

# The Gentleman's Magazine :

St JOHN'S GATE.

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For NOVEMBER, 1738.

CONTAINING,

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

I. DEBATE in the Committee of CLERKS on the Number of Standing Forces, finished; with the Speeches of Urgs, Plemahm, Plurom, Draneur, and Jojippo Jilycko, Hurgolen.

II. DEBATE in the House of Hurgoes on the Affair of the Iberian Depredations.  
 1. Speech of the Hurgo Sholmlug stating the Case according to Treaties, and concluding with a Motion for several proper Resolutions. 2. Speech of Hurgo Quadrert insisting that No SEARCH can or ought to be allowed to the Iberians with regard to the Lilliputian Ships in Columbia, and proposing an Amendment to the first Resolution relating thereto. 3. Speech of the Hurgo Hickrad. 4. Another Speech of Hurgo Quadrert. 5. Of Hurgo Sholmlug; and 6. The Beginning of Hurgo Brustath's on the same Affair. To be continued.

III. VARIOUS and entertaining Pieces; as, An Account from Lapland, from M. de Maupertuis; Life of Father Paul; A Dialogue between the Qu. of Sweden and the Czarina, &c.

IV. FROM the Weekly Papers; viz. A Fondness for French Fashions exposed; An Account of the Musquito Indians. Qualifications of a Judge; true Liberty; Repeal of the Test impracticable, &c.

V. POETRY. Ten Sorts of Women; a Satire from the Greek of Simonides. A Hymn for the fifth of November. 2. Epistles to Mr Izard by a Lady. To Mr Dalacourt. Enigma; Songs; &c.

VI. HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.  
 Grand Reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Bath and Bristol.

VII. ACCOUNT of Mrs Stephens's Cures

VIII. LIST of Births, Deaths, Marriages.

IX. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

X. REGISTER OF BOOKS.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine:

## NOVEMBER, 1738.

DEBATES in the SENATE of LILLIPUT.

SENATE on Standing Forces continued  
from p. 464.

Hurgolen Wingul Gumdham was  
answered by the Urg Plemahm  
to the following Effect:

S I R,

**T**HE Gentlemen who have spoke for the proposed Reduction, have all along taken it for granted, that if our Standing Army were removed, the Causes of Discontent, which is allowed on all Hands to be very great amongst our common People, would be removed likewise. But, Sir, their Opinion cannot be supported either by Reason or Experience: Reason tells us that a People who are discontented, will prove Rebellious as soon as the Government becomes too weak to restrain their Outrages. And we find, Sir, by Experience, that no Reduction ever was attended by any Return of Gratitude on the Part of the common People. So that, as Gentlemen have been stating this Question in their Manner, I shall beg leave to state it in mine. And it is, Sir, Whether it be most probable that his Majesty will abuse his Power, if we shall keep up the Army; or that his Enemies will lay aside their Designs, and the People return to a due Submission to the Civil Magistrate, in case we reduce it? Indeed I do not know what are the Sentiments of other Gentlemen, but I own, Sir, it is no hard Matter with me to determine

myself in this Case, and, for this Reason, to give my Vote in favour of the Resolution.

Gualret Plurom, Urg; answered him, as follows:

Mr Chairman,

**T**HE Reasoning of the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, is not unlike that of a Physician who was called to visit an Acquaintance of mine. Two or three other Members of the Faculty were called at the same Time, and all of them, except this Physician, agreed in their Consultations, that the Nature of the Patient's Disease required Lenitives, The Reason which this singular Doctor gave, for differing from his Brethren, was, *That Corrosives were only to be cured by Corrosives*. Sir, we have long had Corrosives apply'd to correct the sharp Humours of a People whose Constitution has been vitiated by a Course of severe Exactions and Taxes, without any apparent Advantage to the Empire. And it was reasonable to expect, Sir, that by this Time some Lenitives should have been apply'd. But this, Sir, it seems, is not agreeable to the Maxims of the Hon. Gentleman, who, last Session entertain'd us with the ever memorable Speech, which he concluded by telling us from a *Romanian Poet* \* *that*

\* Mr Gulliver imagines that this might allude to some Passage like to that in Ovid.

—Immedicabile Vultus,  
Ense recidendum.—  
See this Quotation also, Vol. VII. p. 335.



*an incurable Wound was to be cut off by the Sword.* I am afraid that this, Sir, may indeed be the only Remedy that can be applyed, if we should proceed in exasperating the People by not only continuing but increasing the principal Grievance they have.

*The Hurgolet Josippo Jilyko spoke next to the following Purpose:*

S I R,

I Acknowledge that formerly I used to give my Vote for keeping up a Standing Army in Time of Peace, because I thought we could never use too many Precautions against the growing Power and the aspiring Genius of the *Blesfucudians*.

But the Providence of Heaven has raised up another Power in *Degulia*, which seems by the Check she has already given to the *Blesfucudian* Ambition, to be an Over-match for her in the Field; Gentlemen will easily perceive that I mean the *Autocratie* of *Mausquetta*, whose Empire till within these few *Moons* had but a very small Share in the Ballance of *Degulia*. For this Reason I think there is not the least Pretence, Sir, for keeping up a Standing Army on Account of the Situation of Affairs Abroad; that Pretence being effectually removed by the sudden Growth of the *Mausquettan* Power, from whom we have nothing to fear, either on Account of their Situation or Interest. So that, Sir, the Reasons why we are to keep the proposed Number up, must be of a domestic Nature. And indeed, if I were convinced that they were of the least Use in enabling the Civil Magistrate to put the Laws in Execution, I should give my Vote without Hesitation for the present Motion. But, Sir, when I see the People of all Ranks so averse to a Law which was the only Means left by which the Legislature could prevent a total Degeneracy of their Morals, and the absolute Ruin of their Health; when I see they value themselves upon murdering the Persons by whose Information alone the Of-

senders against that Law can be victed; and when I see that our regular Forces have been of no Use in suppressing these Disorders; I am inclin'd to suspect, Sir, that the Infection has spread into the Army itself. I am the more apt to believe this, Sir, because I had it lately from good Hands that many of the Soldiers actually were disguis'd among the Mob and murdered these poor Men, and were very instrumental in the Riots. This Infection should proceed further, Sir, we have Reason to fear that the Army will soon be as obstinately obedient to the Civil Magistrate as our People are, and this must produce worse Consequences than any Gentleman has yet mentioned. It may be urged, that Soldiers being subjected to the military Laws, dare not attempt to oppose the Will of their Superiors; but why should we expect from them a greater Deference to their Officers than from the People to the Justice? And give me leave to say, Sir, that the Mutiny of the Army is more dangerous than a Mob of the People, for this plain Reason, that the Punishment which attends the one is but light when compar'd with what is inflicted on the other. If one or two of the Ring-leaders of a Mob are made Examples, Sir, the Justice of their Country is satisfied; but the Martial Law inflicts the Pain of Death upon every Man who is concerned in a Mutiny. For this Reason, Soldiers once engag'd in a Mutiny will be more obstinate and refractory than other Peoples, because tho' they should lay down their Arms their Lives are forfeited; so that their real Safety lies in persevering in their Rebellion. Therefore, I think it is against the Rules of good Policy, Sir, for us to keep up a Body of Men, who very probably are tainted with that Spirit of Disobedience that has gone abroad amongst our People, and from whom there is nothing so bad but what we have to fear, should this Spirit induce them to throw off their Allegiance due to their Superiors.

Thus



Thus far, Sir, I am of the same Side of the Question with my worthy Friend who sits over against me. But, I wish the same hon. Gentleman had explain'd some Expressions which he dropt with regard to the Law I have just now taken the Liberty to mention. I am neither ashamed nor afraid to say, that I had a great Hand in getting that Law passed; and I think, tho' we had even paid the Sum for it which the hon. Gentleman has mentioned, we bought it cheap, for it was paying 70,000 Sprags for insuring the Health and Strength of a whole People. As for the Inconveniencies that may arise from the Execution of this Law, I am sensible there are several; but, Sir, I believe, as few as ever attended the Execution of a Law, so unpopular, and at the same Time so necessary. However, if the further Consideration of that Law should come before us, as I believe, Sir, it soon may, I shall very willingly concur with any Motion that can put us in a way of making it less subject to Abuses. In the mean Time I am of Opinion, Sir, that it will greatly contribute to the Safety of our Constitution, and the Reformation of Manners amongst the common People, if we agree to the proposed Reduction.

Joſippo Dranevs, *ſpoke next as follows:*

S I R,

WE have had a great deal of Debate this Night about the Constitution and Government of this and other Nations; and there is no Question, Sir, that there are many different ones in the World. But I believe the People of *Great Lilliput* are governed by a Power that never was heard of as a ſupreme Authority in any Age or Country before. This Power, Sir, does not conſiſt in the abſolute Will of the Prince, in the Direction of a Senate, in the Strength of an Army, in the Influence of the Clergy, neither, Sir, is it a Petticoat Government; but, Sir, it is the Government of the Preſs. The Stuſt

which our weekly News Papers are filled with, is received with greater Reverence than the Decrees of a Senate; and the Sentiments of one of theſe Scribblers have more Weight with the Multitude than the Opinion of the beſt Politician in the Empire. This is the true Reaſon, Sir, why Prudence obliges us to agree to the keeping up the Number of Forces that was firſt propoſed. For my own Part, Sir, it is very well known that I hate a Standing Army as I hate the \* Devil: But, hateful as it is, I do not know how we could live without it. And if the propoſed Reduction were to take Place, the firſt Thing I ſhould do, would be to ſhut up Houſe in the Country, and come and live near the † *Sheſin De Blie*; for I do not ſee any Man that is ſafe, unleſs he lives either near him, or in a Barrack.

Some Gentlemen have been at great Pains to ridicule the Fears of the *Rednetrep*, as being chimerical Fears; but, Sir, I have Letters in my Pocket, which muſt convince every impartial Perſon, that we have more to fear from the *Jacomist Faction*, than ſome Gentlemen ſeem to believe we have. Therefore, Sir, I ſhall beg leave to enter into the Particulars of an impudent treaſonable Proceeding, that happen'd within theſe few Days within the Town of *Lyſtriec*. On the firſt Day, Sir, of this very Trintin [or Month] ſeveral Papers were found poſted up within that Town, containing the moſt impudent and treaſonable Inſults upon his Maſteſty and the Government, that, I believe, were ever yet committed at a Time when there was no open Rebellion in the Nation. They contained no leſs, Sir, than an Alarm to the People, in favour of the *Rednetrep*, and imported a Reſolution of proclaiming him the tenth of the ſixth Month; which, Sir, by the way, is the *Rednetrep's* Birth-Day.

A a a a

After

\* So Mr Gulliver tranſlates the Word *Glim Frenab*, which literally ſignifies the Evil Spirit. † A Magiſtrate like our *Juſtice of the Peace*.



After an Insult of this Nature, Sir, committed in Defiance of the Government, in a Provincial Town, will any Man say that we have nothing to fear from the *Jacomist Faction*? Or can we imagine that the Authors of these treasonable Libels have no Abettors in the Country? They have, Sir, I am afraid, but too many, and were our regular Forces to be reduced, I believe they would have more still; and they would soon come from threatening to acting. The Question then, Sir, amongst the Populace would not be *who is for the Emperor, or who is for the Rednetrep*. They would only ask, *who is for, or who is against the Government*. And every Man, Sir, who should act against the Government, be his Motive, Ambition, Disgust, Disappointment, Principle, Revenge, or any other Cause whatever, such a Man, Sir, would be sure to have them for his Friends; for it is Recommendation enough to them, if he is an Enemy to the Government, no Matter to whom he is a Friend. Therefore, Sir, I think the Safety of the Nation at present, requires that we should make no Reduction of our Forces.

The Question being put, the Motion was rejected, Noes 249. Yeas 164. So the Resolution for 17,704 Men was agreed to.

Upon the Report which was made by the Chairman of the Committee next Day to the House, the Estimate for the Regiment to be sent to *Gorgentia* was objected to, by some Gentlemen who spoke in the foregoing Debate against the Resolution; accordingly a Debate ensu'd. But not to tire the Reader with too much together on the same Subject, we shall, according to the Method we propos'd, vary the Scene, and bring him from the House of *Clinab*; or *Commons*, to that of *Hurgos* or *Lords*, where we shall entertain him with an Account of the grand Debate that happen'd when the *Iberian Depredations* came under the Consideration of that august Assembly; in which, as Mr *Gulliver* observes, the Differences between the two Crowns were more particularly discuss'd, and more exactly stated, than either in the Merchants Memorials, or by the most ingenious political Writers; a Set of Men

which *Lilliput* abounds with more than any Nation under the Sun. Mr *Gulliver* declares, that he does not impose upon the World any Fictions of his own, and give them an Air of Importance by annexing them to celebrated Names; he does not wire-draw the Sterling Bullets of these noble Patriots, under a Pretence of making a Thread for an Argument, nor take up the Reader's Time in proving Truths that are self-evident; and which for that Reason, no body but an *Ass* or *Fool* will offer to prove. And we hope our Readers have hitherto found in his Relation and Extracts a due Regard to the different Characters and Abilities of the Speakers, consequently none of that tiresome Monotony of Language, nor that uniform Train of dull Reasoning, which they carry not the best Marks of a genuine and free Debate) some value themselves upon as Perfections. We have, at least, this Satisfaction, that the Public has favourably received these Accounts. Our Readers, indeed, are divided in their Opinions, whether the *Slamecsans* or *Tremecsans* have had the most disinterested Patriots or the greatest Orators on their Side; but Mr *Gulliver's* Accuracy and Impartiality are equally acknowledg'd by all Parties.

On the 69th Day of the Session, the House of Hurgos being summon'd according to Order, to take into their Consideration the Affair of the Iberian Depredations, as they appear'd to them from the Papers which lay upon their Table, and which, in pursuance of an Address to that Purpose presented to his Imperial Majesty, had been communicated to the House by the noble Nardai, his Majesty's Secretary of State, the Hurgo Devarlar took the Chair, and

The Hurgo Sholmug, spoke first to the following Effect:

My LORDS,  
YOUR Lordships are, no doubt, fully apprized of the important Reasons for which you are this Day summon'd to attend, and of the Necessity which our Duty and Honour lay us under, to testify on this Occasion our Resentment of the Insults offer'd to the Dignity of the Imperial Crown, and the Injuries done to our plunder'd Merchants; I beg leave therefore, without any Introduction, to enter in-



to an Explanation of such Particulars as, I think, ought to serve as the Foundation of some Resolutions, which I shall take the Liberty to lay before your Lordships, and to which I humbly hope your Lordships will concur.

