

The Gentleman's Magazine

St JOHN's GATE.



London Gazette.
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For OCTOBER, 1738.

CONTAINING,

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

- I. CONTINUATION of the Debate in the House of CLINABS on the Number of Forces. 1. Speech of *Wingul Skeiphen*, Urg; against a large Number; seconded by *Gorgenti Lettylino*, Urg; 2. The Answer of *Hinrec Feauks*, Urg; 3. Speech of *Juanh Slenroy*, Urg; with the Answer of *Gorgenti Whethtoc*, Urg; 4. Speeches of the Prætor of *Mildendo*; *Wingul Yegon*, *Hurgolen*; *Wingul Pulnub*, Urg; 5. Prime Minister's Speech, in answer to the foregoing. Reply of *Wingul Pulnub*, Urg; with the Speech of *Wingul Gundabinn*, *Hurgolen*.
- II. ORIGINAL ESSAYS: Apotheosis of MILTON continu'd; Dissertation on Country Walks, *finished*; a Philosophical Enquiry into the Nature of Love, wherein are assign'd the physical Causes of the Taste, Smelling, Hearing, &c. Of the Parallax of Mars, by Mr FACIO; on Mr Gay's Monument, &c.

- III. FROM the Weekly Papers, viz. *Common Honesty to Common Sense*; what a Woman would wish to be; the Force of Ridicule; Description of *Drinkallia*; Happiness of England; Our demand on Spain, adjuted.
- IV. POETRY: On a Lady drinking to a Cat — The Royal Penitent, by the Dean of *Armagh*. To a Lady, by Mr Izard. In obitum *Georgii Principis Danie*, *Arth. Aldrichio*. On *Corby*, a Poem, by a Lady. Thanks to Mr *Gulliver*. Epistles, Songs, &c.
- V. HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.
- VI. ACCOUNT of Persons who have taken Mrs *Stevens's* Remedies for the Stone.
- VII. LIST of Births, Deaths, Marriages, Preferments, &c.
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

OCTOBER, 1738.

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

Remainder of the Speech of Wingul Skeiphen, Urg; against the Committee's coming to a Resolution that 18,000 Land Forces be employed for the Service of the current Moon, continued from page 463.

SOME I know, Sir, who appear'd early for the *Revolution* were so much delighted with the Shunshine of a Court, that they join'd in all its Measures; but we find that they who were ever acknowledged to be the sincere Well-wishers of that Cause, forsook them, and could never be brought to concur with them in any one Measure. On this Account, Sir, these Gentlemen were branded by some who, then sat in this House, with the Names of *Jacomists* and *Republicans*, two Denominations of Men equally Enemies to the present Establishment. But, Sir, there was this Difference betwixt their Antagonists and them, that the former never refus'd to concur with any Measure propos'd by the Court, and the latter never voted for any Step that was dislik'd by their Country.

Their late Deliverance from a Prince who, by means of his Army, aimed at arbitrary Power, made them look back with so much Horror upon the Precipice they had just escaped, that there was an express Proviso against Standing Armies in time of Peace inserted in the *Claim of Right*, which we may in some measure call the last great Character of our Liberty. I own that it gives

me great Concern to see Gentlemen who have always valued themselves upon treading in the Footsteps of those who brought about the Revolution, act a Part so inconsistent with the Principles of their Ancestors by voting for this Question. I know a Set of Men under a different Denomination, who have always been more moderate in their Pretences, but more steady in their Adherence to these Principles. I believe, Sir, every Gentleman who hears me, perceives that I mean the different Denominations of † *Slamecsan* and *Tramecsan*: And, Sir, I dare say, let any Man consider the political Conduct of some Gentlemen who have affected to pass for *Slamecsans*, and compare it with that of Gentlemen, who have always been look'd upon as *Tramecsans*, he shall find the latter acting a Part most consistent with the Revolution Principles. He will find them opposing the Crown in every Encroachment upon the People, and in every Infringement of their *Claim of Right*. He will never find them complimenting the Crown at the Expence of the People, when in Posts, nor distressing it

† *Slamecsan*, and *Tramecsan*, or the Low-heel'd and High-heel'd Parties; answering to Whig and Tory in England. Though it was alledg'd that the *High-heels* were most agreeable to the ancient Constitution, his *Lilliputian* Majesty, in Capt *Gulliver's* Time, made Use of only *Low-heels* in the Administration of his Government; his Grandson remarks the same, that the *Slamecsans*, or *Low-Heels*, were still in Possession of Post and Power.

it by opposing any reasonable Measure, when out. Can some Gentlemen, Sir, who now affect to call themselves *Slamecsans*, boast of such a Uniformity of Conduct? Can they say that Times and Circumstances never influence'd the Measures they pursued? or that when they were in Posts, they always acted in Consequence of the Principles they profess'd when they were out? Sir, I believe I have sat long enough in this House, to convince Gentlemen, if there were Occasion, of very great Inconsistencies in certain Characters. But, Sir, I forbear it, because the Eyes of some of these Gentlemen seem to be now open, and it appears from their Conduct, that they can discern what Party, (I am sorry to use the Word) amongst us, deserves best to be called Friends to the Privileges of the People, without being Enemies to the Prerogative of the Crown.

As no Question, Sir, is of so much Importance, so none has been so frequently debated in this House, as the present. Yet I never heard any Gentleman make a Doubt that a Standing Army in Time of Peace was a Grievance to the People of Lilliput. But, Sir, the *Tramecsans* always oppos'd this Grievance. When his late Majesty had, upon the Rebellion against him being suppress'd, for the Ease of his Subjects order'd 10,000 of the Troops to be disbanded, I remember a particular Friend of mine, who always pass'd for a *Tramecsan*, propos'd that it shou'd be insert'd in our Address to his Majesty on that Occasion, *That nothing could more endear his Majesty to all his Subjects, than the reducing the Land Forces to the old Establishment of Guards and Garrisons, as his Majesty found it at his Accession to the Throne.* This, Sir, happen'd in the fourth Moon of the late Emperor's Reign, and had the Amendment propos'd by my Friend been agreed to, had his Majesty thought fit to have made the propos'd Reduction, or, rather, had he been advis'd by his Ministers to have done it, and had the military Establishment continued on that Footing

till now, we should have discharged upwards of 12 Millions of our national Debt, and yet have enabled Majesty to have made good such Engagements with his Allies, as tend to secure the publick Tranquillity.

As to what the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, mentioned with regard to restraining the Liberty of the Press, and concerning the general Depravity that obtains among the People, I shall leave him to be answer'd by other Gentlemen who can say it much better than I. But, I agree with the Hon. Gentleman, so far as to own that the People are at present very much dissatisfied; and, as I think, that Ferment ought to subside gradually, I am willing to give my Vote for a larger Number of Forces this Session, than perhaps I may think necessary to be kept up, the next therefore move, that the Number of Land Forces for the Service of the current Moon, may be twelve thousand Men.

He was seconded by Gorgenti Lettyno, Urg; who amongst other things said, SIR, I believe, there never was any People whose original Constitution of Government did not entitle them to a reasonable Share of Happiness and Liberty. Some Constitutions indeed have been better calculated for insuring that Happiness and Freedom than others, and sometimes the Virtue of Governors have supply'd the Defects of the Constitution. There are Instances where the private Virtues and the publick have been so happily united, that a lame Constitution has been supported by a wise Government. But, I scarce know one Instance of a good Constitution preserving a Nation from Ruin, where the executive Power was lodged in a weak or a wicked Administration. The Constitution of Lilliput, I believe, has many Advantages over that of her Neighbours; but of all these Advantages, none was greater, or was of more Importance, than the Check which every Part of the Legislature, while independent, was upon another, when ever an Attempt was made by that

er to deviate from the wise Maxims of the Constitution. While this Independency subsists, Sir, that Check must subsist likewise, but no longer; for as soon as the Scale of Power turns in favour of any one Constituent Part of the Legislature, by the Accession of another Part, the remaining Part must implicitly follow the Dictates of the Constitution, or, which has sometimes happen'd, be totally abolish'd. I own, therefore, I am for the propos'd Reduction, because it is my Opinion, that the keeping up too numerous a Body of For-
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People have look'd upon as a just Reward of Merit in good Princes. For as it is not possible, Sir, for these Princes to make their Successors the Heirs of their Virtues, as well as of their Crowns, the more extensive the Gratitude of the People is to a virtuous Prince, the more they have to fear, if any of his Posterity should degenerate into Tyrants.

I know, Sir, it is commonly said, that our Army is continued only from Session to Session, and that too by Consent of the Senate. Sir, I shall not enter into the Disquisition, whether such an Army can be called a Standing Army: I shall only take the Liberty to propose one Question, which Gentlemen may determine in their own Breasts after mature Deliberation, and that is; Whether even the Consent of the Senate can reconcile it to the Nature of our Constitution?

As far as my Reading reaches, Sir, I have always observed, that the deepest Foundations of Tyranny and Usurpation have been laid, when the Forms and when the Names of the Essentials intended to be abolished, have been preserved. A crafty Tyrant, Sir, or a designing Minister, always goes this Way to work; they know how to cajole the People, they forget not how far the People are prejudiced in favour of their ancient Form of Government, and how easy it is, while they are amused with Show and Grimace, to fix the Yoke about their Necks, or to lay the Burthen upon their Shoulders. That Emperor of *Romania*, whom I just now mentioned, (for he was a Tyrant and an Usurper, Sir, notwithstanding all his Clemency and Moderation) was fully sensible of this Truth. He therefore preserved the Names of Offices, the Forms of Proceedings in the Courts of Justice, and the majestic Appearance of the Senate, while the Vitals of the Constitution were consumed, and every Sentiment of Liberty eradicated. Our Neighbours, the *Blesuscudians*, afford another Instance that confirms my Observation; tho' they are the veriest

Slaves to the despotick Will of the Sovereign, yet still we see them maintain the Shadow of Liberty, and the Appearance of a Senate; but the Emperor sends them packing at a Turn, as soon as they make the least Remonstrance upon the Subject of Liberty. The Decrees of this Assembly, Sir, are the Precedents of a future, if we, by a long and an uninterrupted Course of Precedents, shall continue our Army from *Moon* to *Moon*, is not natural to conclude, that Posterity will look upon the Army as Part of our Constitution? and that bringing in of this Bill every Session is no more than a mere Matter of Form, which has taken its Rise from an antient Custom? There are many Symbols, Sir, of the antient Liberty of the People still existing in *Romania*, and other Nations under arbitrary Government; but they are more than Symbols, the Essentials having been destroyed, and the People indulged in the poor Satisfaction of taking up with a Shadow instead of a Substance.

Thus, Sir, I have confined my Reasons for reducing our Forces to 12,000 Men till the State of the Nation shall give us an Opportunity next Month of reducing them still lower, and the Danger which the Increase of Posts, in the disposal of a King or Minister, may occasion to the Independency of this, or another Part of the Legislature. And give me leave to say, Sir, I am still more confirmed in the Opinion of this Danger when I reflect, that every Deviation made from the wise Maxims of our Forefathers, is the more dangerous, by having the Sanction of this House. When the Ambition of a King or Minister introduces any oppressive Novelty, the People are on their Guard, as they know their Motives, and watch against the Consequences, and take the first Opportunity of doing themselves Justice. But, when such Novelty is introduced by the Consent of those who ought to be the Guardians of our Constitution, it gains ground

the silent and insensible Degrees, and
 being a Novelty it is confirmed
 and Habit, and at last is claimed as a
 right. I shall suppose, Sir, that in a
 Administration some Patriot, ac-
 cainted with the original Constituti-
 on of his Country, should represent to
 the Senate, that an Army in time of
 peace was, in the most remarkable
 period of our Glory, deemed to be in-
 consistent with the Liberties of the
 People. How easy then, Sir, will it
 be for a Minister to shew from History,
 that the Hon. Gentleman must be mis-
 taken, because in such a Moon of such
 an Emperor, (mentioning perhaps this
 very Moon of our present Emperor)
 while there were no foreign Wars, nor
 domestic Commotions, while the Nation
 was provided with her best and most na-
 tural Defence, an invincible Fleet; a
 stupendous Senate, as tender of the Li-
 berty of the People as any ever was,
 voted 18,000 Men necessary for
 the Service of the current Moon. A
 speech like this, Sir, when properly
 embellished with ministerial Rhetorick,
 will be of great Weight, and by Num-
 bers of the Senate thought unanswer-
 able. But, Sir, to shew Gentlemen
 that I am far from acting from a Spi-
 rit of Opposition entirely, I am for
 agreeing to the proposed Reduction,
 if it keeps on Foot a Body of For-
 ces, which at another Time I may be
 of Opinion are still too numerous, con-
 sidering the Nature of our Constituti-
 on, and the Load of our Debts.

It was answered by Hincac Feauks,
 Urg; to the following Effect:

SIR,

THE small Experience I have of
 Debates of this Nature, makes
 a very unequal Match for either of
 the two Gentlemen who spoke last;
 but I am persuaded, that they them-
 selves do not think that the Arguments,
 they were pleased to advance for the
 proposed Reduction, require any great
 share of Parts or Reason to confute
 them. The Gentleman, who spoke
 last except one, was pleased to make
 an Encomium upon the *Tramecians*,
 which I believe his own new Allies of

the *Slamecsan* Party will not thank
 him for. And, Sir, I think as these
 last glory in still acting upon *Slamecsan*
 Principles, it naturally belongs to them
 to answer that Part of the hon. Gentle-
 man's Speech. I shall only beg
 Leave to say, that the hon. Gentleman
 was in the right when he affirm'd, that
 the *Tramecians*, in the Senate, always op-
 posed the keeping up a Standing
 Army by the Consent of the Senate;
 because, Sir, their Principles lead them
 to be for a Standing Army without the
 Consent of the Senate: Their Interest,
 Sir, can only be established by such a
 Standing Army; and that, I hope,
 no Senate of *Lilliput* will ever coun-
 tenance. When the Design of intro-
 ducing arbitrary Power was set on foot,
 those in the Secret proposed that it should
 be brought about by a Standing Army:
 But upon what Establishment was
 that Army to be? Not upon the
 Establishment upon which our Army
 is. It was not continued from *Moon*
 to *Moon* by consent of the Senate, but
 paid by the Emperor out of the exor-
 bitant Revenues which had been grant-
 ed him by the *Tramecians*, whose Patri-
 otism the hon. Gentleman has so much
 extoll'd. From such an Army, Sir,
 it might have been thought that wa
 had every thing to fear, and yet when
 these bad Designs came to break out,
 we saw that very Army abandon its
 Master, and go over to the Side of Li-
 berty. If such was the Conduct of
 an Army modelled by a Prince
 who had formed bad Designs, can we
 ever imagine that an Army, main-
 tained by this Senate, will join with
 the Designs which an Emperor or Mi-
 nister may have upon the Liberties of
 the Subject? I believe, Sir, if we
 were to search into Particulars, and if a
 Scrutiny into the Circumstances of the
 Gentlemen of the Army was demand-
 ed, it would be found that most of the
 Officers, both general and subaltern,
 have too much Interest of their own
 at Stake, ever to consent, that the Pro-
 perty of the Subject should lie at the
 Mercy of an Emperor or Minister. It
 is but an inconsiderable Advantage that
 these

these Gentlemen enjoy, merely as Officers, when compared with what most of them are entitled to as Subjects, and which must be involved in the general Wreck, if our Constitution were to be overthrown. The hon. Gentleman seems to be apprehensive that the same *Catastrophe* may happen by Means of our Army, as happen'd by Means of the Senate's Army under *Charles the First*, when our Constitution was overturned, and Monarchical Government abolished. But, Sir, give me Leave to say, that any such Fears at this Time of Day are absolutely chimerical. The Army raised by the Senate at that Time, was raised when they were in actual War with their Prince; for which Reason they were obliged to employ many Officers who had no other Qualifications to recommend them but their Abilities to serve in a military Capacity, and consequently had no immediate Interest in the Preservation of our civil Rights. Such Gentlemen amongst them who had Fortunes of their own, did, for the most part, either voluntarily leave the Party, or were cashier'd by *Cleaverley* and others, who were in the Secret of the Design to subvert the Constitution. But, Sir, I believe the greatest Stickler against an Army in *Lilliput* will not pretend to say that our Army is composed of Men of that Character, or that the Gentlemen in the Administration ever discovered the most distant Intention to garble the Army in such Manner. If an Administration were mad enough to make any such Attempt, no Doubt, the Gentlemen thus cashier'd would be the first to alarm the Nation, and put us upon our Guard. So that in the Gentlemen of our Army we have, Sir, a double Security; first, as they are Men of unquestionable Attachment to the present Establishment; and secondly, as they are Men of Fortune and Family.

The honourable Gentleman was also pleas'd to advance a very extraordinary Proposition, That our keeping up an Army is utterly inconsistent with the

Principles that brought about the Revolution, and upon which our Claim Right is founded. If the hon. Gentleman will be pleas'd to look into the Claim Right, he will find that the raising and keeping up a Standing Army in Time of Peace is indeed against Law. Sir, it is plain, that the Army meant, is an Army raised and continued, not by Senatorial but Imperial Authority: Such as was maintained by the late Emperor *Jacomo* for promoting his own arbitrary Views. Sir, is an Army, indeed, which have Reason to be afraid of; and this is the Army meant in our Claim Right, is plain by the subsequent Words, in that very Clause, *unless by the Consent of the Senate*. These Words, Sir, plainly prove, that an Army raised with Consent of the Senate is not against the Principles of Revolution, but what every Gentleman who acts upon these Principles may consistently vote for. It is that after the Revolution there were many Gentlemen in the Senate, who had been zealous Promoters of that glorious Event, who oppos'd an Army on foot by Consent of Parliament as indeed they did every other Measure of the Court in those Days. But, it never can be fairly inferred from that their Conduct was the Rule of doing that all the *Slamejans* in those Days laid down. No, Sir, there were obliged *Slamejans* at that Time as well as now, a few perhaps upon mistaken Principles, others from Motives not easily to be justified. But the great Number of those who were then in Opposition, I am afraid, were, at Bottom, Republicans; who equally hated the King and his Government, and whose only Motives for joining the Revolution were, that a Door might be shut against all Monarchical Government for the future. If the *Slamejans* of those Days were not for doing so, my by Consent of Parliament, I should be glad to know of the hon. Gentleman, by what Means the Vote for establishing an Army pass'd this House. It never could pass by Means of

Yacomists, because the keeping up of an Army was the most proper, and the only Way, to blast their Hopes. The *Tramecians* would never vote for it, because, according to the hon. Gentleman, they have always acted consistently with Revolution Principles, which, in his Opinion, are absolutely against any Army in Time of Peace. For the same Reason, if the hon. Gentleman's Maxim be just, all true *Slamecians* would oppose it. Now, Sir, I cannot, either from Conversation or Reading, learn of any other Denomination of Parties that subsisted in those Days, yet there is no Doubt but Party-Quarrels ran as high then as ever they have done since: Therefore, Sir, it is reasonable to conclude, that the Generality of our *Slamecian* Ancestors were persuaded of the Necessity and the Lawfulness of a Standing Army in Time of Peace, because it is impossible for us to find out any other Set of Men subsisting in those Days, whose Numbers could carry or whose Principles led them to vote for, such a Measure.

The hon. Gentleman who spoke last, made some very just Observations upon Government in general, and upon our Constitution in particular: I shall only beg Leave to add to his Observations, that there is now no Country in the World, nor I believe was there ever any People, who were so scrupulously attached to their original Forms of Government, as not to dispense with them when a too strict Adherence to those Forms might endanger their Liberties. The *Romenians*, formerly, Sir, while in a Republican State, averse as both their Genius and Constitution were to Monarchical Government, had recourse to a Dictator whenever their Country was in danger. We have known the *Beltrians*, who are as zealously attached to their Forms of Government as any People ever were, give up some of the Essentials of their Government when they were to resolve on Measures that Sense and Reason dictated for their common Safety. For, the first Law, Sir, is the *Safety of the People*. This is a Law

that takes Place of all other Considerations, and every good Constitution is presumed to be founded upon this Law. Therefore, Sir, it is not enough for Gentlemen to tell us, that our keeping up a Standing Army in Time of Peace is against our Constitution; because to me it is evidently agreeable to the first Maxim of all Constitutions, which is the *Safety of the People*. If Gentlemen could prove, to my Satisfaction, that the Safety of the People is not endangered by our Adherence to a Point of our Constitution, I should be as scrupulous in giving my Vote on this Motion, as any Gentleman in this House. But when I hear Gentlemen reason from Facts, the Parallel of which may probably never happen again; when I hear them argue from Opinions, whose Authors might either be mistaken, or influenced by Circumstances widely different from those we are now in; when I hear them apply Events which have proceeded from Causes that can never enter into our present Case; I say, when I hear all this, I ask myself one short Question, and that is, *Whether such or such a Measure is necessary for the Safety of the People, as we are now situated?* This, Sir, I think, is the Hinge upon which this Debate ought to turn: And every Argument that Gentlemen shall advance, if it does not immediately tend to resolve this Question, give me Leave to say it, is wide of the Mark. Our Ancestors, Sir, who planned and perfected our Constitution, laid down such Rules as were most agreeable to the Situation of their Affairs, to the Genius of the People, and to the Nature of the Government then existing. But, Sir, it cannot be supposed they were to foresee that their nearest Neighbours, who were then too much divided, and too weak to give them any Apprehensions, would in future Times be united under powerful and ambitious Princes, who should improve them both in military and civil Arts, and, by keeping large Bodies of Standing Forces, threaten the Liberties of *Lilliput* and *Degulia*. They could not foresee that a Time would come

come when the common People would run into a general Depravity, and when their Betters were to be divided amongst themselves, so as that one Party would pursue the most dangerous Measures, provided they could distress the other. Our Ancestors, Sir, could not foresee that a disputed Title to the Crown of *Lilliput* would one Day oblige its lawful Possessor to make Use of Arms for quelling a Rebellion raised in favour of his Competitor, and that the Legislature was to be under a Necessity of continuing an Army on Foot, in order to prevent Rebellions at Home, or Invasions from Abroad on the same Account. None of these Considerations, Sir, could enter into the Heads of our Forefathers who lived many Ages ago, and therefore it is unreasonable to suppose that they could expressly guard against them; otherwise, I make no doubt we should have had a Standing Army one of the essential Ingredients of our Constitution. I have been obliged, Sir, to insist a little longer on this Argument, because I think it has not so much entered into Debates on this Subject as it deserved; and because I am persuaded, if it met with due Attention, it would prevent Gentlemen from throwing out a great many Reflections, and saying a great many Things that are personal and unsenatorial.

The hon. Gentleman who spoke last, and whom I always hear with much Pleasure, told us a great deal about the ill Consequences which the Disposal of Posts in the Army might occasion by affecting the Independency of this House. But, Sir, what he said about Posts in the Army, may be applied with as much Justice to Posts either in the Law or the Church. That it is necessary to have these Posts filled, and that it would be unreasonable to deprive a Man of his Seat in the Senate, because he is a Flamen, or one of the Crown Lawyers, has, I think, never yet been disputed. Therefore, if I understood the hon. Gentleman aright, his Meaning was not, that it is a Defect in our Constitution, that those who enjoy these Posts should have a Share in

the Legislature; but that the Defect lay in its being in the Crown's Power to fill up these Posts. But, Sir, they must be filled up by some Authority or other, and I should be glad if the hon. Gentleman had given us his Thoughts on that Head: I believe he would be puzzled to assign the Disposal of them to any Set of Men, whose Principles and Conduct have proved them disinterested enough to supply them with better Men than the Crown does. For my own Part, Sir, I am so far from believing that a Place-Man may, by sitting in this House endanger our Constitution, that I think every one of us (for I own myself to be a Place-Man) ought to unite in opposing every Measure that can endanger the Constitution, because we can enjoy our Places no longer than the Constitution lasts; and on this Account it is, Sir, that I am against the proposed Reduction, and I hope all Place-Men will oppose it likewise.

The hon. Gentleman made some Observations upon the antient State of the *Romenians*, and the present State of the *Blesfusudians*, which were extremely just; but, Sir, I cannot apprehend what these Observations have to do in the present Debate, unless he had first proved that we were in Danger of falling under the Yoke of a crafty Tyrant, or an ambitious Minister. But the People of *Lilliput* have always been watchful enough of their Safety to take the first Alarm upon the least Suspicion of any such Design; nor could the *Romenian* Arms, Sir, ever have subdued *Romenia*, had not those Virtues that rais'd her above the Nations, been first subdued by that Flood of Corruption introduc'd after her Conquests over her most formidable Rivals in Empire. The Plunder of the conquer'd Provinces, by enriching Numbers of private Persons, who were unqualified for filling the Posts in the Government they so much coveted, gave them the Means of bribing the Electors, and, under the Mask of Patriotism, of breaking down those Fences of their Constitution that had been raised by the

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Wisdom of their Ancestors. After by their own Practices they had destroy'd the very Ideas of private Virtue, they declaim'd violently against publick Corruption; and when, at the Expence of their Fortunes and Characters, they had acquired a criminal Popularity, they formed Cabals to overthrow the Constitution of their Country. But, Sir, the greatest Part of that Army which gave the finishing Blow to the Liberty of *Romenia* was compos'd of Foreigners, and not of Natives. And, Sir, at this Day, was the Emperor of *Blesfusu* to stretch his Power to any extravagant Degree of Tyranny, I can venture to say that most of his Officers would abandon him.

As the hon. Gentleman was pleas'd to give us a Sketch of Ministerial Rhetorick for a future Administration, we may suppose, he himself expects to be a Prime Minister; whenever that Time comes, he, no doubt, will add the necessary Embellishments to it; but I dare say, none who shall act upon the Principles of the Gentlemen who have the Honour to serve his present Majesty in the Administration, will ever make such an inconclusive Speech.

Thus, Sir, I think I have answer'd the most material Arguments in favour of the proposed Reduction, which I must be against till I hear some better advanc'd by the Gentlemen on that side.

