War* were become almost equally dangerous and impracticable. But as this is visibly very far from being our Case, at present, by the VIGOROUS RESOLUTIONS lately taken; so it can hardly ever be our Case, as long as the *Seas* surround us, guarded by a *strong Navy*, and directed by *wise Councils*; for the *People* will be always ready to give their hearty Assistance against their known Enemies; especially when their *Honour* and *Trade* are both infamously attack'd.—I cannot therefore omit another *old Saying*, upon this Occasion,

A Man is a LYON, in his own Cause.

Which I once thought would be soon put in Execution against the *Spaniards*; and could almost promise for the Conduct of my Countrymen, upon such an Occasion; but by the *Convention*, said to be lately sign'd, for agreeing to an *Agreement between us*, I hope the *Lyon* will have no Occasion to exert his Strength, or so much as *roar* in his own Cause.

There is, indeed, a good deal of *Satire* in these Proverbs, and some of it not very delicate, but such as is founded in good Sense, and agreeable to the Spirit of a rough, free People.—May we for ever continue so!—I will therefore conclude with one more good *old Saying*, address'd to yourself.

Speak the TRUTH, Mr D'anvers, and shame the DEVIL.

Yours, A. BRITON.

Common Sense, Sept. 16. N^o 85.

How to improve the present pacific Disposition of the Court of SPAIN.

This Author after making some Remarks which have already had Place in our printed Debates, and enumerating the Treaties and Negotiations which have been carrying on for these 17 Years in order to obtain Satisfaction, &c. goes on thus.

IF Spain has no Demands upon us but what appear, we shall soon get out of this uneasy Situation, and I cannot think our Ministers have concealed the true Cause of our Misunderstanding with Spain from the Public, and from the Representatives of the People:—It would be a Crime of the highest Nature, to keep them in the Dark;—the Parliament is the great Council of the Nation;—they are to advise the King in all Exigencies of the State. If the Spring from whence our Troubles flow be hid from them, their Resolutions may be directed to the wrong Point; they may disoblige the Na-

tural Friends of the Nation abroad, who they should punish its Unnatural Enemies at Home:—Besides, if a Foreign Power finds the Ministers under such a Dilemma that they dare not own the Engagements they have enter'd into, they must be very poor Politicians if they make not their own Advantage of it; and the Ministers in such Circumstances are alike unfit to make either Peace or War.

I take it, that the *Spaniards* are well acquainted with the Abilities of the great Man who directs our Affairs to attempt to impose upon us; and I am far from thinking, that he will connive at being imposed upon: Doubtless the Ancles will be drawn up with so much Clearness and Perspicuity, that no *Disadvantage* will creep in which may be wrested to our Disadvantage, in case of any future Misunderstanding.

The Merchant will trade with Spain when he knows that the *Spaniards* have renounced all Right to take, stop, examine, or visit our Ships trading to and from our Islands and Plantations.

The Colony of *Georgia* has already cost the Nation a great Sum of Money: People will be encouraged to settle there when they know they are safe, and that the *Spaniards* have given up all Claim to it.

The Bay of *Campechey* may be call'd the Property of *England*:—We were the first Possessors of it, and by a Treaty sign'd at *Madrid*, July 18, 1670, by Sir *William* and the Count de *Pegnaranda*, on the Part of Spain, the *Spaniards* gave up all Right to it.—How the *Spaniards* came to get Possession of it since, I cannot tell; I am sure we have not given it up to them by any Treaty.—I make no Doubt but the *Spaniards* will now be obliged to give it; or, at least, that we shall have the Liberty of cutting Logwood there.

Nor shall we be molested in loading Salt at the Island of *Tortuga*.

We shall no more be uneasy about *Calbratar*, which, no doubt, will be confirm'd to us by this Agreement.

If it be urg'd, That it will be unnecessary to mention Things which all the World knows we have undoubted Right to, I think not; because our Rights have been disputed; and it is to be hoped, nothing will be left unsettled which may prove a Bone of Contention hereafter.

The Expence of ten thousand Seamen extraordinary for this Year will amount to a great Sum; but that we need give ourselves no Pain about: For I take it for granted, that the *Spaniards* will be obliged to pay it.—We have the same Right

Right to have our Bill of Costs allow'd us, as a Man has who is compell'd to go to Law for a just Debt;---it is as much Equity in one Case as in the other, and has been the Practice ever since there have been Wars betwixt different Nations.

—If after all the Trouble and Vexation which we have received from *Spain*, we should give up Points of Right, it will be looked upon as a dishonourable Composition, and will occasion new Discontent at Home, and Contempt from Abroad.

Upon the Whole, I hope we may depend upon it, that this is no little ministerial Trick to gain Time; it is no pitiful Expedient to put off the Evil Day, and make the Ministry easy for a Time; but a judicious Agreement grounded on a solid and lasting Foundation, which will once more unite the two Nations, and throw them into their natural Interests.

Universal Spectator. Number 518.

MR SPEC,

IT has not been above a Year and a half since I was of a suitable Age to have had any Overtures of Love made to me, and in this Space of Time I have been told by above a hundred Gentlemen that I have *kill'd* them with my Eyes. If one should judge of the Murders committed in every publick Place from the private Conversation of amorous Gallants, one must necessarily think that there is some Danger of having the Species of Mankind entirely destroy'd.

I cannot imagine, Mr *Stoncastle*, how your Sex could ever take it into their Heads to attribute to destructive a Quality to the Eyes of our Sex, and make us a Kind of Monsters to pay us a Compliment; besides, as a Compliment, it is the most ridiculous, as well as the most fulsome one that could be invented. Cannot it but move the utmost Contempt for that Man's Understanding, who is simple enough to avow the most notorious Falseness to your Face. What Woman of common Sense must not laugh to hear a lusty, healthy, vigorous young Fellow tell her he is *kill'd* by her Eyes; to receive a Billet-Doux Certificate under his own Hand and Seal that he is dead, and receive Remouffrances from Mouth to Mouth that he is departed.

In short, Sir, I would have my Sex reform this Error in their Lovers, and never suffer themselves to listen to one Word after their Gallants begin to talk of being wounded by their Eyes, for killing, and all that, immediately follow: By such a Conduct they would take from themselves a Reproach, that they are susceptible of

the most gross Flattery, and prevent the troublesome Addresses of Fools and Coxcombs, who would have no Means of Utterance to declare their ridiculous Passion if debarr'd from the Common-place Compliment of being *kill'd* or wounded by their Eyes: Nor do I lay down a Scheme which I would not follow myself, for I have already put into Practice, and reform'd a nonsensical Lover into a Man of common Sense: He now protests his Passion with a generous Sincerity; but I never hear a Word of his dying, and he can genteely praise my Person without once mentioning the *killing* Power of my Eyes: The Manner I effected this Reformation was thus; at a particular Juncture of Time when he was accusing me of Cruelty in making him bear his Wounds without Redress, inveighing against the Power of my murdering Eyes, and protesting they had *kill'd* him, I catch'd up a Volume of *Shakespeare* which I had been reading, and, with a Smile of of Disdain, read to him the following Passage.

I would not be thy Executioner;
I fly thee, for I would not injure thee.
Thou tell'st me there is Murder in mine Eyes;
'Tis pretty sure, and very probable,
That Eyes that are the hail 'st and softest Things,
Who shut their coward Gates on Atoms,
Should be call'd Tyrants, Butchers, Murderers:
Now I do frown on thee with all my Heart,
And if my Eyes can wound now let them kill thee:

Now counterfeit to swoon, why now fall down;
Or if thou can'st not, oh for Shame, for Shame,
Lie not to say mine Eyes are Murderers:
Now shew the Wound mine Eyes have made in thee.

Scratch thee but with a Pin and there remains,
Some Scar of it: Lean but upon a Rush,
The Cicatrice and capable Impression
The Palm some Moment keeps: But now my Eyes,

Which I have darted at thee, hurt thee not;
Nor is there, I am sure, a Force in Eyes
That can do hurt.

Having read this Passage I left him with a Laugh, and a Hint that by his shewing more Sense he would more persuade me of his Love. I hope all your unmarried Readers will, for the Honour of the Sex, and the Punishment of Coxcombs, follow the Example of

Thurs, &c. PHOEBE.

H If the Lady's Lover could have repeated these immediate following Lines,

Oh! Dear *Phoebe*,
If ever, as that Ever may be near,
You meet in some fresh Cheek & Pow'r of Fancy,
Then shall you know the Wounds invisible
That Love's keen Arrows make.

S O O O the

the Lady would have receiv'd a proper Repartee to her Quotation; for though I cannot allow of all the ridiculous Protestations that amorous Gentlemen make about the killing Attributes of their Mistresses Eyes, yet I cannot entirely deprive them of mentioning sometimes the Wounds they have receiv'd: Was there a Prohibition laid on all little extravagant Expressions in Love, all the Sweetness of an Amour would be lost: Was serious Common Sense to be the Rule of Courtship, let a Man express his Passion ever so rationally, his Mistress would pay very little Regard to the cold Solidity of his Arguments. My Correspondent *Phæbe*, tho' certainly right in her Censure of Lovers when they ridiculously talk of being kill'd by their Fair-Ones Eyes, yet she carries it too far when she will not even suffer a Wound to be mention'd; for by such Conduct it would prevent the only Consolation a Lover has, and destroy a peculiar Article most of her Sex is fond of. Were Darts, and Wounds, and Eyes, entirely prohibited to be heard of in Amours, what could their Lovers find to make the Subjects of their Epigrams? With what must they fill their Sonnets and panegyric Epistles? In short, little Follies in Love are look'd upon by the Generality of the Fair Sex as Instances of Passion; therefore I must indulge the young Gentlemen of this Age with the same Liberty that every Age has made use of, and not restrain them from some little Extravagancies of Expression, as I am of the same Opinion \S Mr Dryden,

That Nonsense shall be Eloquence in Love.

Common Sense, Sept. 23. N^o 86.

Wit, Wisdom, Cunning, Parts, Judgment, defined and illustrated.

AS I do not know any Words in our Language so generally made Use of, and so little understood, I will endeavour to give a Definition of them; which will, I hope, render their real Meanings less precarious for the future.

Wisdom is the making Use of proper Means to obtain a proper End, as Judgment is the comparing the various Means together, and choosing the proper one: For Mr Locke's Definition, which is *the carefully separating Ideas wherein can be found the least Difference, thereby to avoid being misled by the Similitude*, more properly belongs to *Speculative Judgment*; but the Term *Judgment*, as used when confounded with *Wisdom*, which may be called *Practical Judgment*, seems rather to be included in the other Definition. Thus we see

that *Wisdom is Judgment*, and something more; for *Judgment* is likewise comprised in *Cunning*, which is *the making Use of proper Means to obtain an improper End*.

What we generally call *Parts*, I take to be a quick Conception of Ideas, with Perception of their Differences; and *Wit* in the Words of a very eminent Writer is a quick Conception and a happy Delivery. So that *Wit* and *Parts* ought no more to be confounded, than *Wisdom* and *Judgment*; This being a Power to assemble Ideas and a Capacity to distinguish them. That a Lively Representation of Ideas variously assembled—It may, perhaps, be objected, That these Definitions are not entirely adequate: I will say nothing of their Defense, but that I believe they will answer every Purpose of common Conversation; and that is all I propose by them.

I was long at a Loss how to account for these Words being more indiscriminately made Use of than any others in our Language. I formerly imagined this was owing to the few Persons who were, in any tolerable Degree, possessed of the Qualities which they are made Use of to express: But I am now willing to believe that Solution has more its nature in it than Truth, and think I can assign another Cause \S is more probable.

It is the Nature of Mankind that whatever Quality we are in Possession of we are willing to persuade ourselves and others, that it virtually contains every other necessary Quality whatsoever. As is said of the Pine-Apple, that it contains the Taste of what is delicious in every Fruit. The Case is the very same in Regard to any Science we profess:—We endeavour to prove it has every Perfection in order to magnify ourselves who are Professors of it. Thus Poetical Critics pretend all Kind of Learning may be met with in *Homer*; and Sir Edward Coke, out of his Regard for the Law, makes *Reporters* of *Moses* and the *Apostles*, and files *CHRIST*, Lord Chief-Justice of the whole World, as the most Honourable Title he could bestow upon him; in like Manner as the French, in one of their Carols, call him *Le DAPHIN du CIEL*:—And, doubtless, was a *Hottentot* to paint his God, he would make him a deformed Negro; as a Zealous Carpenter would speak of him as the *Architect* of the Universe.