My Lords, I shall divide what I have to say on this Head into three Parts, each Part relating to one of the said Resolutions; and I hope your Lordships will favour me with your Indulgence. If, after having communicated my Sentiments to your Lordships, any Lord shall think fit to lay before you another Set of Resolutions, or to make Objections, or offer Amendments to mine, I shall cheerfully concur with what the Wisdom of the House shall determine.

That I may proceed with the greater Perspicuity, it will be necessary for me, my Lords, to enter into a Disquisition of the particular Treaties upon which our Right to Navigation in *Columbia* is founded; that we may be able to ascertain the Right upon which we claim a free Commerce in that Part of the World, and have an Opportunity of discovering how unjustifiable these Pretences are, upon which the *Iberians* have insulted our Merchants, and invaded their Property.

There is no Doubt, my Lords, but that the Law of Nations gave the *Iberians* a Right to a large Part of *Columbia*: Their Title was founded upon their Right of Discovery, prior Possession, and Conquest. But the Ambition of that People push'd them on to claim a Right to all *Columbia* exclusive of other Nations; and this Right, my Lords, they founded upon a Title justly disowned by us, which was that of a Grant from their Sovereign Pontiff. This, my Lords, was the Reason why they oppos'd the *Lilliputians* in the Settlements which they made there soon after the Discovery of *Columbia*, and to which we had as good a Right by the Law of Nations, as the *Iberians* had to their Settlements. And to this it was owing, that, for near a Century after the *Iberians* had received this Grant

from their Pontiff, there was a continual War betwixt the *Lilliputians* and *Iberians* in *Columbia*, while both Powers were at Peace in *Degulia*. Nor, my Lords, was there any Treaty, tho' we made several during that Period, betwixt us and *Iberia*, that ascertain'd the Right of Commerce and Navigation, or fix'd the Bounds of the several Territories possess'd by the two Crowns in *Columbia*. The first Treaty, my Lords, that was made for that Effect, was concluded in the 20th Moon of the late Emperor *Chorlo* the 2d, the Articles of which are to be taken distributively, some of them relating to the Trade of *Degulia*, and others to that of *Columbia*. But, my Lords, there is no Specification in that Treaty, by which any of its Articles except the eighth can be construed as relating to our Commerce, either in *Degulia* or *Columbia*, any other Way than as the Terms of the particular Articles therein contained agree with the Stipulations which regulate the Commerce betwixt the two Crowns in *Degulia*. Therefore, my Lords, some of the Articles of that Treaty, such as the second, the fourth, and the seventh seem chiefly applicable to the Trade betwixt *Lilliput* and old *Iberia* in *Degulia*: By the last mention'd Article it is stipulated,

*That the Subj<sup>ts</sup> of the two Crowns shall reciprocally pass freely and securely by Sea, by Land, and by Rivers into the Countries, Confines, Territories, &c. where Trading and Commerce have hitherto used to be: and that they shall trade, buy, and sell as freely and securely as the Inhabitants of the respective Places, whether of their own Nation, or any other, who are there, or who come there, or who have Liberty to trade there.*

These Words, my Lords, we must own, are not applicable to the Commerce of *Columbia*, unless we can prove that Commerce and Trading had been us'd betwixt the *Lilliputians* and the *Iberians*, and that the Natives of *Lilliput* had a Right to settle and to carry on Commerce in the *Iberian Columbia*.



Columbia. But, my Lords, tho' we should grant to the Iberian Minister, what is contained in his Answer to our Minister's Memorial; that this and the other Articles, I have mention'd, have no Regard to the Columbian Navigation and Commerce; yet the Regulations to which that Crown is oblig'd to conform by the Articles of the same Treaty, and which are evidently calculated for the Columbian as well as the Degulian Navigation, give us very justifiable Grounds for insisting that the Subjects of his Iberian Majesty acted in direct Violation of that Treaty; because their Guarda Costas have arbitrarily attack'd, seized, and plundered the Ships and Cargoes of many of our Merchants. Not contented with this, my Lords, they have proceeded to Violences that are unjustifiable even in a Time of actual War between two Nations. This last Proceeding, my Lords, is a Violation of the Law of Nature and Nations, as the former is of the particular Treaties betwixt the two Crowns. To prove this, I shall only beg leave to observe, That by the Treaty I have now mention'd, no Search of our Ships is authorized; at least, no such Search as is practised by the Iberian Guarda Costas. For there is but one Article, which is the 14th, in all that Treaty, that can give the least Colour to a Search of any Kind, and in that very Article there is a Prohibition that entirely destroys all the Iberian Pretences to such a Search as they insist upon. For, my Lords, it is there expressly stipulated, that no Guarda Costa, or Ship of War belonging to Iberia shall come within Cannon Shot of a Lilliputian Ship, if she meets the latter at Sea, but shall (give me leave to use the Words of the Treaty) send their Long-boat or Pinnace to the Lilliputian Ship with two or three Men on Board, to whom the Master or Owner shall shew his Passports and Sea-Letters, II whereby not only the Ship's Lading, but the Place to which she belongs, and as well the Master's and Owner's Name, as the Name of the Ship may appear,

by which means the Quality of the Ship and her Master or Owner may be sufficiently known, as also the Commodities she carries, whether they be contraband or not; to the which Passports and Sea-Letters entire Faith and Credit shall be given.

Thus, my Lords, we see that in this Treaty there is not the least Foundation upon which the Iberians can lay their Claim to a Search in the Manner by them practised. Nay we see, that supposing a Lilliputian Ship had prohibited Goods on Board, yet the Master of the Iberian Guarda Costa has no Right to rummage his Hold or to ransack the Vessel; for the Proof of having or not having prohibited Goods on Board, is to be taken upon an Inspection of the Lilliputian Master's Passes and Sea-Letters. My Lords, the Authority of these Passports and Sea-Letters, and the Proof of their being genuine, must depend upon the bare Word and Credit of the Master of the Lilliputian Vessel, and after such Passports and Letters are produced and averred by the Master of the Lilliputian Ship to be genuine, the Ship is to proceed unmolested on her Voyage, because, as your Lordships see, by the latter Part of this Article, entire Credit and Faith shall be given to such Passports and Letters when produc'd. But tho' by these Letters and Passports it should appear that prohibited Goods are on Board a Lilliputian Ship, tho' it should appear that such a Ship is bound to, or is sailing from a Port at Enmity with Iberia, and has Goods on Board that in the Sense prescribed by the Articles of the same Treaty are to be deemed counterband; yet even these Circumstances can never justify the Confiscation of the whole Ship and Cargo, much less any Abuse of the Officers and Crew of such a Ship, or forcing them into a long and dismal Captivity; because, by the 15th Article of the same Treaty, these prohibited Goods only are to be seized and confiscated, and not the other Goods; neither shall the Delinquent incur any other



of the Punishment, except he carry out from the Dominions of Iberia any Gold or Silver wrought or unwrought. And the 23d Article, which fixes the Nature of counterband Goods, and to what Sense that Term shall be restrained, expressly says, *that if it shall appear that such Goods are on Board a Lilliputian Ship, such Goods only shall be taken out and confiscated; but for this Reason, the Ship and other freed and allow'd Commodities which shall be found therein, shall in no ways be either seized or confiscated.*

From the Consideration, my Lords, of these Articles, we see how repugnant the Practice of the *Iberians*, in searching and confiscating our Ships, is to that Treaty concluded betwixt *Iberia* and us, in the 20th Moon of the late Emperor *Chorlo* the second; and from the same Consideration it may be fairly inferred, that the Subjects of *Great Lilliput* have a Right to navigate in those and all other Seas, without being subject to any other Search, than the Visitation of two or three Persons put on Board the Pinnace or Long-boat of the *Iberian Ship*, who have a Right to know no more about the Ship's Course or her Cargo, than what they can gather from the Papers exhibited by the Captain of the *Lilliputian Ship*. Their seizing therefore or making Prize of any Ships belonging to his Majesty's Subjects, for having on Board such of the said Goods as are in the Sense of the said Treaty deem'd *contraband*, is a Violation of the good Understanding that ought to subsist betwixt the two Crowns. Thus much, my Lords, I have said from a Supposition, that the Articles I have last mention'd of this Treaty, have a Relation to the *Columbian* as well as to the *Degulian* Navigation; tho' this, my Lords, is a Matter which I believe the *Iberians* will make great Difficulties of admitting, as appears from the Papers that have pass'd betwixt his Majesty's and the *Iberian* Ministers on that Head, and which lie upon our Table. But there is one Article, which effectually destroys any such Pretences

of the *Iberian* Ministers. The eighth Article, my Lords, of the Treaty I have so often mention'd, grants to the Subjects of *Lilliput* the same Rights, Privileges, and Immunities of Commerce and Navigation, as were granted to the Subjects of the *Belgick Confederacy* by the Treaty of *Munstru*, which was concluded 20 Moons before the other Treaty which I have mentioned. So that, my Lords, we have no more to do, even by the Confession of the *Iberians* themselves, but to have Recourse to the Article of the Treaty of *Munstru*, which regulates the Commerce betwixt the Subjects of the *Belgick Confederacy* and those of *Iberia* in *Columbia*. By this Article, my Lords, we shall find that we have as full and ample Right to the Navigation of the *Columbian* Seas, as has yet been insisted on in any of our Memorials, or as has been practis'd by those Ships, which the *Iberians* have seized upon and confiscated as lawful Prizes.

But, my Lords, as this Treaty concluded betwixt *Iberia* and *Lilliput* was found liable to many Altercations, it was thought necessary, by the two Crowns three Moons alter, to make a more particular Treaty, which should be entirely confined to the Navigation in *Columbia*. This Treaty, my Lords, has for its Title, *A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation for accommodating Differences, and preventing Depredations betwixt the Subjects of Lilliput and Iberia in Columbia*; and tho' not repugnant to, is far more definitive and explicit than the Treaty concluded three Moons before, which I have so often mentioned to your Lordships. And, my Lords, tho' by this latter Treaty, we seem to have given up some of the Rights of Commerce, which it would appear we enjoyed when the former Treaty, was concluded, yet still, those Articles of the former Treaty which related in general to our Right of Commerce and Navigation upon those Seas, must be understood to be fully in force, except in the Cases which are specified by



by the latter Treaty, and which must be understood as relating to the *Columbian* Navigation. The most material Difference, my Lords, which is betwixt this latter and the former Treaty, is in the mutual Exclusion which both Crowns have given to their respective Subjects from trading to each others Ports, Harbours, and Dominions; which Exclusion, my Lords, is contained in the eighth Article of the said Treaty, in these Words, *That the Subjects of the two contracting Powers, shall, respectively, forbear and abstain from sailing to, and trafficking in the Ports and Havens which have Fortifications, Castles, or Warehouses, or in other Places possess'd by the other Party.* This, my Lords, is the great and material Difference betwixt these two Treaties, and seems to have been concerted by the Ministers of the two contracting Powers, as the only Means of putting an End to the numberless Differences betwixt their respective Subjects, from the Nature of the prohibited Goods, and the Indefinite Sense of the former Treaty. But, my Lords, tho' by this Article we are debarred from sailing and trafficking in the *Iberian* Settlements, and they to the *Lilliputian*; yet we are not debarred from the common Rights of Navigation and Commerce upon these Seas, we are not debarred from sailing to the Places not possess'd by the *Iberians*, far less are we debarred from sailing betwixt *Lilliput* and any of our Colonies in *Columbia*, or from carrying on a free Commerce there between one of our own Settlements and another. This Article, my Lords, can never be construed as giving to his *Iberian* Majesty, the Sovereignty of these Seas, exclusive of us and all other Nations. This, my Lords, is a Sovereignty which our Crown has never yet admitted of, as belonging to the Crown of *Iberia*, and I dare say never will. Yet, my Lords, without such a Sovereignty, the *Iberians* can never have the least Pretence for their Depredations. But, to prove to your Lordships that our Crown neither granted such a So-

reignty, nor the Crown of *Iberia* asserted upon any such, when this Treaty was made, I shall beg leave to read you the 15th Article of that Treaty.

'This Treaty shall no way derogate from any Preheminence, Right, or Signiory, which either the one or the other of the contracting Parties have in the Sea, Straits, or fresh Waters of *Columbia*; and that they shall have and retain the same in as full, ample and ample a Manner as of Right ought to belong to them. *But be it however understood*, that the Freedom of Navigation ought not to be interrupted, when there is nothing committed contrary to the true Sense and Meaning of this Treaty.