When he sat down, Sir Juanh Whind-Kotnot, Hurgolen, spoke to this Effect,

S I R,
THE honourable Gentleman who spoke last has advanced, what I believe was never yet advanced by any one who understands the Nature of our Constitution so well as he does; I mean, that the keeping up a Standing Army in Time of Peace is agreeable to the *Slamecsan* Principles. Sir, I know not what *Slamecsans* the hon. Gentleman has been acquainted with, but I have had the Honour and Happiness to be intimate with many Gentlemen of that Denomination: I likewise, Sir, have read the Writings of many Authors who have espous'd

these Principles: I have sat in this House during some of the most material Debates that have happen'd betwixt them and the *Tramecsans*; and, Sir, I can declare from my own Experience, that I never knew one, who acted on true *Slamecsan* Principles, vote for a Standing Army in Time of Peace. What the Principles of the *Slamecsans* in former Days were, Sir, I can only learn from Reading or Tradition; but, Sir, I have heard of *Slamecsans*, who were against all unlimited Votes of Credit: I have heard of *Slamecsans*, who look'd upon open Corruption as the greatest Curse that could befall any Nation: I have heard of *Slamecsans* who esteem'd the Liberty of the Press to be the most valuable Privilege of a free People, and triennial Senates the greatest Bulwark of their Liberties; and, Sir, I have heard of a *Slamecsan* Administration who have resent'd Injuries done to the Trade of the Nation, and who have revenged the Insults offer'd to the *Lilliputian* Flag. These, Sir, are the Principles, if I am rightly informed, that once characteriz'd the true *Slamecsans*. Let Gentlemen apply these Characters to their present Conduct, and then, laying their Hands on their Hearts, let them ask of themselves, if they are *Slamecsans*? The hon. Gentleman who spoke last, asked, with an Air of Triumph, by what Means a Senatorial Standing Army was established under the Emperor *Wimgul*? He is positive that it could only be by Means of the *Slamecsan* Interest. No, Sir, it was not; it was by Means of the Court Interest, which was supported by Men, who were no longer *Slamecsans* than during the Time they were out of Power, and who, after they got into Power, knew no other Principles but those which advanced the Interest of the Crown, and secured their own Employments. To these Gentlemen, it was owing, Sir, that the ridiculous Distinction, without any Difference, betwixt two Kinds of Standing Armies, was broach'd: They told us, that an Army kept up from *Moon to Moon* by Consent of the Senate,

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was a quite different Kind of an Army from one kept up without Consent of the Senate. Really, Sir, for my own Part, I think that one Army may be as dangerous as the other, because the one has as much Power as the other; and tho' Power does not give Right, yet it may command it; for whoever has a Power to seize on my Right, he is, in some measure, my Master. So that tho' there may be a Difference, Sir, as to the Manner of their being paid, raised, or disbanded, yet there is no Difference as to their Power, if ever they should take it into their Heads to prescribe, instead of receiving, Laws.

The same hon. Gentleman was pleased to mention the Behaviour of the Army under the late Emperor *Jacomo*, as an Instance how safe our Liberties are when they can only be destroyed by an Army. But give me Leave to say, Sir, that it was not the arbitrary Measures of that Prince which so disgusted his Army, but the foolish and barefac'd Means which he used to introduce a Religion they detested. The just Ballance, Sir, betwixt the Prerogative of the Crown and the Privileges of the Subject, is what Soldiers never enquire into. The former may make a thousand Encroachments upon the latter, before any Soldier shall take Notice of it: For, Sir, I believe no Soldier ever yet told a Prince who maintained and paid him, *Indeed, Sir, you are too powerful, and too great, and therefore I will serve you no longer.* But Religion, Sir, is a Point every Man makes himself a Judge of; and it is safer for a Prince to make the highest Encroachment upon Liberty, than to make the least upon Religion. This, I am afraid, Sir, was the true Reason why the greatest Part of the Emperor *Jacomo's* Army joined the Emperor *Wingul* at the Revolution. Yet, Sir, as an excellent Author of those Days observes, *Tho' the late Emperor Jacomo had the Nobility, Gentry, Flemens, People, and his own Army, against him, and we had a very wise and courageous Prince nearly related to our Crown for our Protector, yet we ac-*

count this Revolution next to a Miracle. And I hope, Sir, Things will never come to that Pass with us, when nothing but a Miracle can deliver us.

The hon. Gentleman laid down a Maxim, the Truth of which I am persuaded no Gentleman in this House will dispute, that *the Safety of the People was the first Law.* He thence seemed to conclude, that all the subordinate Laws of the Constitution must give way wherever the Safety of the People is concerned. But in my Opinion, Sir, the Safety of a People is best consulted by a steady Adherence to that Constitution under which they become great and powerful. No Error in Government, Sir, is so dangerous, or can in the Event prove so fatal, as a Deviation from the Constitution: Nor can the Safety of the People be consulted when that is infringed. When the *Romenians* had recourse to a *Dictator*, or the *Belgians* to a *Statorist*, they did nothing that was inconsistent with their Constitution; for both these People formerly lived under Monarchical Government, and when that Government was abolished, they never precluded themselves from submitting to a temporary Exercise of a Species of that Government, whenever their common Safety, or the Exigencies of their State, rendered it indispensably necessary. But, Sir, the History of the *Romenians* affords us many Instances of their Senate's unanimously rejecting the most advantageous Offers, even when their State was at the Brink of Ruin, because they could not be accepted without violating their Constitution. That wise People was fully sensible, that under whatever Disadvantages they might lie in the mean Time, they would be fully repaired by a rigid Adherence to those Principles that form'd the Basis of their Government, and which, by making them virtuous, had made them powerful. I agree with the hon. Gentleman, that the Subversion of their Liberties was owing to the Degeneracy of their Morals: But, Sir, the first Effects of that Degeneracy broke out in the open Attempts which

their Governors made to alter their Constitution; and one Alteration brought on another, till the whole was dissolved. So that, tho' the *Safety of the People is the first Law*, yet, that Safety never can be promoted, if the Measures pursued for promoting it are in the least inconsistent with the Constitution of the Country.

I have heard it said, Sir, that the Liberties of this Nation can never be destroy'd by so inconsiderable a Number of Forces as 18,000. But, Sir, I must beg Leave to be of a different Opinion. We have a late Instance, when in this Metropolis the Populace were over-aw'd by less than the sixth Part of that Number, so as quietly to submit to a Law of as unpopular a Nature as I believe ever pass'd in this House; I mean the Law relating to Spirituous Liquors. Now, Sir, tho' I allow that this was a good Law, and that the Government was in the Right to enforce the Execution of it; yet an arbitrary Law might have been forced upon the People with as much Ease, if back'd with the same Number of Forces. And, Sir, if so small a Number were sufficient to over-awe the People at so disagreeable a Juncture as that was, what may not the whole Body of our Army be able to effect, when united under the Direction of a General, either devoted to the Will of a Court, or following the Dictates of his own Ambition? Besides, Sir, tho' we should suppose, what is very improbable, that 18,000 Men are not sufficient to give Laws to the rest of the Nation, yet the Court can command a considerable Reinforcement out of *Iernia*. That Kingdom, Sir, always maintains 12,000 Men, tho' 4000 are sufficient for all the Purposes they are kept up for there. Now, Sir, the Supernumerary Body of 8000 can upon any Pinch be brought over hither, and added to the 18,000 now on Foot. Thus, Sir, the Court can at any Time form a Body of 26,000 Men, while a total Disuse of military Exercise has rendered our People utterly incapable to make the least Opposition in case these 26,000 Men were

employed by the Court to wicked Purposes. This, Sir, must present but a very melancholy Prospect to every Lover of his Country, were he not persuaded of his Majesty's Regard for the Laws, and his Tenderness for the Rights of his Subjects. I wish, Sir, his Ministers were as tender how they load the Nation with any unnecessary Expence. I say this, Sir, because I hear there is a Design of adding a Regiment raised since our last Sessions, to the Forces in our *Columbian* Settlements, which Regiment will cost the Nation at least 15,000 Sprugs, including the Expence of their Artillery, and other incidental Charges. Sir, I am not at all against our sending some additional Troops to that Country, and especially to our new Colony of *Gorgentia*; nay, considering how far the Honour, if not the Interest of our Nation, is concerned in supporting that Settlement, I think we have been too dilatory in sending some Reinforcement thither. But, Sir, I am of Opinion, there was no Occasion to have raised a Regiment for that Purpose, when we have so many old ones that would have served the Purpose as well. Had one of the Regiments on the *Lilliputian* Establishment been sent thither; nay, had half a dozen of them, for I am sure we can spare them, been sent thither, we must have reap'd two Advantages; first, we should have been eased of so much Expence, because we can maintain them cheaper *there* than we can *here*. In the second Place, *there* they can answer the Ends of the Nation, *here* they can answer only those of the Ministry. But, Sir, in what I have said on this Head, I am far from reflecting on any Measure that might have been taken by the Advice of the hon. Gentleman whom we may justly call the *Father of that Colony*. I am so much persuaded of his Integrity and Ability, that I think we ought to be as willing to support him, as he has been generous in serving us. But I dare say the hon. Gentleman himself is sensible, that the less the Expence is which his Endeavours

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vours for the Publick Good shall cost his Country, the greater will be his own Honour.

Having thus given my Reasons, Sir, why I think the proposed Reduction extremely proper at this Time, and why I think it is extremely improper for us to load the Nation with any additional Expence, I shall conclude with giving my Vote for the Motion.

Juanh Slenwy, *Urgi*; spoke next to the following Effect:

S I R,

I Do not rise up to take Notice of any thing that was said in the hon. Gentleman's Speech who spoke last, except of the latter Part; the other Parts of it, I think, if I may use the Expression, were either answer'd before he spoke them, or they sufficiently answer themselves. But towards the Close he seem'd to think, that 10 or 14,000 Sprugs was too great an Expence for us to lay out on the Legion to be sent to *Gorgentia*. Sir, I beg Leave to inform the House, and that hon. Gentleman, that this Money is the best employ'd of any Money that ever the Government laid out; because, in a short Time, that Colony will be able to produce as much raw Silk as will save the Nation upwards of 300,000 Sprugs, which is now yearly sent out of *Lilliput* to *Islasu* and other Countries, for that Commodity: So that this Expence is the best Piece of Frugality that we can shew.

On this Occasion, we have been told a great deal about our national Debt, and I agree with the honourable Gentleman, that it is a great Misfortune for a Nation to be so much in Debt as we are at present; but, Sir, I think it would be still a greater Misfortune, if by an ill-judg'd Frugality we should give the Enemies of our Constitution an Opportunity of subverting it. All the Expence, Sir, that can be saved by the proposed Reduction this Session, does not amount to above 216,000 Sprugs, which I do not think will much affect the publick Debt either Way: and I should think double

that Sum well laid out, even upon the Probability of our saving by it a much greater Expence which the Nation must infallibly incur in case of a Rebellion at Home, or Invasion from Abroad; or both of which may happen, were the proposed Reduction to take Place.

He was answered by Gorgenti Whetoc, Urgi; as follows:

S I R,

I Own that till now I have not approved our laying out so much Money as we have done on the Settlement of *Gorgentia*, because I was of Opinion, that if the Hands we have sent thither had been duly employed in Agriculture and Manufactures here, they might have been more useful to their Mother Country. But the hon. Gentleman who spoke last has entirely remov'd my Scruples; for if what he says be Truth, which I am far from disputing, it is like to prove the most beneficial Colony that ever was sent from *Lilliput*, both because it will save a great deal of Money to the Nation, and as it will produce a large Revenue to the Crown. For this Reason, Sir, I think that the Money requir'd for maintaining that Settlement, and paying the Forces sent thither, may be raised without our laying any additional Burthen on the People of *Lilliput*. The Method I propose, Sir, for this End, is, that as the Fund is so very good, and the Security upon it so unquestionable, the Government should borrow as much Money upon it as may defray all the necessary Expences attending the Settlement, that now fall upon the Subjects of *Lilliput*. This, Sir, I take to be a very fair and equitable Proposal, and I am persuad'd that the Wisdom and Frugality of the Gentlemen who have the Honour to be in the Administration will induce them to consider of it.

As to the other Part of my worthy Friend's Speech, I own I cannot so easily digest it. The Reduction that is proposed, said he, will save only 216,000 Sprugs to the Nation. Sir,

216,000

216,000 Sprugs is Money; and had we, for 20 *Moons* past, saved the same Sum by the like Reduction, upwards of Six Millions of the National Debt had been paid off, and a great many Inconveniences kept from the Subjects. Besides, had this Reduction taken Place twenty *Moons* ago, and continued ever since, I am convinc'd, Sir, that the only Pretence for a Standing Army in this Nation, I mean what is advanced from the Discontent of the People, had been entirely taken away, in that two of the principal Causes of the Discontent had been removed, the Grievance from the Severity of our Taxes, and the Averfion of the Nation to so numerous a Standing Army in Time of Peace: So that it is more than probable, that by this Time we should have had no Occasion at all for any Standing Forces. However, Sir, better late than never. If we begin now to reduce them, the Nation may twenty *Moons* hence feel the Benefit of a total Reduction. Whereas, if we keep them on Foot from *Moon* to *Moon*, or instead of reducing, increase them, the Nation, twenty *Moons* hence, may be saddled with 18,000 more, and Publick Discontent increasing with the Publick Debt may run so high, as to render it imprudent for the Government, tho' it were willing, ever to make any Reduction. Wherefore, Sir, I am for beginning in Time, and then for making Amends, as far as we can, for any past Oversight, by agreeing to the proposed Reduction.

Sir Wingul Yegon, *Hurgolen*, spoke next in Subfiance as follows:

S I R,

EVER since I had the Honour to sit in this House, we have had every Session a regular Return of a Debate on this Subject. Sometimes I have heard very specious Arguments for a Reduction urged by the Gentlemen in the Oppofition, but I always saw before next Sessions too good Proofs that we acted most wisely when we agreed to the keeping up the greatest Number of Troops; nor do I know

any Part of his late Majesty's Conduct so justly liable to Censure, as the Reduction of his Forces, to which he was induced by a sincere, but mistaken Tenderness for his People; nor did I ever know a Reduction which the Nation in a little time had not Reason to repent of. I own, Sir, that in some *Moons* the Reasons for keeping them up were stronger than in others, but I cannot recollect a *Moon* when the Reasons for keeping them up were so strong as they are at present. The Insolence of the People in all Parts of the Kingdom is risen to a Height that makes it unsafe for the civil Magistrate to do his Duty without the Assistance of the military Power. In the Country where I was during some Part of our late Recess, the Miners, the Labourers, and other Manufacturers, assembled in a riotous and tumultuous Manner, to the Number of near 5000, upon no other Pretence but the Exportation of some Grain; which Exportation really did a Service to the Country, and never could hurt them. They proceeded to the most violent Outrages, which rendered it impossible for the civil Magistrate to quell them, for they were so favoured by the Country in general, that it was out of his Power to raise a Possé strong enough for that Purpose. Now, Sir, I would gladly know of any Gentleman what the Consequence of this Tumult must have been, had the Government not been able to have commanded a Body of regular Forces strong enough to have suppress'd them. The gentle Arts of Persuasion would never have succeeded, for they were too mad to listen to any: The Sense of their Duty could never have reclaim'd them, for they seemed to make a Merit of being quite void of that. A regular Body of Forces, therefore, acting by the Direction of the civil Magistrate, was the only proper Means of reducing them. In this Metropolis, Sir, not a Month ago, a vigilant and an active Magistrate was insulted in his own House for doing his Duty, by a tumultuous Mob of the same kind, who threatened to pull his House in Pieces

about

about his Ears, and, as I am inform'd, actually attempted, and probably would have effected it, had it not been for a Detachment of the regular Troops who were sent to protect him. These Tumults, Sir, could be owing to no Oppression, nor to any just Ground of Offence that had been given them by that Magistrate. But the Truth is, that the more active, the more honest, and the more vigilant a Magistrate is, the more he is insulted, hated and abused by the common People. These Mobs, Sir, it is true, seldom have any other View than to gratify their immediate Resentment. But who knows, Sir, but that if they come to any height, those who have more distant and more dangerous Views, may herd with them, and make them the Tools of their Ambition or Revenge? This, Sir, would very probably be the Case, were it not for our regular Forces, and if this were the Case, we must soon see a Rebellion formed, and the Nation become a Scene of Blood and Confusion. Let any Gentleman who loves his Country reflect upon the Horrors which such an Idea presents, and let him, if he can, vote for a Reduction, which by weakening the Hands of the Government may leave a Possibility of any such Event. An Exemption from the Miseries of a civil War is cheaply purchased by the heaviest Taxes. The People of *Lilliput* at present pay no heavier Taxes than the Extension of their Commerce, and the Benefits they enjoy from the Government, (which leaves them more Liberty than any People under the Sun enjoy) enable them to support without Difficulty; and, tho' their Taxes were still heavier, a little more Industry and Frugality in the meaner Sort of our People would easily supply them: But, Sir, the Wounds of a civil War may bleed for many Ages; by ruining our Trade it must render us despicable to our Neighbours, and probably we must become subject either to a foreign or a domestic Tyranny. I believe no Gentleman, whether he is a Place-Man or not, would forgive himself, if he

did not concur in every Measure that could avert such an Event. Sir, if such Measures are pursued, they are pursued by Place-Men or others: And I hope all Place-Men will be so true to another, as to unite in giving their Negative to the Reduction on this Occasion.

When he sat down, the Pretor of Mendendo spoke in Substance as follows.

S I R,

IT has always been my Opinion that the readiest Way to bring on the Miseries which the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, has so pathetically described, is to maintain a numerous Standing Army in Time of Peace; and that the best, if not the only Method of preventing them, is, either considerably to reduce, or entirely to disband it. So that, Sir, the Gentleman has very artfully foretell'd the Debate, by employing in favour of a Standing Army one of the strongest Arguments against it. I am perfectly at a Loss to know why, the Gentlemen who are against the Reduction, have let so much of our Time be spent, before they began the Debate on their Side; for I am sure they have not yet advanc'd a Shadow of an Argument in favour of the Resolution. Therefore, Sir, I either expect to hear some Reasons why we should agree to this Resolution, from the Gentlemen who shall speak in the succeeding Part of the Debate, or I must be oblig'd to think that a Standing Army is intended to be made a Part of our Constitution, and that our resolving ourselves into a Committee, to consider of the proper Number to be kept up, is mere Form. Nay, Sir, it is not impossible, but that, some Months hence, we may see a Bill brought into this House for that End: This, Sir, will save Gentlemen a great deal of Trouble, in eluding once a Month a Set of ill-natur'd perplexing Objections, rais'd by *Clinabs* stubbornly and perversely attach'd to the Good of their Country, and the Preservation

ervation of the Constitution. But, Sir, if such a Step should be taken, Gentlemen both of Reputation and Estate will not be wanting to oppose such a Subversion of our Liberties, with their Interest, with their Fortunes, and, if their Country requires it, with their Swords. Since the Beginning of this Debate, we have had a very broad Intimation of a Design that means very much that Way; An Hon. Gentleman under the Gallery told us, *If you continue the Liberty of the Press, you ought to continue your Army.* Sir, I look upon the Liberty of the Press to be the most valuable Part of the Liberty of the Subject; I look upon the Army, as what may one Day be the Destruction of both; and to give no better Reason for supporting a Standing Army, but that it may destroy the Liberty of the Press, is to say, in other Words, That a Resolution is now forming to put an End to the Liberties of Lilliput.

The Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, told us, that we were under a Necessity of keeping up our Army, that it may enforce the Laws, which the Weakness of our Civil Magistrates cannot do. Sir, I know not what Authority the Hon. Gentleman has, for throwing out such a Reflection upon the Civil Magistrates in general. But, as I am proud of having the Honour of being a Civil Magistrate, and of being no Place-man in that Gentleman's Sense of the Word; as I am proud from the Thoughts of being known to Posterity, as one who never was influenced by any Interest but that of my Country, I dare answer for myself, and for those Gentlemen whom I have had the Happiness to be associated with in the Civil Magistracy, that we have no Occasion for any Assistance of the military Force for putting the Laws in Execution. And as I have Opportunities of knowing somewhat of the Country of Lilliput in general, I can venture to say, that a Constable at the Head of his *Posse*, by a Warrant from a Justice of the Peace who is beloved, can do more than a Co-

lonel at the Head of his Regiment. I say, Sir, a Justice of the Peace who is beloved; for I am far from thinking that all of them are beloved; tho' I believe they generally are so, when it is known they are not influenced by any Guidance from within these Walls. Sir, it is the Duty, as well as the Interest of every Civil Magistrate, to endeavour to render himself beloved and popular in those Places where he acts; and if there are any who are more hated, and consequently less obeyed by the People, it must be owing to their own ill Conduct. Nay, Sir, I believe I could instance many Justices of the Peace, who act as such, without being duly qualified in the Terms required by Law. In what I have said, Sir, I am far from intending that it should be understood, as if I reflected on any particular Gentleman, who has the Honour to serve his Majesty in the Commission of Peace in *Belfaborac*.

I am willing to believe the best of these Gentlemen, and that they are far from making a Traffick of their Duty, or taking their Directions from any Man in Power. But, Sir, if there are any such, tho' they may indeed want the Assistance of the military Power, I think it is very unsafe for us to keep up Forces that may be employed to very bad Purposes by such Magistrates.

Wimful Pulnub, *Urg; spoke next in the following Terms.*

S I R,

THE Arguments that have been advanced against the present Motion are of so extraordinary a Nature, and those that have been offered in favour of the Resolution are so weak, that I have a better Opinion of the Judgments of the hon. Gentlemen who have advanc'd them, than to believe they themselves think they could be of any Weight, but in an Assembly where their own Party is sure of a Majority. Some Gentlemen seem to be under terrible Apprehensions from the Press, some from the People, and some seem to fear nothing but for themselves.

themselves. One Hon. Gentleman, in particular, calls out to his Brethren in Place, and solemnly conjures them to be true to one another. *O all ye Place-men be true to one another!* Indeed, Sir, the Hon. Gentleman may rest very well satisfied that they will, for I cannot say that I ever knew them fail, especially when they were to gain any Thing by it. I wish, Sir, that other Gentlemen were as well united, that Country Gentlemen would be true to one another; for if they were, tho' perhaps we could not carry this Question, yet we might hope at least not to lose it by, I had almost said, so scandalous a Majority. It is the Misfortune, Sir, of this Nation, under our present Situation, that it is generally thought to be in the Power of one Man to determine the Fate of every Question of Importance brought before this Assembly. This makes many of the *Clinabs* who wish well to their Country, take every Opportunity of staying at Home, when they ought to give their Attendance in this House. Each reasons in this Manner; *My single Voice is of little or no Consequence, why then should I be at the Pains and Expence to attend the Senate, since it can be of no Use to my Country?* But, Sir, this is a false and a pernicious Inference. This, Sir, gives a tacit Countenance to oppressive Measures, and deprives a Man of the Satisfaction of having done at least his Duty for the Service of his Country. Besides, Sir, Gentlemen ought to reflect, that if those who act for the Interest of their Country were united, and gave their Attendance in this House, they might still indeed continue the Minority. But, Sir, such a Minority as they would then form, never yet fail'd of soon becoming the Majority. I have thought myself obliged to say this much, because I see many Gentlemen absent on this Occasion, who, I know, wish well to their Country, and who I know would be absent on no other Account, but for the Reason I have now suggested.

I have heard, Sir, during the Course of this Debate, great Complaints of

the Depravity of the Common People, and I am sensible the Complaint are not ill founded. But, Sir, I think the Method that is proposed to reform them, instead of suppressing, will propagate the Evil. It is as impracticable, Sir, to drag People into Morality, as into Religion; nor can a Standing Army make a free People quiet Subjects, any other Way than making them humble Slaves. It has always, Sir, been the distinguishing Glory of the *Lilliputian* Emperor, that they reign'd over Men, and made the over Slaves. And the Characteristic of our Constitution was, that it gave our Emperor the Power of doing as much Good as he pleased; tho' it took up his Hands from doing any Harm. But, Sir, our new System of Politics has a quite different Tendency, it tends to make Slaves of Subjects, to give the Emperor an Opportunity of doing Harm, but deprives him of the Power of doing Good. For, Sir, a Man who lies at the Mercy of another, as his Liberty and Property, is, in effect, a Slave, tho' he who is his Superior should not exercise his Power tyrannically. And a Prince, Sir, who, in order to maintain his Authority, is obliged to burden his Subjects with oppressive Taxes, while they already groan under a Load of Debts, has it in his Power to oppress his Subjects, but has it not in his Power to relieve them; because no Act of Grace, which he can exercise, can be a Ballance for the Unpopularity that must attend him. So that, Sir, it is surprising that Ministers themselves are not more cautious how they give Occasion for any unnecessary Taxes upon the People, or how they consent to the keeping up a Body of Forces which so evidently tends to weaken both their Master's and their own real Interests. But, say Gentlemen, the Depravity is so great and so general, that no Remedy besides that of a superior Force can be applied. Sir, a Physician, who would cure a Disease, applies himself first to find out its Causes; and if the Causes can be found out and taken away, the Effect ceases of course.

The Spirit of Opposition to the Civil Magistracy on some Occasions, has, I claim afraid, been too much owing to the Conduct of the Magistrates; and their Opposition to some late Laws is to be imputed, I believe, to the Nature of the Laws themselves. It is impossible, Sir, for a Legislature to enforce immediate Obedience to an unusual Law, without very great Reluctance from the People, before they are convinced that this Law is really for their Good. And, Sir, give me leave to say, that I will take a good deal of Art to persuade the People of the Expediency of some Laws lately past. Nay, Sir, I should not myself be easily convinced, that some late Laws might not have produced all the Good for which they were intended, and yet have appear'd in a Shape more agreeable to the Body of our People. Are Gentlemen to suppose that a People will submit to Laws which they look upon as oppressive and inconsistent? In this Part of the Country, Sir, they are obliged to submit to a Law which pretends to pluck up an old but beloved Disease by the Roots, while the Manner of detecting Delinquents against this Law gives Rise to numberless Villainies amongst the meanest Sort: For it is, Sir, in the Power of any Rogue, as the Law now stands, if he can digest Perjury, to ruin an honest Man and his whole Family. Can therefore Gentlemen be surprised that a Law, so disagreeable in its own Nature, and still more disagreeable in its Consequences, should meet with Opposition from the People? Yet, Sir, this is a Law of which we were so fond, that we actually bought it. Yes, Sir! we bought it of the Government at the Rate of 70,000 Sprugs and upwards. In another Part of the Country, Sir, the Clergy is obliged, by a late Act for that Purpose, to read more than once from their Pulpits a Proclamation, or a Declaration, I do not know how you call it. Why, Sir, I am told the People in that Country laugh at this Act; and if the Government were strictly to enforce it, they would hazard another Rebellion.