This being the Case, the Men of *Wit* and *Parts* (for they commonly go together) have at all Times arrogated to themselves *Judgment* and *Wisdom*, and

claim'd them as an Appendage to the *others*; and as they have always had a great Influence over Mankind, the Majority have quietly submitted to this Usurpation: Hence these Qualities have been look'd upon as the same, and the Terms made Use of as synonymous.

That this is not without Foundation, will appear from *Matt. Prior's* Definition in his *Solomon*, where he says;

*Devils it then, O Mortals, to be Wise,
To see this cruel Scene with quicker Eyes,
To know with more Distinction to complain,
And have superior Sense in feeling Pain?*

which is by no Means a Description of *Wisdom*, tho' it is a most beautiful one of *Wit* and *Parts*.

I am very ready to submit to the just Dominion of *Wit*, but cannot patiently suffer it to excise our Understandings, and make every other Quality its Tributary.

Wisdom, tho' a less glaring Perfection, is certainly a more useful One:—*Wit* is a *poison'd Arrow*, which often proves fatal to him who makes Use of it,—*Wisdom* a *coat of Mail*, which must necessarily defend whomsoever wears it.—The one may be compared to a *Squib*, whose Crackling entertains the Populace, yet frequently burns the Hand which holds it.—The other is like a *Lantern*, which makes little Shew, yet is of greater Utility in directing us in our Way.

But not to rob *Wit* of its due Merit, it must be confes'd to be of Service in recommending us to the Fair Sex, who prefer Conversation, as they do Men, for being in a *gaudy Dress*; and if the Owners of it would esteem it, like a Laced Coat, only as a Recommendation of them to Company, there would be no Reason to complain; but the Misfortune is, they are both of them too often regarded as real Perfections: Therefore, as a Sample with what Caution *Wit* ought to be managed, I will conclude this Letter with a brief Relation of a certain Accident which happen'd to me above 20 Years ago.

When first I came Abroad into the World, a natural Sprightliness in Conversation made me pals among my Acquaintance for a *WIT*. I quickly perceiv'd the Superiority which, by this Means, I gain'd over them, and was not a little delighted with it: I turn'd my whole Study to the Maintenance of this Character: my Profession, which was the Law, was neglected as destructive of this Quality, and Books of Poetry and Invention were substituted in its Place.—I had proceeded in this Method for a

Year or more, when a Gentleman of Fashion, willing to countenance a young Fellow, invited me to dine with some of the *Men of Wit* of that Time. I was extremely delighted with this Good-Fortune, and was resolv'd to distinguish myself upon the Occasion.—I address'd my whole Discourse to the *Top-Wit* of the Company, and flatter'd myself, I appear'd to great Perfection; when, unluckily, the Gentleman I had been courting, who was confes'dly the greatest Genius of the Age, said to the Person who sat next him, "That he could no more bear to be always talking *Wit*, than he could to live upon Sweet-Meats:" This was certainly not intended for my Hearing, but being spoke out of the Fulness of his Heart, was said to a Gentleman who was so much my Friend as to acquaint me with it next Day.—At first I confess, it gave me some Uneasiness; but upon considering, that *there was no Wit in wanting Common Sense*,—I determined, for the future, to endeavour rather to be *Sensible*, than *Witty*; comforted with this Reflection, That if SENSE was not WIT, it was SOMETHING much better. A. Z.

Craftsman, Sept. 23. N^o 637.

Some farther Observations on the present State of Affairs.

MR Freeman in the *Gazetteer* of Sept. 15, complains, that his *Catholic Majesty* hath been menaced and ill-treated, in my Writings.—For God's Sake, why all this Tenderness for the *Spaniards*? Is Mr Freeman afraid that the *Marquis de la Quadra* will complain again to our *Minister*, as we are told he lately did, of the Liberties taken with his Court by the *Writers in England*? Will not the *Spaniards* be content with plundering our *Ships*, abusing our *Seamen*, insulting the *Nation*, demanding our *lawful Possessions*, and invading our just Right of Trade and Navigation, unless the *Liberty* of the *Press* is likewise given up to them, and *Englishmen* are deprived of the *Lofer's Right*, the Right of speaking and complaining of their *Wrongs*? At this Rate, we poor *Writers*, who endeavour to serve our Country, may not only be expos'd to all the terrible Consequences of being try'd, by *Information* and a *special Jury*, in the *King's Bench* of England; but likewise deliver'd up to the Mercy of a *Spanish Inquisition*.—I cannot take upon myself to vouch for the Truth of this Report; but the visible Leaning of these *Writers* to the Side of the *Spaniards*, and their

their treating all our Cries for Justice and Redress as *Calumnies and Libels*, are plain Indications in *whose Service* they are retain'd.—But let us come to the Point.

In Answer to the first Question, (*why we have borne with the Spaniards so long?*) he tells us, that it was not prudent and proper to make Use of Force against them notwithstanding all their Provocations, till the *Facts* were verified before both Houses of Parliament, as they were last Session; but he takes no Notice of my Question, *why these Facts* were not verified long before? The Merchants have been ready, on their Parts, for several Years past, to *verify their Complaints*, and have actually *apply'd* to do it more than once, as importunately as Decency would permit; but, I know not how, all their Complaints and Representations had but little Effect, till the daily Repetition of their Sufferings, and the Voice of the whole Nation, except a little Spanish Faction, call'd aloud for Redress, and forced a Way to a regular Hearing. Nay, even then, it is well known that they were so far from receiving any Encouragement, or Assistance, from those, whose immediate Duty it was to procure them Reparation, that no Arts were left untry'd to stop their Petition, or to render it abortive. Mr Freeman says, that he will not believe any Thing of this Kind; and who cares whether he will or not? But let him ask his Patron, whether he did not acknowledge, in a publick Assembly, * that there was a Design of procuring a Petition from the Spanish Merchants, setting forth the Hardships, which they must suffer by a War with Spain; and that the Persons, who had the Management of it in the City, came to consult with him about it? The hon. Gentleman, indeed, would not allow it to be a Counter-Petition, which he call'd an invidious Appellation.—But would not a Petition from one Part of our Merchants, against a War with Spain, have a natural Tendency to obstruct, or defeat, the just End of the other Petition? If this is not a Counter Petition, call it by what Name you will.—He was likewise pleas'd to declare, that he had no Hand in concerting this Scheme; and that it was laid aside by his Advice.—But is it not reasonable to suppose that the Gentlemen, who apply'd to him upon this Account, thought it a Thing agreeable to him, and for his Service, though they might not perhaps be immediately employ'd by him; and that his Advice might proceed, as I said before, from his Consciousness that it was impossible to stem the Tide of the whole Nation?

* See something correspondent to this p. 343.

Mr. URBAN,

THE ingenious Mr Simpson, from Time since, in one of the *Magazine* Vol. VII. p. 26. C. propos'd a Problem for finding in what Time the Earth would fall into the Sun's Body, if the Law of the Centripetal Force were to be changed from the Square to the Cube of the distance, inversely, when she arrives at the highest Apsis; to which he afterwards gave an elegant Solution, which hath afforded us a very good Example of Species of Curves described by that Law. The Solution of the two subsequent Problems will exhibit two other different Curves described by the same Law of Attraction.

Problem I. Suppose the transverse Axis of the Earth's Orbit, 20000, and the Eccentricity to be 173 of those Parts; let us imagine the Law of Attraction to be changed from the Square to the Cube of the Distance, inversely, when the Earth arrives at her lowest Apsis; required to find her Distance from the Sun, after she hath moved the Space of two Years in her new Orbit; also the Number of Gyration's she will have perform'd round the Sun in that Time, and how many she can possibly make, whether Motion in this Orbit to be continued for ever.

Problem, II. The Centripetal Force being suppos'd as before, let the Earth's Radius be 3985 Miles, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ the Descent of heavy Bodies on its Surface in one Second of Time; If now a Body, whose Distance from the Earth's Center (which I suppose at rest) is four Times its Radius, be projected in the Direction of a right Line, making an Angle of 60 Deg. with a Line drawn from the Center of the Earth, with a Velocity sufficient to cause it to move uniformly thro' 80 Miles in one Minute; required to find in what Time the Body will perform one Gyration, and what will then be its Distance from the Center.

PHILANDER

QUESTION.

TO find the greatest Area that is possible to be inclosed by any Conical Parabola, whose Length is c , and whose Ordinate rightly applied; With the Method of its Investigation.

N.B. A Philosophical Essay on the Senses, and an ingenious Examination of some Lines on Mr. GAY's Monument, are reserv'd for next Month.

For some Verses and Dissertation receiv'd, the proper Season is elaps'd, but will return.

H. C.'s Answer to his own Question, *whether Air enters the Blood*, came but on the 20th.

Mr. F.

Mr. FACIO's Answer to the Objections made to him; drawn from the supposed Smallness of the Parallax of Mars.

LET us examine, Whether that Great and seemingly unanswerable Objection, taken from the Observations of Mars (whose Parallax was found, by Mr. Pound and Dr. Halley, to amount scarcely to 30 Seconds) may not also confirm invincibly my Theory, and contribute to a further Advancement of Astronomical Knowledge? See Keill's *Leſſ*: p. 266, 343: Where he concludes from those Observations, That the Parallax of the Sun is scarce eleven Seconds.

Now, The Answer to that Objection may be found, partly, in the Uncertainty of the Distance of Mars from the Earth (at the Time of those Observations) in respect to the Distance of the Sun. But it must be found, chiefly, in the great Influence of the Situation of G, the common Center of Gravity of the Earth and of the Moon, upon those, or rather upon many the like Observations. And by them, and the Knowledge of the Sun's Parallax, the Situation of that common Center of Gravity may be determined: As it may be found by several other Means also; and particularly by accurate Observations of the Sun; or, likewise of the Moon. And when that is done; the true Excentricity of the Orb of Mars may be established: And the Certainty or Uncertainty of any former Conclusions drawn from the Parallax of Mars, or concerning his Excentricity, may be verified. But as I have not the particular Observations of both the said Great Astronomers, I cannot compare them now with my Theory. However, in order to shew that they may very well agree with it, I shall make the following Reflexions; and settle this Part of my Theory as follows, by an Example fitted to their Observations.

1. Let the Parallax of the Sun in reference to the Orbit of the Moon be supposed of $2^{\circ} 24'$, in the Sun's Apogee; according to my Theory. And let the Distance betwixt the Centers of the Moon and of the Earth be supposed of 64 mean Semidiameters of the Earth. Then dividing $2^{\circ} 24'$ by 64, we shall have $135''$ for the Parallax of the Sun in reference to the Globe of the Earth, the Sun being in his Apogee. And, according to the common System, supposing the Center of Mars in Opposition to the Sun to have been then about 2.781 Times nearer to the Center of the Earth, than to the Center of the Sun; the Parallax of Mars might have been of $375''$, 4 at most, in reference to the Globe of the Earth; and of $294''$ at most, in reference to the Latitude or Parallel of the Observators. Let this last Number $294''$ be called X.

3. Now supposing G, the common Center of Gravity of the Moon and of the Earth, to have been placed then at the Distance Z (from the Center of the Earth) of

2, or $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{10}$ Semidiameter of the Earth: That Distance Z seen from the Center of Mars would have subtended at most an Angle TMG = Z.

So we have Z =
 $751''$, or $563''$, $469''$, $375''$, $188''$, $94''$, $38''$, $19''$

respectively. And the Proportion given by Sir Isaac Newton (p. 469) for determining the Situation of the Point G, would have made that Angle Z of $589''$, neglecting the Moon's Excentricity.

4. But that Distance Z, seen from the Center of Mars, must have subtended an Angle smaller than Z; in the Proportion, nearly, of the Radius, to the Sine of the Angle made at the Center of the Earth, by the Lines drawn from thence to the Centers of the Moon and Mars. And so there arises a proportionable Uncertainty or Parallax in the apparent Place of the Center of Mars, as seen from the Center of the Earth, and from G the common Center of Gravity of the Earth and of the Moon: Which Point G describes the Great Orb. And that Uncertainty might amount on one Side of Mars to the whole Number Z, and to as much on the other Side; if the Moon were in or near her Quadrature with Mars.