By this Article, my Lords, we see the Rights of Navigation upon these Seas, so far as they were consistent with the Stipulations of the Treaty made three Moons before, and so far as they were according to the Sense and Meaning of the Treaty then made. I say, my Lords, we see these Rights confirmed in as full and explicit a Manner as Words could make them. But, my Lords, there is still a stronger Proof of our Rights of Navigation on these Seas, and of the Injustice of the *Iberian* Pretensions, contained in the tenth Article of this Treaty, which is expressed in these Words: *It is also agreed, that in case the Subjects and Inhabitants belonging to either of the two Allies, and their Ships, whether they be Men of War or Merchant Ships, and such as belong to private Persons, should at any time be forced by Storm, Pursuit of Pyrates or Enemies, or by any other Accident whatsoever, to retire and enter into any of the Rivers, Creeks, Bays, Havens, Roads, or Ports belonging to the other in America, in order to have Protection and Refuge, they shall be receiv'd and treated there with all manner of Humanity and Civility, and have all the Protection and Assistance of Friends, and that they shall be allow'd to refresh themselves, and be at Liberty to buy Provisions and other Necessaries, whether it be for the Sup-*



port of their Persons, or for repairing their Ships and Convenience of their Passage, and that they shall no manner way be retarded or hindered to go out of the said Ports or Roads, but they may do it whenever they have a mind to do it without any Let or Molestation. Therefore if the Master of a Lilliputian Ship shall, under any frivolous Pretences, continue longer in that Harbour than the Time prescrib'd by the Iberian Governour for his Departure, the said Governour may make lawful Prize of that Ship. This, my Lords, is an Article that never could have been made, if it was the Sense of either of the contracting Powers that the Ships of either should be absolutely prohibited from navigating in these Seas. By admitting of the Possibility that a Lilliputian Vessel may be obliged to put into an Iberian Port, we may with the greatest Justice conclude, that there is nothing in that Treaty which could extend to a Prohibition of the Lilliputian Ships sailing by, and even within Sight of their Settlements, Forts, and Harbours. So that, my Lords, the Prohibition in the eighth Article can only relate to an actual Commerce in their Ports and Harbours, but not to a Prohibition of the Lilliputian Ships sailing from one of our Colonies to another. The only Objection therefore, my Lords, that the Iberians can possibly raise, must be founded, not upon a Right of Navigation, but upon a Right of Possession. They may indeed pretend that our Claim to some of our Possessions there is ill founded, and inconsistent with their Rights; but, my Lords, in answer to that, we have a positive Concession from Iberia of all Lands, Countries, &c. which we possess'd at the Time of the Conclusion of that Treaty. The Words of the seventh Article are so express to this Purpose, that I cannot help reading them to your Lordships. Here we see it stipulated, *That the Emperor of Great Lilliput, his Heirs and Successors, shall have, hold, keep, and always possess in full Right of Sovereignty, Sig-*

*niory, Possession, and Propriety, all the Lands, Countries, Islands, Colonies, and other Places, be they what they will, lying and situate in Columbia, which the said Emperor of Great Lilliput and his Subjects now hold and possess; insomuch that they neither can nor ought hereafter to be contested or called in Question, upon any Account, or under any Pretence whatsoever.*

These Words, my Lords, I think are sufficient to remove all Objections raised by the Iberians, as to our Possessions in the Province of Jucanta, and the Right of cutting Logwood in the Bay of Capemchey, unless they can prove that we were not in Possession of any Property in either of these two Places when this Treaty was concluded, which, my Lords, they never can do. I must likewise, by the by, observe that these Words are sufficient to remove the Scruples which some amongst ourselves have entertained, as to the Confirmation of our Right to the Island of Zbamogol. It is true, my Lords, that the Iberians at that Time could not be brought to make a positive and a direct Acknowledgment of our Right to that Island, and I think our Ministers did wisely, in not insisting upon it: Because this general Concession in effect secures it as well to the Nation, as it could have been, had they even granted a direct and express Acknowledgment of our Right of Possession. Besides, my Lords, had we accepted of particular instead of general Acknowledgments, every Foot of Land, not specified in the Treaty, had become liable to be disputed. For, my Lords, had we insisted upon such a Security for one of our Possessions, we should thereby have made a tacit Acknowledgment, that all the Possessions we held by virtue of the same Right required the same particular Security, or that the Right itself was invalid. What I have said, my Lords, being in my Opinion sufficient to justify the first Resolution, which I shall take the Liberty to lay before your Lordships, I shall now proceed to another Consideration. It is evident, my Lords, from the Situation



Situation of our Island, and the Genius of our People, that the Glory and Strength of our Country depend upon the Security and Extent of our Navigation; and that an Infringement of the Laws relating to our Commerce, is wounding us in a very tender and sensible Part. Therefore, if the *Iberians* have committed Insults of that Kind, I think we cannot do a Thing more becoming the Honour and Dignity of this House, than to come to a Resolution on this Head, and to lay it before our Imperial Sovereign, who, from the tender Regard his Majesty has always express'd for the Rights of his Subjects, we have no Reason to doubt, will take Care to procure us ample Satisfaction for past, and Security from future Injuries. I hope I have already prov'd to your Lordships, that the Subjects of *Lilliput* have a Right to navigate and trade betwixt any one of our own Settlements and another. I have likewise endeavour'd to prove that the *Iberians* can have no real Claim, from any Treaty betwixt us and them, to justify such a Search as is by them practis'd. I come now to shew to your Lordships, that the Pretences upon which these Searches were made, the Cargoes of our Ships confiscated, together with the Ships themselves, and the *Lilliputian* Subjects imprisoned and barbarously treated, being unjust and groundless, consequently our Rights to Navigation and Commerce have been unwarrantably infring'd and interrupted. To do this to your Lordships Satisfaction, I need but have recourse to the Papers that lie upon your Lordships Table, where we shall find that most of the Ships were proceeding on their Voyages in a direct Line, either from *Lilliput* to some one or other of our Settlements in *Columbia*, from one of these Settlements to *Lilliput*, or from one to another of these Settlements; in all which Cases, my Lords, it was unlawful for the *Iberians* to give them any Interruption, far less to make them Prizes. The other Ships which were taken in what the *Iberians* call *their* Latitude, were

forced into it by some of the Causes specified in the first Article of the Treaty concluded in the twentieth of the third Moon of our Emperor *Chao*'s reign; the second, and therefore, my Lords, could with as little Appearance of Justice be confiscated. But there is one Circumstance worthy of the Attention of the Legislature, and which, if admitted to the *Iberians* as a good Plea, may go far to justify the Excesses and Cruelties they have committed. That, my Lords, is a Pretence, that their finding on board a *Lilliputian* Ship any *Iberian* Silver, nay so much as one Piece, gives them a Right to confiscate the Ship wherein it shall be found; and that they have the same Right of Confiscation, if any Goods that are the staple Commodities of the *Iberian* Settlements in *Columbia* be found on board any Vessel. But, my Lords, we ought to be very cautious how we admit of this Claim. We are to consider, that it is next to impossible that a Ship trading betwixt two Places that have daily and hourly intercourse with the *Iberian* Settlements, can avoid having on board some *Iberian* Commodity. There is no Master of a Vessel, be his Caution ever so great with respect to himself, who can answer for his Crew's; and by these means there is no Master of a Ship trading to these Parts, who may not be ruin'd by the Avarice, or perhaps Ignorance, of the meanest Sailor he has on board. Besides, my Lords, the daily Commerce carried on betwixt the *Iberian* Settlements and ours in *Columbia* introduces not only *Iberian* Commodities into our Colonies, but even *Iberian* Gold and Silver; it very often happens too, that the Governors of their Settlements send to our Settlements *Iberian* Specie, in order to purchase Provisions and other Necessaries. And, my Lords, notwithstanding the Prohibition contained in the eighth Article of the Treaty last mentioned, our *Southern* Company have the Liberty of sending an Annual Ship, and of carrying on a lawful Commerce with their Settlements; which must occasion a very large



Charge Circulation of their Commodities and Specie, both in our own Plantations and here at Home. Hence it is evident, my Lords, that it is impossible, or next to impossible, for a Lilliputian Ship trading in these Parts, to keep so free from Iberian Commodities or Specie as (should we admit this Plea of the Iberians to be just) not to be liable to Confiscation. But, says the Iberian Court, your Ships are here taken in Latitudes which do not lie in a direct Line, either betwixt Lilliput and Columbia, or betwixt any one of your Settlements in Columbia and another. My Lords, admitting that to be the Case, we still justly contend, that unless they can prove a Right to these Seas exclusive of us, they can never make just Prize of such Ships: For as it is impossible to foresee the Contingencies that may oblige a Ship to depart from her direct Course, so it is unjust to make her departing out of that Course a lawful Cause of Confiscation: And it is equally unjust in the Iberians to allege that they are the only Judges of the Course which a Ship in such Cases is to hold, and of the Reasons that perhaps may oblige her to alter it. But, my Lords, it appears from the Papers upon your Table, that most, if not all our Ships that have been seized by the Iberians, were actually seized in the direct Courses, either betwixt Lilliput and our own Plantations in Columbia, or from some one of our own Plantations to another. The Treatment of the Sailors on board our Ships thus seized, was as barbarous and inhuman, as the Pretences for such Seizures were unjust and groundless. The tedious Forms of Proceeding in the Iberian Courts of Judicature, rendered their Captivity long and dismal; their want of Knowledge in the Language, and their being depriv'd at once of all their Papers, took from them the Means of making a proper Defence, and what compleated their Misery was, that they were to be tried by a Judge who had an evident Interest in determining against them. And tho' at length they were acquitted,

they must be still considerable Losers by such an Interruption of their Commerce, and to great a Loss of Time. There is another Thing, my Lords, we complain of, and is highly worthy your Lordships Consideration; and that is, the Pretensions of the Iberians to seize our Ships when any Logwood is found in them. The cutting Logwood in the Bay of *Capemchey*, is a Right which we contend we possess'd when the Treaty made in the 23d Moon of *Charlo* the 2d was concluded, and consequently one of the Rights secured to us in the seventh Article in that Treaty, which I have already read to your Lordships. Accordingly, my Lords, twenty Moons ago, when the Case of our Merchants trading to Columbia was laid before his late Majesty, his Majesty was pleas'd to remit this particular Case, and many other Points, to the Consideration of the Lords of Trade and Plantations; who, after the fullest Information they could get, gave it as their Opinion in their Report, "that the said *Columbian* Treaty (meaning that concluded in the 23d of *Charlo* the 2d) did establish a Right in the Crown of *Great Lilliput*, to the *Lanuga de Ternimos* in the Province of *Jutucan*, those Places at that Time of the Treaty, and for some Moons before, being actually in the Possession of the *Lilliputian* Subjects." The Board of Trade, my Lords, seems to have had the fuller Authority for what they have reported, from the first Article of the Treaty of Commerce concluded at *Ultralt*, where, after confirming this Right, we read these remarkable Words: "*Without Prejudice to any Liberty or Power which the Subjects of Great Lilliput enjoy'd, either thro' Right, Sufferance, or Indulgence.*" So that, my Lords, without entering into a Discussion upon what our Right of cutting Logwood in this Bay of *Capemchey* was founded; if it can be proved, as at the Time when this report was made, it might easily have been done, even by Eye-witnesses, that we were suffered or indulged in cutting Logwood there, we have thereby acquired a Right to the Continuatio

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etuation of that Indulgence or Sufferance. My Lords, this Part of the Difference betwixt *Iberia* and us, does not turn so much upon the Right of Navigation as upon the Right of Possession; but it is a very valuable Possession, for as Logwood is an indispensable Material in many of the common Uses of Life, it is in the Power of any Nation who has the sole Privilege of cutting it, to make their Neighbours pay for it what Price they please, and consequently to impose a Tax upon all Nations who deal in that Commodity. Hence, my Lords, we may justly conclude, that the *Iberians* confiscating Ships for their having Logwood on board, is a Violation both of our Rights of Possession, and of our Rights of Navigation. I shall, my Lords, now proceed to introduce the 3d Resolution which I shall lay before your Lordships, and which relates to the Methods hitherto used by our Government for procuring Satisfaction for the Depredations made upon our Merchants, and for preventing the like for the future, which Applications have hitherto proved ineffectual.

My Lords, there is no doubt but that the Trade we enjoy with *Iberia* and *Lusitania* (which last Trade, in case of a Rupture with *Iberia*, must be greatly interrupted) is very beneficial to *Great Lilliput*. For which Reason his Majesty has omitted nothing that lay within his Royal Endeavours to procure Satisfaction to his injured Subjects for their Losses, so far as they came to his Knowledge, and to prevent the like for the future; and this by the most proper measures. The *Lilliputian* Resident at that Court, as appears from Extracts of his Memorials, which lie before your Lordships, has made the strongest and warmest Instances for obtaining the desired End, but has not been yet able to prevail. His *Iberian* Majesty indeed gave Orders, that some of the Ships reclaimed in the Memorials of our Resident at his Court, particularly the Ship *Jacomo*, should be restored. But these Orders have either been entirely eluded, by the *Iberian* Gover-

nors in *Columbia*, or obeyed in such a Manner, as that a Restitution made to the Sufferers has scarce indemnify'd them, either for the Expences they have been at in their Solicitations, or for their Loss of Time, or for the Interruption of their Business. But as it would be unjust to impute this Delay to the want of Inclination in his *Iberian* Majesty to give us Satisfaction, our Emperor, from a Regard to the Interest of our own Merchants, has not thought proper as yet to take any Measures to interrupt the good Understanding betwixt the two Crowns. Therefore, my Lords, I humbly think we cannot give a greater Instance of our Duty to his Majesty, as well as of our Concern for his injured Subjects, than to give him the strongest and most sincere Assurances of a zealous and cheerful Concurrence in all such Measures as shall become necessary for the Support of his Majesty's Honour, the Preservation of our Navigation and Commerce, and the common Good of this Empire: And therefore I humbly move that we may come to the following Resolutions;

1. Resolved, that the Subjects of the Imperial Crown of *Great Lilliput* have a clear and undoubted Right to navigate in the *Columbian* Seas, to and from any Part of his Majesty's Dominions; and for carrying on such Trade and Commerce as they are justly intitled to in *Columbia*; and likewise to carry all Sorts of Goods and Merchandizes, or Effects, from one Part of his Majesty's Dominions to any other Part thereof; and that no Goods being so carried are, by any Treaty subsisting between the Crowns of *Great Lilliput* and *Iberia*, to be deemed or taken as contraband or prohibited Goods.

2. Resolv'd, that it appears to this House, that, as well before as since the Execution of the Treaty of *Sebaste* on the Part of *Great Lilliput*, divers Ships and Vessels, with their Cargoes belonging to *Lilliputian* Subjects, have been violently seized and confiscated by the *Iberians*, upon



upon Pretences altogether unjust and groundless; and that many of the Sailors on board these Ships have been injuriously and barbarously imprisoned and ill treated; and that thereby the Liberty of Navigation and Commerce, belonging to his Majesty's Subjects by the Law of Nations, and by virtue of the Treaties subsisting between the Crowns of Great Lilliput and Iberia, hath been unwarrantably infring'd and interrupted, to the great Loss and Damage of our Merchants, and in direct Violation of the said Treaties.

3. Resolved, that it appears to this House, that frequent Applications have been made, on the Part of his Majesty, to the Court of Iberia, in a Manner the most agreeable to Treaties, and to the Peace and Friendship subsisting betwixt the two Crowns, for redressing the notorious Abuses and Grievances before mentioned, and preventing the like for the future, and for obtaining adequate Satisfaction to his injur'd Subjects; which, in the Event, have prov'd entirely fruitless and of no Effect.

*The Hurgo Quadret spoke to the following Effect.*

My LORDS,  
THE noble Lord has been pleas'd to give the House a very accurate, and I believe a very just, Detail of the Treaties upon which our Right to a free Navigation in the *Columbian* Seas is founded. His Lordship has shew'd us how far these Rights have been encroached on, and what Methods have been used by his Majesty for procuring Redress; but, my Lords, I must beg Leave to observe, that our knowing these Rights is to no Purpose, unless we fall upon a speedy and an effectual Way to secure them; and I humbly conceive our agreeing to the Resolutions presented to the House by the noble Lord can never answer that End. There is one Point in dispute, my Lords, betwixt us and the *Iberians*, which, if adjusted, must either leave us in the quiet and uninterrupted Exercise of Navigation and Commerce, or must leave to *Ibe-*

*ria* an absolute and uncontrollable Sovereignty of these Seas. The *Iberian* Court says, "*We have a Right to search your Ships.*" But NO SEARCH are the Words that echo from Shore to Shore of this Island. This, my Lords, is what we ought to insist upon; for without this Concession, all other Concessions from the *Iberian* Court are to no Purpose.