So that, Sir, it is our Duty, before we pass any Act that affects the Body of a People, always to consider whether the Advantages accruing from such an Act are sufficient to counterbalance the Unpopularity of our passing that Act, and the Odium and Expences which the Government must incur by putting it in Execution. When I say this, Sir, I hope no Gentleman will infer that I would court Popularity at the Expence of any Measure that is for the Good of the People. But I know, that some Governments have found the Secret of reconciling the People's real Interests to their Inclinations, and believe that in all good Governments the most beneficial Laws are generally the most popular.

But, besides the Inadvertencies, I shall not call them Blunders, which we may have committed in our Legislative Capacity, I am afraid, Sir, that in our private Capacities we do not a little contribute to spread this Spirit of Discontent. When a People, Sir, sees their Superiors abandon the Principles that make them *honest Men*, they presume, not unreasonably, that they have lost every Quality that forms an *honest Representative*. When they see Luxury and Extravagance supported upon the Emoluments of public Posts, the meanest Subject in the Nation, if he knows any Thing, knows that he helps to pay for these Luxuries, and that they are maintained on the Spoils of his Country. When, Sir, the People sees Gentlemen wasting their private Estates in idle Pursuits, and unprofitable Vices; they know that these Gentlemen have no other Way to repair the shattered Remains of their Fortunes, but by preying upon the Publick. When they see Corruption and Venality openly avowed, even tho' some of them taste it, they know, or at least they suspect, that an Administration must be weak when it requires such Supports.

Give me Leave to borrow an Expression, and to say, *that it is ours to mend the Hearts of the People*. It is our Duty, Sir, by each of us living within

within the Bounds of our own private Fortunes, to preserve our Independency upon any Man or any Minister whatsoever; and thus shall we be enabled to preserve the Independency of the Legislature. Then shall we see the Publick Debts decrease, the Dissatisfaction of the People subside, and the Distinctions of Parties abolish'd. We shall have then no Need of a Standing Army; because then, Sir, there will be no Occasion to rule by a Party, for that Party amongst us, which either by its Principles or Practices opposes these good Ends, becomes a Faction, let its Majority be ever so great. I have heard, Sir, many invidious Insinuations and Reflections thrown out against a certain Opposition that I could name, and I hear a great Talk without Doors about a Reconciliation. Sir, I know not any Reconciliations that I could wish except one*: Others I never desire to see, unless they are founded on the Liberties of the People; and, Sir, I think an Opposition upon virtuous Principles the only Security that our Country can hope for, and I here openly profess my Determination always to join in such an Opposition.

Those Gentlemen who are for our agreeing to this Resolution, in my Opinion, make but a very indifferent Compliment to his Majesty, who has recommended Unanimity and Dispatch to us so strong'y from the Throne; yet, Sir, in the very Beginning of our Session, we have here a Bone of Contention thrown amongst us. We are, it seems, not only to agree to the keeping up the same Number of Forces which we had last *Month*, but we are to add to the Charges that attend them the Expence of raising a new Regiment to be sent to our Plantations. Sir, I cannot conceive how Gentlemen should suppose that if such an unreasonable Resolution is brought in, we can act in the Manner his Majesty has so wisely recommended. I say, Sir, so wisely recommended; because, on the Unani-

mity of this Senate depends the Judgment which Foreigners will form of our Strength and Resolution in this important Crisis of our Trade. If we shall find Unanimity in our Resolutions at Home, they will expect the same Unanimity in our Resentment Abroad, if it shall be found that any of our Neighbours have insulted our Flag, or plundered our Merchants. It will let them see that both the Nation and the Senate are resolv'd to have with such Duty and Zeal for the Country, as to stand in no Need of being over-aw'd by a Standing Army. And Foreigners will then despair of finding a Party who shall abet them here. This Bill will raise our Reputation, and, perhaps, may go farther towards procuring Satisfaction for our injured Merchants, if they have been plundered by any Power in *Degulia*, than any other Measure we can pursue.

The Prime Minister, whom we have already mentioned, spoke next to the following Effect:

S I R,

Whatever groundless Insinuation some Gentlemen may throw out about any Attempts that have been or are to be made upon the Liberty of the Press, I am persuaded that they must be convinc'd that they enjoy a very great Liberty of Speech. One Gentleman, since the Opening of the Debate, has told us, *That he could say that Things were to run into Confusion because out of Confusion may arise Order.* A Wish so shocking to the Ear of a dutiful Subject, and so contrary to the Dignity of this Assembly, that I hope never to hear the like repeated within these Walls. It was saying, in other Terms, that he wished to see the Succession of the present Royal Family set aside, and the Nation involved in the dismal Consequences of a civil War, rather than that we should agree to that Measure which the Wisdom of all States, since the late Revolution, has thought necessary for the Preservation of our Liberty. I cannot indeed, understand how Gentlemen, during the

* Mr Gulliver says, that this Expression alludes to some Difference that at that Time subsisted in the Imperial Family.

course of this Debate, can reason as this Resolution was such as had never been agreed to by any Senate, and that it was a direct Infringement of our Constitution. This is calling in question the Honour and the Integrity not only of all the Senates, but of every Gentleman who has voted for this Measure in these Senates, for 40 *Moons* past. And I am sure my good Friend who spoke last, has very good Reasons, known to himself and me, for supporting their Authority.

My honourable Friend was pleased to inveigh very severely against the Luxury and Vice that reigns but too generally amongst us. I know not from what this Luxury and Vice proceeded; but proceed from what it will, I am sure it does not proceed from any Example set by the Royal Family; for I am persuaded that every Gentleman who hears me, is sensible that no Nation was ever blest with a Royal Family, that has given such eminent Instances of Frugality and Temperance as the Family that is now upon our Throne. If a People, Sir, grown wanton with Liberty and Riches shall degenerate into Luxury, is a Prince or his Ministers to be blamed for that? Or if the People is tainted with Discontent and Dissatisfaction, are we to endeavour to cure it by giving up the only Means of restraining them? Yet this, Sir, is the very Thing for which some Gentlemen have argued so strenuously, since the opening of this Debate. It has been allowed on all Hands, that had it not been for our Standing Forces, the Nation must have ere this Time run into Confusion from that Spirit of Dissatisfaction, that has broke loose amongst the People. But, say some Gentlemen, that Spirit is occasioned from the Oppression of the Government. But they have not been pleased to give us any Instance of such Oppression, they have given us no Instance of an Invasion upon the Liberty and Property of any Subject. They have not given us one Instance of any Incroachment of the Military upon the Civil Power, or of one Attack

that has been made by the Administration to subvert the Freedom of the Senate. There is nothing more common, Sir, than to raise a Clamour upon the Topicks of Bribery, Corruption and Venality, and nothing more easy than to make the People believe that when an Administration continues long in the same Hands, it can only be by these Means. But this is a Misfortune that has attended the best Administrations in all Ages and in all Countries. The very Success that a Minister meets with, is improved by his Enemies to his Prejudice. If a Majority in this House concur with his Measures, it must be the Effect of Corruption; if he has the Favour of the Prince, he owes it to Flattery and misrepresenting the State of the Nation. Does the Empire under his Administration enjoy a profound Peace, and an extended Commerce? This is attributed to the Minister's sacrificing something still more valuable than these Advantages, in order to procure them. So that, Sir, the very Well-Being of a State gives a Handle to Clamour against the Minister; whereas, in reality, his Success in the Senate may be owing to the Justice of his Measures; the Favour he is in with his Prince, to his Integrity; and the Increase of the National Wealth and Power, to his Vigilance and the Firmness of his Resolutions. Sir, I shall make no particular Application of what I have said here; only one Thing I will be bold to affirm, that had the Clamours, that have been raised in *Lilliput* for these 18 *Moons* past against the Administration, been well founded, we must before this Time have been the most miserable, the most beggarly, and the most abject People under the Sun. But, Sir, is there no other Vehicle by which Luxury may be introduced, besides that of Ministerial Corruption? Give me leave to say, Sir, there is; and that the Riches which a Nation may acquire by Trade, under a good Administration, is the principal and indeed the natural Source from whence the Luxury which the honourable Gentle-

T t t man

man inveighs against, proceeds. These Riches, Sir, induce the Trading Part of the Nation, to abandon the frugal Maxims of their Ancestors: The Landed Interest, Sir, emulates the Trading, and their Wealth encreasing in Proportion as Trade flourishes, they improve likewise in all the Luxuries of Life. These Luxuries, Sir, after some Time, create Wants; Wants produce Necessities; Necessities, Dissatisfaction; and when they are reduc'd in their Circumstances by their own Extravagancies, they exclaim against the Heaviness of Taxes, the Decay of Trade, and the Corruption of Ministers. A Minister is answerable, Sir, in some measure, for the Wealth of a Nation; but he is not answerable for the Abuse of that Wealth. And when Gentlemen exclaim against the luxurious Living of a Nation, they are mistaken if they think that thereby they hurt the Reputation of a Minister in the Eyes of considerate Men. No, Sir! they bestow a tacit Encomium upon the Minister; for under a bad Administration, especially if it is a long one, it is impossible for the Nation to supply these Luxuries, without the Nation's feeling in a very few Years the whole Ballance of Trade with their Neighbours turning against it: And I dare say, that no Gentleman in this House can affirm that this is our Case at present. Thus much, Sir, I have thought fit to say, not in Answer, but by way of Supplement to what the hon. Gentleman observed, with regard to the general Depravity of Morals so visible throughout the Empire.

But were I to be asked, Sir, what Remedy is then to be applyed to this general Depravity, my Answer would be, and I believe it would be the Answer of every Gentleman who judges coolly and impartially; That nothing is more likely to gain this End, than a due Submission to that Government, which enacts no Laws but by your own Consent, and raises no Taxes but what your own Safety requires. This, could we effect it, Sir, (to use the same Expression with the hon. Gentleman)

would be mending the Hearts of the People, and without this, all the Methods that either the Emperor or the Senate can fall upon for that Purpose must be unsuccessful. I wish, Sir, that all the Gentlemen in this House could say, with a clear Conscience, that they had no other View than this, in their Pursuits of Popularity and Pretensions to Patriotism: And I wish, Sir, that the Actions of Gentlemen would prove to the World, that their Aim is not the Destruction of the Ministry but the Good of their Country.

But general as the Discontent, and debauch'd as the Manners of our People are, I believe, Sir, the Government has very little to fear from those who are discontented, on the Account mentioned by the Gentlemen who have argu'd for the Motion. For I believe there is scarce a Man of Sense in the Kingdom, who does not laugh within himself at these Reasons, while he advances them. But, Sir, Dissatisfaction at the Measures of the Government is a specious Pretence to those who disown its Authority. This, Sir, is at the Bottom of all those Outcries we hear about publick Mismanagement and Corruption: therefore, Sir, I have indeed one Fear, and but one Fear, that I don't know how proper it is for me to mention it in this Assembly; but, Sir, I fear the * *Rednetrop*: Not, Sir, that I fear him if we keep up the same Number of Troops that we did last Moon; for in that Case I believe no Attempt will be made in his Favour, or if it is, that it will be unsuccessful. But if we shall reduce our Troops, I have good Grounds to believe that such an Attempt would be made, and that it may be attended with more Success than any Friend to the Liberties of Lilliput would ever wish to see. There is no Person, Sir, who is acquainted with our unhappy Divisions who does not

* Or Invader; the pretended Son of the late Emperor Jacomo, who had assumed the Title to the Crown, and frequently invaded the Empire, supported by such Princes of Degonia as were at Enmity with the Emperor of Lilliput.

know, that if our People are once rendered discontented with the Government, they soon become disaffected with the Establishment: And, Sir, tho' I admit that a Man of Sense may be attached to our present Establishment, and yet dissatisfied with some Steps of the Administration, yet it is otherwise with the Common People: With them Discontent, Dissatisfaction, and Rebellion follow so close upon one another, that they are one and the same Thing. Had certain Gentlemen, Sir, who have lately joined in some Measures against the Government, sufficiently reflected on this Truth, I am persuaded, such is their Attachment to his Majesty's Person and Family, that they would not have assisted so much as they have done in promoting the Dissatisfaction that prevails among the Common People. For, Sir, the Faction which is in the Interest of the Person who disposes his Majesty's Title to the Crown, always presumes, that whoever is against the Administration is against the Establishment likewise; and nothing has more contributed to keep up the Spirit of that Party than their industriously propagating that Doctrine. This, Sir, is the Reason that they look upon the Security of the Government as the Effect of its Weakness, and that they attribute the Indulgence they meet with to our Fears. This, Sir, is the Reason why they endeavour to improve to their Advantage every Accident that happens in the Empire, tho' perhaps it is very distant from their Purpose, and fell out contrary to their Hopes. This, Sir, was the Reason why, on the late melancholy Event that afflicted the Nation, their Hopes revived, their Cabals were set on foot, and every Tool of their Party was employed in their Consultations how to bring about their favourite Point: There are many in our Galleries now, Sir, who know what I have said to be true, and if they had the Privilege of speaking here, could, if they pleased,

convince us how improper the proposed Reduction is while such a Spirit subsists in the Empire.

Sir, I have known a Time when A Gentlemen acted on true *Slameefan* Principles, and at that Time, Sir, they seemed to be of Opinion, that the best, if not the only Way to secure us from *Misallism*, and arbitrary Power, was by securing the present Establishment of the Crown in his Majesty's Person and Family. They were then of Opinion, Sir, this was best done by our keeping up a regular Body of Forces, and I should be glad to know if the same Reasons do not subsist now as did then, or if they who are the Enemies of our present Establishment have been weakened by the Opposition of these Gentlemen to the Administration.

Wingul Pulnub, *Urgs reply'd, to this Effect:*

S I R,

I THINK a Man is an honest Man, who votes according to what his Conscience tells him the present Situation of Things requires; and, an honest Man, Sir, if he sees the Circumstances which induced him to vote in Favour of a Resolution last *Moon* altered, or if he finds that he himself has been mistaken in the Apprehension of these Circumstances; I say, Sir, an honest Man will, in either of these Cases, vote this Session directly contrary to what he voted before. If ever I voted for a Standing Army, Sir, in Time of Peace, it was when my Conscience told me that the Preservation of our Liberties required it. But, Sir, tho' at that Time, perhaps, I was convinced that our keeping up a Standing Army for one *Moon* was necessary, it does not follow that I act inconsistently, if I don't vote for a Perpetuity of that Army. Therefore, tho' a Gentleman has voted for every Question, for every Jobb of the Ministry; tho' his whole Life has been but one continued Vote on their Side, yet he ought neither to be ashamed nor afraid to oppose them, as soon as his own Judgment or the Situation of Things

† Mr Gulliver is not certain, whether he alludes to the Empress's Death, or to the Division in the Imperial Family.

Things is alter'd. This is acting upon no other Principles, Sir, but those of an honest Man, and a Lover of his Country; and as the Distinction, between *Trameasans* and *Slamecasans* are now in effect abolish'd, I hope soon to see our People know no other Denominations of Party amongst us besides those of *Court* and *Country*. The hon. Gentleman talks of the Establishment, of the Government, and of the Administration; but, Sir, I know of no Establishment, I know of no Government, I know of no Administration that ought to be kept up, but for the Preservation of the Liberties of the People: For it does not matter to me one Grull, whether the Prince's Name, under whom I am a Slave, be *Jacomo*, *Ricardo*, or *Gorgenti*. And here give me Leave to say, Sir, that the Establishment of the Crown in his Majesty's Person and Family can only be secured by our securing the Rights of the People. This, Sir, is the Charter by which his Majesty holds his Crown, and whoever separates the Interests of the People from those of the Establishment, must be either ignorant of our Constitution, or a Traitor equally to his Prince and his Country. For this Reason, Sir, to me it is evident, that if the *Rednetrep* had an Agent in his Majesty's Councils or in this Senate, that Agent would employ all the Force of Tongue and Lungs, he would even outvote a Minister, and outspeech a Place-Man in his Zeal for this Resolution; nor could a more effectual Way, Sir, to promote that Person's Interest be thought of, than our agreeing to bridle the Empire with 18,000 Men: Because it is, in effect, telling all the Powers in *Degulia*, that so weak is the Administration of *Lilliput*, and so much are they hated by the People, that they dare not venture to make one Step in Government without their Bully-back of an Army. While your Army continues, Sir, Discontent must encrease, and the more Discontent encreases, the fairer is the *Rednetrep's* Chance for succeeding; whereas, if the People were reconciled to the Government, he could

not have the most distant Prospect of Success: For I dare say very few *Lilliput* at present with him well his own Account; and the few deluded Persons who do incline to his Party do it only because they are so weak to imagine, that the one Evil would be less than the other. Wherefore, as I wish the Crown of *Lilliput* to continue for ever in his Majesty's Person and Family, as I hope never live to see the Pretensions of any of his Person succeed, and as I think the reputation of the Empire is interested in the Fate of this Question, I must insist to the proposed Reduction.

C The next who spoke was the Honourable Wimgul Gumdham.

S I R,

I THINK it strange that the mighty Secret of our Fears at the *Rednetrep*, has never been disclosed during the whole Course of this Debate till the hon. Gentleman who spoke but one disclosed it. I am glad, Sir, to see, that it is at length discovered for now Gentlemen may have a clear State of the Case, which is, Whether we ought to put the Nation to the Expence of maintaining 18,000 Men for no other Reason, because a certain Gentleman is afraid of the *Rednetrep*? This is, I think, clear and a true State of the Case. For the hon. Gentleman's Fears, put me in mind of a mad Fellow called *Bluthur*, who used to go about and at Times would appear very frightened at a certain Phantom of his own Brain, whom he called *Pantimur*. This Phantom haunted him about from Place to Place, and he could not drive it out of his Head. Now, Sir, I don't know what Friends of the *Rednetrep* may make in the Empire, we shall continue our Army, but if we reduce that, I dare say his Imperial Majesty would exist no where but among Madmen.

This Account of Political Debates is to be continued.

The APOTHEOSIS of MILTON.

A VISION, continued from p. 469.

HERE, again prostrating myself before my divine Conductor, Parson, said I, an erring Mortal who pretends to differ from your Sentiments. I always thought that where the Mind was limit with the Charms of the Muse, the tender'd it languid to all other Pursuits. My Son, replied he, various are the Operations of Nature, and the same Genius may exert itself in different Shapes. The same Art by which a Poet touches the Passions, or mends the Morals of Mankind, when applied to the Commerce of Life gives him a winning Turn in Conversation, and just Discernment in Business. But all this Time, I suppose, what is not unreasonable, that a Poet has equal Application and Honesty with other Men. The Difference is, that in a learned Ease the Effusions of the Mind are more full and strong, and in the Bustle of Life they are more dissipated and languid; but both are equally copious, and proceed from the same Source. Ha! continued he, with a pleasing Kind of a Surprize, I am glad of this: The Person in that military Habit, large Boots, and long Sword, who is so familiar with *Dryden*, is one for whom I have a particular Regard; his Name is Sir *William Davenant*; he has a Right to a Seat here, but upon some Disgust at his not meeting with the Respect he thinks he deserves, has not appear'd in the Assembly of a long Time. I guess what brings him this Night. You must know, that he was once discovered by *Cromwell* to be in a Plot for restoring the King, but *Milton* obtained his Pardon. Upon the Restoration, Sir *William* performed the same Piece of Service to *Milton*. Thus far, they were on a Level; but it seems my Friend is resolved to conquer in Gratitude. See with what Earnestness he solicits, because he knows a strong Opposition will be made, by some, to *Milton's* Admission on account of his Principles. I am glad Sir *William* has not deceived me in the good Opinion I always had of him. The next who took his Seat was a jolly Person, who at first Sight seem'd to have a heavy Look, but upon a nearer View I observ'd a great deal of Spirit in his Eye, together with as much good Nature as I think I have ever beheld. Several of his Company were beginning to be merry upon his Drefs, which was comical enough; but he soon silenc'd them by being harder upon it than any of them. I turn'd to my Guide, who I saw was still employ'd in surveying Sir *William*, and ask'd who the last Member was.

He answer'd that it was *Samuel Butler*, happy, continued he, in his Muse, but still happier in his natural Temper, which bore him up amidst a Variety of Disappointments and Pressures. His Conversation with the other Members of this Assembly has a good deal brighten'd up that Fund of Genius he possess'd when he was alive; but the facetious Humour, which he display'd in writing, was so much hid in his Conversation, that King *Charles*, who had a Curiosity to see the Author of *Hudibras*, could never be brought to believe that he wrote that incomparable Poem. I have heard that one of the greatest Wits that ever was in our neighbouring Kingdom, I mean the famous *Cornelie*, had the same Misfortune of making but a poor Figure in Conversation. But observe the Gentleman in that gaudy slight *French* Drefs, how he is tinsel'd and powder'd over, how he bows and scrapes to every one of the Members; how quaint his Compliments, and how finical his Address! And yet the Man is very well with most of the Members; but I own I can't endure him. His Name is *Monf. St Evremond*. When I had signified that I had heard of him, I saw him walk up to a Chair that was set apart for himself, where he could see and hear every thing that was done in the Assembly; but I perceived he was no Member himself. The next who came in was a young Man of a very academecal Air, who seem'd to be mighty good humour'd; he held an empty Purse in his Hand, with which he appear'd highly diverted; his Waistcoat was of a Garden Stuff, and suited him extremely well, but his upper Vestment, which resembled an Officer's regimental Coat, made a ridiculous enough Appearance, and what added to it was, that he wore his Sword by his Right Side. I observ'd *Prior* come gently up and whisper somewhat in his Ear, which I suppose was to desire him to rectify that Solecism in Drefs. That young Man, said my Guide, is Mr *John Philips*, happy in his jocular Vein, and in his Imitation of *Milton's* Stile. The next who came up had a noble Aspect, and an elegant Drefs, When he pass'd up towards *Ben*, I observ'd that this last, putting on a serious Air, rose to him, and bow'd respectfully. That Member, said my Conductor, is *Sheffield* Duke of *Buckingham*, who thought that the Poetic Laurel grac'd the Ducal Coronet. Tho' his high Birth and great Posts entitle him to no Preeminence here, yet his Merits and Accomplishments give him a Right to the Regard and Esteem of all the Assembly. No Member coming

ing in for some Minutes, I had leisure to remark a very odd Figure, who seem'd to be somewhat betwixt a Doorkeeper and a Beadle; his Age was about 60, he was dress'd in a Suit of *Irish* Frize, laid over with taudry *French* Lace, which serv'd to heighten the Hideousness of his Figure; his Forehead was large and bald, his Eyes sunk, but full of malignant Fire; his Checks hollow, his Nose sharp and turned up, and his Chin prominent; he wore a large bushy Peruke, that seem'd to be cast off by some *French* Player, and his Temples were encircled by a Garland, which, upon examining, I found to be composed of Nettles. The Figure you regard so attentively, said my Guide, is *John Dennis*; since he came into the World of Spirits, he made frequent Applications to be admitted as one of this Society. The Members could not absolutely refuse him, and yet they knew too much of the Man to admit him; so they fairly compromised the Matter with him, by making him their Summoner, which gives him a Right to be present in the Assembly, tho' not as a Member, as a Servant. He is sometimes employed as a Beadle, which gives him great Pleasure, and in that Capacity is extremely serviceable, for no Society in the World is more pester'd with Interlopers and Vagrants than this is. He has an Assistant, whom you'll see here in a little while, one *Luke Millburn*, a very extraordinary Fellow likewise. Each of them has been frequently chastised by Orders of the Assembly, for being rude to the Members at the Door. Scarce had the Genius finished these Words, when I beheld the Gate by which the President entered, unfold, and through it I discovered a long Range of magnificent Apartments nobly illuminated: Upon this, my Conductor told me that he must now leave me; that I would soon see the Reason, but he would return in an Instant; that I might in the mean Time be very easy, because I was imperceptible to every Eye. Having spoke thus, he vanished, and I could perceive the President and all the other Members turn their Eyes with a respectful Awe towards the illuminated Apartments, thro' which I saw a venerable Form advancing, attended by my kind Guardian; it was that of a Man, who had reached his great Climacterick, his Air was noble and composed, yet there was a charming Vivacity in his Looks, and the Majesty of his Appearance was temper'd with an unexpressible Benignity. He was dress'd plain in a purple Suit, and he took his Seat in a Chair of the same Form with the President's, but removed from the

Table where the rest sat. He was scarcely seated when I found my Conductor gain by my Side, who prevented my patience to know who this extraordinary Personage was, by saying, That is *Francis Aterbury*, late Bishop of *Rockham*. He appears here, continued he, in a *Laurel* Habit, and the particular Honours they are paid him both by the Assembly and myself, are due not only to his extraordinary Parts, but to the generous Cares he has bestowed on embellishing this Fabric. He has always declined to take his Seat at the Table, because he was no professed Poet, but the little he has done that shews how easily he might have shined in that Province; in this Dome, where Politics and Faction are buried, he enjoys the Ease he always desired.

To be continued,

Remainder of the Dissertation on Country Feasts or Wakes, continued from P. 465.

FROM the Heathen Custom of bringing Flowers, Incense, and Provisions to the Tombs and Monuments of their Heroes, and there making Sacrifices and Oblations, and using Sports and Exercises in honour of the Dead, I suppose the Christian Custom arose of meeting at the Graves of their Saints and Martyrs with Prayers, Praises and devout Ceremonies. For the primitive Christians made no scruple to imitate many Heathen Solemnities, when they thought they could do it innocently, without becoming guilty of Idolatry or Superstition. They did not believe it could be a Sin in itself to symbolize and agree with even Pagans, Jews, Infidels, Hereticks, and Sinners, in any harmless, useful, and good Thing; and from meeting at the Graves of Saints and Martyrs, arose the Custom of making and using Sports, Pastimes, Exercises, and Trials of Skill, in the Church-yards, or near them.

This Feast was at first regularly kept on every Day of the Week, on which the Church was dedicated. But it being observed and complain'd of, that the Number of Holidays was excessively increased, to the Detriment of civil Government and secular Affairs; and also that the great Irregularities and Licentiousness, into which these Festivities were run by degrees, especially in the Churches, Chapels, and Church-yards, brought no small Injury to Piety, Virtue, and good Manners: Therefore Statute and Canon-Law was made to regulate and restrain them, and by an Act of Convocation pass'd by *Henry the Eighth* in the Year 1536, their Number was in some Measure less'n'd. The Feast of Dedication of every Church

was

was order'd to be kept upon * one and the same Day every where, that is, on the *Sunday* in *October*; and the Church Holiday, that is, the Saint's Day, to which the Church is dedicated, intirely laid aside. *And* tho' this Act be not at present much observ'd, yet this might be the Reason why these Feasts or Wakes began to be despised and put off till the *Sunday* following the proper Day, as we now observe them, that the People for whose Amusement and Diversion they were partly decreed, might not have too many and too frequent Avocations from their necessary and domestick Business: This shews at least, why all our Feasts now begin upon *Sunday*, and who the Saint is, to whose principal Care both the Church and Parish have been committed. For, if the Feast hath been all along from one Generation to another regularly observed, his Name should stand in the preceding Week of the Calendar.