5. And therefore, if those two Great Astronomers will be pleased to renew their Calculations upon this Foot, and will have a due Regard to their own Latitude, and to the Hours of the Night (or to the Hours of the Day, if they will hereafter find the Parallax of Venus; for she may be observed in the Day-time): They may derive from these their Observations the Situation of G the common Center of Gravity of the Moon and of the Earth; and verify that my Theory is wholly consistent with their Observations. But as long as the Situation of the Center G is unknown, or neglected by them; their Conclusions about the Parallax of Mars, and of the Sun, are most probably greatly erroneous. And so I appeal from their former Conclusions to themselves; or to any Astronomers who, knowing the Circumstances wherein those Observations are or were made, will try my Theory by them. But at the same Time let a due Regard be had to the Moon's Excentricity. Nay, I appeal to Multitudes of Observations of Mars, made or to be made when he was or will be nearly in Opposition to the Sun, in several different Ages of the Moon. For the Sun's Parallax derived in like Manner from them, especially about the Two Quadratures of Mars with the Moon, will be found widely different from one another, If the Situation of the Point G be neglected; And if it be taken, for instance, from Sir Isaac Newton.

6. And if they shall find, or if any Astronomers or my self shall find (when we know the Days and Hours when those aforesaid Observations were made) That so very great a Parallax of Mars (viz. of $375''$ or $6' 15''$) is consistent with the said Observations; What must be then concluded, but, that my Theory (demonstrated, confirmed, and tried, already, by so many different Ways, and which will be further tried and confirmed, by this unexpected and critical Trial, or by Multitudes of former or future Observations of Mars or of Venus, and by many other Ways more) can not be false; but must necessarily be true.

The Remsinder in our next.

VERSES

Ppp

VERSES to the Memory of the most accomplished and lamented Mrs REBEKAH BOOTH, late Wife of DAN. BOOTH, Esq;

By Mr MOSES BROWNE.

Author of Piscatory Eclogues, whose Works are now publishing by Subscription.

THO' rude the Verse, tho' long withheld the Lays,
Gloom'd with thy Loss, unequal to thy Praise,
Bright Saint! O yet be thine, these weeping Strains,

A last sad Tribute to thy lov'd Remains.
Vain Grief!—nor all our Efforts can suffice,
To wail with due Concern thy mourn'd Demise.

If Verse could have thy hasty Doom delay'd,
Or back to Earth cou'd charm thy parted Shade,

If Sighs or Tears thy valued Life cou'd save,
If Solve thy Fetters, or unseal thy Grave,
What Muse that knew thy Worth wou'd Silence keep?

What Breast refuse to groan? or Eye to weep?

But be the Voice of Sorrow now suppress'd,
Calm as when living may her Ashes rest:
Let our deep Grief becoming Silence tell,
Or Language only boast she died so well.
With no black Shade their Lustre to oppose,
Her Virtues set unclouded, as they rose.
To one fix'd Point did all her Actions tend;
This mark'd the Means, and This secur'd the End;

Taught her clear Life its even Course to run,
With Honour ended, as with Truth begun;
The finish'd Wife, y matchless Mother form'd,
And with Heav'n's purest Zeal the Christian warm'd.

Hers was th' expanded Soul, the liberal Mind,

Free to no Party, Friend to all Mankind;
The humane Heart, to no Repentment prone,
Still each one's Faults forgiving, but her own:
Her own! so few, so small, as serv'd to show
Perfection, only, is not ours below.

O brightest Glory of my happier Days!
Once cheer'd, once blest'd with thy indulging Rays,

Who deign'd, untainted & pride of Power,
To grace & free Converse my humble Hour;
In whom my Hopes, encourag'd to depend,
Still found the Patron, still might boast the Friend,

Boast ev'n the Parent in thy watchful Aid,
When in Youth's Flower a drooping Orphan made;

Who thil'd my Fears, bid all my Gloom depart,

Try'd Help, when Want and Pain besieg'd my Heart!

O if regardful now! while blest'd above;
If conscious to the Strains of dutious Love,

While the proud Lays thy kind Regard disclose,

And my torn Bosom throbs with grateful Woes;

While vex'd with frequent storms half lost in life,

O'erwhelm'd, unfriended in a world of strife
Forgive amid thy Joys, O ever dear!

If my fond Frailty drops the erring Tear
From my swell'd Breast will break th' impetuous Moan,

Gush the pent Flood, and burst th' impetuous Moan.

On'd Groan.

Ferbid not Sorrows that are Nature's Claim
What suits the Friend, the Parent's reverend Name,

At least are to thy sacred Manes due,
For both I honour'd, both have lost in you

—Yet, tho' in Bliss, above our Sorrows rais'd
Tho' too exal'd to be mourn'd or praise'd

The Fame my Muse would give, do thou bestow,

And o'er thy Marble let my Laurels grow.

On the ITINERANTS SOCIETY. A S O N G.

Tune — Fair and soft and gay, &c.

WHEN all our weekly Toils are done,
And with our Labour sets the Sun,
Intent on Health and social Joy,
Itinerants thus the Hours employ:
With sparkling Wine our Board is crown'd,
The friendly Glass goes briskly round,
While Converse, free, and yet refin'd,
Diverts, improves, and cheers the Mind.

II.

No sordid Wretch, with gloomy Face,
Presumes with us to take his Place;
No Rakehell lewd, no soaking Sot,
Th' Itinerant's Fame shall ever blot:
Whoe'er with us a Seat would claim,
Must bring good Manners and good Fame:
A Heart inspir'd with gen'rous Views,
With Love to Learning and the Muse.

III.

Our King and Country both we love,
Yet Party-Strife can ne'er approve;
The Maze of Politicks we shun,
Whose Turns so dark, so various run,
That oft, without some Clue or Light,
An honest Man may miss the right.
Be this our friendly Maxim still,
Who means the best can scarce do ill.

IV.

Instead of puzzling Themes like these,
Itinerants strive who best shall please;
The tuneful Song, the mirthful Tale,
Will o'er the wintry Glooms prevail:
Thus ever easy, free and gay,
We wear the Rust of Life away,
Nor Innocence or Virtue harm,
But keep them lively, fresh and warm.

J. DUICE.

Mr W--h--d, Student of C--Hall, Camb:
An Imitation. From HOR. Ep. V. B. 1.

Si potes archaëis comiova recumbere lectis, &c.

If thou canst sit on an old-fashion'd chair,
And sup on cleanly *Delft* or *Earthen* ware;
Where salad-herbs shall be thy slender treat,
And may old table show more succ than meat;
Then, *W--h--d*, come, while I impatient wait,
And supper shall be ready just at eight.
Wines thou shalt drink our native clime's produce,
Or the brisk taste of *Herefordian* juice:
Nod'd (O fatal thought!) that very morn
When *Britain's Queen* to heavenly joys was born.
But if than these some richer wines thou hast,
And mine won't suit with so polite a taste,
More gen'rous *Port* then take my leave to send:
If not, obey the summons of a friend.
The curling smoke begins to rise for thee,
And all my little house from dirt is free.
Clear up thy brow serene from careful looks,
And leave all thoughts of riches and of books.
With *George's* health we'll crown the happy day,
Peruse to that which did his birth display,
And swiftly pass the merry night away.
Why should I live like some ignoble slave,
Nor use the sparing blessings fortune gave?
Why should I hoard up shining heaps of pelf?
No, let my heir provide it for himself:
For I (without a blush I'd hear it told,)
Know nothing but the present use of gold.
I'll drink my *quantum*, and make all the room
Diffuse from od'rous flow'rs a sweet perfume:
Perhaps I may among the niggard crew
Be call'd a fool, but never can by you,
Who love to live by reason's certain laws,
Nor heed the world's vain hisses or applause.
Hail! mighty *Bacchus*! by whose pow'r divine
Our tow'ring souls, the noblest schemes design,
Whose sacred juice reveals our latent thoughts,
And all inspires us with its potent draughts:
Confirms our hopes, and dissipates our fears,
And sends the coward head-long into wars;
By this the lover when he plies in vain,
Rouses his soul, and softens all his pain;
The little wit transcends with daring hope,
In wisdom *Newton*, and in verses *Pope*.
Where is the man whom liquor won't inspire
To think and speak with *Ciceronian* fire?
In wayward mirth the cobbler learns to sing,
And the poor beggar struts into a king.
Beside, my friend, in this my frugal treat,
I'll mind that all be clean and all be neat;
No greasy chains with me shall soil your cloaths,
Or napkins foul contract your wrinkled post.
My humble jugs and platters all shall shine,
And shew transparent thy lov'd face with mine.
He shall be absent who with open ears
Leaks at the brain, and spills what'er he hears;
But each his friend with sprightly mirth provoke,
And crack alike his bottle and his joke.
Young *K-s* and pleasant *T-k*, two common friends,
Shall both be there, whom long-try'd truth com-
mends;
Still I should add, companion of the night,
But him fair *Myra's* charms will more invite,
Who hugs his chains of love with vast delight:
To fill my house let other *Umbrae* come:
For whom my *W--h--d* brings will meet with room.

What the fixt number thou wouldst have us be,
Write me word back; for that I leave to thee:
All opposition strive, my friend, to shun,
The prating scholar, or the teizing dun.

On the Peace concluded betwixt OLIVER CROM-
WELL, and the States of HOLLAND.

Written as an Exercise,

By Mr JOHN LOCKE, (Author of Human
Understanding, &c.)

IF *Greece* with so much mirth did entertain
Her *Argo* coming laden home again:
With what loud mirth and triumph shall we greet
The wish'd approaches of our welcome fleet:
When of that prize our ships do us possess,
Whereof their fleece was but an emblem, peace!
Whose welcome voice sounds sweeter in our ears,
Than the loud musick of the warbling spheres.
And ravishing more than those, doth plainly show,
That sweetest harmony we to discord owe.
Each seaman's voice pronouncing peace doth charm,
And seems a syren's, but it has less harm
And danger in't, and yet like theirs doth please
Above all other, and make us love the seas.
We have Heaven in this peace, like souls above,
We have nought to do now but admire and love.
Glory of war is victory, but here
Both glorious be 'cause neither's conqueror.
'T had been less honour if it might be said
They fought with those that could be conquered.
Our reunited seas, like streams that grow
Into one river, do the smoother flow:
Where ships no longer grapple but like those,
The loving sea-men in embraces close.
We need no fire-ships now, a nobler flame
Of love doth us protect, whereby our name
Shall shine more glorious, a flame as pure
As those of Heav'n, and shall as long endure:
This shall direct our ships, and he that steers,
Shall not consult Heav'n's fires, but those he bears
In his own breast: Let *Lilly* threaten wars;
Whilst this conjunction lasts we'll fear no stars.
Our ships are now most beneficial grown,
Since they bring home no spoils but what's their
own.

Unto those branchless pines our forward spring
Owes better fruit, than autumn's wont to bring:
Which give not only gems and *Indian* ore,
But add at once whole nations to our store:
Nay, if to make a world's but to compose
The difference of things, and make them close
In mutual amity, and cause peace to creep
Out of the jarring Chaos of the deep:
Our ships do this, so that whilst others take
Their course about the world, ours a world make

On the same, in *Latin*, by the same Hand.

Pax re'it Augusti, quem vicit Julius, orbem:
Ille sava factus clarior, ille toga.
Hos sua Roma vocat Magnus, & Numina credit;
Hic quod sit mundi Victor, & ille Quies.
Tu bellum ut pacem populis das, una utrisque
Major, es: ipse orbem vincis, & ipse regis.
Nos Humanum e caelo missum te credimus; unus
Sic poterat binos qui superare Deos!

An

An Epistle to the Author of the Satire on the
LADIES at SCARBOROUGH.

*Are the Faults you would pass by in a Friend, and
smile at in an Enemy, Crimes of so deep a Dye in
them, as not to be forgiven? --*

Polite Philosopher, Pag. 45.

Invidious Bard! thy keen reproaches spare,
And cease a while to wound the charming fair;
Ill does it suit the great and gen'rous mind;
To treat severely poor weak womankind;
Whose faults are trifling, levities at most,
And in a heap of shining virtues lost.
Grant they have frailties, is't not mean to blame,
What we should rather pity than condemn?
Defects from nature, or by art supply'd,
The kind good-natur'd man would strive to hide.
Besides 'tis rude, unmanly to engage
So weak an enemy with so much rage.
Do SCARB'ROUGH's streams such force and wit
inspire,

From SCARB'ROUGH's salutary streams retire;
'Tis clear, if hence such bad effects ensue,
A longer course you ought not to pursue?
How will it shock succeeding times to hear,
A fierce heroick Bard revil'd the fair;
Bold and intrepid all their faults display'd,
And cast their numerous virtues into shade!
Did Waller thus, or Dryden rise to fame,
Or Prior thus immortalize his name?
Bright shine the FAIR in their harmonious lays,
And ev'ry verse flows smother with their praise.
But you perchance such vulgar arts despise,
And by ignobler methods strive to rise;
In your opinion better be alone,
And rather have an evil fame than none.
Another fate, kind Heav'n, be mine; to share
The favour of the VIRTUOUS, WISE, and
FAIR.