The Treaty commonly called the *Columbian* Treaty, which was concluded in the twenty-second Moon of *Chorlo* the second, was a Treaty separate from the Treaty concluded three Moons before; nor is there one Word of it that has a Retrospect to that Treaty; and, my Lords, the confounding these two Treaties together is the Reason why the *Iberian* Ministers and ours seem to be equally in the dark, with regard to the Affair in Question. But, my Lords, we need only look into the eighth Article of that Treaty which the noble Lord has been pleas'd to read, and we shall find that there can be no such Thing as contraband Goods betwixt us and the *Iberians*; because there can be no such Thing as Commerce carried on betwixt our Subjects and theirs, and consequently there cannot be the least Shadow of a Pretence to a Search on that Account; and when that Pretence is cut off, all the Subject of Difference betwixt us and that Nation is done away; for it is impossible for us to have any other Difference. My Lords, this is a Point so plain, that it is to me amazing that our Ministers at the *Iberian* Court should omit it in their Memorials, that the *Iberians* themselves should overlook it, and that our Merchants in the many Applications they have made, to the Emperor, to the Council, and to the Senate, have never once mentioned it. By the first of the two Treaties made in the 20th and 23d of the Reign of *Chorlo* II. the Regulations of Commerce betwixt us and *Iberia*, being principally intended to settle the Trade betwixt *Old Iberia* and *Lilliput*, the *Iberians* no doubt have a Right to search any Ship which they



they find upon their Coasts, and which they suspect of carrying prohibited Goods, because every Nation has an undoubted Right to lay what Prohibitions they please upon the Commodities produced by their own Country, and likewise on the Commodities imported to their own Country, unless by some particular Stipulations with other Nations they are bound up from making such Prohibitions. They are likewise at Liberty to prohibit such and such Goods from being imported or exported on such and such Bottoms. But, my Lords, these Prohibitions of particular Commodities always presuppose that it is lawful for this, or any other Nation, to trade with that Nation in other Commodities. For this Reason, my Lords, every Nation has an undoubted Right to prevent every Infringement in this Regulation of her Commerce, and consequently to search all suspected Ships whom she shall find on her Coasts. But, my Lords, when two Nations are at Peace together, and amicably agree that they shall have no Trade, no Intercourse, no Commerce with one another, to suppose that either of these Nations hath a Right to search the Ships of the other, is to suppose what is inconsistent with common Sense. For, from whence have you this Right? From any particular Stipulation betwixt you and us? No. No such Thing can be pretended. Does it arise from a Suspicion that we break in upon the Laws of Commerce regulated among yourselves? No, that would be absurd; because we have no Access to your Country, and therefore can never either import or export any Commodity that is prohibited by your Laws. Again, does this Right to search our Ships obtain from Custom or Sufferance? That we deny; nor can you prove that you ever enjoy'd any such Privilege till you usurp'd it of late; and since you did usurp it, we have continually complain'd. At least, my Lords, the trading Part of our Nation has complain'd of it as an Innovation and an Encroachment upon the Freedom of Navigation and Commerce: And,

my Lords, if this is a Point hitherto undetermined by any publick Act betwixt the *Iberians* and us, this is the proper Time for settling it; and I dare say, the Thing is so plain and so reasonable in itself, if our Minister at the *Iberian* Court shall represent it in the Light in which I have already viewed it, his *Iberian* Majesty will be of Opinion that we have fallen upon the only and the true Method of preserving a good Understanding betwixt the two Crowns. For, give me Leave to say it, our insisting that no Search, upon any Pretence whatsoever, be made, can never do any Prejudice to the Interests of the *Iberian* Court, it can never break in upon the Regulations of their Commerce, it can never violate any Treaty subsisting between them and us, because we still allow the 8th Article, which is of the greatest Importance, to be in full Force; and our coming to a Resolution on this Head is only saying, in other Words: 'We do not pretend to disturb you (the *Iberians*) in putting these Regulations in Force, which you have a Right to make with every Nation with whom you trade: Therefore we are willing you should enjoy all the Advantages of the Treaty made in the 19th Moon of *Charlo* the Second; we are willing you shall enjoy all the Advantages of the Treaty concluded three Moons after; we are willing you should enjoy a Commerce with your own Settlements in *Columbia*, exclusive of us and all other Nations. But because we are willing you should enjoy these Advantages, we must take care that they are not used to our Detriment; we must take care that the trading Part of our Subjects be secured in the Privileges to which they are entitled by Treaties; and we must take care not to suffer so material a Point to remain longer undetermined, especially as you seem to claim, as a Right, what is founded neither upon common Reason, the Laws of Nations, nor the particular Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns.' But, says the *Iberian* Court, (for, my Lords, I would



would not leave one Shadow of an Objection which they could raise, answered) "How shall we prevent your carrying on a clandestine Trade with our Settlements? Or how can we discover when such a Trade is carried on or not, but by searching your Ships, and satisfying ourselves if any of our Commodities are on board?" Yes, answer we, you may; seize them in your Harbours, seize them in your Ports; seize them in your Towns and Countries where they trade; if you seize them there, the Grounds of your Confiscation are good: For their very being there, unless for the Reasons mention'd in the 10th Article, tho' they did not trade to the Value of a Grull, makes their Ships and Cargoes your lawful Prize. Our Crown never pretended to protect Smugglers, and by agreeing to the 8th Article of this Treaty, it in effect impowers you to do yourselves Justice upon all who violate it. But we never can pretend to account for what our private Subjects may do to your Prejudice; it is your Affair to look to that; only take care of it at a proper Time, in a proper Way, and in a proper Place; and don't make the Innocent suffer for the Guilty: Don't, because, perhaps, you yourselves have suffered by the Practice of a few Smugglers of our Nation, make the fair Trader liable for these Practices, nor usurp a Sovereignty of these Seas exclusive of us". Thus, my Lords, we answer all the Objections which the *Iberians* can make on this Head, and yet grant them all they can have the least Shadow to claim, either by the Law of Nations or particular Treaties. Let us therefore, my Lords, make such a Resolution, let the *Iberians* see that we intend to do both them and ourselves Justice, and in that Case, my Lords, I dare answer for it, we shall have no Occasion for entering into a War: We shall have no Occasion for prolonging or multiplying Treaties; we shall have no Occasion to put the Nation to the Expence of sending over Commissioners for regulating our

Affairs of Commerce; but if we do not come to such a Resolution, we may, indeed, puzzle out a War; yet when that War is over, and when we have run two or three Millions more into Debt, unless we make this the main Point, we shall find ourselves as far from our Purpose as ever.

My Lords, the *Columbian Treaty* is a Treaty which we did not grant to the *Iberians*, but after many Solicitations, and for very valuable Considerations; it was granted, my Lords, in discharge of two Millions of *Sprugs*, of just Debt, at that Time due by the Crown of *Lilliput* to that of *Iberia*; and I could heartily wish that we could defray two Millions of our national Debt at present by granting such another Treaty. It was look'd upon at that Time, my Lords, by the *Iberians* as the only Means of securing to themselves the valuable Advantages they reap from their *Columbian Possessions*. They were therefore very well pleased, and, I believe, very thankful for the Concessions we had made; nor do we find one Instance, my Lords, during the Reigns of *Chorlo* the Second, *Jacomo* the second, *Wingul* the third, or *Nana*, of any one Ship being seized on these Seas on Pretence of having prohibited Goods on board in time of Peace. So that, my Lords, this Claim of the *Iberians* is of a very late date, and very probably trump'd up to serve the Interests of the Owners of the *Guarda Costas*, who may have imposed on the *Iberian Court* by Misrepresentations of Facts. For, give me Leave to observe, my Lords, that these *Guarda Costas* do not belong immediately to the Crown of *Iberia*: No; sometimes they are fitted out by the Merchants of *Iberia*, sometimes by the *Iberian Inhabitants* of *Columbia*, and sometimes by the Governors of their Settlements there. Such a Variety of Interests combining to support them, it is no wonder, my Lords, if they have a strong Interest at the *Iberian Court*, whose Ministers may be misled either by Interest or Ignorance to protect them. But if we should put it



it fairly to them 'Are you resolved to search every Ship you meet with in these Seas? Are you resolved to confiscate every Ship which shall have on board any of your Specie or Commodities?' If they shall answer, No; the Matter is so far adjusted betwixt us. But then, my Lords, it may be proper to add (and it is to be sure a natural Consequence of this Resolution) "If you can claim no just Right, if it is founded neither upon Treaties nor allow'd by Practice, and if it was not the Intention of the contracting Powers when this Treaty was made, that such a Right should be inferred from any of its Articles; by what Authority, pray, have you exercised it so long? How are our Subjects to be indemnified for the many Depredations and Violences they have suffered? Or how is the Law of Nations to be satisfied for these Proceedings? If they were not authorized by your Court, it must give the Offender up to Justice, and our Merchants must be indemnified out of the Effects of the Delinquents. But if you cannot deny that they were protected by your Court, it becomes a national Concern, and your Crown must indemnify us, let it seek its Relief elsewhere." This, my Lords, is the common Way of Reasoning amongst Men in Matters of private Property; I think it has always been a just Way of Reasoning, and I hope that it never will be neglected by Princes in Matters of publick Concern.

If the *Iberians*, my Lords, should insist upon a Right of searching all Ships in general; if, contrary to our Expectations, they should pay no Regard to the Law of Nations or their own Faith, yet still we shall gain this Advantage, that we shall make it the common Cause of all the Nations in *Degulia* who are possess'd of one Foot of Ground in *Columbia*. When *Blesfescu* sees them make such a wild and unwarrantable Claim, she will think it Time for her to strike in; she will think that what is the Case of *Lilliput* to-day, may be that of *Blesfescu* to-morrow. The *Belgians*, my Lords, as a

People who subsist by Trade, and have Reason to be jealous of every novation that is introduced in it, consider our Cause as their own, will look upon the Success of this Affair as what may one Day determine the of their own Commerce, both to Western and Eastern Settlements. my Lords, give me Leave to observe that this is a Point that does not affect this particular Branch of Trade only, but it affects all the Trade which is carried on betwixt any Nation in *Degulia* and their foreign Settlements. For instance, my Lords, if we are more powerful in the *East Indies* than the *Bengalians*, or the *Blesfescudians*, or any of the *Degulian* People who have Settlements there, have we not as good a Reason to insist upon a Search of their Ships, as they should carry on a prohibited Trade with our Factories there? Have we not as good a Right to make ourselves Judges of what Courses their Ships shall hold in these Seas? Have we not as good a Right to confiscate their Ships and Cargoes, as the *Iberians* have to treat us in the same Manner in *Columbia*. My Lords, I should be glad to hear an Argument that could be advanced against such a Practice in one Part of the World that does not hold equal good in another Part. But, my Lords, let us suppose that no such Claim is made by any other Nation, in any other Place in the World, but by the *Iberians* in *Columbia*, what must be the Consequence of this Demand of them, be, with regard to the Trade carried on there by other Nations of *Degulia*. We all know that the Consumpt of every People must be supplied, either by the Product and Manufactures of their own Country, or by the Commodities which they purchase from their Neighbours. But, my Lords, when any of their Neighbours are possess'd of a Commodity, which they think they could not be possess'd of otherwise than by an illicit Trade with their Settlements, is that a just Reason for searching, and arbitrarily confiscating that Neighbour's Ship? My Lords,



as would set all the Nations of *De-  
gulia* by the Ears with one another.  
For no doubt, the *Belgians*, the *Ble-  
fuscudians*, the *Lilliputians*, the *Iberi-  
ans* themselves living in *Columbia*, are  
obliged to trade with one another there  
to supply themselves with the common  
Necessaries of Life; and it is a certain  
fact, that there is nothing more ordi-  
nary than for the *Iberian* Governors  
of *Columbia* to permit, to protect, and  
to pay *Lilliputian* Ships for importing  
to their Settlements those Commo-  
dities that enter into the common Ne-  
cessaries of Life, without which their  
Inhabitants must starve. For such is  
the Genius of the *Columbian Iberians*,  
so much are they over-run with Lux-  
ury, Ease, and Pride, supported by a  
great Affluence of Money, that they  
cannot apply themselves to the ordina-  
ry Arts of Life, as other People do,  
and for that Reason they must purchase  
Conveniencies and Necessaries with  
Money, or they must want them. So  
that, my Lords, in effect, this Pro-  
hibition of Trade, if strictly and liter-  
ally enforced, must either prove the  
Ruin of the Inhabitants in these Set-  
tlements, or produce a general Revolt  
against the Prince, who can be the  
only Gainer by it; as it tends to pre-  
vent the Exportation of Specie into  
*Degulia* any other Way than by his  
Register Ships, and consequently se-  
cures to him an Indulto of Eleven or  
Twelve per Cent. for all the Specie  
thus imported. Were this Claim of a  
Right to search in the open Seas, as  
asserted by *Iberia*, allowed by o-  
ther Nations to be just, I should be  
glad to know by what Means the *Bel-  
gians* could import one Grain of Sugar  
from *Columbia* to *Belgia*. A Ship  
sails from their Island of *Eusebitia*; a  
*Blefuscudian* Guarda Costa attacks and  
boards her: From whence did you sail?  
From *Eusebitia*. Whither are you  
bound? To *Belgia*. With what are  
you loaded? With Sugar. But, says  
the *Blefuscudian*, "*Eusebitia* does not  
produce one Hogthead of Sugar for its  
own Use; far less is it able to ex-  
port any: You must therefore have had

it from *Marnitico*, one of our Islands.  
You are therefore concerned in an illi-  
cit Trade, and as such we seize and  
confiscate your Ship." This Way of rea-  
soning, my Lords, is just as good in the  
Mouth of a *Blefuscudian* to a *Belgian*,  
as in that of an *Iberian* to a *Lillipu-  
tian*. Does not every Man, who has  
the least Concern in Commerce, know  
what vast Quantities of *Iberian* Gold  
and Silver there are in *Lilliput*? And if  
a Master of a Vessel, or a Passenger, or  
a Merchant, or a Sailor, should by  
chance carry from *Lilliput* one single  
Piece of that Specie, if we allow this  
Claim of the *Iberians* to be good, he  
himself, his Crew, his Ship, and his  
Cargo, may be lawfully seized, the  
one to be confiscated, and the other  
imprison'd, tho' not one Person on  
board had ever set his Foot on *Colum-  
bian* Ground, or had ever been within  
Sight of its Shores.