These Feasts on *Sundays* are still observ'd as Times of Entertainment and Pleasure; but, to avoid unseemly Noise and Disturbance upon a Day of Holiness, the Sports and Diversions are now in many Villages prudently deferr'd till the *Monday* after; and I wish this Regulation had been made in all Parishes. Or rather, since Festivals of all Sorts are far from being so numerous among Protestants, as they were among Papists, and might perhaps be kept with less Inconvenience to Temporal Affairs, than the Neglect may be to Spiritual. Had it not been better to have kept this Feast on its right and proper Day of the Week, not on a *Sunday*? Would not this have been a Means of preserving a more exact Remembrance of the Time of Dedication, than now we have, where Records are wanting? Would not this have prevented all that shameful Neglect of Prime Worship and Profanation of the Lord's Day, which the keeping of it upon *Sunday* hath occasion'd and introduc'd? For tho' the first and principal Design of it was, I think, to promote Religion, yet so much is the World alter'd for the worse, that the Devotion of it is now quite laid aside. Whereas particular Prayers were formerly provided for the Occasion in many *British* and Foreign Churches, of which I am told there yet remains an Instance in one of the Protestant Churches of *Switzerland*.

Some of our old Parochial Churches in this Island (if any such are now standing) were antiently Heathen Temples, built by Heathens, and dedicated to Heathen

Deities. And, for Instance, the Antiquaries suppose that the Temple of *Diana* stood formerly in that Part of the City, where *St Paul's Cathedral* is now erected; and that the Collegiate Church of *St Peter's* in *Westminster* was once the Temple of *Apollo*. In Memory of the building and dedicating of which Temples, Festivals were instituted and celebrated every Year after the Manner of the Heathens. These Temples, together with their religious Ceremonies and Festivals, were not intirely destroy'd and abolish'd at the first Approach of Christianity, but only by gentle Degrees and prudent Methods re-form'd and converted, as far as reasonable and possible, from the Service of the Heathen Deities to that of the Christian God. So that one Original of our Parish Feasts seems to have been no more than the changing of a Heathen Custom into a Christian. And the greater Part of the rest are deriv'd from those Roman Catholics, who, (to their immortal Honour be it spoken!) left us most of our antient holy Structures.

However, both the Heathen Temples, and the Popish Cathedrals, Churches, and Chapels, having long since been divested of their Idolatry and Superstition, may safely and innocently be retain'd in the re-form'd Service of Protestants. So also we may follow their Example in preserving their Feasts of Dedication, and a commendable Custom it is, if stripp'd of all foolish and impious Ceremonies, and not suffer'd to degenerate into Prophaneness and Immorality.

Tho' for a Sort of civil and political Reasons, as well as out of my natural Candor and Humanity, I am no Enemy to the Recreations of the Populace; yet I am far from indulging them in any vicious or indecent Pleasures. If these Reclivities are known to be egregiously abus'd and corrupted, by a bold Profanation of the Christian Sabbath, and Contempt of divine Worship; that indeed is a sufficient Reason for their being re-form'd, but not (as Women and Puritans would have it) abolished. Their Faults should be discountenanc'd, but the Solemnity not dropt. This *perverting of Seasons* shews a Depravity of Manners, proceeding from a remiss Execution or total Neglect of the Laws; but is in Truth no just Reflection upon the Prudence and Piety, or at least Innocence of the Institution. All Things are liable to Abuse; but the Abuse of a Thing is no good Argument against the Use of it, if capable of Amendment. The primitive good Intention, and great Antiquity

* Clergyman's *Vade Mecum*.

† Collier's *Ecclesiastical History* Page 73.

of this Custom may plead much in its Defence. And yet I readily confess from what I have seen and heard, it may now be high Time for Magistrates and all proper Officers to awake out of their cold Indifference, and in their Zeal for Religion and Virtue, as well as for publick Peace and common Decency, to put themselves upon regulating these Solemnities, and reforming their notorious Abuses.

W. C.

A PHILOSOPHICAL ENQUIRY, What is LOVE?

THE *Taste* I cannot find to proceed, or be caused, otherwise than from the Junction, or Application of something, or Particles of some other Body, either to the Tongue or Roof of the Mouth, or to both; so that I doubt very much, whether a Tongueless Person, or one that is without a Roof to the Mouth, can Taste. Something must accede to, or be so taken as to touch some Part, or Parts, of the Mouth, before the Taste can be form'd.

(Enough for my Purpose concerning the Use of the Word *Taste*, for Understanding, Judgement, &c. is said in *Common Sense*, Feb. 11. (See p. 81 C)

Yet it is not Taction barely of the Instruments of Tasting, that is sufficient to cause the Taste: But the Parts of the Body I taste, must first be reduced to a certain Magnitude (neither too great, nor too small) before I can have that Sense of it. To prove this, I need not take much Pains; for there are by every one so many Things to be found, that taken in the Grofs, and the Tongue, &c. just touch'd with them, will not cause the Taste, that I believe hardly any one will contradict me herein. Yet those very Substances, tasteless as above, if reduced to a Liquid, or fine Powder, cannot be caused so lightly to touch the Tongue, &c. but they will greatly cause that Sense.

Hence it is most certain, that Particles of the Body tasted must actually enter the Tongue, &c. Instruments of Tasting, before that Sense can be caused: And that these Particles must not be too small for the Passages they are to enter to cause this Sense, is what I shall speak to anon.

In the meantime, it being thus proved, that the Taste can be caused only by the actual Entrance of Particles of the Thing tasted into the Pores of the Instruments of Taste, it necessarily follows, that the Variety of Taste that we find, can proceed only from the Variety of the Form,

Magnitude, or Manner of the Particle entering to cause this Sense. And that again 'tis easy to account for all the Pleasure and Pain we find in it. For 'tis certain, it's certain that can only come from the Pores of its Instruments being already full of the Particles before beloved; that the Accession of more becomes burdensome.

Next to the Taste is the *Smelling*; and this Sense is certainly caused in the same Manner of Operation; only by the Particles that are too small for the other. We may have from Time to Time, in all Places, the Smells of Things we taste not and from hence we judge we have sufficient Ground to assure ourselves that they are there, tho' we see them not: Yet Things that we smell, when once the Supply fails, assuredly waste, and by Degrees depart from us; so that we know them no more in that State or Being. And accordingly to their State in such Being, we have different Smells of them, tho' no Taste. Let a Person, having the Use of the Sense of Smelling, accede to a Vessel, of whatever Liquor, or other Substance, and having carefully observed the Magnitude, Quantity, or Weight, and State thereof; then let such Person observe, if such Liquor, &c. can be smelt; and if it can, and is from Time to Time smelt, during the Time judg'd necessary to observe or perceive the Decrease or Alteration of such Liquor, &c. then 'tis found not to be decreas'd nor alter'd, then may it be judg'd, that the Smell was not caused by the Progression or Departure of the Particles or itself. But if it be found to be decreas'd in Magnitude, Quantity or Weight, or alter'd in State; then must it of Necessity be judg'd to be of very Particles of such Liquor, &c. that acceded and entered into the Pores of the Instruments of Smelling, and caused that Sense of the Liquor, &c. smelt; and that they were too small for the Time of being smelt only to affect the Taste; seeing that could be caused by them in their aggregate Form; or if a larger Part of such Liquor, &c. than what flies off by natural Evaporation or Decrease, were taken, and apply'd to the Instruments.

That the *Hearing* is caused by the different Modification of Air entering or striking upon the Instruments of the Sense, I think, is generally concluded on and asserted by all; and all that I have to add to this, is only, That to me it seems highly probable that Particles of all those Bodies so forming and modifying as to cause Sounds, do, at the same Time that

the Sense of Hearing is caused; enter, or strike upon its Instruments: And this I judge from that Infinity (or next to it) of continual Effluvia, that to me seems evidently to be proceeding from universal Matter. But these Effluvia, it may be, retaining always much the same Form, but the Pores of the Parts they are to enter to cause the Sense of Hearing, being as variously formed as are the Persons and Features of the Hearers themselves; it may hence, on a little Consideration and Reflection on what I have said concerning the two foregoing Senses, be easily found, why the same Pathetick Words, to Memories (so far as we can find) equally strong, or the same ravishing Sounds that to some are so moving and charming, to others are indifferent, and to others hateful.

[To be continued.]

Mr FACIO's Discourse concerning the Parallax of Mars, continued from p. 481.

7. As to the common Center of Gravity of the Earth and of the Moon (beside what we can do barely by Demonstration and reasoning upon some Astronomical Data) we may find also by immediate Observations, in what Proportion it divides the Line that joins the Centers of those two Globes or Spheroids. And this does only require, for instance, some most accurate Observations of the Meridian Altitudes of the Sun, in and about the Times of the Solstices: And that a just Regard be had to the Situation of the Moon at the Times of those Observations. For, beside what may be done in high Buildings fitted for this Purpose; Nature itself offers in our high Hills and Mountains, here and beyond Sea, abundance of Places where we may observe most nicely, with Object-Glasses of a distant Focus, the least Variations in those Meridian Altitudes, or in the Passages of the Sun near some other Parts of the Tropic. And the Gentleman's Magazine of May last, p. 264, mentions one Hill in Staffordshire very fit for this Purpose; F beside that Use which Mr. Brookes proposes to be made of it.

8. No Man can have a greater Esteem for the transcendent Knowledge of Sir Isaac Newton, and for the vast Discoveries which he has made in the Mathematics and in Astronomy, than I have myself. And I do build in great measure upon the sound Part of his Book. But if he was not infallible; if he was sometimes greatly mistaken, and even in the System and Divine Frame of this World: Must every Discovery, tho' never so remarkable and useful, be run down, which rectifies any of his Mistakes? See what he says in his Preface 1686 (printed again in 1726 under his Direction) when he had just been speaking of the Theory of the Moon, *Ut omnia candidè legantur, et defectus in materia tam difficili non tam reprehendantur, quam novis lectorum commentibus irruerentur, et benignè suppleantur, excusetur.* Admirably said, Great and Sincere Man! Were he but alive, I would chuse no other Judge than himself. For I have, say o-

thers have often tried that he would readily own and correct any of his Oversight or Mistakes: And I know that he would have perceived and owned, at first Sight, the Soundness of my Demonstrations. I might justly claim the same Indulgence, but I do strive not to want it; knowing that it would not easily be granted me.

9. But while some Astronomers or Mathematicians will defend Sir Isaac Newton's or their own System, at any Rate; I do most humbly request that they would publish their Answer to those Discourses which I have already caused to be printed; were it only by shewing my Errors. Or at least that they be pleased to justify Sir Isaac Newton, where my Discourses shew that he has erred; beginning, if they will, with a satisfactory Answer, to this Objection chosen among many more.

How could Sir Isaac Newton, in his 25th and 26th Propositions, make the Radius of the Orbit of the Moon Exponent of the considerable Gravity of the Moon toward the Earth; and at the same Time make the very Distance of the Moon from the Sun Exponent of the much smaller Gravity of the Moon toward the Sun? And how could he reason AT OWEZ, safely, and that in different Places of his Book, upon these two most inconsistent Suppositions?

10. As I may not possibly pretend to overcome all the Difficultys, and to foresee and answer all the Questions and Objections that may occur in and against my System of the World: So it would be unjust to require those very Things from me, rather than from any other Astronomer, who can object nothing to my Demonstrations, or who may be persuaded of their Soundness. But this Discourse continues to shew how I have overcome and answered many of those Objections and Difficultys. And I intend shortly to answer, as far as I am able at present, the Objection taken from the Theory of Comets. I hope that, in so difficult and abstruse a Work, it will be sufficient to have done thus much for my Share, and for an Encouragement to others, especially to those Persons, whose peculiar Business is Astronomy. That they may not stand barely as unconcerned Spectators of what I may possibly do: But that they may become active, and may shew what they can do for their Share, in so important a Cause.

11. In the Calculations of the Places of Venus, Mars, Mercury, the Sun, and even of Jupiter and Saturn; a Column ought to be inserted of the Motions and Place of the Moon: And the Effect of the Situation or oblique Position of the Line T G must be considered: And proper Astronomical Tables must be constructed accordingly. And if any such Tables are already constructed or published; Their Use must be rectified, by determining duly the Proportion between T L and T G; and by making use of the true Parallax of the Sun. For by this means we shall avoid, in the apparent Places of the Sun, of Venus, and of Mars, some Errors, which might often amount to a considerable Number of Minutes; as it appears by this Discourse.

Worcester, July 6, 1728. N. FACIO Duillier.

Universal Spectator, Sept. 30. No. 521.

In Answer to an odd Question, proposed by Sarah Whimpy, viz. Was a Woman to have her Wishes, and to be placed in that State she would most desire, what would she wish to be? the Spectator has the following Reflections.

WAS any Woman to have all her entire Wishes, there would be a great Number of them very whimsical and surprising. If she was addicted to Curiosity, she would wish to know all the Secrets of her Acquaintance, as well as those of Court, City and Country; to have Intelligence of what was done in the Privy Chamber; what Lady wore her own Face; what Gentleman lov'd such a Lady; and what Lady such a Gentleman; she would also have a strong Inclination to be acquainted what Beauty in the Side-Boxes had less Virtue than Charms; to whom that Virtue was sacrificed; whether a Courtier or Anti-Courtier, a Land or Sea Officer; when, where, how, what were the Conditions, what promised, said and done; with a thousand other ridiculous Desires of the same Nature. Should a Woman of a more fantastick Disposition be indulg'd in her Wishes, what would not her Fancy suggest to her? she would be the exact Character of a Woman in one of Ben Johnson's Plays, which, as it is a just Representation of that Part of the Female Sex who make not Reason the Guide of their Desires, I shall insert it from *Cynthia's Revels*: The Character I mean represents Phantasticalness, and thus expresses her Desires on being ask'd what her Wishes were.

Faith, I cannot readily tell you what; but (methinks) I should wish myself all manner of Creatures: Now I would be an Empress, and by and by a Dutchess, then a great Lady of State, then a Waiting-woman, then your Citizen's Wife, then your coarse Country Gentlewoman, then a Dairy-Maid, then a Shepherd's Lass, then an Empress again, or Queen of the Fairies; and thus I would prove the Vicissitudes and Whirl of Pleasures about and again: As I were a Shepherdess, I would be pined and sung to; as a Country Gentlewoman, I would keep a good House, and come up to Town to see Fashions; as a Citizen's Wife, be troubled with a jealous Husband, and be put to my Shifts, (others Miseries should be my Pleasures;) as a Waiting-woman, would taste my Lady's Delights to her; as a great Lady, visit Courtiers, lie a-bed and have Courtiers visit me; as a Dutchess, I would

keep my State, and as an Empress I would do any thing; and in all these Shapes I would ever be follow'd with the Affections of all that see me. Marry, I myself would affect none; or if I did, it should not be heartily, but so as I might save myself in them still, and take Pride in tormenting the poor Wretches: Or, now I think on't, I would for one Year wish myself one Woman; but the richest, the fairest, and the delicatest in the Kingdom; the very Centre of Wealth and Beauty, wherein all Lines of Love should meet: And in that Person I would prove all Manner of Suitors, of all Humour, and all Complexions, and never have any two of a Sort: I would see how Love by the Power of his Object could work inwardly alike in a choleric and a sanguine Man, in a melancholick and phlegmatick; in a Fool and a wise Man; in a Clown and a Courtier; in a valiant Man and a Coward; and how he could vary outwardly, by letting this Gallant express himself in dumb Gaze; another with sighing and rubbing his Fingers; the third with Ends of Plays and pitiful Verses; a fourth, with stabbing himself and drinking Healths, or writing languishing Letters in his Blood; a fifth in colour'd Ribbands and good Cloaths; with this Lord to smile, with this Lord to court, with that Lord to doat, with that Lord to hang himself; and then I would have a Book made of all this, which I would call the Book of Humours, and every Night read some of it before I slept, and laugh at it.

The Craftsman, Sept. 30. No. 638.

A Sequel to the Dissertation on Sign-Posts.
OUR Countrymen display their Genius and Tempers, in several other Respects, upon their Sign-Posts, particularly in their Mottos and Inscriptions.

Tho' Nothing is more common in England than the Sign of a CANNON, especially in our Seaport Towns, I never saw the French King's Inscription upon it, *Ratio ultima Regum*; nor that of Oliver Cromwell, which I think infinitely more expressive; viz. O Lord, open thou my Lips, and my Mouth shall shew forth thy Praise. This I observe with Pleasure, because it would certainly be inexcusable at present, when we scorn to make use of such brutish, unphilosophical Arguments, as the Mouth of a Cannon. No, the Mouths of our Ministers and Ambassadors have been long found, by Experience, to be more rational and prevailing. Several other Peculiarities of a Nation may be discovered by the Choice of their Sign, and the Inscriptions upon them.

As first, their Wit and Art in drawing Customers to their Houses.—As for Instance;
The best Drink under the Sun.
Search all the Town over, and you'll find good Ale at the LAST,

At a little House in the Road to Hounslow,

Poor JACK striving to live.

In that call'd the King's Road to Fulham;

The SNAIL is slow,
And I am too; — So
What d'ye think?
Pray stop and drink.

Besides this Skill and Address, in drawing Customers to their Houses, they likewise shew a true Judgment of the World; particularly, in the following Inscription, which is very common, both in Town and Country;

Drink here, and drown all Sorrows.
Pay to Day, and trust To-morrow.

Which might be apply'd to much higher People, than poor Ale-house Tislers; and I believe some of the best Tradesmen in this Town would be obliged to me, if I could inculcate the same Maxims into the Minds of their premier Customers.

Secondly, the Religion and Loyalty of the English People are equally discover'd upon their Signs, and the Mottos upon them.

As to Loyalty, what is so common as the Sign of the King's Head, or the King's Arms? And, when we happen to have a popular Prince of Wales, like the black Prince, to mention no Others, the Feathers are equally common, and sometimes even predominant.

I am not Antiquary enough to account how the BELL originally happen'd to have this venerable Motto inscrib'd upon it; Fear God, and honour the KING; but it being grown trite, a jovial Inn-keeper, a great Lover of Poetry, desired a reverend and facetious Divine his Customer, to turn the same Motto into Verse. The Man had but little Room on his Sign; and yet, being Post-Master, insisted upon having his Loyalty fully express'd; so that the worthy Clergyman was obliged to leave out the Fear of God, and happily executed the other Part, in the following beautiful Tetrastick.

Let the King
Live long;
Dong ding,
Ding dong.

The People of England are a Nation of Politicians, from the first Minister down to the Candler, and peculiarly remarkable for hanging out their Principles upon their Sign-Posts. Of this almost e-

very Street in London gives us abundant Instances; but I think the most curious is at a little Alehouse, on the Road to Greenwich, where there is the Sign of a Man pretty corpulent, with his Legs straddling upon two Hogsheds, and this A Motto under it,

Stand fast Sir ROBERT.

I could not read this, without trembling for the poor Man; and am really surprized that Mr P—— hath not yet taken due Notice of it; for what can be more easy than to lay an Information against the Master of the House, in the usual Form; setting forth, "that the said Ale-house-keeper, being a seditious Person, and wickedly and maliciously devising to vilify and traduce the Government of our Sovereign Lord the King, did on the — Day of — publish, or cause to be published, a certain scandalous and seditious Sign; viz. a corpulent Man straddling between two Hogsheds, (impuendo, Sir ROBERT W——LE); stand fast; (impuendo, that he is at present in a rotting Condition) against the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity, to the great Scandal of those employ'd in the Administration of his Government, in Contempt of the Laws, &c?" — A thousand Witnesses might be produced to prove that such a Sign, with such an Inscription, is actually exhibited to publick View; and if the poor Man should happen to be try'd by a special Jury, I am at a Loss to guess what Defence he could make against Mr Attorney General's Imnuendoes.

Common Sense, Sept. 30. N^o 87.

A LETTER from COMMON HONESTY to COMMON SENSE.

LOVING KINSMAN,

THE severe Treatment and Contempt I have constantly met with from all Degrees of Men, has so affected my Constitution, that I thought of nothing less than making my Exit. But the kind Reception which you (who are a collateral Branch of our Family) have lately met with, has somewhat raised my drooping Spirits, and encouraged me to shew my Head once more.

You have indeed, for some Years, been under a Sort of Proscription from Courts and Ministerial Employments: But, at the same Time, you have enjoy'd a quiet and comfortable Retreat with the few Patriots, who have renounced all Preferments to adhere to you, and have not forsaken your Cause in the worst of Times; which

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I have been not only render'd incapable of any Office or public Trust, but such has been the Malice of my Enemies, that I am even deny'd the Happiness of private Society.

Upon the Misfortunes which befel our Family, and the deplorable Condition I was left in, I apply'd myself to a very eminent Tradesman in the City, requesting to be taken into his Service: But to my great Grief he told me, I could not be of any Use to him in the Retail Way; there was no Instance of such a One as myself ever being behind a Counter; and, in short, he would not advise me to think of being concern'd in Trade, for that I should not find any Dealer fond of employing me, especially as I was a Foreigner, and not a Freeman of the City. However, in Compassion to my Wants, he gave me a Letter of Recommendation to a noted Attorney of his Acquaintance, who (as he assured me) very much wanted my Assistance, and must therefore be glad to entertain me on honourable Terms.

This seeming Friendship gave me some Hopes; and I immediately went with my Credentials as directed. — I was soon introduced: But to my inexplicable Concern, met with a cold Reception. — He sat lolling in a great Elbow Chair, and answer'd me with a Yawning, *What is your Name, Sir? Common Honesty, Sir, I reply'd. — Com—mon Hon—esty! cries he, (yawning again) I have read the Letter you brought, but I am sure Common Sense never sent you hither: — You can be of no manner of Use to me in my Branch of Business: — All the imaginary Services you may do, will never bear the Expence of your Maintenance; for I cannot employ you in one Cause in twenty; if I should, I might be in Danger of losing many Clients, who would naturally suspect your betraying their Secrets; and if they were once to know I have any Dealings with you, it would blast my Character — You will never find the Practice of the Law turn to any Account for yourself: — Therefore I would advise you to get yourself or'd: You surely can't be obnoxious to the C—y.*

I soon thought of a certain R—R—, who, when young, had great Obligations to our Family, in recommending him to his first Preferment in the C—.

I attended him one Morning, and waited an Hour before Word was given for the Seranger to come in to my Lord. I immediately went in to pay my Respects to him in a most submissive Manner. How do you do, young Man? says the P—: I have not seen you a great while: — And, pray what has brought you hither now? I

gave him the best Account I could of my past Misfortunes, and present unhappy Circumstances; and while I was employing all my Rhetorick to move his Pity and Compassion, his Lordship was reading; which I took for Inattention to my Request gave me little Hopes of Success. At last, he suddenly laid down his Book, and turned up his Head towards the Ceiling (for I remark'd he could not look me in the Face.) *That talk of the Obligations I have had to your Family; I know of none: Some little Civilities indeed pass'd between me and them at College, when your Father officiously thrust himself upon me as a Tutor, and directed me at my first setting out in the World: But if I had trusted to his Judgment, Understanding, or Credit, I might have remained at College still. And then he declared he knew of no Obligations, that to intermeddle in my Affairs, might be a Hindrance to his farther Advancement; and wish'd me to provide for myself in the best Manner I could; for (say he) you may be assur'd of it, you will have no Assistance from me.*

From the Example of this R—R—, I judg'd there was little Hopes of Preferment in this Road, even if I should get or'd; the utmost to be expected was some poor Welsh L—g, or a starving C—y in Town.

After this, I met with a Recruiting Sergeant. I bethought myself the Army refused nothing, and therefore since I could do no better, was determin'd to list for a Soldier. He brought me directly to the Captain's, who being told my Name, cry'd, *Send him packing, he'll make a Mutiny in the Regiment; besides, I know all his Family are disaffected to the present E— in C— and S—, and therefore I would not take him on any Consideration.*

My evil Genius still pursuing me, I had Recourse to another Expedient. — I remember'd my Father, in his Life time, had a Place in the T—y, which he enjoy'd till the Death of his Patron, a Great Man, who presided at that Board, and by which Means I had some little Insight into the Business of that Office, and therefore I had no more Wit than to fancy I might be useful to his Successor. But, to my great Surprize, Abraham Brass, the Porter, told me, his Master was not at Home. This I knew to be false, and therefore would have gone in, but Abraham shut the Door in my Face.

I could not imagine the Cause of this Treatment, being sure the Fellow did not know me; however having time to recollect myself a little, till Opportunity offer'd by opening the Door for somebo-

of my's going out, I accosted Abraham very unhappily, Sir, says I, you have insulted me all the while without any Provocation, I must desire your Compassion to be admitted. And told him my Name, and the Business I had with me little Master, who I knew often valued himself on his Intimacy with my Family: I said up alas! I only made Bad Worse. He remarked me all the Rascals and Scoundrels (e.) You could think on; swore, I should need to enter the Doors while he was Porter, little did I know that I was one of those concern'd in the passing his Master about the Excise Bill, and that he came there for some wicked Design on me and this Person, or to rob the House.

In the Several well-dress'd Gentlemen going to his Judge, I begg'd of them to acquaint his Honour with the Behaviour of his Servant; but not a Word could I get out of them. At last a grave, elderly Gentleman, going into the Great Man's, stop'd near Ad- to hear my Complaints: I had (says he) some small Knowledge of your Family, and I know I came into a Publick Employment: I know what Business have you here? Concerning of Abraham Brasi's Behaviour will be to no Purpose: He knows where he will be civil, or rude: and, depend upon it, you are universally hated by the whole Family. Nay, I don't know if it was justly. I now speak to you in so friendly a manner, but it might be as much as my place is worth: Therefore make off quickly.