An EMBLEM from GEORGE WITHERS,
put into modern Dress.

*The best good turns that fools can do us,
Prove disadvantages unto us: ----*

WRong-headed blockheads when they help intend,
Plague while they serve, and hurt while they
befriend.

If there be danger in their very love,
Alas! how fatal must their hatred prove?
Tho' no advantage from their kindness rise,
Yet (to our cost) their malice may suffice.
I would not from a prince receive a boon,
By suing to his jester or buffoon;
Nor any fool's vain humour sooth or serve,
Tho' sure without it, helplessly to starve;
No poverty would vex me half so much,
As to be made a plumb-man by the Dutch.

But to my tale, of use to old and young,
Which WITHERS, worth of bards, has quaintly sung.

A fool was sent to fetch some godlings home,
His worship to a river chanc'd to come,
Thro' which their passage lay; the Bank was steep,
And the slow sullen stream, at least chin-deep.
At this, the anxious dolt conceiv'd a fear,
His dame's best brood might all be shipwreck'd there,
Which to avoid, he thus did show his wit,
And his good-nature in preventing it;
He underneath his girdle thrust their heads,
And then his foolship thro' the water waded.

VERSES belonging to the Poem in our last, on
FREEMAN, Page 433. Col. 1. left out
before the last Displeach, partly for Want of Room
and partly for our unlearned Friend's Credit.

Amphion like, you charm ev'n hearts of stone,
Awhile unite their diff'rent views in one;
Yea Faction feels thy strokes, and owns thy power;
But ah! conviction holds 'em scarce an hour.

At sermon thus I've seen the volly rake,
While o'er his head the melting accents break,
Stand quite aghast, and signs of sorrow make;
But the next sin that glitter'd in his view,
O'ercame his heart, and Reformation flew!

This, this, the fate divinest precepts share,
Men rarely practise the great truths they hear;
Confess the doctrine sound, the maxims good,
But ab! it thwarts their dear-lov'd flesh and blood.
Shackles their feet, they can no more advance,
"To midnight revels, and the wanton dance;"
Lays a restraint upon the roving will,

Enjoys a temporary truce, that they fear --- will kill.
Tho' thus oppos'd, the sons of virtue must
Wage war with sin, and give at once a thrust;
Reduce its influence, if not root it out.
And lop the lux'rous branches as they sprout.

N. B. The Omission of the foregoing Lines not having
pleased our friendly Correspondent, we have inserted
them here, and distinguished some Expressions in
Italicks, as a Justification of our Conduct, and
sometimes may be thought too officious; but we
take this Opportunity, once for all, to intreat our
Contributors to consider that they commonly judge
fond Parents, not as impartial Friends: They con-
sult Persons of their Acquaintance, whom Com-
plaisance may probably bias; we scarce ever
enter or omit any Thing without the Advice of
in our Opinion, judicious and sincere, and, with re-
specting Strangers, can have no Inducement to disguise
their Sentiments. However, Mistakes in the Press
&c. will here and there unavoidably happen, to
which we crave the usual Indulgence.

SONG.

IN vain I wish'd for liberty,

And struggled with my yoke;
Till Silecia's falsehood set me free,
And all my fetters broke.

Now all which I admir'd before,
I view secure from harm;
Her radiant eyes can wound no more,
Her face no longer charm.

On all the beauties of that face
Which kindled first the fire,
Pleas'd, yet unmov'd, I now can gaze,
Without one warm desire.

The sailor thus, with looks sedate,
When safe upon the shore;
With pleasures sees the billows beat,
And hears the tempest roar.

CONSTANTIA's suppos'd Answer to the Queen
p. 343. by a foreign Bishop.

PRAY who's this man so vastly nice

In this his matrimonial choice?

Suppose a thousand wants in me, she'll say,

Are there not more in him, I pray?

But what's his money? for, say all you can,

Money it is that makes the man:

And money too gives woman, Sir,

What nought but money can confer.

The QUERIST'S REPLY.

INTRODUCTION to the QUERIST'S REPLY.

TELL her in answer this agen:
And tell it her in kisses ten.

Madam,

TEN thousand things I want; yet none, His Waits.
Because I've all those things in one,
If I have you, and you are the
That's fit to be a wife for me.

At for your money, be it more or less, His Proposals.
As is a large or scanty happiness,
Mine shall be added: and, believe me too,
I'll give both me, and mine, and yours to you:
At present mine is mine alone;
Love shall make me, and mine, and yours
Your own.

My character, if you'll believe report, His Character in general.
Is of a mix'd uncommon sort.
Tis given by many. — known to few,
The whole to none (but one or two).

I love a book, and bookish men: His Inclinations.
Yet love to trifle, now and then.

In company, I'm often dull and dumb: His Un- sociableness.
Some call it mere stupidity; and some

Call it not that, but kindly say
Let him alone, it is his way,

To-day he's grave, to-morrow gay.
My temper (—don't mistake it, miss) His Temper.
Seems often shy, and often is;

Call it not fullness; the reason's clear, His two leading Passions.
Treatment in childhood too austere
Gave me this second childhood, fear:

Nature has given this manhood, love; and you,
If kind, will give it me anew.

I often fear; and, in that fear despond:
I often love; and, where I love, I'm fond,

But dare not go a single step beyond,
Till marriage bids those higher joys begin,

Which can't be joys when they arise from sin.
And yet, before those nuptial blisses,

I relyb modest-meaning kisses.
As for diversions, all I get His Diversions.
Are owing to my horse, as yet:

I neither drink, nor hunt, nor game, nor sing:
I mind not any sack-like thing.

I push at all the gaities of life,
Except that single gaiety, a wife.

Cloze reasonings I admire, nor loose harangues;
— and wit His Taste in reading.

Genuine I love; not that which mimi's it, inreading.
As for religion, 'mong 'em all I own His Religion.
Not one on earth, but that of heaven alone.

This mere philosophy can never reach,
Nor human teaching ever teach:

This law-makers can never make for men
By acts of parliament; for then

Where'd be the sense of being born agen? Joh. iii. 3.
A mock-religion I detest.

Religion's cloaths I count but cloaths, at best:
And yet those cloaths, when e'er they fit,

I think should always go along with it.
The christian church, and all the world beside,
My christian love abroad divide: His Catholicism.

At home, I've nothing to divide my love,
But you below, and God and CHURCH above.

As for my preaching, those who love me fear
I'm often rather too sincere, His Preaching.

And preach without a worldly view;
As courtly preachers seldom do.
In youth, my style was youth and flame:
'Tis cooler now, tho' now the same.
Once, like a hot, unthinking youth,
Preaching that powerful doctrine, truth,
Stripp'd of all prudence and disguise,
I made a loud Sacheverell-noise:
Like him, I us'd a crabbed word or two,
And so offended not a few:
I argu'd little, rail'd a deal,
Against all bigots, with a bigot's zeal,
Zeal to avoid disguising, such
As modern clergy practise much:
Some call it human prudence, others art;
But Whiston calls it an impostor's part.
In POLITICS, my maxim's this, His Politics.
(* Whigs say, the maxim's much amiss:)

Est rex ob populum & legem;
Non, lex & populus ob regem:

How to translate you cannot tell;
Ask learned Williamites, they'll do it well.

As for my PERSON, when I first Person
appear,

You'll think me awkward, unpolite, and queer;
You'll speak that thought by a condemning
sneer:

But don't condemn me in a trice:
Try me again, once, twice, or thrice.

Do not reject me all at once,
Purely to take a polish'd dunce.

As for the WORLDLY GOODS His temporal Estate.
I have indeed,

They give me every worldly good I need,
Except your self. — Besides preferment here,

I've thirteen hundred crowns per year;
But give 'em all, and more than all, away,

(For I am giving every day,) }
Some to the deserving few,
More to a thankless, worthless crew,

Wanting a wife to give 'em to, }
Whate'er I have, without a wife,
To live, I think, is hardly life:

Therefore, tho' more than half my days are done,
My days of life are un-begun. His Age

Whate'er I want, you're sure to find }
In me a truly nuptial mind, Conjugal Character.
While yours is true, and frank, and

kind.
This one good thing it is, you'll find, 'tis this
That gives and sweetens every nuptial bliss.

Therefore, the many things I want are none:
Because you'll have 'em all in one,

If you have me; and I'm the man
That always loves you all I can.

Thus you are sure of things enow: }
Words you expect; I've sent a few. Conclusion.
Comply, or else a fig for you!

* I mean those Nominal Whigs, whose Principles destroy
the old Revolution-Whigism.

† The Author's Age in Celibacy is, according to the
Plalmist, above Half the Age of Man.

NOTE,

To have Printed this Romantic Poem, in the
manner desir'd by the Author, would take up
above five Pages, and consequently disoblige
other Correspondents.

POSTSCRIPT.

POSTSCRIPT apologizing for the Po-
TICA LICENTIA in the foregoing Poem.

Dulce est desipere in loco.

HOA.

S I R,

I Answer you in verse, you see,
And verse of great variety.
It at elections you have been,
All the electors you have seen
Were not alike: You always find,
They're of a multifarious kind;
Humps, long-thanks, cripples, asses, owls, and
apes,
And nature in a thousand shapes.
So, reverend sir, you'll meet with here
As many oddities as there:
For all my verses, you will find,
Are of a multifarious kind:
One is grave, another gay;
Another's wanton, you will say.
One is dark, another rough;
Another's clear and smooth enough.
Another's *verse*. --- but full of gall;
Another's hardly *verse* at all.
Some are long, and some are short;
Irregulars of every sort
To make variety of sport.
All from a laughing bishop's pen,
For surely bishops, now and then,
May laugh as well as other men.

A Catalogue of Curiosities to be disposed of at
Scarborough, 1738.

IMPRIMIS, all the hearts that *Chloe's* got,
(Thirty-five lots----a dozen in a lot---)
Of lords, of captains, citizens and squires;
Some stuck with darts, some blazing all with fires.
All damag'd---fold by weight two-pence per pound,
---For not one ounce of truth in all is found---
Lot second, glances two of *Flavia's* eyes,
When the lord *Courty* wounded with surprise---
These will come cheap, for every *London* wight
From side-box sees such glances every night.
Item, What never to be seen was known,
A generous action by *Grippia* shown---
And what for wearing little worse can be---
A *beau's* religion, *atheist's* piety.
Item, The remnant of miss *Lyddy's* fame---
N. B. Lord *Rakevall* has a pattern of the same.
Item, Two Epigrams, *Epistles* two,
A *Satire*, which with little skill may do,
For *Lampoon* and for *Panegyric* too;
All with much pains and mighty labour wrote;
And valu'd most impartially---at naught.
Item, A curious hieroglyphick *storen*,
On which in various characters is seen,
The schemes and revolutions of the state;
The quips and tricks oft call'd *doctees of fate*;
The *Britons*, styl'd the masters of the main,
England d'sponding, and triumphing *Spain*;
It all the prudence of our *treasures* shows---
He's wife for such a wealth who high bestows;
For all the prudent acts for statesmen do,
For ever will be secrets to a few.
Item, Three vials of rich essence, drawn
From the humidity of *seleets of lozen*.
These lots the first day's sale begin and end,
Bid as you will, and as you find, commend.

Cock, Jun.

VIRTUE and PLEASURE,

From SILIUS ITALICUS. B. XV.