The same Thing, my Lords,  
may be said with regard to Ships tra-  
ding from one of our own Colonies to  
another. A Ship sails from *Lilliput*  
to *Novaborac*, she disposes of her Car-  
go there in a fair Way of Trade, and  
receives Payment for a great Part of it  
in *Iberian* Money: From *Novaborac*  
she coasts along southward to *Penva-  
silia*, *Vegrinia*, and *Caronila*, all the  
Way only touching at our own Settle-  
ments: Why, my Lords, it is possible,  
before she comes the Length of *Zha-  
mengol*, that most, nay all her Car-  
go, may be made up of *Iberian* Mo-  
ney or Commodities, and yet she all  
this Time in a fair and lawful Trade;  
and to make such a Ship confiscable,  
I humbly conceive would be the Ruin  
of our Navigation and Commerce in  
these Seas.

There is, my Lords, a very re-  
markable, and I think a very shuf-  
fling Expression in the Memorial de-  
livered by the *Iberian* Minister to our  
Envoy at that Court. The *Lilliputian*  
Ships, says he, are subject to Confiscation,  
if it appears that they have designedly  
changed their Course to make any of the  
*Iberian* Coasts. My Lords, this Ex-  
pression betrays a downright Igno-  
rance



rance of Commerce and maritime Affairs, and is a Proof of what I have advanced before, that the *Iberian* Ministers are grossly imposed upon themselves, or it proves, that they want to impose upon us. For, almost in the same Sentence, this very Minister allows that we have a Right to sail from any one of our own Settlements to another: Now every common Tarr can tell that it is impossible for us to do that, without being obliged to make the *Iberian* Coasts, and to come within Sight of their Land, be the Caution of the Master of the Ship never so great. In sailing from *New Lilliput*, don't we take the windward Passage? Thereby we have the *Iberian* Island of *Cabu* in Sight on the one Side, and the *Blesucudian* Part of the Island of *Iberionola* on the other. In sailing from *Bardosba* to *Zhamengol*, if we sail in a direct Line, we are obliged to make the Coasts of the *Iberian* Part of the same Island; and in sailing from *Zhamengol* to any of our Northern Colonies in *Columbia*, we shall be obliged to sail either upon their Coasts, or in what they call their Latitude, for a great Part of the Voyage. Besides, my Lords, those who are acquainted in those Affairs tell us, that the Navigation on these Seas is so uncertain, that it is impossible for the most expert Sailor that ever was to be sure of his Course without making Land; because, before they see Land, they do not know what Tides and what Winds they are to meet with. In certain Latitudes, my Lords, the Tides are so strong that, notwithstanding all the Ship's Crew can do, their Ship is born by its Violence within Sight of Land of the *Iberian* Coasts; nay, close to their very Shores. How barbarous therefore, my Lords, would it be in the *Iberians* to seize and confiscate a Ship in such Circumstances! And how weak would it be in us to allow them any such Right! Yet, my Lords, unless we obtain the Concession from them of NO SEARCH, be the Grounds and Pretences what they will, we, in ef-

fect, give them such a Right: But cause if we admit of one Exception of one Restriction on their Parts, this is not a Ship of ours that trades lawfully on these Seas, but what necessarily fall within such Exceptions and under such Restrictions, as we make her a lawful Prize. Besides, my Lords, an absolute Concession of this Point from the *Iberians* takes away all Chicane, it takes away all Altercations; it takes away all Ground of Dispute betwixt us and them, about Latitude, Possessions, prohibitions of Goods, and all that. Thereby, my Lords, we do justice to them, we do justice to ourselves, we leave them full Possession of all the Advantages to which they are intitled by Treaty: we leave them in Possession of the exclusive Right of trading to their own Settlements, so far as it is consistent with the Treaty for Negroes; we do not deny their Right to seize our Ships whenever found trading in their Ports and Harbours; and this, my Lords, is all that we can prudently grant, or they justly demand.

My Lords, I have waved touching on the Right we have to cut Logwood in the Bay of *Capemchey*, and other Claims we have on the Continent of *Columbia*; because our asserting these Claims to be just, and entering into a Discussion of our Rights is not the Business now before us. I shall only observe, that if these Rights are well founded (as I believe no *Lilliputian*, nor *Iberian* either, will deny they are), the Reasons I have already advanced against the *Iberian* Pretences, will hold much stronger with regard to Ships sailing from any one of our Colonies to these Places, than with regard to Ships sailing from any of our own Colonies to another. Because these Places lie in the very Heart of the *Iberian* Settlements, and in the very Bosom of the *Micxan* Bay; and unless we come to the Resolution I have insisted on, it would be much better for us to give them up, than to keep them.

I shall trouble your Lordships no farther.



farther; only, I shall observe that what I propose is the most likely Way to prevent the Incroachments of the *Iberians*, not only upon us but upon other Nations of *Degulia*. There is not a *Belgian* Skipper who won't tell us, that No SEARCH is the only Remedy to be applied in this Case; No SEARCH, my Lords, is a Cry that runs from the Sailor to the Merchant, from the Merchant to the Senate, and from the Senate, my Lords, it ought to reach the Throne. Wherefore, my Lords, I humbly move that the following Words may be added to the noble Lord's first Resolution.

*And that the searching of such Ships on the open Seas, under Pretence of their carrying contraband or prohibited Goods, is a Violation and Infracti-  
on of the Law of Nations, and of the Treaties subsisting betwixt the two Crowns.*

The *Hurgo Hickrad* (who as observed before, possess'd an Office answering that of our Lord Chancellor) sitting at some Distance from the *Hurgo Quadret*, thought the latter had mov'd that the Words of the Amendment should be inserted, instead of the latter Part of the Resolution proposed by the *Hurgo Sholmlug*, *Viz.* *and that no Goods so carried are, by any Treaty subsisting between the Crowns of Great Lilliput and Iberia, to be deemed or taken as contraband or prohibited Goods.* Upon which he arose and said, He thought that if they substituted the latter Words in place of the former, they would make a very bad Exchange; because it would look as if they designed to impose arbitrary Terms upon the *Iberians* without assigning any Reason; 'that their resolving that no Goods carried to and from any Part of his Majesty's Dominions, sufficiently implied, that the *Iberians* had no Right to search our Ships, and therefore was a much more proper Resolution for them to come to, than if they should admit of the noble *Hurgo's* Amendment, which would seem to imply, that, tho' they did carry on an illicit Trade, yet a Search was unlawful.

*Upon this the Hurgo Quadret rose, and spoke to the following Purpose.*

My LORDS,

IT was never my Intention that any Part of the Resolution laid before this House, by the noble Lord who spoke first, should be omitted; but I am of Opinion, that the Addition I propose is a necessary Amendment to that Resolution, and that it is becoming the Dignity and Authority of this House to declare, in the most express Terms, not only the Rights which we ourselves have, but likewise what Rights the *Iberians* have usurpt; and to shew them, that however they have either designedly or ignorantly mistaken the Sense of the Treaties subsisting betwixt us, yet we are resolved to assert our just Claims, and not to leave them the least Shadow or Pretence to a Search for the future.

The *Hurgo Hickrad* then proceeded in the following Terms.

My LORDS,

I AM as sensible of the many Insults and Injuries we have received from the *Iberians*, and should be as willing to come into those Measures that may be proper to bring them to a Sense of the Wrongs they have done us, as any Lord in this House. But, my Lords, I think if we come to a Resolution on that Head, it ought to be a Resolution rather in general than in particular Terms; it ought to be a Resolution that we can have no Reason afterwards to depart from, and it ought to be a Resolution our Adherence to which can never afterwards imbroil us with any of our Neighbours. The Amendment which the noble Lord has offered, tho' I extremely approve of his Lordship's Zeal, may, I am afraid, be attended with some of these Inconveniencies; because I humbly conceive, that there are certain Cases wherein any Nation, tho' at Peace with another, may, by the Law of Nations, enter and search the Ships of the other; nor can the

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Nation to which the Ship so searched belongs, deem such a Search a Violation either of the Law of Nations, or of particular Treaties in force.

I think, my Lords, it never was disputed, but that, by the Law of Nations, the Ships of one People at Peace with another might be searched, in case that other People was carrying Arms, or Provisions of War to a Nation then at War with that other Nation. Now, my Lords, I am afraid that our declaring the searching of all Ships belonging to *Lilliput*, to be an Infraction and Violation of the Treaty subsisting betwixt the *Iberians* and us, will be very justly look'd upon by the Court of *Iberia*, as precluding them of the Rights of a Search, to which they are intitled by the Law of Nations, and may produce a Misunderstanding betwixt us, which we would all heartily wish to avoid, and could not be attended with very honourable Circumstances on our Part: However, my Lords, I am very far from proposing any thing that could in the least damp that becoming Ardour, which the Nation in general has shewed upon this Occasion, to assert her Rights, and to revenge her Injuries. Nay, I should rather chuse to err on the other Side, and if your Lordships shall think that the Resolution as amended by the noble Lord who spoke last, is most proper to attain the desired Ends of Satisfaction for past, and Security from future Injuries, I am sure, I shall be far from objecting to the noble Lord's Amendment; all that I suggest is, that if there are two Methods in which we can form our Resolution, both equally effectual, and equally answering the great Purpose of our Meeting, we ought to chuse that Method which is subject to fewest Inconveniencies and Objections.

*The Hargo Quadrert reply'd, the following Terms.*

My LORDS,

I Should be sorry if the Amendment I have propos'd should be attended with the Inconveniencies and

Consequences which the noble Lord who spoke last seems to apprehend, and I am oblig'd to the noble Lord, for giving me this Opportunity to shew the House, that if the Inconvenience his Lordship has suggest'd is the only one with which the propos'd Amendment can be attended, it is not liable to any Objection. The noble Lord is apprehensive that the Resolution, as amended, seems to take away from the *Iberians* some of those Rights to which they are intitled by the Law of Nations. And let me add, my Lords, that if his Lordship's Apprehensions are just, it takes from them the Privileges to which they are intitled by particular Treaties. But, my Lords, if the noble Lord had been pleas'd to consider the Words of the Amendment a little more attentively, he must have found that the Infraction and Violation were to be committed by *searching such Ships*; what Ships? Why, my Lords, the Ships that are navigating in the *Columbian* Seas, and carrying on a Commerce to and from any Part of his Majesty's Dominions. Now, my Lords, *such* Ships can never have any contraband Goods on board, unless we are at War with the *Iberians*; and in that Case, my Lords, they will seize them, whatever be their Cargoe. Contraband Goods, my Lords, are only to be understood of Provisions of War and Arms, that are carried from one Nation to another who is at War with the Nation that intercepts the Ship having such Goods on Board. Therefore, my Lords, the Resolution can never affect such a Case, because the Words of the Amendment only extend to those Ships, which are trading to or from his *Lilliputian* Majesty's Dominions. But, my Lords, there is not an Expression in the whole Resolution, as it stands amended, which can imply, that in case one of our Ships should be failing to or from any Part of the *Blesuscudian* Dominions, to or from any Part of the *Belgian* Dominions, to or from any Part of the *Dankramian* Dominions, the *Iberians*



berians have no Right to search such a Ship when she comes in their Way, while any of these Nations are at War with *Iberia*. No, my Lords, our agreeing to the proposed Amendment can never affect any of these Cases, and therefore preserves to the *Iberians* all the Rights to which they are intitled by the Law of Nations, and the Treaties subsisting betwixt the two Crowns.

*The Question being put if the whole first Resolution, as it stood amended, should be agreed to, the Hurgu Sholmlug, spoke to the following Purpose.*

My LORDS,

AS the noble Lord seems to think, that the Amendment he has proposed will be a very great Improvement upon the first Resolution, which I had the Honour to lay before the House; and as I am of Opinion that it can do it no Harm, I am in the main very willing to concur with the Resolution as amended by the noble Lord. But, I hope I may be pardon'd, if I object against one Expression in the Amendment; the Expression, my Lords is, That the searching our Ships is against the Law of Nations. The noble Lord himself, I think, seem'd to admit that the Guarda Costas, whom we so much and with so great Reason complain of, and who were the Authors of all the Insults committed upon our Navigation there, are not Ships belonging to the Crown of *Iberia*. Therefore, my Lords, the Violences they commit must not be imputed to his *Iberian* Majesty; and it would be a very exceptionable Way for us to express ourselves, should we say that the Actions of a few private Men, who are no better than Pyrates, can violate the Laws of Nations. If, indeed, they acted by Orders from the *Iberian* Court, or if the *Iberian* Court should say expressly that she will protect and encourage them in searching our Ships, who are in a fair Trade betwixt one Part of his *Lilliputian* Majesty's Dominions and another, that

Court would then violate the Law of Nations, because she would give her Sanction to a Practice that must be unjust, even tho' no Treaty of Commerce subsisted betwixt *Iberia* and *Lilliput*. But, my Lords, by the Treaty of *Ultralt*, no private Differences betwixt the Subjects of the two Crowns, on these or any other Seas, are to be deem'd a sufficient Ground even to make Reprizals, until the Complaints of the respective Parties have been laid before the Courts to which they belong, or War is declared betwixt the two Crowns. If, my Lords, after we have, in the Resolutions now before us, asserted positively what our just Rights are, the Court of *Iberia* should deny them to be such; there is no Doubt, but that in such a Case we should be obliged to vindicate the Law of Nations, and the Honour of our own Nation. But, my Lords, I shall not agree to our resolving that the Law of Nations is violated by what is in the Power of a few private Men to commit every Day. Therefore, my Lords, I humbly move that the Amendment proposed may stand thus: *And that the searching of such Ships on the open Seas under Pretence of carrying prohibited Goods, is a Violation and Infracti-on of the Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns.*

*The Question being put upon this Motion, and then upon the whole first Resolution, it pass'd without any Division; and then the Question was put upon the second Resolution, which pass'd without any Debate or Division likewise; but the Question being put upon the third Resolution, the Hurgu Brustath spoke, to the following Purport:*