By this time, Kinsman, you may suppose was in a very melancholy Condition, when I happen'd to meet with a Country Gentleman, who took me into his Service at his Country Seat, and intrusted me with the Management of all his Affairs. But as nothing in this World is permanent, the Devil put it into my Lady's Head to remove me in Town, and perswaded my Master to offer himself as a Candidate in a Neighbouring Borough. The Scheme was resolv'd on, and I was presently dispatch'd away, as one my Master confid'd in, to make timely Interest. I set out with no very good Will; foreboding my own Destruction in the Event, and when I came to my Journey's End, I met with as little Success: --- The Electors, one and all, took a mortal Antipathy to me at first sight, and, instead of making Friends, I made so many Enemies, that, on my Master's Arrival, they insist'd that I should forthwith be discharg'd his Service, or he must not expect one Vote there.

Thus, loving Kinsman, having no Means of Subsistence, and finding you have set up a NEWS-PAPER, my humble Request is to be taken into your Service.

Your Affectionate Kinsman,
COMMON HONESTY.

The Craftsman, OCT. 7, No. 639.

The Force of RIDICULE in Writing.

I Cannot account, upon any other Principle, than the natural Antipathy a Blockhead bears to a Man of Wit, for that mortal Aversion which the ministerial Advocates are continually discovering, in their Works, to all Attempts of Humour and Ridicule, in the Writings of their Adversaries. It hath not pleas'd God to make them Wits; and therefore they spare no Endeavours to depreciate his Blessings upon others. That great Philosopher and Politician, the renowned Mr Freeman, is quite in a foaming Rage, upon this Account, and so far from allowing of any jesting, or Raillery, upon publick Affairs, which he looks upon as a Prophanation, that he would willingly exclude even Common Sense, which is the natural Parent of both. But I must beg Leave to put him in Mind that as great and as wise Men as himself, both Heathens and Christians, have been of another Opinion, and treated the gravest Subjects in a most ludicrous Manner.

The divine Socrates, as he hath been often term'd by Christian Writers, and the wisest of Men amongst the Heathens, was so famous for his ironical Method of disputing, that he obtained the Name of *o'Egon* or the *Drole*. Old Cooper, the Lexicographer, tells us, that, under sharp and merry Taunts, in the Form of Argument call'd by Logicians *Inductio*, he had an admirable Talent of causing Men, who thought themselves very wise, to perceive their Ignorance; especially those call'd *Sophists*, which may be properly enough translated the *Gazetteers of Athens*.

HORACE is universally allow'd to be not only one of the best Satirists that the World ever produced, but an excellent Moralist, especially in his *Ethic Epistles*; and is almost peculiarly famous for laughing People out of their Vices, instead of lashing them, like Juvenal, or insulting them, like Persius. As this was his predominant Talent, he hath defended it in several Parts of his Writing, particularly in the following Passages.

RIDENTEM dicere Verum

Quid vetat?

RIDICULUM Acrit [Res.]

Fortius et Melius magnas plerumque secat

Which being finely imitated and improved, in a late Poem, I hope the worshipful Gazetteers will excuse my quoting a few Lines out of it, tho' it really happens to come from Twickenham. --- Mr Pope, having mentioned the Effects of his RIDICULE upon several Persons, who had no Regard

Regard for any *Laws, human or divine*, breaks out into the following beautiful Rapture of Poetry.

*O sacred Weapon! left for Truth's Defence,
Sole Dread of Folly, Vice and Insolence!
To all but Heav'n-directed Hands deny'd;
The Muse may give thee, but the Gods must guide.
Reverent I touch thee! but with honest Zeal;
To rouse the Watchmen of the publick Weal;
To Virtue's Work provoke the tardy Hall,
And goad the Prelate slumbering in his Stall.*

No Papers were ever received with more general Applause than the *Tatlers* and *Spectators*, where *Ridicule* was the chief Weapon employ'd against *Vice* and *Folly*.

I may go farther, and undertake to prove, that *this Method of Writing* might be justify'd by the Authority of *holy Scripture* itself: Thus

“Rejoice O young Man, &c. ECCLES. xi. 9, &c.

Some of our most eminent Divines particularly Dr *South*, have followed this sacred Example in the *Pulpit*, and not thought it unbecoming their Character to make use of *Raillery* and *Ridicule*, where ever *3* *Souls of Men* were concern'd.

Old Common Sense, OCT. 14. N^o 88.

The Happiness of ENGLAND.

THE Happiness and Welfare of a People consist in nothing more than in the good Management and Parsimony of those at the Helm. Where the Courtiers make it their main Business to raise Estates and aggrandize their Families, that Nation must, in the End, like the *Romans*, find the bad Effects of it.

A certain King of *Spain* took a particular Delight in the Plainness of his Equipage and Entertainments. A Lord being entertained by him at Dinner, took Occasion to inform his Majesty of the Grandeur with which his Courtiers treated one another, and told him, that in the Evening a grand Banquet was to be given by the Archbishop of *Toledo*, where his Majesty might be an Eye Witness of the Truth. The King got himself *Incognito* to the Banquet-Room, and observ'd the Vastness of the Preparations, the Magnificence of the Entertainment, and their Discourse, wherein they boasted of their great Estates, and the Pensions they held out of the King's Demesnes. On the Morrow he gave out that he was much indisposed, and was about to make his Will; whereupon all the Lords of the Council repair'd to Court. At Noon he came into the Audience Chamber, and directing his Discourse to the Archbishop, asked him how

many Kings of *Spain* he had known in his Time. He answered four. When no more, cries the King, how can it be? when, in the short Space of own Life, I have known Twenty.

Company, amaz'd at this Discourse, propos'd that his Majesty's Distemper might have affected his Senses. When he proceeded: Be not surprized, my Lords, you yourselves are the Kings I speak to the great Damage of the Kingdom and Dishonour of me your Prince; but will shorten your Reign. The Archbishop immediately threw himself at his Feet, and implor'd Pardon, as did all the rest. The King gave them their Lives but confin'd them till they had surrendered up the Castles held of the Crown and all the Wealth they had heap'd together from the Supineness of former Kings.

Happy People of *England*! Among whose Governors no Vice meets Eternity, no Virtue wants its Reward. Where Publick-Spiritedness reigns triumphant, and, like the Soul of Nature, animates the whole Lump of Corruption. With what Deliberation, what Care, do they intent on paying the Publick Debt. For certainly they will be paid as soon there is Money to do it with.

But if we suppos'd the Case to be alter'd, and the Regal Power divided amongst those many Gentlemen who now partake only some small Favours and Advantages, for the many Services and Benefits they are continually doing the Nation; should they share among themselves, I say, the Privileges of the Crown, what a Republick of Kings (if I may use the Expression) should we soon see the Helm! Let us suppose one mighty Man, superior by the Head above his fellows, to preside over the Treasure of the Nation, who, by the Influence of that Authority, dextrously apply'd, might, in little Time, proclaim himself King. Methinks I see his Palaces adorned with his Gardens dilate themselves over the Countries, his Statues erect their Heads with the Number of his Attendants most beautiful to behold. His next Step should be to erect several Principalities, or Kingdoms under him, who, instead of being tributary to him (in any thing of their Consciences) should be paid, supported by him. These would be entirely necessary, not only for the Honour and Grandeur of the Thing, but the Vice they would be able to do him, in supporting his new Majesty's Possessions, less than 250 of these Kings would be necessary to transact Affairs for him in his House of Commons. It would not be required that these should be Men of

great Depth of Thought or Understanding: The thorough Knowledge of the two important Particles *Yes* and *No*, with the Art of applying them, would be sufficient for the generality of them. Some few, indeed, may be suppos'd able to hang upon the bad Side of a Question, and perplex the Argument in Favour of their great Lord and Master. Thus might these good Gentlemen lead an easy luxurious Life, and, in Time, grow fat and well-liking. But let us not be too soon enamour'd with this Scene. It must be ask'd from whence the Treasure to support these vast Expences? Ay! there's the Rub. Would not the lower Gentry and Commonalty be drained, would not their Pockets be pick'd, and all for making *Stare-Shows* by fine Appearances? Oh! wretched Nation, where

Et succus pecori, et lac subducitur agnis.

Upon this Consideration I applaud our present Happiness. *Philomarches.*

The Craftsman, Oct. 14, No. 640.

ON TRADE.

Charles Freepott to Caleb D'anvers, Esq;

IF *Wealth* be the Strength and Power of a Country, and *Trade* the Source or Spring of *Riches*, it is certainly incumbent on a wise and free People, to be vigilant in preserving and promoting of Commerce in all its Branches, as it is the Foundation and Pillar of their *Liberty*. It is not, as M. Colbert observed to Lewis XIV. *Land* that fights against *Land*, but the *Riches* of one Nation against another; since 'tis *Money*, that feeds and clothes the *Soldier*, furnishes the *Magazine*, provides the *Train of Artillery*, and answers the Charge of all other military Preparations.

[Here follows an Account of Trade from Edward III. and of its Encouragement in several Reigns to the present Age, in which he seems to think it neglected.]

Our vigilant Neighbours, continues he, plainly perceived our Infatuation, and made such Advantages of our Weakness, as are greatly beneficial to them, and may be of fatal Consequence to this Nation; for the Balance of *Trade* being turn'd against us, on the general Account, will undoubtedly impair our Wealth, and consequently the Strength and Power of the Nation. We have, indeed, a considerable Navigation, and our Ships of War were never more numerous, or in a better Condition; our *Exports*, as well as *Imports*, are also very large; from whence most People flatter themselves that we have

still a flourishing and beneficial Commerce; but considerate and knowing Men, who are at the Pains of looking into the Bottom of Things, plainly perceive the Canker, that is in every Branch, and will inevitably eat out and destroy it. — Dr Davenant observes, "That a Country may have all the outward Marks of Wealth, and yet its Condition be bad and unsound at Bottom. A Nation may have great *Fleets* and *Armies*, and the Appearance of a great *foreign Traffick*, by large *Importations* and *Exportations*; the *Buildings* may be magnificent, *private Persons* may accumulate much Wealth, and the Way of Living of many appear sumptuous, and yet *Poverty* may be all the while secretly creeping upon such a Country. — There will be here and there Marks of Splendor among the better Sort; but there shall be an universal Face of Poverty upon the common People."

I fear, says Mr Gee, the present Circumstances of Trade carry out more Riches than they bring home. As there is Cause to apprehend this, surely it ought to be look'd into, and the more, since if there be a Wound, there are Remedies, which, if rightly applied, will make our Commerce flourish, and the Nation happy.

Universal Spectator, No. 524.

A Description of the Inhabitants, and Customs of DRINKALLIA.

THERE are no People under the Copies of Heaven more troublesome with their Bounty, than the Inhabitants of this Province, which I sufficiently experienc'd on my first Arrival; for it is an establish'd Custom, the Breach of which would be deem'd the highest Ill-manners, the Moment you enter any House, to give you a large Glass of strong Wine, or of a stronger Spirituous Liquor: Should a Stranger refuse to comply with this Mode, he is not only look'd on as an ill-bred Person, but, which is worse, a direct Foe to the Government. Their chief City is call'd *Carazzi-Kanikin*, a Name which seems deriv'd from the *German* Tongue: It is built on a Hill, and in Form resembles an *English* Tankard, from what side soever behold it: It is of ancient Renown, and one of the best seated Ports for Traffick in the whole Land. On the *East* Part, it is strongly fortify'd with Barricadoes, and Bulwarks built all of Barrels, and the Roofs of the Houses are cover'd with the Boards of broken Casks. At the Entrance of the Gate, there is plac'd from Morning till Evening, a Kind of Cannon in the Form of a *Bottle*, which by the Inhabitants is call'd the *Bottle of Hospitality*, and

and round are these Words engrav'd, BIBE
vel ABI; or Drink, or be gone. As soon
as you arrive, you must drink, or be
carried before a Magistrate to render Ac-
count of your Obstinacy. The Arms of
the City are plac'd over the Gate, which
are, *Three Horse-Leaches upon the naked
Feet in a Bloody Field*: The Motto, *Ple-
ne, Quiescimus* --- When full, we are at
Rest. The Inhabitants the Night I ar-
riv'd, on some Occasion, made great Re-
joicings, and a publick Feast was to be
held: My Guide carried me to shew me
the Manner of it.

At their first Meeting they sacrifice to
Bacchus, who is their general God; not as
the Romans did of old, by pouring a lit-
tle Wine on the Ground, but by a lusty
Bumper swallow'd down the Throat:
Nor have they any Regard for the *Leges
Compotandi*, and the *Leges Convivales* of
the Romans; for they not only drink down
the Evening, and drink up the Morning
Star, but two or three Evening, and two or
three Morning Stars together. They ge-
nerally sit in the Form of a Circle, and
the Bottles make a surprizing Rapidity in
their Rotation: Here, it seems, all claim
a Liberty of Speech on any Subject, and
from this Claim, two or three generally
speak at once: Their *Topics* on Conver-
sation are miscellaneous, *Philosophy*, *Politi-
tics*, *Love*, *Trade*, *Debauchery*, and *Reli-
gion*: They who are vers'd in these Cu-
stoms, observe that they generally discuss
Points of Religion when they have drank
most, and settle the State best when they
can stand least. Among other Ceremonies,
they make *Incantations* and chaunt *Hymns*;
but for the Subject of these there is no
Law; one commends his *Wench*, another
his *Bottle*; a *Wit* sings his *Libel* against
the Government, and a Man of Honour
chaunts a *Burlesque* upon Religion: The
Batchelor has his Catch in Praise of *Who-
oring*, and the *married Man* his Ballad a-
gainst *Matrimony*.

The Humour of these People, when
they, through their too great Zeal, have
work'd themselves into an Enthusiasm, is
inexpressible; I know no better a Descrip-
tion can be given of them than a Picture
which a Countryman of ours design'd
and painted, call'd, *The Midnight Conver-
sation*. The Laws of the Province of
Drinkallia being somewhat singular, and
peculiarly adapted to the Genius of that
People, I shall here transcribe them; and
as my Countrymen are fam'd for making
Improvements in any Science, I recom-
mend the following Statutes to the Con-
sideration of the *Tippling Societies* of *Lon-
don* and *Westminster*.

It is hereby decreed and enacted by
High and Mighty States of Drinkallia

1. **T**HAT no Business, Commerce,
Traffic, be carried on with
drinking at least half a Pottle to wind
Bargain.

2. All Promises, Oaths, Bills, Bonds,
indentures, or any other Conveyances what-
soever, made, or caused to be made, at
three o'Clock in the Afternoon, be utter-
void and of none Effect.

3. No Man, of what Rank or Degree
whatsoever, to drink in private 2 D
together, under Forfeiture of not drink-
ing Wine for one whole Week.

4. He who is sober at the twelfth Hour
shall drink two Pint Bumpers.

5. If any Man willingly spills his Liquor,
he shall for a Twelve-Month and a Day
be disabled giving his Testimony in a
Court of Judicature, and find Sureties
his good Behaviour.

6. That he whom Nature or Sickness
requires to live abstemiously, be banish'd
the Land.

7. Whatsoever Person speaks any
tending to recommend Sobriety, shall be
deem'd guilty of a High Misdemeanor,
and Pains and Penalties be inflicted on
him.

8. He who goes from any Treatise
Drinking-Bout, *salvis pedibus*, that is
without staggering, shall be deem'd a
Traitor to the State.

Over the Portal of every Drinking-
Room be it written,

*The House of youthful Mirth, and lusty
Peace, Wine, Sport, Rest, have all their Mansions
here.*

Common Sense, Oct. 21. N^o 90.

On the late Disturbance at the New Theatre
in the Haymarket.

SOON after subjecting Plays and Players
to the Power of a Ch—n, it was
resolved to bring a Foreign Company of
Players from Abroad, and place them upon
that Stage from whence our own had been
just expelled. — But when the Bill ap-
peared for their playing, with the Word
AUTHORITY placed at Top, the Pub-
lick was stung to the Quick, and thought
themselves concerned to exert that Li-
berty they enjoy, and to resent the Affront
put upon them by the Chamberlain. They
filled the House, and play'd off all the
Artillery of Cat-calls, Bells, &c. against
the Stage, and the miserable Comedians
suffered for Sins not their own.

When it was over, I retired to the Ta-
vern with some of the most active in the
Pit, and took the Liberty to repre-
sent

That I was afraid their Behaviour that Night might appear to Strangers a little cruel and barbarous. To which one of them answered me, ' That the Audience had a legal Right to shew their Dislike to any Play or Actor in the Manner here done; for the Common Law of England was nothing but Common Custom, and the ancient Usage of the People, — that the Judicature of the Pit had been acknowledg'd and acquiesc'd to, from Time immemorial, in Matters relating to the Stage; and tho' they were obliged to give no other Reason than that they did not approve of these Actors, he would say something more.

' It is well known (added he) that the Act for putting the Stage under a Regulation (as the Phrase was) went against the Grain of the Publick, — they declar'd against it, but had not Interest enough to hinder its passing, — we look'd upon it as a Step towards restraining the Liberty of the Press; we think that every Thing which is the Product of our own Country, should be suffered to pass free, but more particularly the Wit and Learning of our own Growth; for we can't help thinking, that we shall see nothing but sad insipid Stuff upon the Stage, while the Ch—n and his Deputies (who, for ought we know, may be his Footmen) have a Power over every Word to be spoke there. However, when the Act passed, we submitted, and tho' it was reported that a foreign Company of Actors would be sent for, we did not believe it; [for we could not suppose that, while the Discontent occasion'd by that Act was fresh in every one's Memory, a Ch—n should grow so wanton with his new Power, as to insult the Publick in this Manner. — As to the Pretence that they were sent for to divert a Foreign Woman who does not understand *English*, she should have engaged them to play at her own House, or rather her Lodgings, and have invited her own Company: It is not to be doubted but she will soon be rich enough to pay them, for we dare say she did not come into this Country to learn the Language. — But as they were to take their Fate with the Publick, we were free to receive them as we pleas'd; and since Mr Ch—n would not *license* our Actors, we would not *license* his.

I could not deny but there was some Reason in what this Gentleman said; and I remember when the Curtain was drawn up, and I beheld Files of Musqueteers with Bayonets fix'd to the Ends of their Pieces, as ready to engage, and a Dapper Bayonet standing up in the Pit with a Pa-

per in his Hand, as if he was going to declare War against the whole World, it put me in mind of a Story told of our present incomparable Laureat: — He took into his Head once to wish himself King of France, and being ask'd for what Reason? — "Because (says he) I would publish an *Edict*, that the Players should act no Plays but my own, and that the Publick should be obliged to like them." — I don't know what so wise a Man as the Laureat would do if he was King of France; but I think I know History enough to venture to assert, that no King of France, or any one by his Authority, ever controul'd the Judgment of the Publick in Things of this Nature, or pretended to impose upon them what to approve or dislike.

I am growing serious upon this Subject upon thinking, if the Fears of that little officious Fellow, who was going to read the Proclamation, had not made him steal off, what might have been the Consequence. — Perhaps a hundred Gentlemen of Fortune and Family, must have incurred the Penalty of Felony, for not dispersing, at the Word of Command, from a Place where they had paid their Money. — But I hope this Accident will bring about a signal Good, and occasion the Repeal of an Act, which, by being abused, may put the Life of every Gentleman in England, one Time or other, in the Power of a Minister.

As to the poor People (the Comedians) I really pity them; they being unacquainted with our Disputes, could not think they should give Offence; — therefore, should be rewarded by them who encouraged them to come over.

From the Daily Gazetteer, Oct. 27.

CURTIS, who signs this Paper, says *Danvers* and his Fellow-Labourers, have distinguished themselves by the most impudent and scurrilous Scandals that ever were published against Persons of the highest Dignity and Merit, which *Caleb* would (See p. 529) defend as *Railery*: tho' his *Railing* is no more a Kind to it than *Tickling* is to *Pinching*. *Railery* being nothing else but *Wit* happily and delicately turn'd and express'd. If the *Craftsman* and some late Satires are of this Kind, they are justifiable; but if they are false and defamatory, they *rail* and do not *rally*, and are Crimes for which the ancient Heathens had suitable Punishments by the Laws of the 12 Tables. The Romans bastinado'd such Libellers, and had another Sort of Punishment for dull impertinent Writers, which was to make

X x x

them

them *lick off the Impression* of their Works from the Vellum.

Boileau, who was a severe Satyrift, lays it down, that such Poems must not offend the State nor Conscience; and indeed Government loses its very native Use, when 'tis expos'd to the lewd Mirth and Contempt of the Multitude. *Horace* rally'd the best of the Ancients, but he never turn'd Persons of consular Dignity into Ridicule. His *Ridiculum*, which *Calb* mentions, Parrot like, makes us in Love with him that says it, without hating the Person of whom it is said. One laughs at the Folly and Vanity without minding the Persons Face or Condition.

From the *Craftsman*. Oct. 28. No. 642.

MR DANVERS,

SINCE the Terms of Accommodation between Britain and Spain, are as yet unknown to the People, it is impossible they should descant upon them; but thus far they may rest assured from the Royal Word, in Answer to the Lord's Address, that Care is taken, 1st, To procure Satisfaction and Reparation for the Losses suffered; 2dly, Security for the Freedom of Navigation for the future; 3dly, To maintain Us in the full Enjoyment of all the Rights, to which We are entitled by Treaty, and the Law of Nations.

Now, 1. Reparation to the Merchants and other Sufferers, for their Losses, is paying them the Value of their Effects, with Interest from the Times of Capture, at the Rates of Profit, which Merchants make of their Goods in Trade; and less than this is leaving them still Sufferers.

2. Security for our future Freedom of Navigation, is paying some Money, or Fine, for Trespas made, or depositing some Pledge, either of valuable Goods, or of a Town, or Place, with Condition of Forfeiture, in Case any Interruption of Navigation be again made. What less than this, can be call'd Security? For a Covenant only, or Article in a new Treaty, by which they agree not to interrupt our Trade, for the future, cannot I apprehend, in this Case, be call'd Security; because all the late Interruptions of our Commerce are against Treaty; nay, in some Circumstances of them, against the Law of Nations. How then can we be secured, merely by an Article in a Treaty; which is giving the same Security we have already?

3. As to the Rights, besides the Freedom of Navigation abovemention'd, which have been invaded, and to which we are intitled by Treaty and the Law of Nations: — These, I conceive, are the Right

of cutting Logwood in the Bay of Campeachy, and the Right of gathering Salt at the Island of Tortuga, which is expressly stipulated in the 3d Article of the Treaty of Commerce between the two Crowns in 1715; and moreover, that at all Times, even as Prisoners of War, our Seamen be treated with Humanity. It cannot therefore be doubted, but our Right to the Logwood Trade, and the gathering Salt at Tortuga, will be secured to us; and that the Cruelties exercised on our Seamen will be exemplarily punish'd.

Some have fancy'd one of the Articles to the following Effect: That no British Ship should be search'd by any Spanish Ship, or Guarda Costa, till the Limits for such searching are settled by Plenipotentiaries to be appointed for that Purpose; by which Means, say they, we shall ward off all searching, by refusing any Proposals for settling Limits. This, I think, cannot be one of the Articles, because it would be confessing a Right in the Spaniards to search within certain Limits, which it is our Business steadily to deny, unless within their own Ports and Harbours; and not even then, if driven there by Necessity.

It may be ask'd, how Spain will find Money to satisfy our Demands, the Loss of 5 Merchants being generally computed at upwards of 200,000 l. and the Charge of our extraordinary Armaments is above 500,000 l. I answer, they may at least give Security for it, by pledging some Towns till it is paid, or some Part may be discharg'd by a Surrender of Equivalents. For Instance, a Tract of Land of three Miles round Gibraltar, or suppose *St Jago de Cuba* was put into our Hands, or some Places yielded to us on the Continent in America.

It may be objected, that if we make War with Spain, we must have War with France at the same time. I answer, this is a Matter very uncertain. Probability is on the contrary Side. For first, in such a Case, they are sure of immediately losing a very beneficial Trade; which with the travelling Expence of our fine Gentlemen in that Country, hath been computed to amount to upwards of 500,000 l. per Annum, Balance in their Favour. Secondly, They cannot enter into War with a superior naval Power, without putting a Stop to all Progress in their other Trade. Thirdly, I think it improbable, France would join in a War against us, merely to please Spain; because she is liable, if we would but apply our Dexterity that Way, to be embarrass'd by incessant

Can't Divisions more by far than we are, since they are more by far oppress'd, have more Rights invaded, and more Claims to make.

I will only add one Remark more; People are apt to form Ideas of a Rupture with France or Spain by that in Queen Anne's Reign; but the War then was attended with an excessive Profusion of Treasure paid out of our own Bowels into Foreign Countries, in order to make Conquests by Land, chiefly for the Benefit of our Allies; so that we could not make for ourselves the Advantages we might have done, by our naval Power; for, as Lord Bacon observes, the Treasures of Spain are only an Accession to those, who are Masters by Sea, if they are not resolv'd to exert themselves.

Universal Spectator, Oct. 28.

MR SPEC,
I Am in the most distressful Dilemma, that surely ever Maiden was; I have two Lovers, equally pressing, equally agreeable in their Persons, equally rich, but are vastly different as to their natural Endowments: One is a Man of great Wit, the other a Man of great Good Nature: The first is very entertaining, but somewhat positive; the latter very dull, but prodigiously complaisant: Now the Case is, Mr Spec, which had I best to take? I love Wit mightily, but then I hate to be contradicted; I love Complaisance, but then I hate Dulness; I should admire to hear the first talk, but then I must talk very little myself. I should like to talk a good deal myself, which I could to the latter; but then in a Reply he would kill me with his Insipidity. I know not how to determine; therefore, two Heads are better than one, dear Mr Spec, a Line from you would settle the Anxiety of,

Yours, ESTHER WEATHERCOCK.

MADAM,
If after Marriage you would willingly condescend to be govern'd, take the War: if you chuse rather to govern, take the Fool,

I am Yours,

HENRY STONECASTLE.

From Common-Sense. No. 39.

ON MUSICK and the OPERA.

SUCH is the Uncertainty and Unstability of the Things of this World, that there is scarce any Event, which is thought to surprize us, or any Thing new to be said upon it. Notwithstanding which, when one sees great and sudden

Revolutions happen, one can't help falling into trite Observations, which a thousand Events of the same Kind had suggested to thousands of People before

I confess this happened to me lately, when I heard that Operas were no more, and that too, at a Time when the Vigor and Success, with which a Subscription was carried on, both by the Great and the Fair, seem'd to promise them in fullest Lustre. Shall the Kings and the Ministers of the Earth, cry'd I, be surpriz'd when their best concerted Schemes are defeated? Schemes which it is generally the common Interest of Mankind to defeat, and must we behold, unmov'd, the fatal Catastrophe of that great Design, which the Common Pleasures of Mankind seem'd engag'd to support?