Beneath a laurel's shade the youth reclin'd
And cares like these perplex'd his doubtful
mind:

When swift-descending thro' the azure skies,
Two different forms of more than mortal fire
Pleasure and Virtue, stood before his eyes.
The first ambrosial fragrance round her shed,
Gold deck'd her shining robe of *Tyrian* red;
Her dancing eyes at no one object aim'd,
But royl'd at large, with wanton fires inflam'd.
Severe the other look'd, her dress and mien
Neglected art, yet decent, and serene:
Her looks a cheerful modesty display'd,
A white-spun robe her comely limbs array'd.
Pleasure self-confident first silence broke,
And thus with bland and flattering accents
spoke:

--- This martial fury, lovely youth, assuage,
Nor waste in war thy flow'ry bloom of age:
Hast thou escap'd from *Trojymene* in vain,
From the *Po's* banks, and *Cannae's* bloody plain
And hop'd thou in *Atlantick* climes to speed,
Or with thy war make *Tyrian Carthage* bleed?
Timely retire and tempt thy fate no more,
Nor lend an ear to *Virtue's* savage lore,
Who bids her frantick vot'ries blindly run
On toils and dangers, which the prudent shun.
She lur'd the *Dacii* to devote their blood,
She urg'd the *Scipio's* to the *Stygian* flood;
Charm'd with the phantom of a deathless name,
As if their shades were sensible of fame;
But follow me, within an easy sphere,
Your future days shall run their full career;
No martial sounds shall break thy soft repose,
Nor thy pain'd marches tread artful snows,
Or feel direct the dog-star's burning ray,
Nor from the dusty helm thy thirst allay,
On grass disdain'd with blood thy table spread,
And live in labours and perpetual dread:
Calm and serene thy years shall glide away,
And age attain by a slow calm decay.
For mortals ease how well the Gods provide,
How are their wants with bounteous hands
ply'd!

Themselves examples of a happy life,
A round of joy unmix'd with pain or strife!
Venus inflam'd by me near *Simois* shore,
The founder of your race *Aeneas* bore;
Ev'n *Jove* himself has often felt my pow'r,
An eagle now, and now a *Golden Shew'r*.
Be wisely warn'd, the present time employ,
For none will e'er a second birth enjoy;
Nor in the realms of *Pluto* can we know,
Those joys which frame our happiness below
And who regrets not in life's closing day,
That unenjoy'd my minutes fled away.
She ends --- Then *Virtue* thus, &c.

[To be continued.]

To Lady F --- CE at Bury Affines.

At length must *Suffolk's* beauties shine in vain,
So long renown'd in *B---n's* deathless strain.
Thy charms at least, fair *F* ---, might inspire
Some zealous bard to wake the sleeping lyre.
For such thy beauteous mind, and lovely face,
Thou seem'st at once, bright nymph, a *Muse* and
Grace.

MEVAL LOVE (See the beginning p. 433.)

HE said; and as the cast her eyes around,
Wishing to find, more wishing to be found,
Her lover re-appear'd—His fixing eyes
On hers, and both express'd their pleas'd surprize.
Wishful to yield, yet willing to comply,
He knew not there to stay, or thence to fly:
To make the conquest dearer made it hard,
And with feign'd looks dissembled disregar'd;
His desir'd embrace turn'd half aside,
And thund'ring, tho' willing, to commence a bride.
When thus her Lord, "If with tyrannic power
My frowns had aw'd thee from this sacred bow'r;
Thy image of my self! this distant air,
Thy coy neglect, might well become my fair.
Made of one kindred mass, my flesh, my bone,
Thine a I!—O what forbids to call my own?"
She gently said, the fair, by love inclin'd,
Shall soft compliance, and her charms resign'd.
Softly he whisper'd on her glowing breast—
Mute the scene—Let fancy paint the rest.

Written in the blank Leaf of a Treatise upon Artificial Beauty, sent to a young Lady.

OND of applause, let meaner beauties flush
The faded features with th' unconscious blush;
Each play off, even in the smile of years,
Smooth, without bloom, and without graces, airs.
Then frank, disgust, when cunning, none beguile,
Then unobscuring, unobscuring smile;
Then pleas'd, insulting, spiritless when griev'd;
Then coming, scorn'd, and but when coy believ'd.
The length, by torturing every feature gain
The short liv'd empire o'er a waste of brain.
But where's the mild compoſure of the mein,
The decent freedom, and the front serene?
Where blows the Lilly's unpolluted white,
And where the blush that gives and cheeks delight?
Streams tender spirit from the practis'd eye?
Who melts persuasion in the vernal sigh?
Who such, can one impassion'd rapture rise?
Who such, can one soft tear o'erflow the eyes?
Who them, the mind one generous ardor prove,
The soul breathe friendship, or the heart beat love?
Who feels for them the charms that sense forbids?
Who feels for them what Strephon feels for you?

MONTANUS.

Epitaph on J. B---d, Esq; late Alderman of D---

HERE, fast a sleep, upon his back,
By death extended, lies plump Jack,
A sleeper ne'er to be forgot,
Renown'd as *Ch---y* *, or as * *Trott*.
On has he slept, (we've heard him snore.)
Within these sacred walls, before;
Yet, charm'd a while by *Morpheus's* rod,
He soon shook off the feeble God,
And soon victorious † 'gan to rise, † *Began*.
And yawn, and stare, and rub his eyes.
Now vanquish'd quite, behold him fall,
Attack'd by sleep, and death * an' all! * *Together*.
Be serious, Muse.—The day will come
When he, fresh-rising from this tomb,
Shall life and other realms explore,
And wakes, to dye, to sleep no more.

* Two bulky persons of this County, who each, as well as B---d, died of a Leibargy.

WHEN e'er we meet with a convenient place,
I with my neighbour often run a race,
Shou'd you our motions from some window view,
He moves so swift you'd even think he flew:
Whilst I, with quickest pace advancing, crawl
So slow I hardly seem to move at all.
Nor is it owing to his monstrous size,
His greater nimbleness, or length of thighs,
Equal in all things, which regard our frame,
Our bulk, our strength, our stride is all the same.
Yet, what to many may a riddle seem,
I still, for all his haste, keep up with him.
Whatever difference in our pace there be,
I'm at my journey's end as soon as he.
Nor do I want of speed by art supply;
He has the same advantages as I.

To Myrtilla, occasion'd by her Latin Epigram in the Magazine, August 1737.

Ha, pa, non sapio; Quis nisi, in Argilus.

SINCE the Mag. I have read,
Both up and in bed,
On your verses, Myrtilla, I have thought—
But I nothing can find,
Impress'd on my mind,
For no sooner 'tis writ, but mortu.

Old * Ryder I've try'd,
And diverser beside,
To find out your Zythum, & *præsis*;
Andreas is here
With a jagg of stale beer,
Well tun'd up with sugar, and *Zesla*.
This liquor, tho' brown,
Steals pleasantly down,
And grateful as any canary;
But yet by the by,
Take heed you don't cry
In the morning, *Ha frux obgræcare*?
Were your purse full of gold,
Good as ever was told,
And wrought by your own hand the stitches,
I cannot but laugh,
To think 'tis as false,
As tho' it was in my own breeches.

Your sword-knot, I know,
And your gloves, I'll allow,
For me you may keep, but don't swagger,
For it well may be said,
That a language is dead,
When the words are run through with a † dagger.

* Author of an old dictionary.

† Obsolete words in a dictionary are mark'd with a dagger.

TO CELIA.

A Blessing Fate to me denies,
To thee, my Verse, do I ordain;
Soon shalt thou meet thy Celia's Eyes,
O tell her, in return, my Pain!
Describe my lonely Walks, my Tears,
The many Ills I daily prove
From teasing *Cloe's* jealous Fears,
From Absence, and my constant Love.
Tell her, I ever am the same,
To Celia all my heart discover;
If still she cannot guess my Name,
Say—*Canst thou hate thy tender Lover?*

A Norfolk Funeral.

I Wail the death of dame *harmossious*,
By birth (if fane be not erroneous)
 Whole qualities, religion, bounty,
 Notorious were all o'er the county.
 A wife! a mistress! neighbour! mother!
 The Nation boasts not such another.
 How much in physick, and in food,
 She gave, consult the neighbourhood;
 Domesticks by their physyzes shew,
 What to her plenteous board they owe.
 The marriage-yoke condemn'd to take up
 With hopeful *P----*, son of *Jacob*,
 How tender was she of her spouse,
 The bulky prop of ancient house!
 Of children dear, how far beyond,
 Meer natural affection, fond!

When dormant on her dying bed
 She lay, and underneath her head
 The keys of her sole heaven, her money,
 Sir *P----* came, impatient honey:
 And gently to her pillow stole;
 Th' intended rapine rouz'd her soul:
 His eager haste the dame reprov'd,
 And in a rage his hand remov'd.
 But soon he found her cold as clay;
 His elbow scratch'd, and seiz'd the prey.
 With glee her charms in death he scannd,
 And squeeze'd unfelt her lovely hand:
 Her pardon begg'd, and hop'd that now
 To search her pocket she'd allow.

The lady dead, the knight contrives
 Cheap honours for the best of wives;
 Bespeaks lead-coffin light and thin,
 (Too great a load would be a sin)
 And for himself vouchsafes to turn
 Old threadbare coat for *Anna* worn.
 A hoard of rusty gloves, impair'd
 By age, was by the bearers shar'd;
 Gloves, that in chest long mouldy lay,
 Reserv'd against a rainy day.
 Each had a ring, but (measure hard!)
 Each lustring, scarf was dock'd a yard.
 The liquor scarce suffic'd one eye
 To wet (was sorrow e'er so dry?)
 The ale was muddy, sour the beer,
 No *Nogg* the tenants hearts to cheer,
 For scarce one tankard shed a tear.
 No dram, no sack, or cup o'th' creature,
 Reward or fee for painful preacher;
 Tho' he held forth on text well chosen,
 Worth of old gloves at least a dozen,
 Extoll'd with commendation due
 The good she did, or did not do,
 Strove a fine character to give,
 And almost made the *dry bones* live.

All hopes of mourning to defeat,
 And make the funeral-farce compleat,
 To friend or neighbour, child or slave,
 The knight nor crape nor shamoy gave;
 If the solemnity they'll keep,
 They must for want of mourning weep.

Acce.t, ye sons, the mourning of my verse,
 And may you soon attend your father's herse.

N. B. SYLVIA's Request will be comply'd with.
 —We hope the Favour of her further Corre-
 spondence.

ADVICE to the LADIES.

'TIS not the ruby lip and sparkling eye,
 Can raise a passion that shall never die:
 Beauty, the brightest, is the frailest flow'r:
 To what amounts its weak, tho' boasted pow'r!
 Perhaps some giddy thoughtless youth to warm,
 While bloom the graces of the lovely form:
 But ah! how short the pride of beauty lasts,
 Which ends with youth, and pain or sickness lasts.
 Be then advis'd betimes, ye young and fair,
 And let sublimer charms engage your care;
 With ev'ry grace of mind attempt to shine,
 With virtue, sense, with beauty, sweetness join:
 With these adorn'd, when beauty is no more,
 Ye still to charm shall have the pleasing pow'r;
 And not a smile shall be bestow'd in vain,
 But, lasting as your worth, shall be your reign.

On a MELON presented to a young Gentlewoman
 L. in Warwickshire.

MELON! of all the fruits gay summer brings
 The best, the fittest for the feasts of kings!
 A welcome stranger to the northern soil!
 The noblest product of the gardner's toil!
 Who, daring first the danger of the main,
 Imports exotic seeds from France, or Spain:
 Then, studious of its birth, its growth, increas'd,
 His hot-bed forms the fix'd rite plant to please.
 Immur'd the place, and screen'd from frosts, from
 From blasts of winter, or a spring unkind: (with
 Through lucid panes he gives it fresh supplies
 Of warmth and vigour which the climate denies:
 Still cheers it with the sun's refracted ray,
 The smiling glances of the god of day.
 Thus treated by the hospitable hand,
 It boasts the beauties of its native land.
 But midnight damps, or frost, or nitrous air,
 If once admitted, will its health impair:
 The leaves, the branches, and the tender root
 Soon sick'ning threaten an abortive fruit.

Such accidentals ills, sweet Melon! prove
 Thy fate an emblem of the fate of love:
 That heav'n-born passion of the human mind,
 Which to perfection brought we rarely find:
 Which craves the planter's art, the fair one's care
 To raise, to cultivate, to make it bear.
 By smiles, kind offices, a bed well heated,
 By lesser favours oft, as oft intreated
 By greater, by the influence of her eyes
 Warm'd and improv'd, it owns its native skies:
 Else, thus not cherish'd, freezes, withers, dies.

AD ROISTONUM.