My LORDS,

I AM far from intending, by any Thing which I am to trouble your Lordships with, to throw in any Obstacle that may prevent our coming to those Resolutions that are most proper, both for obtaining all reasonable Satisfaction from the *Iberians*, and supporting the Influence which the Authority of this House ought to have



have both at Home and Abroad. Your Lordships have already agreed to two Resolutions, which I think to be extremely proper, and may very much contribute to answer both these Ends. But, my Lords, since I have heard what has been urg'd by the two noble Lords who spoke first on this Affair, have heard the Rights of our Nation to a free Commerce and Navigation in *Columbia* fairly stated, and have heard it prov'd, beyond the Possibility of a Reply, that these Rights have been notoriously invaded and violated, I cannot help being amazed that such a Heap of Memorials, such Packets of Letters, and so many Volumes, I may say, of Credentials, should pass about a Matter in itself so very clear, so very evident. Is it not surprizing, my Lords, that for these 23 *Moons* (for so long has the trading Part of our Nation complain'd of the *Iberian* Depredations) none of our Negociators, none of our Ministers, none of our Ambassadors have hit upon so plain a Fact, as is contained in the first Resolution we have now agreed to: A Fact, my Lords, that appears upon the Face of the very Treaties that regulate all the Commerce betwixt us and the *Iberians*, both in *Degulia* and *Columbia*. This, my Lords, give me leave to say it, must create in me a Suspicion, that the Persons who (to use the Words of the Resolution now under our Consideration) made the frequent Applications on the Part of his Majesty to the Court of *Iberia*, either did not or would not understand these Treaties, or never looked into them. I should be sorry, my Lords, to suppose that it was the Interest of any of our Negotiators to prolong the Negotiations on this Affair; I should be yet more sorry, to suppose that the Pusillanimity of any of our Ministers at this Court, from whom our Ministers abroad receive their Directions, ty'd them up from putting it home to the *Iberian* Court, and requiring a positive and a decisive Answer. But I think, my Lords, I may venture to say, that if we had behav'd

in this Affair with a Spirit and Resolution becoming *Lilliputians*, our Credit had never sunk so low, nor our Discontent at Home risen so high. The worst Consequences that could have attended such a Behaviour on our Part, must have been a War; and that too, my Lords, a War upon an Element where we were sure to be Masters. By such a War we might have gain'd, but never could have lost, at least, we never could have lost near so much as we have lost for some *Moons* past, by a Peace more destructive as well as more dishonourable in its Consequences, than the most unsuccessful War. If, my Lords, it should be objected to this, That we ought to be cautious how we enter into a War with *Iberia*, because we don't know what Part some of our Neighbours may act in that Event, I should be glad to be inform'd of any who shall make such an Objection, why we are not to suppose that, in Case of a War, our most powerful Neighbours will not be as ready to act in favour of *Lilliput* as in favour of *Iberia*. I hope, my Lords, sufficient Care is taken to strengthen us with such Alliances, as may enable us to make as good a Figure in Case of a War, in *Degulia*, as we have formerly made; and, I hope there has been nothing to our Prejudice concerted betwixt the Court of *Iberia* and any other Court, that has escaped the Vigilance of our Ministers. I dare say, my Lords, none of these will be pleaded as Reasons why we have so long and so tamely put up with the Injuries and Insults we have met with from *Iberia*; far less can it be pleaded that his Majesty has not a sufficient Revenue, to defray all the Expences that can attend our Ministers having a due Influence in the Courts of *Degulia*, or procuring the best Intelligence of every thing that may affect the Honour and Interest of this Empire.

H Remainder of this Speech, in our next, and this Account of POLITICAL DEBATES to be continued.

OBSER-



**OBSERVATIONS on the Country and Climate about the River of TORNEO, and the Polar Circle, in LAPLAND.** From Mr de Maupertuis's *BOOK of the FIGURE of the EARTH.*

**T**HE Author, with his Companions, arriv'd from *Stockholm* at *Torneo* in  $65^{\circ} 50' 50''$  soon enough to see the Sun perform his Course for several Days together, without setting; a strange Sight to an Inhabitant of the temperate Zones, tho' he knows it must necessarily happen in that Climate. During their Stay in *Lapland*, which was about a Year, they had likewise the Planet *Venus* about two Months constantly above the Horizon, and by taking her Meridian Altitudes, both North and South, with those of the Sun, found the Refraction at *Torneo* was the same as at *Paris*. As to the Longitude, *Jupiter's* Situation in the Southern Signs kept him always hid in the horizontal Vapours; but by help of a Lunar Eclipse in the Horizon, and Occultations of fixed Stars by the Moon, they concluded, with tolerable Certainty, the Difference of Meridians of *Paris* and *Torneo* to be  $1^{\text{h}}. 23'$ . It was observ'd that the River of *Torneo* ran pretty nearly in the Meridian, and that there were high Mountains on each Side, that might afford very distant Points of View, where Signals could be erected, by measuring the Distances of which from one another Triangles might be form'd necessary for the intended Purpose, which was to calculate a Degree of the Meridian crossing the Polar Circle. Accordingly these *French Mathematicians* sail'd up the River from *Torneo*, July 6, with a Company of Soldiers, and a good Number of Boats with Instruments and Provisions. The Vessels used in the Rivers of *Lapland* are easily dragg'd along, and even carry'd: A few thin Fir Boards compose the whole, so very light and flexible, that the continual Beating, with all the Force of the Stream, against  $\frac{1}{2}$  Stones, does it no manner of Harm. A *Finlander* steers it  $\frac{1}{2}$  a long Oar, while his two Companions row hard to save it from  $\frac{1}{2}$  pursuing Wave,  $\frac{1}{2}$  threatens every Moment to overwhelm it. 'Tis terrible to those who are not accustomed to it, and astonishing even to them; to see one of those weak Machines drive down a Cataract in a Torrent of Foam and Stones, sometimes raised aloft in Air, and next Moment lost in the Deep. A Tree and its Branches, serves commonly for both Sail and Mast. In their Course they were tormented with great Flies with green Heads, which fetch'd Blood wherever they fix'd; but when they had land-

ed, and got to the Top of *Nima*, a Mountain where they were to erect a Signal, they had to deal w<sup>th</sup> several Sorts more intolerable. By good Luck they found two *Lapland Girls* tending a small Herd of Rain-deer, and almost hid in the Smoak of a great Fire; and being told it was in this Manner they defended themselves from the Flies, they had recourse to the same Method. They proceeded from Mountain to Mountain to erect Signals, which were hollow Cones, compos'd of a good many large Trees, stript of the Bark, white enough to be visible 10 or 12 Leagues. On *Horrilakero* (a Mountain consisting of a reddish Stone, interspers'd with a sort of white Crystal of an oblong Form, and laid parallelwise) they were attack'd by still more merciless Swarms, that were not to be driven away by Smoak; so that they were oblig'd, notwithstanding the excessive Heats, to wrap themselves in their *Lapnudes* (a Sort of Gown made of the Skins of Rain-deer) and cover themselves with Branches of Trees, and even whole Trees, which rather stifled than defended them. During two Months they pass'd on the Mountains the Sky was never clear till a northerly Wind rose to carry off the Fog, which whether owing to the Sun's long Stay above the Horizon, which raises more Vapours than the Night can condense, is not determined. From the Top of *Avoisaxa* the Prospect is the most beautiful that can be imagin'd: To the South quite unbounded, and discovering the Course of the River to a vast Extent; at the East you trace another River thro' several Lakes; and on the North, at the Distance of 12 or 15 Leagues, the View is terminated with a prodigious Number of Hills heaped one upon another, as we use to represent the Chaos. The Northeast Side is a frightful Rocky Precipice, where the Falcons build their Nests, and at the Foot of it runs the *Tenglio*. They spent ten Days on this Mountain, during which Curiosity procur'd them frequent Visits from the Inhabitants, who brought Fish, and Sheep, and such bad Fruits as their Woods produced. But the highest of all these Mountains was *Pullinga*, and the most difficult of Access, and their Stay there for six Days the most disagreeable. They had to fell a whole Wood of large Trees, and the Flies attack'd 'em with that Fury, that the very Soldiers, tho' harden'd to the greatest Fatigues, were oblig'd to wrap up their Faces, or cover them with Tar. These Insects poison'd their Victims, for no sooner was a Dish serv'd but it was quite cover'd with them. Going up *Kittis*, the farthest of their Mountains,



tains, they discover'd a copious Spring of pure Water that resists the keenest Frost. In their Return, Part of the Company went to find out their Signal at *Niemi*. After a troublesome March on Foot they came to a Brook, where they embark'd on three little Boats, which brought them to a Lake so full of little yellowish Grains of the Bigness of Miller, that the Water was discolour'd with them. The Author took this to be the *Chrysalis* of some Insect, which he fancied was one Kind of those Flies that did so torment them. From this Lake they had to walk to another of very clear Water, but the Wood was so thick, they were forced to cut their Way thro' it, and were entangled at every Step by the Depth of the Moss, and the fallen Firs that lay across the Road.

(To be continued.)

# TO SYLVANUS URBANUS

S I R,

As you have done so much Justice to the Character of Dr BOERHAAVE in your last Magazine, it has given me Encouragement to present you with the following Prescription of that Great Man, which (if you think proper to insert) may perhaps prove of publick Utility, to some preventive of the same Condition, or in Relief of others under it.

The unhappy Patient went to *Leyden* on Purpose to reap the Benefit of that Gentleman's Advice; but his Malady was gone too far for human Art to remedy, and he died a fatal Example of too late Application to so nice and regular a Regimen of preserving Health, or restoring it in his Case, which was principally occasion'd by hard Drinking.

Two Circumstances are observable, that have reference to your Account of the Doctor; the first is in Confirmation of what you have related — That his written Advices were always accompany'd with a short Prayer for the divine Blessing on his Endeavours. — The other is, in Resutation of the Remark, that it should be regretted by some that this great Benefactor to Mankind died worth so much; since in this very Instance he wrote the following Prescription all himself, after several Visitations, and tho' his Patient was a Man of some Fortune, would take but half a Guinea for his Trouble.

As I believe this Prescription of much greater Value than ten Times such a trilling Sum, especially to that Part of the World who suffer by too free a Use of the Bottle; and as they can never more enjoy the Advantage of his personal Advice, I look upon the making it publick,

as a Matter of some Merit. I assure you Sir, the Recipe is genuine, and in no publick Hand in the Kingdom, if in any private, besides that of

Your constant Customer,

R Balsam é Mecha 3fs  
Catechu lectissimi 3ijfs  
Crocī gr. xv.

[A] Lap. Hæmatit. gr. xxi.  
Mastiches 3fs

Olibani 3j

Rhei 3ijfs

Succi Glycyrrhizæ inspiss. 3j

Terebinthinæ gr. xv. m.

Pil. Gran. iij Singulæ.

R Rad. recent.

Barban 3jv:

Eryngij 3ij

Fæniculi 3ijfs

Imperator 3ij

Cum Aq. decoct. ½ Horæ

[B]

Adde recent, Agrimon.

Betonic.

Hyperici

Veronic.

Virg. Aur.

Ebulliant iterum parum;

Dein Decocti lib. iv. exhibe

R Terebinthinæ 3j

Vitell. Ovi 3fs Subactis S. A. admisce.

[C] Mell Rosar. 3j

Theriac. Andromach 3j

Aq. Commun. 3vj. f. Clysm.

Animo perlegi attento ad rem Historiam Mali; unde meruo, esse in Abdominis Parte inferiore Ulcus purulentum, quod Contagii suo Sanguinem inficit, Pulmonem infestat, Tussim citet, et Hæticam Febrim.

Ut Curatio instituat, laudo, ut pro Potu communi bibat Mulsum cum Lactis dimidio; pro Cibo, quicquid de Avena, fago Pyro, Hordeo, Milio, Secali, Tritico, paratur, quocumque modo. Poma, Pyra, Rapa, assa juvant. Lac prodest, Caro parior, Panis vero biscoctus optimus. Prodest,



est pauca copia Vini Hispani, vel Canari-  
vert.

Sumat interim omni bikhori Diei tres Pi-  
lulas [A] cum paucillo Decotti [B] &  
terbeat occysime post has deglutitas de eodem  
Decotto duas uncias, calidas.

R. Præterea mane & vespri injiciatur  
Chysma [C] captando Tempus illud, quan-  
do Alvus fuit exoneranda prius: tum enim  
Effectum præstabit depurandi Ulcus, et, ut  
spero, sanandi. Sed Magnitudo hujus  
pertinacis Morbi requirit, ut sex Heb-  
domadibus Dierum usurentur, prius  
quam sciri queat an possint debellare Ma-  
lign. Faxit Deus, ut hæc, vel meliora  
prospiciant!

Scriptæ Leydæ

17  $\frac{7}{10}$  36

H. BOERHAAVE.

Continuation of the Philosophical Enquiry,  
What is LOVE? begun p. 524.

All Things here, or that we have  
Knowledge of, are said to be mortal and  
transitory; yet some Things are found so  
permanent, so durable, that they seem to  
give just Ground for questioning the Truth  
of the Assertion. However, as it may  
be found, that at certain Spaces the In-  
terstitium between the Magnet and the  
Iron is always fill'd by Effluvia from one,  
or both of them, tho' a sensible Decay of  
neither be to be found, I judge I have  
sufficient for concluding in the like Man-  
ner concerning all other Bodies. But as  
Feeling can be caused only by the Junction  
or Accession of Bodies or Particles toge-  
ther, so perhaps foregoing three (Senses)  
may be easily granted to be only differ-  
ent Manners or Modes of Feeling, (as  
Taste to be Feeling by the Tongue, &c.  
Smelling by the Nose, and Hearing by the  
Ear) only the Sight I have never found to  
be so. Yet even this, together with all  
my other Senses, I have concluded to be  
truly and properly such, from the follow-  
ing Reasons.

Tho' the Knowledge of Form and  
Magnitude, so far as this can by us be  
known, may be generally judg'd to be  
receiv'd by the Sight, yet it is certain,  
that the Faculty of giving or receiving  
this Knowledge is common to others of  
the Senses with the Sight; and that the  
Sight is solely determined herein by the  
Termination of Colour. This, indeed,  
to a seeing Man, is a principal, if not the  
first Accident of all Matter. To a blind  
Man 'tis nothing, because none of the o-  
ther Senses are Judges of it, but is only  
and entirely felt by the Sight alone. Yet  
how this can be, take as follows.