But I came at last to consider how far, and in what Manner, this Event might possibly effect the Publick, and whether this Cessation of Operas, would prove a National Loss, or a National Advantage: For Publick Diversions are by no Means Things indifferent; they give a Right or a Wrong Turn to the Minds of the People, and the wisest Governments have always thought them worth their Attention, the very wisest Government in the World (I mean to be sure our own) thought so not above two Years ago, and prudently subjecked all our Publick Entertainments to the Wisdom and Care of the Lord Chamberlain, his Licensor, or his Licensor's Deputy-Licensor.

Was I to follow the Examples of the greatest Historians, I should search into, and assign the Causes of this Revolution, and might possibly affirm, with more Certainty than they commonly do, that the Unskillfulness of the Composers, the immoderate Profit of the Performers, the Partialities of the Governors, and the Influence of Foreign Mistresses, naturally produced this Event. — But I wave, at present these Reflections, in order to consider the Effects of Musick in general.

Musick was held in such Esteem among the Ancients, particularly the Greeks, that Timotheus was condemn'd, by a Decree of the Lacedemonians, for introducing Innovations in their Musick, and corrupting the true establish'd Taste.

The Pyrric Tune, had such a Martial Influence, that in a very little Time, it set the Audience a Fighting, whether they would or not. I therefore wish the Pyrrhic Tune had been transmitted down to us, to have been used in proper Places on proper Occasions.

The Phrygian Musick inclined as much to Love; and Quintilim tells us, that Pythagoras

Pythagoras having observ'd a young Man so inflam'd by this *Phrygian* Modulation that he was going to offer Violence to a Lady of Condition, immediately order'd the Instruments to play in a grave Measure, called the *Spondees*, which instantly check'd the Gallant's Desires, and sav'd the Lady's Chastity: A strong Instance this of the Force of Musick, and of the Sagacity of the Philosopher; tho' by the Way, if that *Phrygian* Movement had the same Effect upon the Lady, which it had upon the Gentleman, the Philosopher's Interposition might be but unwelcome. Our *Operas* have not been known to occasion any Attempts of this violent Nature; which I likewise impute to the Defects of the Composition, and not to any Degree of Insensibility, or Modesty, in our Youth, and who, it must be own'd, give a fair Hearing to Musick, and whose short Bobs seem admirably contriv'd for the better Reception of Sounds.

Dion Chrysostomus informs us, that the Musician *Timotheus* playing one Day upon the Flute before *Alexander the Great* in the Movement call'd *Orris*, that Prince immediately laid hold of his *Greave Sword*, and was with Difficulty hinder'd from doing Mischief; — restrain'd, no Doubt, by some prudent, and pacifick Minister — And Mr *Dryden*, in his celebrated Ode upon *St Cecilia's Day*, represents that Hero, alternately affected in the highest Degree, by tender or martial Sounds, now *languishing* on the *Courtesan*, *Thais*, and anon *furious*, snatching a *Flambeau*, and setting Fire to the *Town of Persopolis*. This we have lately heard, set to Musick by the Great Mr *Handel*, who, for a Modern, certainly excels in the *Orris*, or *Wartike Measure*.

I am apt to believe that in Musick, as in many other Arts and Sciences, we fall infinitely short of the Ancients: — For I take it for granted, that we should be open to the same Impressions, if our Composer had but the Skill to make them. — However, tho' Musick does not cause those surprizing Effects which it did formerly, it still retains Power enough over Mens Passions, to make it worth our Care: And I have heard some Persons equally skill'd in Musick and Politicks, assert, that King *James* was sung and fiddled out of this Kingdom by the *Profligate Tune* of *Lillybullero*; — and that *Somebody* else would have been fiddled into it, if a certain treasonable *Papish*, *Jacobite Tune* had not been timely silenc'd by the unwearied Pains and Diligence of the Administration.

The Bag-pipe, I am credibly inform'd, has a wonderful Effect upon our Coun-

trymen the *North Britons*, even to influence whole Clans; which I am the more inclined to believe, because I have really seen it do great Things here.

The *Swiss*, who are not a People of the quickest Sensations, have at this Time a Tune, which, when play'd upon the Fifes, inspires them with such a Love for their Country, that they run Home fast as they can; it's therefore, under severe Penalties, forbid to be play'd while their Regiments are on Service, because they would instantly desert. Could such a Tune be plac'd here, it would then indeed be worth the Nation's while to employ the Piper, and one could easily suggest the proper Places for the Performance of

Mr URBAN,

Matters of very small Consequence in themselves, are often made important by the Circumstances that attend them. Little Follies, and petty Weaknesses, of no Moment in common Life, may, when they enter into the Characters of Men in high Stations, obstruct the Happiness of a great Part of Mankind. A barbarous Inscription, or disproportion'd Bust, deserves no Notice on account of the Statuary who carv'd it, or the Writer who compos'd it; they were only private Follies in the Study or the Shop, but erected in a Temple, or engrav'd on a Column, they are considered as publick Works, and censured as a disgrace to a Nation. For this Reason, I have been often offended with the trifling Distich upon Mr *Gay's Monument* at *Westminster Abbey*:

*Life is a Jest, and all Things show it;
I thought so once, but now I know it.*

I never heard when, or where this wonderful Couplet was compos'd, or to what happy Genius we are indebted for it. The miserable Poetry of the first Lines makes it unlikely that it could be a studied Production, unless it were one of the first Efforts of a Romantick Girl, or some dapper School-boy's Imitation of

ΠΑΥΤΑ γέλας, καὶ πάντα νοῦν, καὶ πάντα τὸ μῦθος.

If I might be indulged in making Conjectures on a Question of such Weight, I should conceive it to have been a drunken Sally, which was, perhaps, after Midnight, applauded as a lively Epigram, and might have preserv'd its Reputation, had it, instead of being engraven on a Monument at *Westminster*, been scrib'd in its proper Place, the Window of a Brothel.

There are very different Species of Wit appropriated to particular Persons and

and Places; the Smartness of a Shoeboy would not be extremely agreeable in a Chancellor, and a Tavern Joke sounds but ill in a Church, from \S it ought to be banish'd, if for no other Reason, at least for that which forbids a drunken Man to be introduced into sober Company.

Yet, lest this Epigram should have any secret Merit, which, tho' it has escaped the Observation of negligent and vulgar Readers, has intitled it to the Place I have found it in Possession of, we will consider it with a little more Attention than I fear we shall discover it to deserve.

The Design of Epitaphs is rational and moral, being generally to celebrate the Virtues of the Dead, and to excite and awaken the Reader to the Imitation of those Excellencies which he sees thus honoured and distinguished, of which Kind almost every Sepulchral Monument affords us an Example.

There is another Kind, in which the Person departed is represented, as delivering some Precept to those whom he has left behind him, or uttering some important Sentence suitable to his present State, from which the Reader is prepared to receive very strong Impressions by the Silence and Solemnity of the Place where such Inscriptions are generally found, and by the serious and affecting Thoughts which naturally arise, at the Sight of the Receptacles of the Dead, upon the transitory and uncertain Nature of human Pleasure, Vanity and Greatness. Of this Sort the most ancient and the best that I have met with, is that ordered (if I forget not) by the great *Sesostris* to be inscrib'd on his Tomb,

Et spero tunc opaco, superius esto.

Let every Man who looks upon me learn to be pious.

On this Monument perhaps no Man ever look'd without being, at least for some Time, wiser and better, and doubtless, by so striking an Instruction, the Libertine has been often check'd in the Height of his Debaucheries, and the Oppressor softened in the midst of his Tyranny. Perhaps, as long Life is often the Effect of Virtue, the Tomb of *Sesostris* may have more than repair'd the Ravages of his Arms. Of this latter Kind is the important Distich we are considering. Mr Gay, like the Egyptian King, calls upon us from the Habitations of the Dead; but in such a Manner, and for such Ends, as shews, what was anciently believed, that departed Souls still preserve the Characters they supported on Earth, and that the Author of the *Beggar's Opera*

is not yet on the level with *Sesostris*. I cannot help thinking upon the Dialogue on this Occasion between *Oedipus* and his *Jocasta*:

Was Laius us'd to lye?

Joc. O no! the most sincere, plain, honest Man; one that abhor'd a Lye.

Oed. Then he has got that Quality in Hell.

DRYDEN.

Mr Gay has returned from the Regions of Death, not much improved in his Poetry, and very much corrupted in his Morals; for he is come back with a Lye in his Mouth, *Life is a Jest*.

Mankind, with regard to their Notions of Futurity, are divided into two Parties: A very small one, that believes, or pretends to believe, that the present is the only State of Existence; and another, which acknowledges, that in some Life to come, Men will meet Rewards or Punishments according to their Behaviour in this World.

In one of the Classes our Poet must be ranked: If he properly belonged to the first, he might indeed think Life a Jest, and might live as if he thought so; but I must leave it to acuter Reasoners to explain how he could in that Case know it after Death, being for my Part inclined to believe that Knowledge ceases with Existence.

If he was of the latter Opinion, he must think Life more than a Jest, unless he thought Eternity a Jest too; and if these were his Sentiments, he is by this Time most certainly undeceived. These Lines, therefore, are impious in the Mouth of a Christian, and Non sense in that of an Atheist.

But whether we consider them as ludicrous or wicked, they ought not to stand where they are at present; Buffoonery appears with a very ill Grace, and Impiety with much worse, in Temples and on Tombs. A childish Levity has of late infected our Conversation and Behaviour, but let it not make its Way into our Churches.

Irreligion has corrupted the present Age, but let us not inscribe it on Marble, to be the Ruin or Scorn of another Generation. Let us have some Regard to our Reputation amongst Foreigners, who do not hold either Fools or Atheists in high Veneration, and will imagine that they can justify themselves in terming us such from our own Monuments. Let us therefore review our publick Edifices, and, where Inscriptions like this appear, spare our Posterity the Trouble of erasing them.

PAMPHILUS.

Yyy

To a Lady at Lewes in Suffex; by Mr I ZARD.

SAY, dear lady Jane! (for you certainly know)
Any pleasure, like London, can Lewes bestow?
How is it you pass the dull hours with such ease,
Where none are worth pleasing, and nothing's to
please;

Does doleful o'erloo with stale virgins here afford
Any joys like the joys with dear lady S—d?
Or piddling at whilk with blunt men of the blade,
Delight like ridotto, or dear masquerade?

Not these can give joy—if I judge of your taste,
'Tis that pleasure by no other pleasure surpass:
For methinks your wit whispers me, while I ad-
mire,

You're ne'er less alone than when most you retire.

I know you'll say—'pray, Mr part and dull poet,
'How do you bear the place?'—Stay, madam, I'll
show it;

The few happy hours of my life, to be plain;
Are those spent with you and dear Mrs P—;

Then H—b—n and H—m—le—n, Bl—t and dear
Bygrave,

Are the joys of each joyful moment that I have:

To kill the remaining there's—the parson,

As pretty a priest as e'er was made face on.

* Mount Carbon, sweet seat of T—w—s and mules,
Dick Verrell's, where chocolate, noise and news is.

But soldiers inherit the caprice of fate,
Are never dejected nor ever elate;

Tho' no belles frequent church, at assembly no
dances,

And the booksellers sell no books but romances,

Tho' the lasses are cruel, and Burgundy bad,

Yet a red-coat still covers a heart that is glad.

Thus humble to fortune, tho' never her slave,

Content when she takes, as pleas'd when she gave,

We live on ambition, when quarters are scanty,

And wish for a war, be they never to plenty;

We love and are lov'd wherever we roam,

Sing tataran taran boys, Britons, strike home.

But hark!—in your ear (what a secret may be
huge)

Could I chuse, I'd fly post to London, for refuge,
From a dirty dull cliff, and a fear of a deluge.

* Mount Carbon, a hill near Lewes on which is a fine prospect, see Mr Hay's poem entitled Mount Carbon, dedicated to the duchess of Newcastle. † The cliff, a part of Lewes that is overgrown after heavy rains.

The Excuse: To CÆLIA, who blam'd him for
writing a Satire on some Ladies. By the same.

SAY, my dear Cælia, for none better knows
The source of joy, and whence true pleasure
flows,

Shou'd I address me to the fam'd Von Lee,
Pay him his pencil's masterpiece to show;

Yet to one colour stint the painter's skill,

Altho' his paint the Tyrian dye excell,

Altho' he joins the spirit, grace and ease,

Of Titian, Raphael, Guido, Veronese,

Wou'd he not vainly labour, vainly try,

To please a connoisseur's judicious eye?

But give him shades to form the gay contrast,

The canvas breathes, and Kneller stands surpass.

So Wisdom, Virtue, all that gives delight,

Takes birth and lives but from its opposite.

What merits honour, or to be sincere,

If there's no falsehood, no deceit to fear;

What worth cou'd Cælia claim, what praises share,

If women zefs were virtuous, wise and fair?

Thus by deformity is beauty shown,
Thus right by wrong, and good by bad is known
Then cease to chide me, Cælia, if I chuse
Your sex's follies to adorn my muse;
Their faults I censure, but the sex adore,
Detest their follies much, yet love them more;
Blame not the bard to whom your praise is due
But patronize the Muse you need not fear;
Fools and their follies let him still pursue,
Satire on them is certain praise to you.

The 2 following Pieces came in one Letter.

Extempore, on seeing an old Lady in the Pangs of Death.

WHILE hoary age lies panting thus for breath,
And feebly struggling with impending death,
Let thoughtless youth the giddy chase forbear
Of empty joys, and view their period here.
In those dim eyes, where Cupids once have play'd,
Just entering into everlasting shade,
Behold the last inevitable scene,
The common end of all the race of men.
Such is the end, (so wills impartial fate,)
Of ev'n the young, the beautiful and great,
When restless fevers revel in each vein,
Or lean consumptions fix their fatal reign.
Thus languishing at last shall Mira lye,
And thus ev'n Cælia's self perhaps shall dye.
No—heav'n will soften the unequal strife,
And crown with easy death a spotless life.

To a Friend who desired him to write on a young

IN vain, my friend, you would desire
A drooping Muse to prune her wing;
Since Phæbus has withdrawn his fire,
What pow'r, alas! has she to sing?
No drops of heat can fall from winter's rage,
Nor youthful lays from one that's dipt in age.

I am no more the jolly swain
That you would seem to think me still,
That wont to revel o'er the plain,
While love-sick maids approv'd my skill.
I lead no more that am'rous airy throng,
Nor Loves nor Graces wanton in my song.

For now that envious Time has spread
Upon my head his hoary white,
The tuneful sisters all are fled,
And start with horror at the sight;
Like other nymphs, reluctant to engage
With the decays of youth, and growth of age.

Those brighter hours are vanish'd quite,
Their memory alone remains,
Nature succumbs with nature's weight,
And nothing now deserves my pains,
But with my rest of fortitude to wave
The gloomy thoughts of an approaching grave.

Besides, can love amuse a soul,
Whose honest labours, hourly crost,
Have no resource but to console
My king distress, my country lost,
My kindred blood throughout the nation spill'd,
Myself exil'd, all by prevailing * guilt?

Believe me, youth, now all my thought
Is fix'd upon my future change,
Tho' wrongs have been my constant lot,
I meditate to none revenge;
But daily pray that power which knows my
Not to confound my foes, but to convert.

* Written in the time of King Charles's Exile.

AN EPISTLE:

From a young Gentleman to his Preceptor.

WHere gentle *Iris* rolls his silver stream,
And hastes to mix his wave *the oozy T Lome*;
Your youthful muse attempts these feeble lays,
Spir'd by duty, but unmov'd by praise,
With kind indulgence then the verse receive,
Not to condemn, is all the boon I crave.
Still shall I bless that ever happy hour,
When I submitted to your guardian power;
When you to *virtue* form'd my tender youth,
And led me early to the paths of truth:
How'd me how pleasing *vice* might be withstood,
And taught that to be great was to be good.
To the *Muses* haunts your care convey'd,
Where *loves* and *virtues* grace the sacred shade.
From you I learn'd, to taste your classic friends,
And know what *Horace* blames and what commends:
Which these companions care forgets its power,
And desert solitudes seem wild no more;
While these attend the length'ning summer's day,
The gentle hours with pleasure slide away.
What various beauties *Mars*'s lines impart!
To war they fire, or melt to love the heart.
Turris fierce assail his godlike foe,
We hear the clasp of arms, and dread the blow:
But does he *Galatea*'s charms rehearse,
Each word breaths love, and smooths *the tender verse*;
For if the joys of rural life he sings,
We look with pity on the pride of *kings*;
We despise the hollow grandeur of the great,
We envy *lords* the drudgery of state.
In moral *Juvenal* I feel the rage,
Where *Christian virtues* swell the *Roman page*,
Ten thousand beauties in the numbers shine
Where *justice* guides, and *satire* points the line.
How aw'd by power, nor meanly brib'd with gold,
He thought, and what he thought, he told;
How *pimps* and *leeches*, *parasites* and *knaves*,
How dignified with titles, they were slaves!
How, viewing greatness with undazzled eyes,
He knew fair *virtue*, tho' in rags, to prize.
How thus the vices of *Domitian*'s age
He'd fire a poet with a patriot's rage;
How wou'd he shine, constrain'd with us to live,
With us, where only *fools* or *villains* thrive;
Where pride and interest ev'ry bosom steel,
How *England*'s sons no throb for *England* feel;
How beg inglorious peace from haughty *Spain*,
And reign no more the masters of the main!
When even *Albania*'s sons forget renown,
And willing slaves their liberty lay down:
The lawrels of their martial fires disgrace,
And meanly cringe to *cankers* of peace!
When their degenerate sons, that scorn'd the power
Of *Roman steel*, submit to *English* ore.
With me let heav'n-born *wisdom* deign to dwell,
Bless my retirement, and illumine my cell.
Add to all ambition's airy dreams, [schemes.
The tricks of courts, and knavish statesmen's
Let me with friends or books my time employ,
Or former friendships in my mind enjoy.
Oh do my thoughts again recal to view
The happy moments that I spent with you
In bliss *Dunbar*, where nature all around
Drest in her gayest best attire is found.
Where solstice days ne'er want their spicy gale,
And tooming plenty crowns the laughing vale:
Where, nature's bosom, angelick beauties shine,
Not less in virtue than in form divine.

ANSWER to the Stanzas to CÆLIA, in the last Magazine, p. 487.

W HILE, *Strephon*, you your name conceal,
And but your passion do reveal;
You can not know, what fate you'll find,
Nor if your *Cælia* will prove kind.

Yet pity is a lover's due,
And this, at least, I promise you;
More to a stranger none can give,
Nor you from *Cælia* must receive.

Your plaints in print, which thousands see,
How can I guess were meant to me,
Unless your faithful heart discover,
You are indeed my tender lover?

N. B. At this seems to be a personal affair, the lady should inform us whether we may be at liberty to shew the hand, the lines are originally written in, if any gentleman should desire to see it.

TO B E L L A.

The Accomplishments of the Mind prefer'd to Beauty.

G OOD nature and good sense are sure to please;
Beauty, tho' much admir'd, must yield to these;

New charms, while life remains, from these arise,
While that but some few years delights our eyes.
Alas! too soon the fair one's difarray'd,
Wither the lillies, and the roses fade,
From the bright form the transient graces fly,
And scarce the lightnings languish in her eye;
By age or sickness taught her bloom is past,
And that too frail is beauty long to last.

Then trust not, *Bella*, to the pride of form,
That fools, as well as men of sense, can warm;
But as you boast th' endowments of the mind,
Which raise the brightest passions, strongest bind;
To shine with these be your exalted aim,
And know, such charms inspire no vulgar flame;
That these alone substantial joys impart,
At once attract and fix the roving heart.

The GARTER: An instructive Tale to the Captious.

S A T I R E 's a quiet harmless thing,
Till application make it sting.

Lantbe, grac'd with native bloom,
One night did to th' assembly come.
Too wise at cards to trust blind chance,
Conscious of skill she chose to dance.
Her beauties tender love inspire,
And graceful motion fans the fire.
But lo! some sylph a gambol play'd,
In envy to the charming maid.
Unseen, unfelt, her Garter tore,
And dropt the fragments on the floor.
In rich brocade the fair was drest:
But ah! this Garter spoil'd the rest.
Straps of coarse list but ill became
The taper leg of such a dame.

Strephon, whose vows the nymph disdain'd,
Hop'd now a pat revenge he'd gain'd.
The tatter'd string he quick did seize,
And, spiteful, thus began to teize.
"See! ladies, here, by fortune blest,
"Of what a treasure I'm possess'd.
"Howe'er which of you says 'tis mine
"Obedient I'll the prize resign.

Lantbe by the pointing leer
Well knew the jibe was meant at her.
His spleen as well as love she scorn'd,
And cold disdain to rage was turn'd
Which yet she stifled in her breast,
And prudent silence spoil'd the jest.

The LOVER's *Complaint.*

Tune, *Acelebrated Minuet:*

When I to Sleep ad-dress my Mind, *Celia* is painted there unkind.

The first system of musical notation for 'The Bird Song' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a quarter note. The lyrics 'The Bird Song' are written below the staff.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff. The staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some notes beamed together. The handwriting is in ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

When I complain, she bids me feel more, And when I sigh she

cries *Encore*; and when I sigh she cries *Encore*.

O *Venus*! take her soon to task;
Plague her like me, that's all I ask.
Make her in turn to sigh evermore,
And I'll in triumph cry *Encore*;
And I'll in, &c.

FLUTE.

The first staff of music is written on a five-line staff with a treble clef. It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 3/4. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The notation is handwritten and appears to be a sketch or a first draft.

A single staff of handwritten musical notation. The staff begins with a treble clef. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. There are several rests. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' and a slur. The notation is written in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

The QUEEN of MAY. A SONG.

FAIR *Flavia* does at once disclose
Her charms and cold disdain:
Her beauty in my bosoms glows,
And runs thro' every vein.

The bearded arrow in my breast
Augments the throbbing pain.
'Tis *Flavia's* smile must give me rest,
And ease my heart again.

The trees with verdant honors gay
Adorn the lovely spring,

Each tuneful bird inspir'd by *May*,
Prepares anew to sing.

But I, despairing and forlorn,
Neglect the spring's delights,
Consume my days in plaintive mourn,
In sighs my restless nights.

But may my *Flavia* still be blest,
Still beauteous, young and gay !
Tho' she denies my heart its rest

Heaven blefs the QUEEN OF MAY!

T. W.

N. B. Some Verses on Fido sign'd Philoclerus are receiv'd, but as the unhappy Fido has been dead 17 Months, we can't but agree with Philoclerus's Sentiment in his last lines, and therefore hope to be excus'd for omitting them.

In Obitum GEORGI, Principis Danie.

Authore HENRICO ALDRICH, S. T. P.

*U*n meaſſa Oxoniæ properant ubi carmina wates,

Et lugubre parat turba noxena melos;

Accipe & hæc, regina, novi monumenta doloris,

Quæ tristi obsequio fert, mea cura, domus.

Ubi tui conſors thalami ſidiſſimus, beu! jam

Non tuus, in gelido volentur umbra toro:

Haſpice quo noſtri quondam exulare Penates,

Fruſtra polliciti longius ire dies.

Invitation nunc urget opus Parnaffia turba,

Et querulum ingrato murmure ſtridet ebur.

Quam mallet lætium populo Pæana canenti

Muſa ſequax plauſus inferuiſſe ſuos!

Vellet caſſia tori ſervantem jura maritum

Dicere, & immotam tempus in omne fidem:

Ut tibi perpetuo comes indiviſus ad hæſit;

Et quæ nexit Hymen vincula, ſtrinxit Amor.

Ut Britonas ſibi junxit, amatus amansq; viciffim,

Pene ſuos viſus poſſibabuiſſe Lares.

Ut tibi ad auxilium præſent, ut ad ardua promptus,

Seu pacis ſtadium, ſeu vellet arma ſequi.

Ut res firmavit Britonum, & Neptunia regna

Imperio offeruit, priſcæq; jura maris.

Hæc voluit pia Muſa---ſed obſtat Parca volenti,

Mutateg; jubet pectine ſtere hynam.

Tu tamen, Anna, ſalus Britonum, tu dulcoe tuorum

Solamen, vacuam mitte doloris opem.

Rebereas adiut charus tibi Georgius arcus,

At, ſolum vel adhuc qui tueantur, habes:

Involans ſuperant tua dum tutela Britanni,

Nec deerit vindex dextra, nec alter amor.

A LETTER from the Rev. W. B. Vicar of

Ma---tn, to his Friend R. G. at P---k---h---ll.

Thither in hopes to tempt my friend,

Mar---tn in miniature I ſend,

My little room you firſt muſt view,

Deſign'd for ſuch a friend as you;

By intervals to eaſe the ſoul

From buſineſs, o'er the cheerful bowl.

Where Muſes to the God of day,

At old *Bontatt's* bidding play; *

Whiſt the glad poets, all along,

Smile approbation to the ſong.

My vault beneath, for nought, alas,

Remarkable, but emptineſs!

Next to the temple of the Nine,

A little hall wherein I dine,

Where diſtant proſpects, here and there,

Of churches on the wall appear,

Diſtant alas! as yet not one

I for myſelf can fix upon:

From whence I to my chamber climb,

Where whiſt I paſs, the tongue of time,

Each flying moment as it beats,

Mortality to man repeats.

There ſtands my bed, tho' not of down,

Yet ſoft enough to ſleep upon;

And with the curtain drawn can ſhut

Life and its tedious follies out.

My ſtudy I ſhould not forget,

Nor paſs my books, no pompous ſet,

And whether choſen ill or well,

It may be difficult to tell.

Much might be ſaid both pro and con,

But let us to the garden run.

See! that young neſt-rine, peach and pear,

For future autumn promiſe fair,

Whoſe rip'ning fruits when you command,
How will they ſmile to meet your hand!

Thoſe apples, glory of our iſle,

Already have repaid my toil;

Which whiſt we paſs with pleaſure by,

What various flowers delight the eye!

That gravel leads you to my grot,

Adorn'd with ſhells from *Scarbro'* got;

No coſtly preſents, croſs the ſea,

Can find out ſuch obſcurity.

Yon turfy walk, which ſilberts ſhade,

Alone and penſive oft I tread,

To th' end of this my little ground,

And table ſet with benches round,

Where the rich fig, and fruitful vine,

All their delicious products join

With roſes, bay and jeſſamine;

Beneath whoſe ſhade content I fit,

Nor wiſh the ſplendours of the great.