O *Cythara dilecte patri, dilecte Lyæo,*
Quem vocat ille suum letus, et ille suum,
Cui pariter cordi Pictura, Vina, Poësis,
Dic, Roistone, magis quem venerere Deum.
Res dubia est; avide de te certatur utrinque:
Sic causam ridens dixit Apollo suam:
Non habet ebrietas Roistonum insana munusculum,
Pendula Roistoni non notat uva fores;
Mercator, non caupo, cados, non pocula vendit,
Atq; mihi lucri quod fluit inde, litat;
Culturam Phœbi demonstrat docta supellex,
Multa mihi sacram narrat imago domum;
Ædes Roistoni per totas regnat Apollo,
Clamasso huc cessat sola caverna Deo.



Historical Chronicle, 1738.

S E P T E M B E R.

Friday, Sept. 1.

A S privately interred in the *Rolls Chapel*, the Corpse of Sir *Joseph Jekyl*. He left the Interest of 20,000*l.* S. S. Annuities and *East-India* Stock to his Lady for her Life, and afterwards the said Stocks, worth 28,000*l.* to the Sinking Fund.

Saturday, 2.

Orders were sent to the Regulating Captains, appointed to provide Men for his Majesty's Ships to break up their *Rendezvous*; Orders were also sent to those Captains whose Warrants were not expired, to impress no more Watermen, Colliers, Coalsters, Fishermen or Landmen; but fresh Warrants were granted to others to impress able-body'd Seamen from on Board homeward-bound Ships.

Sunday, 4.

They began to drive Piles in the *Thames* for the Foundation of the first Pier of the new Bridge from *Westminster* to *Lambeth*.

Thursday 7.

A Man and his Wife were try'd at *Micks's-Hall*, for counterfeiting Sixpences, by filing the *Britannia* Side of Copper Farthings, and silvering them over; and were adjudg'd to Imprisonment and hard Labour for one Year.

Monday, 11.

Ended the Sessions at the *Old Bailey* when nine Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. *George Whalley*, *Dean Bryant*, for the Murder of their Wives; *Jonathan Thomas* for filing Guineas; two for Burglary, two for the Highway, one for a Street Robbery, and a Woman for a private Theft, which last pleaded her Belly, and was found quick; during the Sessions, a Woman under Transportation was deliver'd of a fine Child among the Convicts, which being carry'd into Court, the Lord Mayor order'd proper Care to be taken of the Mother and the Child. — *Phoebe Carter*, concern'd in filing Guineas, hang'd herself in *Newgate*,

Tuesday, 13.

This Morning at three o'Clock the *British* Mail was robb'd by three Men on

Horseback and one on Foot between *Knightsbridge* and *Kensington*, who open'd the Mail, and took out the *Bath*, *Bristol*, *Reading*, *Hereford*, and *Presfeign* Bags. The Discoverer of these Rogues will be entitled, on the Conviction of each, to 340*l.* i. e. 200*l.* from the Postmaster General, 100*l.* by Proclamation for robbing within five Miles of *London*, and 40*l.* by Act of Parliament.

Thursday, 14.

At the Court of Common Council at *Guild-hall*, it was agreed that Workmen should be forthwith employed to make good the Foundation of the Church of St *Stephen*, *Walbrook*, which was weaken'd by digging the Foundation for the intended Mansion-House. — Resolv'd also, that the Chamberlain do lay before them an Account of what Cash is now in the Chamber; and an Account of the Revenues of the City from *Midsummer* 1731, to *Midsummer* 1738, distinguishing each Year, and how the said Revenues are appropriated.

An Eel 62*l.* Weight, and 26 Inches round was caught the 23d Instant in *Hackney River*.

Thursday 21.

Was held a General Court of the Bank of *England*, when a Dividend of Two, and three Fourths was declar'd on the Capital Stock of that Company due at *Michaelmas* next.

Thursday, 28.

A General Court of the S. S. Company was held, when Sir *Gregory Page*, Br. *Samuel Holden*, *Matthew Weymondell*, *Abraham Atkins*, Esqrs; Sir *Joseph Hankey*, Knt and Alderman, *Henry Herring*, and *Matthew Raper*, Esqrs; were chosen to be the Committee of Seven to inspect into the Bye Laws of that Company.

Friday, 29.

Micajah Perry, Esq; was elected Lord Mayor of *London*.

Saturday, 30.

James Brooks, and *William Westbrooke*, Esqrs; were sworn in at *Westminster*, Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, for the Year ensuing.

More Stores are order'd to be sent to supply Admiral Haddock's Squadron in the Mediterranean, whence 'tis conjectur'd he will winter at Port Mahon.

Cardinal Fleury, and Sir Robert Walpole, who had been dangerously ill part of this Month, recover'd. There were great Cabals at the Court of France about succeeding the former; but we heard of none to succeed the latter; either, they were not so openly carried on, or Sir Robert's Station is less to be desired than the Cardinal's.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1738.

Sept. 1. **L**ADY of Richard Grenville, Esq; Nephew and Heir of Visct. Cobham, deliver'd of a Daughter.

6. Lady of Sir James Desbouverie, Bart. — of a Son.

8. Lady of Simon Lutterell, Esq; — of a Son.

9. Lady of Henry Courtenay, Esq; Daughter to the Lord Batburs, — of a Son and Heir.

Lady of Tho. Crisp, Esq; Member last Parliament for Iwelchester — of a Son and Heir.

22. Lady Glenorchy Wife to the Lord Viscount Glenorchy, Knt. of the Bath, and Member for Saltsb — of a Son.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1738.

Sept. 5. **B**AR Weimbelie, of Fulham, Esq; marry'd to a Lady at Scarborough, with 10,000 l.

12. Samuel Tomkins, of Huntingdon, Esq; marry'd to the Relict of Tho. Bertie, of Ashton-Hall, Lancashire, Esq; with 12,000 l.

George Edwards, Esq; Deputy-Register in Chancery, — to Miss Harbrough, Sister to Christ. Towers, Esq;

Dr Randolph, — to a Daughter of Dr Monro, 5000 l.

12. Hon. Mr Temple, Son to Viscount Palmerston — to Miss Barnard, Daughter to the Lord Mayor.

Darrell Short, jun. Esq; of Wadburst, Sussex, to a Daughter of the late Sir Rob. Kemp, of Suffolk, Bart.

18. Hon. Mr Arundel, Son to Lord Arundel, of War'dour, — to Miss Arundel Bealing, an Heiress of 70,000 l. Fortune.

20. William Murray, Esq; Counsellor at Law, and Brother to Viscount Stormont — to Lady Elizabeth Finch, Sister to the Earl of Nottingham.

Counsellor Reynolds, Son to the Bishop of Lincoln, — to Miss Cowper, with 11,000 l.

William Middleton, of Yorksh're, Esq; — to the Lady Frances Gifford, Daughter of the Countess of Newburgh.

Rev. Mr Bates, of Essex, Surrey, — to Widow Barker of the same, 40,000 l.

22. Armine Wodehouse, Esq; eldest Son of Sir William Wodehouse, Bart. and Member for Norfolk, — to Miss Bacon, eldest Daughter of Sir Edmund Bacon, the other Member for that County, with 10,000 l.

William Annesley, Esq; — to Miss Berresford, Daughter to Lord Viscount Tyrone, of Ireland.

Sir George Walters, Knt. of Westminster — to Miss Cowper.

At Leith Scotland. A fond Couple whose Years put together make but 18 were married for the 5th time, each having several Great Grand Children.

At Bisley, Gloucestershire. A Couple married at 8, had a Child born at 10, the same Morning.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1738.

AUG. 1. Rich. Hellsam, M. D. Professor of Physick and Natural Philosophy at Dublin. It was imagin'd that his Disorder proceeded from a Twisting of the Guts, and he took Quicksilver, which prov'd ineffectual. He said that his Body might be open'd for the Benefit of Mankind, which being done, there was found in one of his Guts an Excrecence of three Pieces of Flesh, the smallest as large as a Hen's Egg, and resembling the Flesh of the Liver.

28. Right Rev. Dr John Harris, Bishop of Landaff, and Dean of Wells, the Bishopric worth about 600 l. per Ann. and the Deanery about 700 l. per Ann.

29. Col. Fielding — at Windsor.

30. Robert Bruce, Esq; only Son of the Lord Bruce.

— Gardener, Esq; — in Bedford Row.

31. John Whitfield, at Kentish Town, of the same Age, and to an Estate of 1600 l. per Ann.

Sept. 1. Sir Thomas Stevens, Knt. and Treasurer-Merchant at Eltham, worth 100,000 l.

3. Lady of Sir George Champion, Alderman of London.

5. Patrick Ward, Esq; an eminent Counselor at Law.

6. Philip Hazokins, Esq; Member for Greatpound, Cornwall. He bequeath'd 600 l. to his Majesty in lieu of his Tenants having defrauded the Crown of about that Sum in the Customs.

Thomas Robinson, Esq; Secretary and Solicitor to the Postmaster General.

7. Mr. John King, Sen. Printseller in the Poultry, worth 10,000 l.

8. Robert Wood, L. L. D. Director of the South Sea Company, and Official of Colchester Doctors Commons.

10. Joseph Tempest, Esq; formerly Groom of the Chamber to K. George I. and a Relation of the late Lord Widdrington.

11. Conrade de Gals, Esq; late Cashier of the South Sea Company.

13. Dr Stubbs, Archdeacon of St Albans, Chaplain of Greenwich Hospital.

A List of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1738.

15. Lady Pennington, Wife of Sir Joseph Pennington, Bart. and Sister to Viscount Londale.

18. Sir Richard Anderson, Bart. at his Dwelling House the Black-horse Alehouse, Southwark. The Title goes to his Brother, now Sir Francis Anderson, in Foreign Parts.

19. Robert Pincent, Esq; Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

William Simpson, Esq; Clerk to the Committee of buying in the South Sea Company.

September 20. Hon. Miss Essex Griffin, only Daughter of the Lord Griffin.

12. Dr Herman Boerhaave, the famous and learned Professor of Physick at Leyden, aged 69, much celebrated, and consulted from all Parts of Europe. His Corpse was interr'd in a private manner. Peter Burman, Professor of History and the Belles Lettres, is to pronounce his Funeral Oration, it being agreed upon between them that the Survivor should perform this last Piece of Respect to the other. The University has lost its chief Glory, and the City of Leyden, at a moderate Computation, twenty thousand Pounds Sterling a Year, which she gain'd by his Pupils from Great Britain, without reckoning those from most other Nations in Europe. This great Man was a Native of the Province of Holland, of mean Parentage, and ow'd part of his Education to the Generosity of a learned Friend; he studied under the great Pitcairn, whom he succeeded, and used to call his Master, and upon whose admirable Principles it is evident he built his Superstructure. It was late before he shone out with that Lustre, which for these few Years past have rendered him the Admiration of all Europe. To his amazing Skill in the several Branches of Physick, Botany, Anatomy, and Chymistry, he added the Charms of Virtue and Humility. Dr Boerhaave was a religious and modest Man, and so far from giving into the silly Affectation of Freethinking, which Pitcairn and some English Physicians valued themselves on, that he never made mention of the SUPREMACY but to admire and exalt him in his Works, and his written Advices were always accompanied with a short Prayer for the divine Blessing on his Endeavours. He was took ill while he was teaching in the College, and was from the beginning sensible that the Distemper would carry him off in a little time. The Works which great and excellent Persons leave behind them, are their true Off-spring, and the best Transmitters of their Names to Immortality. In these Dr BOERHAAVE will live long in the Esteem of Men. That other part of him, his Daughter, has had an excellent Education, is yet unmarried, and has refused several great Offers made her, having at least a hundred thousand Guineas, a Sum, which those who would have had the Pattern of an absolute perfect Man in Dr BOERHAAVE, wish did not exceed fifty thousand.

24. Henry Collet, Esq; a Cashier of the Bank, and chief Clerk for managing Affairs between the Bank and Exchequer, worth 20,000*l*.

Thomas Conant, Esq; commonly call'd Beau Conant, well known at Bath, Tunbridge, &c. to the Beau Monde. He was Son of an eminent Divine.

Robert Lilburn, Esq; Counsellor at Law, of an ancient Family in Northumberland.

CAPT. Brown, appointed Major of Pearce's Regiment of Horse, in the room of Major Renouard — Lieut. Col. Capt. Towers, — Major of St George's Reg. of Foot, in room of Major Abbott, deceas'd.

John Verney, Esq; Chief Justice of Chester (not Dudley Rider, Esq; as in our last, from mistaken News-papers) constituted Master of the Rolls, in room of Sir Joseph Jekyl, deceas'd.

Brigadier Cope, — a Groom of the Bedchamber, in room of Brig. Campbell, made Governor of Edinburgh Castle.