Heat and Light, if not inseparable, are  
at least so conjoined, that we find not the  
latter, nor to our Knowledge can it be  
caused, without some Degree of the Pre-  
sence of the former. Heat, in whar-  
ever Degree, is either the Presence of  
pure Fire, or of its real Particles;  
and that only as the Sense of Feel-  
ing, in the general Acceptation, is affected  
by them. For herein to me seems to be  
the Difference or Distinction between  
Heat and Light: That Heat or Fire, as  
it acts only on itself, to our Knowledge,  
produces no Difference in Appearance;  
so that at such Time its Presence is not  
otherwise known to us than by our gen-  
eral Sense of Feeling; and that only un-  
der the Name of Fire, Heat, or Warmth.  
But Light is, or is caused, as the Heat or  
Fire acts upon, and (with Submission to  
better Judgments) impinges against, and  
is reflected from the solid Parts of Bodies,  
so as only to affect the Sense of Seeing in  
particular; and this is only known to us  
under the Name of Light or Colour. This to  
me seems evident from the equally bright  
Light that we have in Winter to that we  
have in Summer. And if there be, or be  
not, Spaces devoid of Matter, 'tis much the  
same to my present Purpose; since I  
cannot find Light to be caused without  
the Presence and Reflection of the Partic-  
les of Fire. This concluded on, Reflec-  
tion of the Fire must be different accord-  
ing to the various Position, State, and  
Magnitude of the Bodies from whence re-  
flected; and according to this Difference  
of Reflection, will appear to us the Differ-  
ence of Light or Colour. What is gene-  
rally called Light, I think is commonly  
judg'd to be white, or of a white Colour;  
and the greater the Extension of a white  
Body is, the greater the Reverberation of  
the Fire from it is, and the greater the  
Light produc'd by the Reverberation; and  
yet greater, as it more immediately re-  
spects the Fire from whence the Emis-  
sions that itself reflects; and that we know  
under the Name of Light or Colour. I  
cannot see any Reason to conclude, the  
Reflector or Reverberator and what is the  
Cause of our Light, to be any thing dif-  
ferent in Winter from what it is in Sum-  
mer; only the Fumes and Vapours ex-  
haled in, and brought to us from a dif-  
ferent Climate, do more or less, according  
to the Temperature of our own, for the  
Time, hinder either the Emission of the  
Sun's Rays to it, or of its rebounding them  
to us. For when these foreign Particles  
either do not come in such Abundance, or  
that our Coldness presides, so as immedi-  
ately to condense, and cause them to be-  
come more ponderous than our Air, and  
thereby



thereby to fall thro' it, so that it comes to a certain Degree of Transparency, between us, and the Reflector of the Sun's Rays to us, I do not, according to the best of my Remembrance, find the Light to be any thing different in either Season.

But to return; whether our Sight can have Knowledge of the Fire in itself, pure, immediate, and unreflected, or not; yet it can have Knowledge of none other than that which is present with it. Whatsoever it is, whether present with the Sight or not, is *Being*; and I do not, at present, see how we can conceive of *Being*, otherwise than Substance, or that it is not substantial; and Substance is the proper and only Object of the Senses; yet these can know no more of it than what is present with them; and whatsoever is present with them, touches them; and whatsoever touches them they feel: And this is the Knowledge, and all the Knowledge they have of such Substance. Yet all this is only Emanation, or Efflux of Effluvia from that we call the known Substance, to our Sense or Senses; for we neither taste, smell, hear, see, nor feel the whole Substance, but only Parts of it: And that we can have Knowledge of any Substance or Object, otherwise than by the continued Communication of Effluvia from it to our Sense or Senses, is what Experience utterly denies, as above; and that it is so caused, methinks the following familiar Instance does more than sufficiently prove. Let Light be reflected, from a Body in Colour purely white, upon another Body of the same Colour; and from this second Body shall the Sight, or Sense only of pure white be caused: But let the Light be reflected from a Body whose Colour is scarlet, upon another, that in itself we judge to be purely white, and then will this Body, which we judge to be of a pure white Colour, cause in us the Sight or Sense of a reddish Tincture; and reciprocally back again the scarlet shall appear less red, or of a paler Colour. And as it is not possible, that the Body that in itself gave us only the Sense of white, but now of the reddish Tincture; and that which in itself gave us only the Sense of scarlet, but now of a paler Colour, without the reciprocal but various Effluxion of the Particles of Light from and upon each other; so this proves the Existence of the continued Communication of Rays of Particles, or Effluvia, of, and upon, or to each other: And these Rays of Particles thus existing between these two Bodies, and thus mutually affecting each other, so as to cause in us the Sense of different Colours, in, or from the same Body; I say,

these Things being so, to suppose, that between the Instruments of our Sight and either, or both of those Bodies, should be pure Vacuum, and not the like continued Rays of their respective Effluvia, contrary to all natural Reason and Consequence: And thus, of necessity, our Sight, or Sense of Seeing, is caused only by the Reverberation of the Parts of Fire from Bodies, so as to touch the Instruments of Seeing; and consequently truly, and properly *Feeling*.

Hence it will appear, that all that we see, can be only Fire; tho' covering if I may so say, to us another Substance of which we can never know any more than such Accidents, and Qualities, as others of our Senses can alone discover to belong to it: So that the Surface of Things is only, and all that we can see of them: And that again, not nakedly simple, and as in itself it is, but only according to its different Modification State, or Position, it reflects its ever incumbent Covering of the Particles of Fire.

And this I conclude to be so fully proved from that Variety of Colour to be produced from Fire upon Metals, that I think it almost needless to say any more concerning it. For whence can this proceed but that, from the different Continuance or Degree of adhibited Heat, the Particles of the Surface so affected, take a Position different, with respect to the same Object to that they before were in? And that some are more elevated, others depressed, others inclined, &c. so as off, or from amongst themselves, to exhibit all that variety of Colour that can be perceived to come from them. The same Thing may gain is to be said of Tarnish, Discolouring, &c. from Time, the Air, &c.

Hence will be proved every simple Particle or Compulse of universal Matter, to be capable of exhibiting, or reflecting, every pure Colour, or different Appearance of Light to be found; and a certain Lump of Matter to be capable of exhibiting the whole of various compounded Colour, or Light, to be found in the Universe. Transparent Bodies do not in the least contradict this; in that, impenetrable, and continuous as some may seem to be; yet their Pores are so numerous, and their Parts in such Manner discontinued, but in such regular Direction and Disposition, as to exhibit the Sight, or reflect the Light, from one Surface at least, of every of themselves; and so far as our Memory can assist us, the same whole Images of Things from beyond them; and between the which, and us, they are now become the Medium: And again, these Pores are so easily passable to the



Parts of Fire, that a grosser Part of the Sense of Feeling, than that of the Sight in particular, can be strongly affected by them.

[The Remainder in our next.]

My URBAN,

I Can't at present recollect your having often consulted the *Monuments of the Dead* for the Entertainment of the *Living*, tho' I don't know any other handsome Way you have omitted of pleasing, and B at the same Time improving your Readers. I am sensible that *serious* Subject often suffers by *ludicrous* Turns of Wit, and by mean Conceits very unfuitable to the Solemnity of Death; but then there are many just Compositions which should be distinguished, as they ingeniously instruct us, and may serve to raise the low Spirit, too visible in such Performances. I lately met with the following Lines, in my Passage thro' a Country Village, on the Monument of one who was exemplary for a meek and humble Frame of Mind. As all such Inscriptions should contain something peculiar to the Deceased, if there has been any Quality usefully remarkable, I could not but observe upon this, that 'twas very judicious to mention (what Pride would incline to conceal) the *Servant* as well as the *Mistress*, in the Character of one who learnt Humility of that Great Being who took upon him the Form of a *Servant*.

E P I T A P H.

A meek and lowly Mind adorn'd her Life,  
In ev'ry Station, SERVANT, MISTRESS,  
WIFE;  
Rest to her Soul Pride's Folly ne'er had giv'n,  
What thence expell'd cannot convey to Heaven.

The Life of Father PAUL SARPI, Author of the History of the COUNCIL of TRENT: For printing a new Translation of which, by S. JOHNSON, we have publish'd Proposals.

FATHER Paul, whose Name, before he entered into the monastic Life, was Peter Sarpi, was born at Venice, August 14, 1552. His Father follow'd Merchandise, but with so little Success, that, at his Death, he left his Family very ill provided for, but under the Care of a Mother, whose Piety was likely to bring the Blessing of Providence upon them, and whose wife Conduct supplied the want of Fortune by Advantages of greater Value.

Happily for young Sarpi, she had a Brother, Master of a celebrated School, under whose Direction he was placed by her. Here he lost no Time, but cultivat-

ted his Abilities, naturally of the first Rate, with unwearied Application. He was born for Study, having a natural Aversion to Pleasure and Gaiety, and a Memory so tenacious, that he could repeat thirty Verses upon once hearing them.

Proportionable to his Capacity was his Progress in Literature: At thirteen, having made himself Master of School-Learning, he turn'd his Studies to Philosophy and the Mathematicks, and entered upon Logick under Capella of Cremona, who, tho' a celebrated Master of that Science, confess'd himself in a very little Time unable to give his Pupil any farther Instructions.

As Capella was of the Order of the *Servites*, his Scholar was induced by his Acquaintance with him, to engage in the same Profession, tho' his Uncle and his Mother, represented to him the Hardships and Austerities of that kind of Life, and advis'd him with great Zeal against it. But he was steady in his Resolutions, and in 1566 took the Habit of the Order, being then only in his 14th Year, a Time of Life in most Persons very improper for such Engagements, but in him attended with such Maturity of Thought, and such a settled Temper, that he never seem'd to regret the Choice he then made, and which he confirm'd by a solemn publick Profession, in 1572.

At a general Chapter of the *Servites* held at Mantua, Paul (for so we shall now call him) being then only twenty Years old, distinguished himself so much in a publick Disputation by his Genius and Learning, that William, Duke of Mantua, a great Patron of Letters, solicited the Consent of his Superiors to retain him at his Court, and not only made him publick Professor of Divinity in the Cathedral, but honoured him with many Proofs of his Esteem.

But F. Paul finding a Court Life not agreeable to his Temper, quitted it two Years afterwards, and retired to his beloved Privacies, being then not only acquainted with the *Latin*, *Greek*, *Hebrew* and *Chaldee* Languages, but with Philosophy, the Mathematicks, Canon and Civil Law, all Parts of natural Philosophy, and Chemistry itself; for his Application was unintermitted, his Head clear, his Apprehension quick, and his Memory retentive.

Being made a Priest at twenty-two, he was distinguish'd by the illustrious Cardinal Borromeo with his Confidence, and employed by him on many Occasions, not without the Envy of Persons of less Merit, who were so far exasperated as to lay

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a Charge against him before the Inquisition, for denying that the Trinity could be proved from the first Chapter of *Genesis*; but the Accusation was too ridiculous to be taken Notice of.

After this he passed successively thro' the Dignities of his Order, and in the Intervals of his Employment applied himself to his Studies with so extensive a Capacity, as left no Branch of Knowledge untouched. By him *Acquapendente*, the great Anatomist, confesses that he was informed how Vision is perform'd, and there are Proofs that he was not a Stranger to the Circulation of the Blood. He frequently convers'd upon Astronomy with Mathematicians, upon Anatomy with Surgeons, upon Medicine with Physicians, and with Chemists upon the Analysis of Metals, not as a superficial Enquirer, but as a complete Master.

But the Hours of Repose, that he employ'd so well, were interrupted by a new Information in the Inquisition, where a former Acquaintance produced a Letter written by him in Cyphers, in which he said, *that he detested the Court of Rome, and that no Preferment was obtained there but by dishonest Means*. This Accusation, however dangerous, was pass'd over on account of his great Reputation, but made such Impressions on that Court, that he was afterwards denied a Bishoprick by *Clement VIII.* After these Difficulties were surmounted, *F. Paul* again retired to his Solitude, where he appears, by some Writings drawn up by him at that Time, to have turn'd his Attention more to Improvements in Piety than Learning. Such was the Care with which he read the Scriptures, that, it being his Custom to draw a Line under any Passage which he intended more nicely to consider, there was not a single Word in his New Testament but was underlined; the same Marks of Attention appeared in his Old Testament, Psalter, and Breviary.

But the most active Scene of his Life began about the Year 1615, when Pope *Paul Vth*, exasperated by some Decrees of the Senate of *Venice* that interfered with the pretended Rights of the Church, laid the whole State under an Interdict.

The Senate, fill'd with Indignation at this Treatment, forbade the Bishops to receive or publish the Pope's Bull, and convening the Rectors of the Churches, commanded them to celebrate divine Service in the accusom'd Manner, with which most of them readily complied; but the Jesuits and some others refusing, were by a solemn Edict expell'd the State.

Both Parties having proceeded to Ex-

tremities, employed their ablest Writers to defend their Measures: On the Pope's Side, among others, Cardinal *Bellarmin* entered the Lists, and with his confederate Authors defended the Papal Claims with great Scurrility of Expression, and very sophistical Reasonings, which were confuted by the *Venetian* Apologists in much more decent Language, and with much greater Solidity of Argument.

On this Occasion *F. Paul* was most eminently distinguish'd, by his Defence of the Rights of the Supreme Magistracy in his *Treatise of Excommunication* translated from *Gerson*, with an *Apology*, and other Writings, for which he was cited before the Inquisition at *Rome*; but it may be easily imagin'd that he did not obey the Summons.

The *Venetian* Writers, whatever might be the Abilities of their Adversaries, were at least superior to them in the Justice of their Cause. The Propositions maintain'd on the Side of *Rome* were these: That the Pope is invested with all the Authority of Heaven and Earth. That all Princes are his Vassals, and that he may annul their Laws at pleasure. That Kings may appeal to him, as he is temporal Monarch of the whole Earth. That he can discharge Subjects from their Oaths of Allegiance, and make it their Duty to take up Arms against their Sovereign. That he may depose Kings without any Fault committed by them, if the Good of the Church requires it: That the Clergy are exempt from all Tribute to Kings, and are not accountable to them even in Cases of high-Treason. That the Pope cannot err: That his Decisions are to be received and obeyed on pain of Sin, tho' all the World should judge them to be false: That the Pope is God upon Earth, that his Sentence and that of God are the same, and that to call his Power in Question, is to call in Question the Power of God: Maxims equally shocking, weak, pernicious, and absurd, which did not require the Abilities or Learning of *F. Paul* to demonstrate their Falshood, and destructive Tendency.