How happy here of innocence poſſeſt,

The richeſt bleſſings of a country prieſt,

I live! Nor yet, O! let me fear to die,

Or leave theſe trifles with a longing eye,

But lay the load of life unanxious by.

W. B.

* A Painter who drew ſome deſigns in the Walls.

THE ROYAL PENITENT.

Part of a Paraphraſe on Pf. 51.

From the *Works* of the Rev. Richard Daniel, Dean
of Armagh, humbly dedicated to the KING.

Great God, with conſcious bluſhes, lo! I come

To cry for pardon, or receive my doom.

But oh! I die when I thine anger meet!

Proſtrate I lay my body at thy feet.

How can I dare to aſk for a relieve?

Muſt I ſtill ſin, and will my God forgive?

Thy juſtice cannot let thy mercy flow;

Strike then, oh! ſtrike, and give the deadly blow!

Do I ſtill live? and do I live to prove

The inexhausted tokens of thy love?

This unexampled goodneſs wounds me more

Than e'en the wrath I merited before.

Oh! I am all a blot, the fouleſt ſhame

Has ſtain'd my ſceptre, and diſgrac'd my name:

A name, which once I could with honour boaſt;

But now---the father of his people's loſt!

Tho' darkly thy myſterious prophet ſpoke,

While from his lips the fatal meſſage brake,

Fix'd and amaz'd I ſtood, confounded whole;

Too ſoon his dreadful meaning reach'd my ſoul!

Tbou art the man---has fix'd a deadly ſmart;

Tbou art the man---lies throbbing at my heart.

I am---what'er thine anger can expreſs,

Nor can my ſorrow make my follies leſs.

Rais'd and exalted to the firſt degree,

Thy heav'nly will had made the monarch free.

The ſond reſtraint of man I ſcorn'd to own,

But graſp'd the full poſſeſſion of a crown.

Indulg'd in eaſe, I rul'd without controul,

And, to its utmoſt wiſh, enjoy'd my ſoul.

Vain boaſt of power! which vaniſh'd into air,

Since I forgot the Lord, who plac'd me there.

Was it for this, thou gav'ſt the glorious land,

And thy own flock committed to my hand?

Was I, the *Shepherd*, to go *ſiſt* aſtray,

Till innocence itſelf became my prey?

Ah no! the fault was mine; I stand alone:
Be thine the praise, who plac'd me on the throne;
The guilt, the folly, and the shame my own.

How vile must I appear, how lost a thing!
The worst of tyrants, and no more a king!
O do not thou my abject state despise,
But let my soul find favour in thine eyes!

When'er the horrid deed I backward trace,
My soul rolls inward, and forgets her peace:
Waking I dream, and, in the silent night,
A frightful vision stalks before my sight.

The pale Uriah walks his dreadful round,
He shakes his head, and points to every wound.
O foul disgrace to arms! who now will go
To fight my battles, and repel the foe?

Unhurt the coward may to ages stand;
The brave alone can die by my command.
Oh! hold! my brain, to wild distraction wrought,
I will not, cannot bear the painful thought:
Oh! do not fly me; for thy mercy's sake,
Turn thee, oh! turn! and hear the wretched speak.
E'en self-condemn'd thy kneeling servant save,
And raise a drooping sinner from the grave.

Speak, mighty God! and bid thy servant live;
Let my charm'd ears but hear the word—*forgive*:
My joyful Muse shall bear the tidings round,
While list'ning worlds shall catch y' grateful sound:
Thus other sinners shall obedient prove,
And, taught by me, shall wonder at thy love!

But oh! if stricter justice must be done,
If my relentless fate comes driving on,
I stand the mark; whatever is decreed,
Be Israel's life, but let its monarch bleed.
On me, on me, thy utmost vengeance take,
But spare my people for thy mercy's sake.
Oh! let Jerusalem to ages stand,
Build thou her walls, and spread her wide command:
So shall thy name for ever be ador'd,
And future worlds, like me, shall bless the lord.

VERSES to a Lady, Author of the Poem on (1)
CORBY, not yet published.

*Sed famam extendere fasces
Hoc virtutis opus*

FAR north as (2) Solway's ever fertile shore,
Where (3) Eden ends, and England is no more;
Where wand'ring science never found the way,
What mean these transports of the genial lay?
Such streams unforc'd from nature's secret spring,
E'en from long sleep awake my soul to sing;
E'en virtue bids, and what's to virtue due,
Ingenious nymph! be sacred long to you.

From gen'rous minds no sordid int'rests flow,
I seek no patron, and I bribe no foe.
Not fortune's madman, nor the courtier's tool,
Nor cringing parasite, nor servile fool,
Be still my due; tho' lost to wild applause,
I pant for ever in the patriot's cause.
'Tis thus my lays your fav'rite sanction claim,
And seek from virtue what they want in fame.
I view'd those shades which tun'd your sylvan song,
Saw Eden lambent sweetly haste along,
Th' anfractuons glade, the ever artful twine,
Which seem'd to want and yet express design;
The terrac'd Mount, (4) the Harpy's silent brow,
Superbly pendent o'er the waves below.

(1) A Place 4 Miles from Carlisle, with many natural Advantages, which the Possessor has very little altered by Art.
(2) Itunze, Jetharum, Ptol.
(3) River running by Carlisle and Corby into Solway Firth.
(4) A Rock with the Figure of the Harpies, suitable to Virgil's Description, Æneid. 3.

Thus near old Eden, where Euphrates flows,
Chaldea's pride imperial Babel rose;
Tire above Tire with (6) pensile art embrac'd,
Such as young (7) Eden is by nature grac'd.

Here pause; fair Nymph, my gen'rous zeal excite
These scenes, fit subject for thy softer Muse,
Shall in your lays to future ages shine,
And want no grace from any songs of mine.

Tho' giddy youth misleads our thoughts awhile
False views seduce, or idle pomps beguile;
Yet when surviving years those ills controul,
And truth becomes the Ganymede of soul;
When prudence casts her genuine rays between,
And forms of us, what you have always been;
Retir'd from courts, then groves affect to please
These soft retreats of solitude and ease;
Where no mean ends suborn the sensual eye,
The base seducement, or the conscious lye;
But life's day-search for peace at ev'ning find,
In our terrestrial paradise, the mind.

From CARLISLE

6. Horti Pensiles. Vid. Herod. Strab. &c.
(7) The River at Corby.

Ad ROYSTONUM, p. 438. Imitated.
To Mr ROYSTON.

TWO deities their ROYSTON boast,
The Gods of Wit and Wine.
Then tell me which you honour most,
The Laurel, or the Vine.

So nicely skill'd to choose the grape,
In books and pictures try'd,
Lest we our verdict shou'd mis-shape,
Let *Pbæbus*' self decide.

For thus the smiling godhead fang;
'Behold!—no drunken god
'Besrides the bush with clusters hung
'At ROYSTON's calm abode.
'Tho' daily carts with hogsheds fraught
'Forth issue from his door,
'Within no 'drunkard's swilling draught
'Distaints his cleanly floor.

'His numerous well-chose books attend,
'His prints and pictures, see!
'You'll own, the spoils from *Bacchus* gain'd
'He dedicates to me.

* Alluding to a Passage in Yaticot's *Vorsus*, p. 374.

ANGLIS invasus IBERUS.

Hispāno ad risum cūq; captūq; popelli
In scenam minus Panchœonella venit.
Dumq; superbus ibi magnos volebat ocellos,
Angliacum insipientis fœta doliq; canem.
Ornatum infrendens summa laniavit ab ora,
Herculi passim sparsaq; membra jacent.
Incipite ergo animis lætis capere arma Britannii:
Hispanum fissus bruta demare docent.

PUNCH and PORTER.

AS PUNCH, assuming Spanish dress and pride,
Struts o'er his little stage with awkward stride,
Fierce at the mimic hero Porter flew,
As if by instinct England's foes he knew.
Tho' legates may at injur'd courts prevail:
* Parly may hold his lion by the tail:
Curs may be brib'd with cruists, or aw'd by fear:
The true bred mastiff will no robber spare.

* A notable fellow for abetting foreign Creatures.

To Mr GULLIVER.

Nourish'd *Gulliver*! our thanks receive,
 Your vary'd treats our appetites relieve;
 Tir'd with the cramble of our own Debates,
 You send us notices from foreign States;
 What *Lilliputian* senators decree,
 Oh! cou'd the High-heels and the Low agree!
 Here gen'rous Fortitude for War declares,
 There palefac'd Fear replies, "Begin who dares:
 Touch but th' *Iberi*, and *Blesfescu* swears,
 She'll come and crop the Remnant of your ears;
 Cut all your throats, while standing armica sleep,
 And sink your spot into the hoary deep."
 Now the majority began to quake,
 And felt, or seem'd to feel, the island shake;
 Each senator in red sheaths up his blade,
 And, self-denying, votes against his trade:
 The Grand Vizir harangues, an artful wight,
 Butt'ning in peace, and grown too fat to fight.
 Publish the force of *Lilliput* displays,
 And spreads her flag, once mistress of the seas;
 Glows with resentment of his nation's harms,
 And bids each patriot voice cry out, To Arms;
 War was the word, till yellow dust around,
 Strew'd by a peaceful fiscal, chang'd the sound.
 So, when the wrathful bees (as *Virgil* sings)
 On battle bent, protrude their warlike stings;
 Some dust, in handfuls sprinkled thro' the air,
 Deadens the fury, and concludes the War.
 Prosper, O *Gulliver*; and shou'd some sage
 Of *Lilliput* forbid thy monthly page,
 To other fairy lands thy scene remove,
 Tell how they fight, or rather how they love:
 Shou'd *Lilliputian* Fleets attempt in vain,
 Let *Broddingnagian* squadrons humble *Spain*;
 Or that your politicks we ne'er may lose,
 Say, how the wiser *Houyhnhnms* rule *Yaboo*.
 Thus, when *Akides*, of superior might,
 Attack'd *Acabellous* in unequal fight,
 And thought to sink him down in endless night,
 To *Protean* arts his rescu'd life he ow'd,
 Now roar'd a bull, and now a river flow'd;
 By change of form eluded all his foes,
 And in another shape unconquer'd rose.

J. A.

On a young Lady's drinking to a Cat, her Admirer
 being by.

WAS I, (who to my sorrow am
 That odious two-legg'd thing a man)
 Allow'd to choose what form I'd wear,
 I wou'd nor Squirrel be nor Bear,
 Peacock, nor Parrot, no, nor Ape,
 Nor some worse brute in human shape;
 Nor lady's Lap-dog, sleek and fat,
 But of all creatures be a Cat.
 A Cat! od'looks! in days of yore,
 That shape at night old witches bore;
 That shape young witches still do prize,
 'Spight of the conquest of their eyes.
 But why love Cats? The reason's clear,
 They make some sweat and faint with fear:
 This preference at first began
 Th' antipathy to Cats in man.
 Or is't that Cats are weatherwise,
 And can preface tempestuous skies,
 Of which they warn the good old 'squire,
 By turn'd posteriors to the fire?
 No, no; dear *Peggy* loves, d' y' see,
 A *Kitten* ten times more than me.

Oh! had it been some well-known brute,
 Th' indignity I'd not dispute,
 But like my foe, sit tame and mute.
 The *Kitten* she ne'er saw before,
 When I was known five Years or more.
 She drank to *Puss* (O fate accurs'd)
 While I sat perishing with thirst;
 Her hand caref'd *Grimalkin*'s head,
 Perhaps my rival too in bed;
 That jealous thought quite makes me sick,
 Come, *Jupiter*, transform me quick;
 I'll be, if wishes can prevail,
 Of tabby hue, and gender male;
 Contrast of sex the friendship binds,
 Seldom accord two female minds:
 I'd wear the form I disapprove,
 And why? that form has *Peggy*'s love.
 Woman, as *Moses* tells, was made
 To solace man, and lend him aid.
 But *Peggy*, unbelieving maid,
 This truth denies, and reasons thus,
 I'm only form'd to play with *Puss*.
 Her beauties here upon me throng,
 And prove, for once, the reason'd wrong;
 With ev'ry charm of virtue grac'd,
 With humour, wit, politest taste;
 Genteel! — since words will not express,
 The teeming thought I must suppress:
 Paint what I can of shape, of eyes,
 Majestic mien, and lofty size,
 None dares to say the poet lyes.
 But some will say, You fain wou'd chide,
 Yet argue wholly on her side.
 Faith, 'twill be so, yet I have brought
 To publick light her only fault:
 What hidden charms has *Puss* to boast,
 To be the fav'rite of the toast?
 The fav'rite and the toast of her,
 For whom I sigh, and *Puss* does purr?
 Nay, *Puss* has faults as well as I,
 A beard, a tail, too grey an eye;
 A staring look, with frightful paws;
 Dear Nymph beware the crooked claws.
 For, what some people's temper hits,
 Cats always scratch in am'rous fits;
 Your future favours higher priz'd,
 Grant them not where they'll be despis'd:
 For tho' to me you *Puss* prefer,
 A Mouse gives more delight to her.
 Some Mouse appear, let *Peggy* prove
 The pungent pain of slighted love.

J. A.

A S O N G. By Mr JOSEPH SMITH.

Strephon! how could you cruel prove
 To slight me when you see I love?
 What madness has possess'd your mind?
 Must you be false, 'cause I am kind?

The love so eagerly you sought
 I gave you sooner than I ought;
 And now I'm banish'd from your breast,
 Because I granted your request.

Had I unkind and cruel prov'd,
 False man! I had been still below'd:
 While I was cold, your breast was fir'd;
 When my flame kindled, yours expir'd.

May the next woman you address
 Torment you more, and love you less;
 Then like a spangle you will prove,
 The worse you're us'd, the more you'll love.

Mr. URBAN, As you thought me of my *Enigma's* worthy the Perusal of your Readers, I know not but the following, occasioned by an Incident I met with Yesterday, might prove as acceptable.

Your,

Muidora.

To Miss B——.

Vince animum iramque tuam qui cetera vincis.

ONE morning noisy *Clo*, in haste for tea,
Of the regaling chest had lost the key;
And, what the more intrag'd th' impatient maid,
Her fav'rite swain that hour a visit paid.
She storm'd aloud---and threatening *Lucy's* doom,
With peals of female thunder shook the room:
At length grown silent---sighs repeated drew,
And on the couch her beauteous body drew.

To whom *Alexis*---Grieve not, beauteous dame,
Nor for this disappointment *Fortune* blame.

That *Goddeſſe*, who her thousands has betray'd,
To you has ample satisfaction made.

The key, which did to that lov'd toy belong,
Now locks up---foible of your sex---the tongue.
Learn from this accident to know thy pow'r,

And hence extend thy conquests ev'ry hour,
Till fixt your choice---surrendering all your charms,
You call some willing captive to your arms.

But then remember, *Clo*, (while life endures)
Those whom your light'ning wounds, your thunder

cures.

On the Art of Writing: Sent to MIRA.

HAIL sacred art! by Gods above
Design'd the messenger of love,
In pity to th' immortal mind,
In earthly prison close confin'd.

Without thee, what were *Mira's* grace?

Or beauteous *Helen's* fatal face?

Like sparks that glitt'ring upward fly,
Scarce known to live before they dye.

Thalia too, celestial maid,
Implor'd by bards, implores thy aid.

If you refuse, how vain her song!

The numbers perish on her tongue.

Fly hence! on light'ning's wings away,
And to my lovely *Mira* say,

That *London's* wealth, and mirth, and pride,
With all things apt to charm beside,

Enamel'd lawns, and waving trees,
From *Mira* take their power to please.

For when my Fair is out of sight,
These are but shadows of delight.

Away! thou love-relieving art!

To dearest *Mira* bear my heart,

Bid her, in *Cupid's* name, return

That heart, for which I rave, I burn.

But shoud' she scorn the archer's skill,
Great *Pallas*, guardian of her will,

Bid her dismiss her needless fears,
For lo! *Sincerity* appears.

Say, *Hymen* waits with ardent care,

To give the World a happy pair:

And *Cupid* too stands armed by,

To wound the first that dares to fly.

Thus Love and Reason shall combine,

And like twin-stars alternate shine;

Whatever Reason shall approve,

Shall seem th' effects of yielding Love:

Whatever Love shall deign to name,

Applauding Reason shall proclaim.

Reason, like *Sol* to *Tellus* kind,
Ripens the products of the mind,
Dispels the anxious cares of life,
Those mists of sorrow and of strife:
And when old *Time* shall envious prove
In this is Beauty, Youth, and Love.

But Love, if Reason's out of sight,
Is all opaque and void of light,
Like the dull *Moon*, which oft resigns
Those borrow'd beams by which the shine
The pleasure then it brags of most,
Is but what brutes themselves can boast.

Once more, thou heav'n-born art, aw
My soul's impatient of delay:

As quick as thought again return,

And bring that heart for which I burn.

A SONG, in praise of Friendship.

Tune of-----Let ambition fire thy mind.

WHAT is Love? fantastic boy!

Does he give a bliss sincere?

Short and transient is the joy,

Simple mortals held to dear.

Bacchus yields but gay deceit,

That our senses steals away.

Who unhurt did e'er retreat,

That enjoy'd him one whole day?

Join but *Friendship* then to Love,

And observe what joys appear:

Once unite 'em, and you'll prove

Earth can give a bliss sincere.

Mingle *Friendship* in the glass,

And sublimest joys shall flow:

Wing'd with peace the hours shall pass,

Time his frowns of age forgoe.

Friendship! thee I'll ever sing,

Best and purest gift of *Jove*!

Thou shalt sound on ev'ry string

Source of Joy and sum of Love!

To ELIZA.

ELIZA! thee, my patroness, I'd praise;

Thy bright example first inspir'd my lays.

How oft, with rapture, have my thoughts survey'd

The glories of a higher orb display'd;

Whose charms, as thro' thy tuneful lines they flow

Sublime the soul to heav'n from things below!

To Miss L. W——.

OH! still address the tuneful *Nine*. What *M*

Nor let *Eliza* claim thy partial praise;

But point a better subject for thy lays.

Still in thy verse let bright *Aminta* shine,

Scarce dearer to a sister's soul than mine:

Which sacred *friendship's* nobler laws impose.

Oh! may thy numbers like thy theme appear,

Smooth as her temper, as her virtue clear!

Bright as the wit that in her converse charms,

Strong as the judgment which that wit disarms!

May ev'ry pleasing accent tune thy tongue,

And each propitious Muse inspire the song.

ELIZA

Other lines to *Eliza*, and those to the author of the *British*
Philippic, aged 18, are omitted, not having time to class
their context.



Historical Chronicle, 1738.

OCTOBER.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2.

A N Order was issu'd from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, to all Peers, Peeresses and Privy Counsellors, for regulating the Mourning for her late Majesty: The Gentlemen to wear Black, all trimm'd, with colour'd Swords and Buckles; the Ladies to wear black Silk or Velvet, with colour'd Ribbons, Fans and Tippets; the Ladies of the Court to continue in Mourning undressed.

One Million was paid to the Bank of England, in discharge of so much of the Debt due to them from the Publick.

MONDAY 9.

Was a great Disturbance at the New Theatre in the Haymarket, where some French Players newly arriv'd from Paris, attempting to act the Comedy of *L'Embaras des Riches*, met with such rude Treatment, and were so interrupted with hissing, catcalling, ringing small Bells, knocking out the Candles, pelting, &c. notwithstanding the Guard of three Files of Musqueteers, that they were forced at last to quit the Stage with Precipitation. The French Ambassador left the House at the Beginning of the Disturbance; the Haymarket was full of People, and the Mob in the Street broke the Windows of the House all to Pieces. (See p. 533.)

WEDNESDAY 11.

Being the King's Coronation, at the Bonfire in Cheapside, the Mob were guilty of great Outrages, and much abused the City Marshal in executing his Office, by throwing Squibs, &c. for which Offence two were secured, and carried to the Sun Alleyhouse, Foster-Lane; but the Mob presently assembled, broke the Windows, pulled down the Sign, and rescu'd their Companions.

The Court of Guildhall has since ordered a Reward of 20 l. for discovering and apprehending the Persons concerned in the said Rescue, and beating and abusing the City Marshal, to be paid on conviction of each Offender; and to prevent such Disorders for the future, has order'd

that apprehending any Person Thrower of Squibs, Serpents, &c. shall upon every Conviction receive 10 s. over and above the Reward granted by Parliament.

FRIDAY, 13.

The Parliament met, and were further prorogu'd to the 7th of December.

TUESDAY 17.

The Prince and Princess of Wales (having set out from their Seat at Cleijden near Maidenhead, Bucks, the 16th) arrived at Bath: They were received at the City Gates by the Mayor and Corporation in their Formalities, when Mr Serjeant Eyre their Recorder, made an elegant Speech, to which the Prince returned a most gracious and obliging Answer; from thence their Royal Highnesses were conducted to their Lodgings in the great Square, all the Corporation walking before them bareheaded thro' the principal Streets of the City, and at their Lodgings had all the Honour to kiss their Hands. In the Evening their Royal Highnesses were at the Ball. The Magistrates of Bath have regulated the Price of Provisions on account of their Arrival.

SATURDAY 21.

D A Fire broke out in the Hemp-Warehouses in Gally Key near the Custom-house, which burnt 3 Hours, and destroy'd 12 Warehouses, besides a great Quantity of Oil, Raisins, Hemp, &c. the Damage suppos'd near 30,000 l. A Woman that went into the Warehouses as suppos'd to pilfer, perished in the Flames.

The Prince of Wales went from Bath to visit Lord Bathurst at Cirencester, and staid till the 24th in the Morning. The Woolcombers in Dresties particular to their Business met his Royal Highness 3 Miles on the Road, with a great Multitude of People; and there were prodigious Rejoicings on the Occasion.

SATURDAY, 28.

F Was held a Court at Guild hall, when Sir John Barnard, Lord Mayor deliver'd the Sword of State to Micajah Perry, Esq. Lord Mayor Elect, after which the Lord Mayor entertained the Aldermen above the Chair at Grocers-Hall, the Ld Mayor

Z z z

Elect entertain'd the Aldermen below the Chair at *Haberdashers-Hall*, and in the Evening the Mace was sent to his House according to Custom.

MONDAY, 30.

Micajah Perry, Esq; was Sworn at *Westminster* into the Office of *Ld Mayor of London*, with the usual Solemnities.

TUESDAY, 31.

From the Bay of *Honduras*. That the *Spaniards* having taken several Flats and a Sloop, Capt. *Edward Buckley*, Master of a *Boston* Ship from *New England* retook them, releas'd 25 *English* Sailors, and maroon'd the *Spaniards*; he took afterwards two *Portugals*, and maroon'd their Crews. The famous *Rigadore*, who had done so much damage to the *English* sending to demand a Reason of this Usage, the Capt. with 40 Men went to the Place where the *Spaniards* were encamped on Shore in 8 large Tents, landed his Men, drove the *Dons* into the Woods; and made Booty of all their Baggage.

By the Court Martial held at *Spithead*, for the Tryal of the Captains on the *Irish* Station, Capt. *Martin* was mulct'd a Year's Pay, Capt. *Atkins* mulct'd half a Year's Pay, Capt. *Smith* and *Lingen* were acquitted, Capt. *Hutchinson* absconded, and Capt. *Onley* was confin'd to his Chamber in *Ireland* with the Court.

A Punch at a Puppet Show stalking before the Spectators in *Spanish* Habit, was seiz'd by an *English* Maltiff; which is taken notice of, as having afforded to two young Correspondents a Subject for their Muse. (See p. 542.)

A Woman in *Islington* was deliver'd of a Boy, and 3 Days after of 2 more, who were christen'd by the Names of *George*, *Frederick*, and *William*, and are all well.

A Gang of Informers from *London* against selling Spirituous Liquors, have been remarkably disappointed in *Hampshire*, and some other Counties, the Justices having mitigated each Fine to a Groat, and order'd the *Knaves* their Half.

Books having been open'd at the *Exchequer* to receive Subscriptions at 3 per Cent, to defray the Expence of our Naval Armament; 200,000 *l.* was subscribed in one Day, and Warrants are issued for taking up 100,000 *l.* more.

Letters from *Bombay* bring, That *Angria* the Pirate had taken two *Dutch* Ships,

Ireland. The Lord *Howth* hath lately discover'd a fine Marble Quarry on his Estate at the Hill of *Howth*. It is as finely variegated with red, blue, yellow, and other Colours, as any in *Italy*, or *Egypt*.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the YEAR 1738

Oct. 2. *LADY* of *Henry-William* Portman, Esq; delivered of a Son.

26. The Wife of *George Venables Vernon*, Member for *Litchfield*,--of a Son.

Lady of *Ld Hobart*,--of a Daughter.

Sept. 30. *Duchess of Hamilton*,--of a Daughter.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1738

Oct. 1. *Joseph Sawayne*, of *Herefordshire*, Esq; marry'd to *Lady Jason*, Wife of *Sir Robt Jason* of *Gloucestershire*, Bt.

3. *Tho Wynne*, Esq; a near Relation of *Bp of Bath and Wells*,--to *Mrs Walters* of *Stepney*, Mr *West of Breadstreet*,--to the Widow *Allon Smith*, Esq; at *Battersea*, 6000 and 400 per Ann.

4. *Mr Salvadore*, *Spanish Merchant* in *Leicester street*,--to *Miss Suafu*, Daughter of *Bt Suafu*, with 40,000 *l.*

Mr Fennell of *Leicester-fields*,--to *Widow Smith* of *Old Bedlam*, worth 10,000 *l.*

7. *Henry Barwell*, Esq; of *Masson, Leicestershire*,--to *Miss Arabella-Katharina Norton* of *Brampton, Northamptonshire*.

The famous *Kitten*,--to a young Gentleman at *Windsor* under Age, worth 10,000 *l.*

7. *Miss P---* of *Chichester*, an Heiress 30,000 *l.* about 17,--to *Mr C---* a young Attorney of the same City. She went off the preceding Midnight, leaving all her Servants asleep; his Chaise took her a little Way out of the City, where a Coach and Six with Flambeaux waited for them, and carried them 10 Miles to *Midwurst*; where another Coach and Six took them farther to a Place where they were married. She left a Letter for her Governor and Guardian, who were much surpris'd as well as all the City, none suspecting the Acquaintance betwixt them.

24. *Peter Floodgate*, of *Warwick*, Esq;--to the Relict of *Thomas Wise*, Esq;

31. *Sir Roger Burgoin*, Bt, a Knight of the Shire for *Bedford County*,--to *Lady Frances Montagu* Daughter to the *Earl of Halifax*.