John Hammerton, — Secretary and Register of South-Carolina, for Life.

Mr Matthews, — General Accomptant of the Duties on Hides, &c. in room of Samuel Snelling, deceas'd, by whose Death all the Clerks in that Office rise gradually.

Alexander Lawrence, Esq; — Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland.

Edward Clark, of Ipswich, Esq; — Receiver-General of the Land-Tax for Part of Suffolk, in room of Edward Lynch, Esq; deceas'd.

John David Barbutt, Esq; of the S. S. House, — Secretary to the Post-Master General, in room of Tho. Robinson, Esq; deceas'd.

Mr John Evans, — Groom of the Chambers, and Page of the Presence to Prince George and Princess Augusta.

A List of Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Mr Sedgwick, Master of Queen's College, Cambridge, appointed Rector of St Clement Eastcheap and St Martin Orgars. And,

Mr Clark, Chaplain to the Duke of Newcastle, — appointed Prebendary and Residentiary of Chichester; both in room of Bishop Gosh, who reigned these Places on his Translation to the See of Norwich.

Dr Bearcroft, Mr Underwood, Mr Childley, appointed King's Chaplains in ordinary.

Mr Pottle, Major Canon of St Paul's, inducted into the Living of Rygate, Surrey.

Mr Steedman, B. D. — to the Rectory of Denver, Norfolk, 200*l*. per Ann.

Mr Keens, Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, Preacher at Whitehall, in room of the forementioned,

Mr Tasker, — Rector of Iddlesleigh, Devonshire, 300*l*. per Annum.

Mr Bonney, — Vicar of Effingham, Surrey.

Prices of Stocks, &c. in SEPTEMBER, 1738.

STOCKS.

J. S. Stock 103
 —Annu. 113
 New Annu. 111
 3 per C. Ann. 105
 Bank 145 $\frac{1}{4}$
 —Circul. 151. Pre.
 Mil. Bank 122
 India 171 $\frac{1}{2}$
 —Bonds 67. 17s.
 African 14
 Royal Aff. 108 $\frac{1}{8}$
 Lon. ditto 14 $\frac{7}{8}$
 5 p. C. Em. Loan 99 $\frac{1}{2}$
 7 p. C. Ditto 109 $\frac{1}{4}$
 English Cop. 31. 5s.
 Welsh ditto 15s.

Bank Dividend 2 3-4ths due this Michaelmas.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Aug. 22. to Sept. 26.			
Christned	Males	798	1571
	Femal.	773	
Buried	Males	1152	2302
	Femal.	1150	
Died under 2 Years old		1015	
Between 2 and 5		200	
Between 5 and 10		67	
Between 10 and 20		61	
Between 20 and 30		161	
Between 30 and 40		190	
Between 40 and 50		202	
Between 50 and 60		165	
Between 60 and 70		125	
Between 70 and 80		67	
Between 80 and 90		45	
Between 90 and 100		4	
		2302	

Buried.	
Within the walls	173
Without the walls	61
In Mid. and Swry	1010
City and Sub. West.	513
	2302

Weekly Burials.	
Aug. 29.	476
Sept. 5.	477
12.	486
19.	411
26.	473
	2302

Peck Loaf, Wheat	20d.
Wheat 26s. per Quar.	
Hay per load	50s.
Best Hopt	3s. 15s.
Coals 25s. per Chaldron as set by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, pursuant to the	

Buried.
 Within the walls 173
 Without the walls 600
 In Mid. and Serry 1016
 City and Sub. West. 513
 2302

Weekly Burials.
 Aug. 29. — 476
 Sept. 5. — 477
 12. — 466
 19. — 411
 26. — 472
 2302

Peck Loaf, Wheaten — 20d.
 Wheat 26s. per Quar.
 Hay per load 50s.
 Best Hops 3l. 15s.
 Coals 25s. per Chaldron as set
 by the Lord Mayor and
 Aldermen, pursuant to the
 new Act.

A strange Creature taken in a Wood in Guinea, is brought to Town; 'tis a Female, about four Foot high, shaped in every Part like a Woman, except its Head which nearly resembles that of an Ape! She walks upright naturally, sits down to her Food, which is chiefly Greens, and feeds herself with her Hands as a human Creature. She is very fond of a Boy, and observed to be always sorrowful at his Absence, is clothed with a thin silk Vestment, and shews a great Discontent at the opening her Gown to discover her Sex.

Cranborne, Dorsetshire, The 29th of last Month at five in the Afternoon, was seen near this Place a surprising Meteor, or Phenomenon in the Sky to the North East, the Sun shining bright. It first appear'd as Fire bursting from behind a Cloud, out of which Fire issued a light glowing Ball, with a Train of Flame behind it, which quickly disappeared. The same was seen at Wells in Somersetshire; also at Tipton in Derbyshire about the same Time; it did not come from behind a Cloud, for the Sky was quite free from Clouds, and the Sun shined very clear; it appear'd like a Cone of Fire, which terminated in a sharp Point, with a bright Nucleus or a Ball at its thicker End, which seem'd to burst and go away in a great Flame. It was almost South-East.—At Reading, and 15 Miles round, (the same Time) an astonishing Noise was heard in the Air, when it was quite serene. The Crack which was very sudden and violent was succeed-

ed by a rumbling Noise for the Space of a Minute. This Phenomenon by its Description from different Parts, perfectly agrees with what happen'd in the Month of March 1719, and was very dreadful and surprising to the Western Parts of England; and is that Sort of Meteor which Naturalists call Draco Volans, or, a flying Dragon.

Truro, Devonsh. Mrs Marian Western, aged above 90 lately recover'd here from the Small Pox.

Newcastle, At the Anniversary Feast of the Sons of the Clergy the 14th Instant was collected upwards of 280l.

Bristol, At the Feast of the Clergy here, the Charity amounted to 84l. 13s.

Dublin, A Cat resenting a Blow from a Woman who had been fond of her, grumbled for some Time, and stood in a Corner till the Woman got up, then caught hold of her Leg, and held so fast, that a Butcher was sent for, who cut the Cat's Head off, which could not be separated from the Leg, till the Butcher slit the Jaws open and forced a Piece of Iron into the Mouth.—Died here, Sept. 1. the Wife of James Simpson, who last April was deliver'd of a Child come to its full Time, and of another ten Days before likewise come to Maturity; but the Children are alive and well. This affords an Argument for Superfecundation.—On the 15th Dean Swift distributed a handsome Sum of Money to 40 decay'd Housekeepers, to buy Coals and other Necessaries for the ensuing Winter.

Mr. URBAN,

AS the Affair of the Succession to the Dutchies of BERG and JULIERS, becomes every day more important; you will enable your Readers to make a Judgment of the different Claims to those Territories, by inserting the following Account from the Present State of GERMANY, printed for C. Rivington in St Paul's Church-yard.

John William, last Duke of Cleves, Juliers, Berg, &c. dying without Issue in 1609, left four Sisters, who were married to the Elector of Brandenburg, the Duke of Neubourg, (Ancestor to the present Elector Palatine) the Duke of Deuxponts, and the Marquis of Burgow. The first, having married the eldest Sister, claimed the whole Succession. The second form'd the same Pretensions, because the eldest Sister died before her Brother, and his Wife was the eldest of the surviving Sisters. The other two insisted on an equal Partition, to be divided among the four Sisters. Besides those Princes, the Elector of Saxony set on foot an old Pretension; and the Duke of Nevers did the same. At last of all, the Emperor insisted that those Countries should be sequester'd in his Hands, and disposed of as he judg'd proper. But his Archduke Leopold, whom he sent to take Possession in his Name, was drove out by the Elector of Brandenburg, and the Duke of

Those two Princes only, maintained their Claim by Arms; the former being assisted by the Dutch, and the latter by the Spaniards, who were then in Possession of the *Neiberlands*. The Dutch Army was commanded by Prince Maurice of Nassau, and the Spaniards, by the Marquis of Spinola. So that (a thing which, perhaps, never before happen'd) the States and the Princes made War upon one another, in the face of their Allies, though the Truce that had been lately made, still continued betwixt themselves. There was not so much as one day given on either Side. The two Armies industriously avoided meeting one another. The Campaigns were spent in taking Towns; so that one's getting first to a Place, the other did strive to hinder its being taken; but bent his whole force to another Place, and seized which he kept by Virtue of his being the

During these things, a Congress was held at Breda, in order to an amicable Accommodation betwixt the chief Claimants; at which the Ambassadors of France, Great Britain, Spain, and the States General assisted; but this came to nothing. At last Brandenburg and Neubourg made an Agreement, and divided these Dominions betwixt themselves; the former had the Dutchies of Cleves, and the Counties of Mark and Ravensburg; and the latter, the Dutchies of Juliers and Berg, with the small Territory of

Under this Agreement the two Electors of Brandenburg and Palatine, have lived quietly together. But the present Elector Palatine, the last direct Male Descendant of the Duke of Neubourg, has nominated for his Suc-

cessor the Prince of *Sulzbach*, the nearest of Kin to him, by a collateral Branch of the *Neubourg* Family, which, however, proceeds not from the Lady, by whom the *Palatine* Family possesses *Juliers* and *Berg*.—Indeed this young Prince, strictly speaking, is not related to his Electoral Highness.

"The King of Prussia (who is also Elector of Brandenburg,) forms his Pretensions of succeeding, in Right of his Maternal Ancestor, on the Failure of Heirs in the Elector Palatine. These Pretensions are strengthened by a Family Treaty betwixt the Houses of Brandenburg and Neubourg, of mutual Succession to the whole Dominions of the last Duke of Cleves, on the Failure of either of their Male Issue. And this Treaty was renewed in 1670. To this last his Electoral Highness perhaps may reply, That his Predecessors could not make such a Treaty, and that he has as good a Right to annul it, as they had to make it.

"To disappoint his Prussian Majesty as far as possible, and to procure to the Prince of *Sulzbach*, the entire Dominions now united in the Palatine House, his Electoral Highness omits nothing that can be done; and the young Heir being under Age, has named for his Administrator (and perhaps for his Successor, in case he dies before his Majesty) Duke Ferdinand of Bavaria, whose House, and that of Neubourg, are already knit together by Ties of Blood; it is not therefore to be doubted, but the Bavarian House will interpose in this Succession.

The Dutchies of Juliers and Berg, the Countries in Dispute, lying in the Neighbourhood of France and the United Provinces, those two Powers are nearly interested in the Person who shall succeed to them; so that the Issue of this grand Affair does not concern the Germanick Body alone, though we may be sure there is not one Member thereof, that is not uneasy at the Thoughts of an unequal Distribution of Power amongst them. This being the Case, according to the present Situation of Affairs in Europe, notwithstanding the Justice of his Pretensions, his Prussian Majesty must rest contented with what shall be given him. Happy if he shall be able to obtain any thing, in the Way of Negotiation; for unless unforeseen Opportunities should offer, 'tis in vain for him to try to do himself Justice by Arms; not but those Countries are worth fighting for, bringing in near 200,000*l*. But the King of Prussia has neither Ally nor Well-wisher in the present Affair; but, on the contrary, he is surrounded with Neighbours, who are far from being desirous of contributing to the Augmentation of a Power, which already they look upon with a jealous Eye, and think too formidable."

The Author concludes with his private Sentiment, That in the general, it would greatly contribute to the Advancement of the Protestant Interest, and to the strengthening the Barrier of the Empire against France, were those Countries to be possessed by the King of Prussia. Note, For settling this Succession many Conferences have been this Year held between the Ministers of the mediating Powers at the Hague, viz. The Emperor, the Kings of France, and Great Britain, and the States General.

Hague, The British and Dutch Ministers have signify'd to the French Ambassador that they can by no means consent to his Proposals for a formal Guaranty of those Dutchies in favour of the Prince of *Saltzbach*, nor enter into Measures to oblige the King of *Prussia* to approve a provisional Possession of those Territories to that Prince, without running the Risk of greatly embarrassing their Affairs and engaging in a destructive War.

The King of *Prussia's* Minister proposed putting neutral Troops into those Dutchies at the Death of the Elector Palatine, till the Succession should be decided, to which the French Ambassador has answered, that since the Circumstances of the Emperor will not permit him, as supreme Judge of the Empire, to send his Troops, and the King of *Great Britain*, and the States General would be unwilling to take upon themselves the Expence of maintaining Troops there. His most Christian Majesty, to shew his Disinterestedness, offers to put into these Dutchies a Body of his own Troops, which shall conform to the same Conditions which any other Troops would have been subject to. But neither the Court of *Great Britain* or the States General seem to approve of this Scheme, tho' the Emperor's Ambassador agrees to it, and indeed to all the French propose on this Head.