A LIST of DEATHS for the YEAR 1738

Sept. 21. *V*iscount *Garrick*, in *Scotland*.

23. *Robt. Wilhoit*, Esq; near *Dorset*.

27. *Sir Tho. Strodding*, Bt, of *Glamorgan*, at *Montpellier* in *France*. By his Death the Title is extinct, and his Estate of 5000 *l.* &c goes to *Buffy Mansel*, Esq;

29. *Mr Haar*, Cornfactor at *Queenshead* worth 30,000 *l.*

30. *Mr Bullock*, an eminent Taylor of *New-fish street* in the Strand, worth 10,000 *l.* who broke his Leg the Thursday before.

John Wright, Esq; at *Wells*, formerly High Sheriff of *Somersetshire*.

OCTOBER 2. *Sir Edmund Bacon*, Bt. Member for *Thetford*, at *Bath*, succeeded by his only Son, now *Sir Edmund Bacon*, Bart.

Robt Andrews, Esq; of *Cliffords Inn*.

Mr Winkles, College Porter to *Westminster Abbey*, a Place of 100 *l.* per Ann.

3. *Mrs de Wallargen*, on *Laurence Pountney Hill*, worth 70,000 *l.* She was remarkable for Frugality, especially in Dress.

4. Mrs *Burbett*, a near Relation of the D. Chandos, worth 40,000*l*.
5. Rev. Mr *Newcome*, aged 81, Vicar of Hackney about 40 Years; the living worth 400*l*. per Ann. in the Gift of Francis *John Tyssen*, Esq; Lord of the Manor.
6. Hon. *Holles St John*, Esq; aged 36, youngest Son of Viscount *St John of Battersea* by his second Lady *Angelica-Magdalena* Daughter to M. *Pelleury*, Treasurer General of the Marine, and Superintendent of Men of War and Gallies under *Lewis XIV*. The Deceased was of a lively Genius and sparkling Wit.
- John Fullerton*, Esq; formerly Governor of the *Hudson's Bay Company*.
- The Second Son of *John Middleton of Chirk* Castle in the County of *Denbigh*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the said Borough, of an Inflammatory Fever after the Small-Pox.
7. Mr *Lorrain*, one of the Keepers of the Chapel Royal at *St James's*, a Place worth 100*l*. per Ann.
10. Mrs *Perry*, Wife to the Lord Mayor Elect, at *Epsom*; she left no Issue.
- Sir *George Chudleigh* of *Aldton*, Devonshire; leaving no Male Issue, he is succeeded by his Nephew, Son of late Col. *Chudleigh*.
- The Reverend Dr *Thomas Sheridan*, of *Dublin*. He was a great Linguist, a most sincere Friend, a delightful Companion, and the best School-Master in Europe: He took the greatest Care of the Morals of the young Gentlemen, who had the Happiness of being bred up under him. And it was remarked, that none of his Scholars was ever an Atheist, or a Free-thinker.
11. *John Kemp*, Esq; Counsellor at Law, of the Middle Temple.
12. Lady *Lymington*, Wife of Viscount *Lymington*; she was Daughter to the late E. of *Tancarville*, and left four Sons and a Daughter.
13. *Christopher Whitebete*, Esq; at Hackney, aged 87. He gave in his Lifetime to public Charities, but as privately as possible, the Sums following: to *Christ Church Hospital* 800*l*. *St Thomas's* 800*l*. *St Bartholomew's* 700*l*. *Beitheim* 800*l*. *London Workhouse* 1000*l*. Protestant Charity Schools in *Ireland* 1500*l*. Widows and Orphans of Clergymen 500*l*. to distressed Families, Widows and Orphans 1200*l*. in all 7500*l*. besides 1000*l*. in Charities by his last Will.
15. *Hyman Hart*, Esq; at Barb, only Son and Heir of *Moses Hart*, Esq; of *Willesborough*.
16. Mrs *Bouelle* of *Dorsetgate-street*, who having been ill some time of a Dropsy, fell off her Chair, and was suffocated with the Quantity of Water in her.
- Lady of Sir *Edward Seymour*, Bt.
19. *George Bellamy*, Esq; Gentleman of the Band of Pensioners.
20. Hon. *Thomas Van Kappel*, youngest Son to the Earl of *Albemarle*.
- John Baker Dovell*, Esq; at *Charlton*, Kent.
22. Mrs *Edwards*, at the *Swan Brewhouse* *Whitechapel*, worth 100,000*l*.
23. Capt. *Wilson*, of *Cadogan's* Dragoons.
24. *Samuel Goldring*, Esq; Justice of Peace for *Berks*.
- Hon. Mrs *Pennington*, Sister to Governor *Lawther*, and Niece to Viscount *Longdale*.

Wm Finch, Esq; formerly Director of the S. Sea Company, aged 93.

25. Mr *Warwick*, Collector of the Excise in the Port of *London*, aged 80; a Fire happening this Afternoon by the *Custom-House*, he exerted himself in removing some Money from his Office there, and after the Hurry, expired.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1738.

Counsellor *Lamb*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, made Solicitor to the Revenue of the Post-Office.

Mr *Mitchel*,—Accomptant in the Distillery and Country Fines (150*l*. per Ann.) in room of *Robt Mathewson*, Esq;—General Accomptant for the Duties on Plate, Tea, Coffee, &c. in room of *Samm Snelling*, decd, 200*l*. per Ann.

Messrs *Bald* and *Seyrin* continu'd Under-Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* for the Ensuing Year.

John Selwyn, Esq; Member for *Gloucester*, made Groom of the Bedchamber, in room of Brig. Gen. *Campbell*, who resigned.

E. of *Pembroke*,---a Governor of the *Charterhouse*, in room of Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, decd.

Mr *Collet*,---Chief Clerk to the Bank.

Hon. *John Verney*, Esq; Master of the Rolls Sworn one of the Privy Council.

Robt Wellard, Esq; Town-Clerk of *Dover*, made Deputy-Governor of *Dover Castle*.

Serjeant *Parker*, made a Baron of the *Exchequer*, in room of

Baron *Forster*,---Justice of the Common Pleas, in room of

Justice *Comyns*,---Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, in room of Lord Chief Baron *Reynolds*, who has resigned.

Matthew Wright, and *Samuel P*---King's Serjeants in the Common Pleas.

Lloyd, Esq;---King's Council learn'd in the Law, in the King's Bench.

Mr *Mortimer*,---first Secretary, and

Mr *Rosburgh*,---Deputy Secretary to the Master of the Rolls.

Mr *Parrymore*,---a Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, in room of *Charles Townsend*, Esq; who resign'd.

Mr *Stubbs*,---a Clerk, and Keeper of the Records of the Common Pleas Treasury.

Mr *Benjon*, Commission-Appraiser, in room of *Tho. Jacomb*, Esq; who resign'd.

Edward Cornwallis, Brother to Lord *Cornwallis*,---Capt. in *Gore's* Dragoons.

Col. *Onslow*, Brother to the Speaker,---Col. of late *Cornwallis's* Regiment of Foot.

Wm Nicolls, Esq; elected Mayor of *Gloucester*.

Mr *Jam. Ely* and Mr *Wm Robbins*,---Sheriffs.

A LIST of Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

REV. Dr *Tennison*, made a Prebendary of

Canterbury, in room of the Bp of *Norwich*, who resigned.

Mr *Wigmore*,---Chaplain of *Charbam* Ordinary, in room of

Mr *Tindal*, Translator of *Rapin*, removed to the Chaplainship of *Greenwich Hospital*, in room of Dr *Stukely* decd.

Mr *Pyle* of *Lynn*, and Mr *Heath* of *Cambridge College*,---King's Chaplains in ordinary.

Dr *Wright*,---Vicar of *Hackney*, in room of Mr *Newcome*, decd.

STOCKS.

S. S. Stock 103 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Annu. 111
New Annu. 111 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per C. Ann. 105 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bank 142 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Circul. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pre.
Mil. Bank 120
India 173
—Bonds 61. 145.
African 14
Royal Aff. 107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lon. ditto 14
5 p. C. Em. Loan 100
7 p. C. Ditto 111
Englsh Cop. 31. 55.
Welsh ditto 155.

S. S. old Annuities Divid. 2 pr Ct, pay the 23d
London Assurance Divid. 6 s. per Share.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Sept. 26. to Oct. 24.

Christned	Males 635	Femal. 628	1263
Buried	Males 917	Femal. 1021	1938
Died under 2 Years old	808		
Between 2 and 5	204		
Between 5 and 10	66		
Between 10 and 20	64		
Between 20 and 30	109		
Between 30 and 40	155		
Between 40 and 50	164		
Between 50 and 60	134		
Between 60 and 70	107		
Between 70 and 80	79		
Between 80 and 90	36		
Between 90 and 100	12		

Buried.
Within the walls
Without the walls
In Mid. and Surry
City and Sub. West.

Weekly Burials.

Oct. 3. —
10. —
17. —
24. —

Peck Loaf, Wheaten — 21.
Wheat 26 s. per Quarter.
Hay per load 50 s.
Best Hops 31. 15 s.
Coals 25 s. per Chaldron as
by the Lord Mayor and
Aldermen, pursuant to the
new Act.

1938

ACCOUNT of Persons who have taken Mrs STEPHENS's Medicines for the STONE.

THE following is a Copy, of such Accounts as have been sent to Mr Harding on the Pavement in St Martins Lane, in compliance with Mrs Stephens's request, the Originals of which may be seen there, by any one who desires it.

I have prefixed a short Extract from the ten Cases which I printed last March, and shall continue to furnish the Public with all the Information I can concerning this Matter. For which purpose I humbly entreat all Persons who have formerly taken these Medicines, or who do so now, whether they have received Benefit or Mischief, a perfect Cure or only Relief from their Complaints, to send in their Cases to Mr Harding, and to be as particular as they can consistently with Brevity. Those who have received Benefit cannot deny for reasonable a Favour to Mrs Stephens, but Justice to Mankind equally obliges all to publish the real Effects of Medicines which pretend to be so important: Nor ought small Difficulties to hinder any one from complying with an Obligation of such a Nature.

The Contribution is advanced to about 1250 s. a particular Account of which shall be printed shortly. In the mean time I beg leave to interceed with the Public for the Miserable: If these Medicines should prove inefficual, it is some Charity even to undeceive those unhappy Persons who neglect better Methods from the false Hopes afforded by them. But if they should prove effectual, let every good Man think how glad he will be to have contributed to and hastened their Publication; and where there are such Judges, with so strict, open and impartial a Method of Trial proposed, as that of the Hospitals, it is certain that Mrs Stephens cannot have the Reward unless she deserves it.

October 14, 1738.

D. Hartley.

A short EXTRACT from the ten CASES.

1. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, had the Symptoms of a Stone in the left Kidney, took Mrs Stephens's Medicines, voided many small Flakes and Fragments of Stone in a soft State, became very easy and able to ride, or go in a Coach without Inconvenience.

2. Mr Binford of Exeter, had the Symptoms of a Stone in the Bladder, was examined twice by Mr Patch, an eminent Surgeon there, with the Finger in Ano, who felt a large Stone both times; he took the Medicines, voided much brown Grit, many thin Scales, many thick Shells, consisting of different Coats, and some solid pieces of Stone, and became free from all his Complaints; Mr Patch after this examined him again with the Finger in Ano, but could not find any Stone.

3. Mr Botton of Newcastle upon Tyne, had the Symptoms of a Stone in the Bladder for about two Years attended with violent Pains. He took the Medicines for about five Months they increased his Pains a little for the first two Months, afterwards he grew much easier and was at last quite freed from them. He voided many Pieces and one entire Stone weighing about 5 Grains.

4. The Hon. Mr Carteret, Post-Master General, had the Symptoms of a Stone in the Bladder, took the Medicines, voided many Pieces of Stone, with a Kernel, and became free from all his Complaints.

5. Mr Daubus in Throgmorton Street, had the Symptoms of a Stone in the Bladder, took the Medicines, voided three small Stones, and became perfectly well.

6. Mr Snape in Pantion Street, had the Symptoms of a Stone in the Bladder, took the Medicines, voided many pieces of Stone in a soft State, and became perfectly well.

7. The Rev. Dr Sykes in Great Marlborough Street

Street, had the Symptoms of a Stone in the Bladder, he took the Medicines, voided many Shakes of Stone in a soft State and some fragments in a hard one, and grew perfectly free from all his Complaints.

I believe none of these Gentlemen have had any Relapse since they left off the Medicines, if they have I beg the favour of them to communicate it to Mr Harding.

8. Mr Neau in Compton Street, was found to have a Stone in the Bladder, by Mr Hawkins; He took the Medicines, voided some white Shells and one large irregular Stone, and became free from most of his Complaints; he takes the Medicines still tho' not in the full Quantity and with some intermissions, can walk and bear a Coach without Inconvenience, and is much better upon the whole, but not well.

9. Mr Holland, late Wardour of the Tower was found to have a Stone in the Bladder by Mr Hawkins, he took the Medicines, voided many Shells and Pieces with one large Stone, and grew free from all his Complaints, tho' he was driven over the Stones in a Hackney Coach with the utmost Violence. Mr Hawkins examined him again, but could not find a Stone; he continued well for about two Months, and died of an Erysipelatous Disorder, last June in Oxfordshire. Mr Freke and Mr Hawkins went down at the desire of Mrs Stephens, in order to have opened his Body, but he was buried before they arrived at the Place.

10. Mr Thomas of Exeter, aged 75, took the Medicines, and voided white Scales in vast Quantities. He had great Pains after taking the Medicines, lost his Appetite, grew Feverish and died. His Body was opened, and a Stone taken out of his Bladder having many Scales upon it entirely like those which he had voided.

I think it highly probable that Mr Thomas's Death, was in part occasioned by his not being able to bear the Medicines in full Quantity thro' his great Age or particular Constitution. But Mrs Stephens assures me, and I believe with Truth, that Mr Thomas neither complied with the Methods which she directed for the abatement of his Pains, nor had that Care taken of him which was due to his Age and Complaints.

A COPY of the ACCOUNTS sent to Mr Harding.

From Mr Waring.

SIR, According to Mrs Stephens's Request I acquaint you that I began to take her Medicines the 8th of last April, and took them about two Months; I have brought away a great deal of a slimy Matter, which when dry seems to be of a stoney Substance.

I make Water with a great deal less Pain and much freer than I had done at any time 2 or 3 Years before, and find my Health improved in other Respects. The chief Inconvenience I found in taking it was Costiveness, which I easily remedied. If the publishing will be of any Service to Mrs Stephens, you have the free Consent of Sir,

Storham in Kent,
Aug. 23, 1733.

Your Humble Servant
R. WARING.

From Mr Brockman.

August 31, 1723. Mr Clesiden took from me by the high Operation, a Stone of a considerable Bigness; after which, and that it pleas'd God I was recovered, I don't know that I had any return of such Pains till Aug. 1737. when I was for some time seized again with pretty severe Pain, that I took, and so did others, to proceed from another Stone. But after some Days and with common Receipts I became easy, and so continued till I was taken in October following, with another such Fit, and thereupon I applied to Mrs Stephens for her Medicines. But her first Prescription was so much too strong for my Stomach to bear, that she then varied it so, as I afterwards continued her Method twice a Day upwards of a quarter of a Year, and in that time I observed 2 small Stones that I had voided by Urine. But neither before nor since have I been sensible that any such came from me in that manner, tho' I may sometimes have perceived a little small Gritty Sand, as it were, now and then mixed with the Urine, and since October last I have been free, God be thanked, of those Pains hitherto.

Reackborough, near Hythe,
Kent, Sept. 1, 1738. W. Brockman.

From Wm Dawtrey, Esq;

THE Medicine I received from Mrs Stephens for the Stone, it in, my Opinion not only dissolves and melts away the Stone, but it brings perfect good Health to the whole Body also. And were the greatest Prince in the whole World afflicted with the Stone that sad and melancholy Distemper, what can he do, if Mrs Stephens's Medicine be not?

Doding Hurst, Essex. Wm Dawtrey.

From Mr Stiles.

I Robert Stiles, of Duke Street, York-Buildings, near the Strand, do declare that I have received very great Benefit by taking Mrs Stephens's Medicines for the Stone.

Sept. 29, 1738. Robert Stiles.
From the Rev. Dr Shippen, Principal of Brasen-Nose College, Oxford.

SIR, About 2 Years ago upon any Motion for an Hour, tho' ever so slow, either on Foot or Horse-back, I made bloody Water with some small Pain. I applied to several of the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons, who on a Consultation were unanimous in their Opinions that I had a Stone in the Kidney. They prescribed some emollient and lubricating Medicines which I took half a Year without Relief. I then consulted Mrs Stephens, and began to take her Medicines April 27, 1737. The first Fortnight they increased my Pain, which Effect she informed me they usually had upon her Patients, but afterwards they gave me no more Pain, tho' I constantly took them according to her Direction, till the middle of January following; ever since that time I have been very easy, and can bear a Coach in London Streets, or ride a trotting Horse 4 or 5 Hours a Day without any Inconvenience, and have had no Return of my Disorder.

I am, Sir,
Brasen-Nose Coll. Your Humble Servant
Oxon, Oct. 2, 1738. Rob. Shippen.

From Mrs Marth, to Mrs Stephens.

MADAM, This is to acquaint you that I have taken your Medicines, and I hope I am perfectly cured, for I have voided abundance of Stones and Gravel, and I am bound to pray for you as long as I live; for I went to several Doctors, and none could give me Ease, for I think you are the only Woman in the World to cure that Disease. From reading it in the News that you desired to know of those that had taken your Medicines whether they were cured, made me so bold to send you this Letter from your very

Edgeworth, *Humble Servant till Death,*
Oct. 2. 1738. Rachel Marth.

From Mr Carpenter.

Mrs Stephens, Having heard you were desirous that those that had been cured by your Medicines should acquaint you with it, I in particular am bound to pray for you as long as I live, and I wish you good Success in all your Undertakings, for with the Blessing of God I am cured

Edgeworth, *From your Humble Servant,*
Oct. 2, 1738. Thomas Carpenter.

From Mr Towne.

I Benjamin Towne, of Grantham in the County of Lincoln, finding a great Disorder in my Bladder and a Stoppage in my Urine, came to London for Advice, and had not anything but Blood come from me upon the Road, which gave me very great Pain, being obliged to light from my Mare every Mile coming to Town. I Applied to Mr Middleton who examined me and told me it was the Stone, recommended me to Mr Ghesfelden, who examined me and told me the same; afterwards hearing of Mrs Stephens's Medicines applied to her and took them for about 30 Weeks, but was easier in a short time after taking them and voided several Pieces of the Stone, two of which were very large, and have been for some Months past perfectly easy, and have rode several Journeys without any Pain, and coming to Town was examined Yesterday by Mr Middleton and Mr Hawkins, who told me they believed the Stone to be very small.

London, Oct. 10, 1738. Berja. Towne.

From the Rev. Mr Burroughs, in a Letter to me.

SIR, Within the last 15 or 16 Years, I have had 3 or 4 shorts Fits of the Gravel, but never was confined with any thing of that kind till May 1736, when upon a violent Jog on Horseback, by the Horse starting and jumping out of his Road, my Kidneys were affected. From this time four Months, bits of Gravel with some smooth round Stones, of the bigness of Tares were almost continually passing from me with excessive Pain. In September there was a Suppression of Urine for 5 Days excepting what strained thro' the Pores of a monstrous Piece of Gravel, which then came away. Three more such Pieces of different shapes came in about a Week's time, after which I was easy for about 2 Months. But in November I had great Pains in the Neck of my Bladder, and from that time bloody Water came, and my Urine especially in

January and February following was almost continually scalding. I did not take Mrs Stephens's Medicines till the 12th of February, and on the 19th a pretty large Stone of a whitish Colour came away from me. In less than a Fortnight 18 were voided, the last of which in a regular way, and above an Inch the other, and yet came with very little Pain; some of the rest were bigger than common Pease, being parts of smooth round or oval Substance on one Side, and on the other Side rough and broken into many different Shapes. Since that time, thanks be to God, I have felt no Pain worth mentioning, nor has any thing come away excepting a little Gravel. Moreover there has been ever since perfect retention of Urine, excepting perhaps the first Month or two, whereas for some Years before it often passed involuntarily. There is one thing, at while I am very much surpris'd that whereas while the Stones were coming away, they crowded so hastily forwards, that every Sleep I waked with a suppression of Urine upon taking 3 or 6 Pills provided by Mrs Stephens, the Suppression went off, and a flow of Water constantly came in 4 or 5 Minutes.

This is a true Account of my Case, of which you may make what use you think fit with the full Consent of
Sir,
Clerkenwell, *Your Obedient Humble Servant*
Oct. 10, 1738. Joseph Burroughs.

From Mr Barrow, to Mr Harding.

I Michael Barrow, do hereby give a true Account of the good success of Mrs Stephens's Medicines since I began to take them.

Whereas I have for 30 Years and upwards been violently afflicted with the Stone and Gravel, and have frequently applied to the most noted Professors of that Science, yet all my endeavours proved ineffectual till January 1736 when I applied to Mrs Stephens, from whose Medicines, notwithstanding the deplorable condition I then laboured under, and my Age which is upwards of 60, I have reaped such benefit, that I am now exceeding easy and have great hopes in a small Space of time of being entirely freed from that agonizing Distemper of Stone.

From Mr Carter's Nephew in the Hay-Market, Oct. 11, 1738.

Michael Barrow.

From Mr Greene.

SIR, There are to certify whom it may concern, that I Edward Greene, of the Parish of Chigwell in the County of Essex, having been afflicted with the Stone, and have had it coming upon me about 14 or 16 Months, so that I could hardly walk or ride a foot Pace, and applying myself to Mrs Stephens, have taken her Medicines about 6 Weeks when lately have voided several pieces of Stones come from me almost every Day, and am now perfectly easy, can now drink and sleep, as well as ever I could in my Life, and this I declare in Justice to Mrs Stephens, and for the good of the Public, as Witness my Hand this 12th Day of October 1738.

Edward Greene.

SINCE the Surrender of *Orsova* to the *Turks*, they have attempted nothing considerable, but only sent out strong Parties which have greatly alarm'd and harass'd the Imperialists, and forced *Semenadria*, *Vypalancka*, and some other defenceless Places to submit. The Grand Vizir is retir'd with the Gross of his Army to *Nissa*, his Troops, as well as the *Germans*, having suffer'd very much by Sicknefs. The *Bashaw* of *Bosnia* had begun to form the Siege of *Raschna*, but abandon'd the same on the Approach of some *Saxon* and *Bavarian* Troops; so that the Campaign may be reckon'd at an End in *Hungary*, and considering the Loss of the important Fortrefs of *Orsova* with near 250 Cannon and Mortars therein, besides *Madia*, and Places of less Consequence, and the great Ravages made in the Bannat of *Temeswaer*, and other Frontiers, it has turned out no less to the Disgrace, and more to the Loss of the Emperor than the last.—Fortune has not been much more favourable to the *Russians*. Their Generals have both fail'd of their Purpose. Count *Munich*, tho' invincible in Battle, has found the *Niester* an insuperable Barrier to the *Turkish* Empire on that Side; and not caring afterwards to hazard his Army by undertaking the Siege of *Choczim*, whether he must have march'd thro' a Country infected with the Pestilence, he chose to make his Retreat from the *Dofna*, by quite another Road from that he came, thro' the Territories of *Poland* to *Kiom*, where the last Advices left him arrived in the Way to his old Winter Quarters in the *Ukrain*.—As for General *Lasci*, his Designs on the *Crimes* have been frustrated by the Defeat of the *Russian* *Flozilla*, which was to have supplied him with Provisions. So that, after committing all the Ravages he could, blown up the Fortifications of *Or*, and demolish'd the Lines of *Perecop*, he evacuated that Country. In the Naval Engagement before hinted, the *Russian* Admiral, *Bredal*, finding himself much inferior to the *Turks* in the Strength of his Ships, and being encumber'd with a great Number of Transports, sent them into a Creek, and ordered Batteries to be erected on the Shore to prevent the Approach of the *Turks*; but the Captain *Bashaw* landing part of his Men made himself Master of the Batteries, whereupon those in the Transports made off with 70 Sail, after setting fire to about 40 of their own Ships: But the *Turks* pretend to have taken or destroyed 80 Vessels with all their Stores and Crews, and have made

great Rejoicings upon it. *Dandac Ombo*, General of the *Calmucks* Tributary to *Russia*, has routed the *Cuban Tartars* that had invaded his Country, of whom a great number were drown'd in the *Don*, as they fled.

Paris, Nov. 1. N. S. The *French* Frigates, which cruise on the Coast of *Corfica*, have taken 4 of Baron *Newkoff's* Ships, with part of the warlike Stores he intended to land in that Island, his People having thrown the rest overboard, when they found themselves on the Point of being taken. The Crews were made up of different Nations. Cardinal *Fleury* is in good Health at *Fontainebleau*, and is present at all Councils.

France. The Canal in *Picardy*, from *St Quintin* as far as the *Oise* near *Nozon*, being entirely finish'd, Boats pass thereon, and carry Merchandize from *St Quintin* to *Paris*. Next Spring they will go forward with the Canal from *St Quintin* to *Amiens*, from whence Navigation is carried by the Mouth of the *Somme*, into the Sea.

Hague. The Firmness of the States General in adhering to their Resolution of *August* 23 (See p. 494) has produced a Declaration by way of Answer from the Imperial and *French* Ministers, which is, in its Turn somewhat haughty, and contains in Substance, "That the Emperor and the most Christian King could not observe without some Astonishment the Change of Sentiments in their High Mightinesses; that they did not expect, that after having consented to the Propositions of a previous Possession to the Prince of *Salzburg*, their High Mightinesses should raise any Difficulty in agreeing to the Guaranty of that Possession, in taking the proper Steps to engage the K. of *Prussia* to accept of such Propositions, or in doing their utmost Endeavours previously to remove all Obstructions that may hinder their Effect; and that the States General nor acting upon the Principles first established, their Imperial and most Christian Majesties find themselves under a Necessity of concerting alone what shall be expedient to put in practice on this Occasion."

Geneva. The Account of a new Burning Mountain near *Fribourg* in *Switzerland* (See p. 439 C) proves to be no more than a great Forest taking fire in the Heat of Summer, & burn'd for 8 Days together.

Lisbon. We have Advice from the Kingdom of *Tanguin*, that 4 *Jesuits* who went thither to preach the Gospel, were put to death, and the Christians were persecuted with the utmost Rigour.

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