Berlin, That the King of *Prussia* has granted Letters Patent for establishing here a Manufactory for Velvet, and another for Silks, and for their Encouragement has added 15 *per Cent.* to the Duties on Velvets and Silks imported.

From *Bordeaux*. The Royal Academy of *Belles Lettres*, Arts and Sciences establish'd here proposes to all the Learned in *Europe* a Prize, founded for ever by the late Duke de la *Force*, being a Gold Medal, value 300 *Livres*. Two Prizes are to be given *August 25*, 1739, one for the best Piece on the Question, *Whether the Air we take in by Respiration passes into the Blood*; the other to that which shall explain, with the greatest Probability, the Cause of the Heat and Coldness of Mineral Waters. Dissertations on these Subjects, in *French* or *Latin*, will be taken in untill *May 2d* next. Among the Dissertations on the Cause of the Fertility of Lands, one of the Subjects proposed for this Year, several deserve Encomiums, but the Prize could not be adjudged to any of them for want of Experiments and Observations absolutely necessary for explaining a Work of this Nature; this has determined the Academy to propose the same Matter afresh for 1740. The Authors may send again the same Pieces,

improved with all the Experiments and Observations they can add to them. Another Prize for 1740, is design'd for the Persons who shall send the most probable System on the Origin of Fountains and Rivers. Under the Dissertations is to be Motto, and the Author is desired to set up in a separate Paper that same Motto with his Name, Quality, and Place of Abode, so as to leave no Room for Equivocation. The Packets are to be address'd, Postage paid, to M. *Sarrau*, Secretary to the Academy, Rue de *Gauche* or to the Sieu *Brun* Printer to the Academy, Rue St *James*, *Bordeaux*. The Prize this Year on the Cause of the Opacity and Diaphaneity of Bodies was won by Father *Anthony Cavalery*, Jesuit at *Tolouze*.

From *Nismes*. In digging at the famous Fountain near this Place they have discover'd the Foundation of it, which of large hewn Stones, with a great staircase going down to the Basin. They have also found two great Basins of hewn Stone, in which the Vestals of *Diana's* Temple used to bath themselves. A hundred Men are at work upon the Fountain, and they every Day find Cornices, and Remains of Cornices, which strike us with Admiration at the Magnificence of the Roman Works.

From *Gravelines* near *Dunkirk*. Soldiers and 800 Pioneers are at work on the Canal making here. It goes up to the Town to the Sea, and will be 100 Feet deep, and 198 wide, so that the War may come into the Harbour at full Sail. 'Tis reckoned the Whole will be finished in a few Months. The discovery of the famous Canal which *Caesar* made near this Town, capable of 500 Vessels, very much facilitates the Work, and lessens the Expence.

From *Stockholm*. The frequent propositions of the King having determined him to disburthen himself of the Government of his Kingdom, he has transferred the Care and Regency thereof to his Queen his Spouse. Accordingly the States of the Kingdom have sent a Deputation upon this Subject to the Emperor, and Couriers have been dispatched to the several Courts of *Europe* with News of this important Event.

From *Paris*. The Affairs of the King being accommodated, and the Hopes of the Malecontents arrived at, the Court has sent Orders to the Admirals to fit up some Vessels for bringing the French Troops in that Island.

From *Vera Cruz* in *Barbary*. The Divisions increase every Day, a Fifth King there having set up a Fifth King there.

From *Petersburgh*. After the two successful Engagements of Count *Munich* with the *Turks* and *Tartars*, near the *Rivers Bog* and *Saurana* mention'd in our last, that General continued his March for the *Nießer*; during which he was perpetually harass'd by the *Tartars*, and sustain'd another vigorous Attack, but had still the good Fortune to repulse the Enemy with inconsiderable Loss on his Side. In this Action the Prince of *Walzenbottle* and the E. of *Crawford* distinguished themselves. Being at length, July 26, O. S. arrived within two Leagues of the *Nießer*, between the *Rivers Molokisch* and *Bielocz*, the Enemy, commanded by the Sultan of *Bialogrod*, Chief of the *Budziac Tartars*, being reinforced by some thousands of *Turks*, made a 4th Onset with utmost Fury on several Quarters; the Dispute was obstinate, several times renewed, and lasted 6 or 7 Hours. At last the *Turks* and *Tartars* were repulsed on all Sides with great Bravery, and next Day the *Russians* took Post on the Banks of the *Nießer*. The two following Days were spent in cannonading the *Turkish* Army intrenched on the opposite Side; when the *Russian* General finding the Passage of the River in that Place, thro' the Steepness of its Banks, and the Works thrown up by the Enemy, in a manner impracticable, withdrew the 29th higher up along the *Bielocz*; the Enemy taking this Motion for a Flight, sent over the greatest Part of their Cavalry, with some of their best Infantry, to join the *Tartars*, and attacked him in his March with 25,000 Janizaries, many thousand Spahis, Arnouts, and Asiatic Horse, with all the *Tartars* of *Bialogrod* and *Nogay*; but were still defeated by him after losing several thousands of their best Men. The *Russians* had not above 500 killed and wounded. Since this Action the General turning to the left, marched along the Banks of the *Nießer* up to a Place or River called *Kamitnicza*, a little below *Soroka*, from whence he designs, in pursuance of his Orders, to advance to *Gloezim*, and besiege that Place.—We hear no more from General *Lasey* in the *Crimca*, but that he ravages the Country, and that 2 of his Parties, that were sent towards *Bacciesray* and *Cassia*, have brought in 10,000 Cattle.

From *Vienna*. The Court is exceedingly mortify'd at the Loss of *Orsova*, in which was a fine Train of Artillery, designed last Year for the Siege of *Widdin*; the Loss of the Place is ascrib'd to the extraordinary Decrease of the *Danube*, and the Sickness of the Garrison; how-

ever, Count *Cornberg*, the Governor, has been arrested, and is to be tryed for surrendering that Fortrefs too precipitately. The Imperial Army is so far from being in a Condition to face the Enemy, that it is retir'd within the Lines of *Belgrade*, expecting to be attack'd.

From *Ispahan*, Capital of *Persia*. The *Russian* Resident here writes that *Schach Nadir* [*Kouli Kan*] has reproached, in the presence of the *Turkish* Envoy, and can'd his Ambassador for signing a dishonourable Treaty with the Port, and has order'd his Secretary to write to the Grand Signor that he will never make a Peace, but on the Conditions formerly proposed by the Great *Schach Abbas*, which were to restore *Babylon*, and all the Conquests the *Turks* have from time to time made upon the *Persians*, also that both Nations shall have the same Privileges at *Mecca*; and that in case of Refusal he would forthwith march to *Constantinople*.

From the *Amsterdam Gazette* of Sept. 19. *New Style*.

We hear from *London* that the Convention, or the Preliminaries that are to serve as the Basis of a Treaty of Accommodation between the Courts of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, were signed the 9th Instant, N. S. by the Ministers named by his *Britannic Majesty*, and Sir *Thomas Fitz Gerald* Minister from his *Catholic Majesty*. It is agreed that these Preliminaries shall be ratify'd in 2 Months; that the respective Plenipotentiaries shall assemble 2 Months after the Ratification in a Congress, to be held in a Place that shall be agreed on, and that the Congress continue 8 Months and no longer.

From *Stockholm*, of the 28th ult. That our Envoy, Mr *Finch*, having lately made a Proposal to the *Swedish* Dyet for concluding a new Treaty of Commerce, the Dyet examined and resolved to accept it, on Condition, that it be stipulated by one of the Articles of the Treaty, that such *Swedish* Ships as are met with upon the *English* Coast shall not be searched, and that nothing more be done, than to oblige the Masters of such Ships to produce their Bills of Lading and Passes.

From *Venice*, That two Ambassadors from *Thomas Kouli Kan* are arriv'd at *Constantinople*, to conclude a solid and lasting Treaty of Alliance between their Master and the Grand Signor.

N. B. We have enlarged our *Chronicle of Foreign Transactions*, at the Desire of several Readers, and next Month shall further oblige them on this Head.

REGISTER of BOOKS for SEPTEMBER, 1738

1. **P**OLITICAL and miscellaneous Tracts, by the Author of *Gulliver's Travels*. Printed for C. Davis. In 2 Vols. 8vo. Price 10 s.
2. The Master and Prentice instructed. Printed for T. Cooper, price 6 d.
3. Peter's Visitation. An Oratory Lecture. By Mr. Lacy, price 6 d.
4. Remarks on Mr Whitfield's Journal. Sold by A. Dodd, price 6 d.
5. Three Epistles. Translated from Voltaire Printed for R. Doddsley, price 1 s.
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10. A compleat History of the several Translations of the Holy Bible. By J. Lewis, A. M. The 2d Edition, very much enlarged. Sold by J. Clarke, and T. Wood, 8vo. price 5 s.
11. A new Edition of Schrevelius's Lexicon, with an Addition of 2000 Words more than in any of the former, 8vo. price 7 s.
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13. A brief Enquiry into the Reasonableness of obliging the Dissenters to serve the Office of Sheriff. Printed for J. Roberts, price 3 d.
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15. Reasons for continuing the present Lord Mayor for a Year longer. Printed for J. Roberts, price 6 d.
16. A Vindication of the Lord Mayor. By a Citizen. Printed for J. Roberts, price 6 d.
17. The imminent Danger of the Austrian Netherlands falling into the Hands of France. Printed for J. Roberts, price 1 s.
18. The ministerial Virtue; or, Long-Suffering extoll'd in a great Man. By J. T. D.D. Printed for J. Purser, price 6 d.
19. A new Edition of Montaigne's Essays. In 3 Vols 12mo, price 6 s.
20. Country Common Sense. Numb. I. Sold by A. Dodd, price 4 d.
21. A brief Reply to Mr Lewis's brief History of Anabaptism. By T. Crofley. Sold by A. Ward, price 6 d.
22. The Occasional Writer. Numb. IV. Printed by M. Haines, price 1 s.
23. Heaven no Earth; or, the Beauty of Holiness. By W. Tanfure. Printed for S. Birt price 3 s.
24. The Monthly Indicator. Printed for A. Dodd, price 6 d.
25. The Trade and Navigation of Greta Britain, consider'd. By Joshua Gee, the 4th Edition. Printed for A. Bettefworth, pr. 2 s.
26. A Supplement to the Remarks on the Rev. Dr. Waterland's Review of the Doctrine of the Eucharist. Containing some Remarks on the said Doctor's Christian Sacrifice explain'd, and the Appendix added to it. By Dr

Brett, L. L. D. Printed for A. Bettefworth price 6 d.

27. Forty Letters concerning the Religion essential to Man. In 2 Parts. Printed for Millar, price 3 s.

28. Dr Waterland imitated in his controversial Management of Mr Johnson. Or, a new Analysis of Dr Waterland's System, what it is, and by what Steps he might be led into it. With a distinct summary View of the Holy Eucharist according to Scripture, Apostolical Tradition and Doctrine and Practice of the Catholic Church, during the four first Centuries; in answer to the four last Leaves of Dr Waterland's Appendix to his Charge, intitled, The Christian Sacrifice explain'd. By Philalethes Catholicus. Printed for A. Dodd, price 6 d.

29. XXXIX Articuli Ecclesie Anglicane Auctore Ed. Welchman. Oxon. Prostant per J. Fletcher, and C. Rivington, Londini, price 1 s. 6 d.

30. A new Edition of Bishop Patrick's Commentaries. In 2 Vols Folio, price 2 l. 2 s.

31. A Sermon preach'd at St Lawrence Jewry, Aug. 13. 1738. By A. Bedford, M.A. Printed for W. Innes, price 6 d.

27. ———, occasion'd by the Death of the Rev. Mr John Munkley. By Dr S. Wrigley. Printed for R. Hett, price 6 d.

In the Press, and speedily will be publish'd A. Dodd, An Examination of Mr. Pope's Essay on Man. Translated from the French of Monfr. de Crousaz, Member of the Royal Academies of Sciences at Paris and Bourdeaux. With Remarks by the Translator.

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THE Publication of the Description of CHINA, which has been neglected some time, will be re-assumed the first Week in October, and continu'd without further Interruption, till finish'd.