It may be easily imagin'd that such Principles were quickly overthrown, and that no Court but that of *Rome* thought it for its Interest to favour them. The Pope therefore finding his Authors confuted, and his Cause abandon'd, was willing to conclude the Affair by Treaty, which, by the Mediation of *Henry IV.* of *France*, was accommodated upon Terms very much to the Honour of the *Venetians*.

But the Defenders of the *Venetian* Rights, were, tho' comprehended in the Treaty,



Treaty, excluded by the Romans from the Benefit of it; some upon different Pretences were imprisoned, some sent to the Gallies, and all debar'd from Pre-  
 A ment. But their Malice was chiefly aimed against F. Paul, who soon found the Effects of it, for as he was going one Night to his Convent, about six Months after the Accommodation, he was at-  
 B tack'd by five Russians armed with Stilettos, who gave him no less than fifteen Stabs, three of which wounded him in such a manner that he was left for dead. The Murderers fled for Refuge to the B Nuncio, and were afterwards received into the Pope's Dominions, but were pursued by divine Justice, and all, except one Man who dyed in Prison, perished by violent Deaths.

This, and other Attempts upon his Life obliged him to confine himself to his Convent, where he engaged in writing the History of the Council of Trent, a Work unequal'd for the judicious Dispo-  
 C sition of the Matter, and artful Texture of the Narration, commended by Dr Bur-  
 D ner as the completest Model of Historical Writing, and celebrated by Mr Wotton as equivalent to any Production of Anti-  
 D quity; in which the Reader finds *Liberty without Licentiousness, Piety without Hypocrisy, Freedom of Speech without Neglect of Decency, Severity without Rigour, and ex-  
 D tensive Learning without Ostentation.*

In this, and other Works of less Consequence, he spent the remaining Part of his Life, to the Beginning of the Year 1622, when he was seiz'd with a Cold and Fever, which he neglected till it be-  
 F came incurable. He languish'd more than Months, which he spent almost wholly in a Preparation for his Passage into Eter-  
 F nity; and among his Prayers and Aspirations was often heard to repeat, *Lord! now let thy Servant depart in Peace.*

On Sunday the eighth of January of the next Year, he rose, weak as he was, to Mass, and went to take his Repast with the rest, but on Monday was seiz'd with a Weakness that threatened im-  
 G mediate Death, and on Thursday prepared for his Change by receiving the *Viaticum* with such Marks of Devotion, as equally melted and edified the Beholders.

Through the whole Course of his Illness to the last Hour of his Life, he was consulted by the Senate in publick Affairs, and return'd Answers in his greatest Weakness, with such Presence of Mind, as could only arise from the Consciousness of Innocence.

On Saturday, the Day of his Death, he had the Passion of our blessed Saviour

read to him out of St John's Gospel, as on every other Day of that Week, and spoke of the Mercy of his Redeemer, and his Confidence in his Merits.

As his End evidently approached, the Brethren of the Convent came to pronounce the last Prayers, with which he could only join in his Thoughts, being able to pronounce no more than these Words, *Esto perpetua, Mayst thou last for ever*; which was understood to be a Prayer for the Prosperity of his Country.

Thus dyed F. Paul, in the 71st Year of his Age: Hated by the Romans as their most formidable Enemy, and honour'd by all the Learned for his Abilities, and by the Good for his Integrity. His Detestation of the Corruption of the Roman Church appears in all his Writings, but particularly in this memorable Passage of one of his Letters. *There is nothing more essential than to ruin the Reputation of the Jesuits: By the Ruin of the Jesuits, Rome will be ruin'd; and if Rome is ruin'd, Religion will reform of itself.*

He appears by many Passages of his Life to have had a high Esteem of the Church of England; and his Friend, F. Fulgentio, who had adopted all his Notions, made no Scruple of administering to Dr Duncomb, an English Gentleman that fell sick at Venice, the Communion in both Kinds, according to the Common Prayer which he had with him in Italian.

He was buried with great Pomp at the publick Charge, and a magnificent Monument was erected to his Memorial.

S. J.

To SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

S I R,

I HAVE herewith sent you the promis'd two Guineas, which you may dispose of to Mr A. B. of London, for the Reason mention'd in my Letter to him (which you'll be pleas'd to insert) except you've a better Reason to dispose of it elsewhere. I thank you for giving my Letters a Place in your Magazine, and am,

Your most oblig'd humble Servant,  
 G Great Yarmouth, Sept. 12, 1738.

A. B.

To Mr A. B. of LONDON.

S I R,

AS you have been pleas'd to address your last Letter to me, I think myself oblig'd in good Manners now to address myself to you. In my first Place then, I must own I'm at some Loss to account for the Difference between the present Worth of the double Annuity to commence immediately, in your first Letter, and that in your last, viz. 84 l. For the Objection I made in my last, concerning an Allowance for the Chance of the Nominee's dying, don't at all affect the present



sent Worth, if the Annuity commences immediately; but it does affect the present Worth of the Reversions of the Annuity to commence at 2, 4, &c. Years Distance.

In support of that Objection, give me Leave to suppose I would *now* agree to purchase an Annuity of 50 *l.* per *Ann.* on the Life of *any* Person I should think fit to nominate ten Years hence, who should *then* be 35 Years of Age; the Money to be then paid, and the Annuity *then* to commence. In this Case the Nominee's being *then* living is a Certainty, and yet on your Suppositions, I think, the Money then to be paid would be but 441 *l.* 9 *s.* But if I were *now* to appoint the Nominee, surely the Chance of such Nominee's dying within ten Years is so considerable as to deserve a suitable Allowance; and if the Money were to be *now* paid, I ought to be allow'd for the prompt Payment *besides*, because the Payment of the Purchase-Money, either now or ten Years hence, no way affects the Contingency in question.

Instead of giving a Reason for using 6 or 8 per Cent. in purchasing Annuities, you give a very good one for the Use of such Rates in *lending* upon an Annuity already purchased, as a *Security*; which I conceive to be quite a different Thing: for the Purchaser of the Annuity is always supposed to be allow'd for the Contingency of his Nominee's Life, in making his Bargain; but the Lender at 4 per Cent. has no Allowance for the Contingency, and therefore ought to have a Consideration for it in the Rate of Interest.

I wish you had been pleas'd to have taken Notice of my Objection concerning the Decrease of the purchasable Term as Life advances.

I return you Thanks for the Trouble you've given yourself, and am content (if Mr URBAN pleases) you should have the Reward, having taken the most Pains to satisfy the Publick and myself. I am, SIR,

Your most oblig'd humble Servant,

\* Great Tarmouth, Sept. 12, 1738.

A. B.

\* We find by the Post-Mark, that this generous Gentleman lives in NORWICH.

Universal Spectator, Nov. 4. No. 526.

**M**R Spec, I desire an Answer to this Question, Whether conjugal Happiness does not immediately decrease, or whether the fondest Husband,

After Matrimony's over,

Can hold out more than half a Lover;

and then, if this is own'd to be true, Whether it is not a considerable Objection against Matrimony.

Yours, A. B.

An Objection against MATRIMONY answered.

**W**HAT my Correspondent urges is true in one Sense, but is no Objection against Matrimony in any.

A proper Distinction should be made between that Love, which is, most of it,

the Effect of Passion, and that which is more calm, sedate, and rational. The more passionate our Love is, the shorter will be its Continuance. If a Man loves a Woman for the Sake of her Beauty, and has little Regard or Esteem for any other Accomplishments, it is no Wonder that his Passion cannot be kept up to the first Height; for Beauty excites too violent a Passion to last long, which, having but too great a Resemblance of a material Fire, the more it burns, the sooner it is extinguish'd.

Where a Man loves a Woman for other Perfections; for Prudence, Virtue, good Sense, and good Temper; the Flame here is of another Kind, it is more pure and elevated, and does not so soon consume itself, because the Things which help to supply it are the Objects of our Reason, which is not, like the Senses, soon tir'd with Admiration and Enjoyment.

That Love then must always last the longest which has for its Foundation not only the Beauty or Agreeableness of a Woman's Person, but several amiable and excellent Qualities, with which her Mind is adorn'd.

But, you'll say, the more passionate Part of the most refin'd Love will soon decrease. Is not this then an Objection against Matrimony?

Tho' this is true, it is no Objection against it; for that can never be an Argument against conjugal Love and Passion, which never was thought an Argument against any other Love and Passion. When a Man becomes a Father by the Birth of a Son, no doubt but he must feel a more passionate Sensation of Pleasure at his Son's first coming into the World, than after he has liv'd some Years in it. But is this any Argument why it is not a very desirable and a very happy thing to have a Son?

But this Objection may be answer'd another Way. That Happiness which is the most even, regular, and constant, is the best Happiness, much more to be esteem'd than that which is violent, often interrupted, and soon extinguish'd. Happiness itself may be too extreme and intemperate; and when it exceeds its due Bounds it not only soon wastes itself, but is making quick Advances to the Confines of Uneasiness and Pain.

If we would consider the Difference between a Man who is intoxicated with Liquor, and what he is in his sober and temperate Hours, it may help us to some Idea of the Preferableness of an even, regular, conjugal Affection, to one that is more passionate, transported, and violent.



It is another great Argument in behalf of Matrimony, that it is in the Power of every one to make a mutual Choice, with regard to those endearing Qualities in each other, which, as long as they are careful to preserve, neither Time can destroy, nor Fancy render distasteful.

It is another great Recommendation of a marry'd State, that Friendship is capable of higher Degrees of Improvement and Perfection in this State than any other. Friendship may be here always improving to the very last, which will give us a sufficient Idea of conjugal Felicity.

The Happiness of many married Persons has been so great, that the Memory of one of the Parties that died first, has been dear to the Survivor above every thing in the World, and the fairest Prospect of being happy in a second Marriage could never prevail to obliterate the Idea of the first.

It was a very fine, as well as a very respectful and tender Saying of *Valeria*, who, when she was ask'd why she would not marry again after the Death of her Husband *Servius*, answer'd, *Because to me my Husband Servius is still living.*

From the Craftsman, Nov. 11. No. 644.

An Account of the Musquito Indians.

**MUSQUITOS** is a small Nation of Indians on the main Continent of America, between *Traxilla* and *Honduras*; never conquer'd by the Spaniards, the Country being so situated as to render any Attempts against them impracticable: for it is surrounded on all Sides, by Land with *Morasses*, or inaccessible Mountains: and by Sea with *Shoals* and *Rocks*. Besides, they have such an implacable Hatred to the Spaniards, for their Inhumanity and Cruelty in destroying many Millions of their Neighbours, that they would never have any Correspondence with them; for whenever they sent any *Missionaries*, or other *Agents*, amongst them, they constantly hide them, i. e. put them to Death. They call the Spaniards in Derision *Little-Breeches*, and reproach the English with Folly in releasing them, when taken Prisoners in War.

Notwithstanding this, they are a mild inoffensive People, of much Morality and Virtue, and will never trust a Man who hath once deceived them, or forfeited his Word.

None of them have more than one Wife, with whom they never part, unless for *Adultery*, which is very seldom known amongst them; and so great a Regard is shewn to those who are married, that Precedence is always given to them, even

from the Elder to the Younger Brother, if the latter happens to be marry'd, and the other is not.

They have no Kind of *Vice* amongst them, nor any Occasion for *Magistrates* to decide Differences, and preserve a Peace. They have some Notions of a *supreme Being*, and pay their Adorations to the *Sun*, which they suppose influences every Thing, and governs the World. They likewise use a Ceremony in the Burial of their Dead, who are sew'd up in a Mat, and not laid in their Grave length-ways, but upright on their Feet, with their Faces directly to the East.

When the Duke of *Albamarle* was Governor of *Jamaica*, the *Musquitos* put themselves under the Protection of the Crown of England, and their King received a Commission from his Grace, under the Seal of that Island. They have ever since been steady in their Alliance with the English, and very useful to them on many Occasions.

When the King dies, the next male Heir goes to *Jamaica*, with 3 or 4 principal Men, to certify, that he is next in Blood, and receives in Form a Commission to be King of the *Musquitos*; and till this is obtain'd, he is not acknowledged by them; tho' after all he is little more than a nominal King unless they are at War, having no *Revenues*, and very few *Prerogatives*; being obliged, in Time of Peace, to fish and fowl for the Support of himself and his Family. He hath, indeed, some Distinction shewn him, and now and then Presents made him by the Governor of *Jamaica*, and the English Traders, who frequently touch there. Neither hath he any Guards; and yet we never heard of any Plot, Rebellion, or Insurrection in that Kingdom.

The *Musquitos* have a very great Affection for the English Nation; and are so fond of every Thing that belongs to us, that they are never easy till they have obtain'd an English Name. Our Seamen give the common People such *Christian* and *Sirnames* as they think proper; and their War-Captains, or great Men, the Titles of some of our principal Nobility.

Amongst others, who apply'd some Years ago, was a corpulent, overgrown Fellow, who had the Vanity to expect one of the highest Titles, without any other Merit or Pretence, than that he happen'd to be in great Favour with King *Jeremy*; but the honest Tars disappointed him; for instead of naming him after some Duke, they call'd him *ROBIN BARN*, alluding to his great fat Belly, which they compar'd to a *Parson's Barn*. This Man deviated extremely from the natural, rugged

Virtue



Virtue of his Countrymen; for, instead of applying himself to *warlike Exercises*, or to any *honest Means* of maintaining himself and his Family, he lived merely by *Filching*. Those mild People bore his Excesses, with great Patience, unwilling to trouble King *Jeremy* with their Grievances. But their Forbearance was so far from having any good Effect upon him, that it made him more insolent. At length, tired out with his Mal-practices and overbearing Conduct, they went in a Body and accused him, that he had in a manner betray'd them to their avow'd Enemy, *Little-Breeches*; that he not only palliated their Robberies and Insults, but conceal'd the Truth of them, as well as other Matters of Importance, from King *Jeremy*; by which Means they were deprived of Justice and Reparation, and could not with Safety pass on their lawful Occasions. But *Robin Barn* brazen'd it out as impudently as some other much greater Ministers; swore that he was the honestest and wisest Man in the whole *Musquito* Nation; that they did not understand their own Interest so well as he did; that it was much better to bear with some Injuries, nay with the highest Provocations, rather than disturb one Night's Rest; and that their Allegations were all a Parcel of damn'd confounded Lies, calculated with no other Design than to supplant and ruin him. However none taking his Part except one dirty ill-look'd Fellow, who was not a native *Musquito* Indian, This Attack threw him into a violent Fit of the *Ague* and *Fever*, which had lik'd to have carry'd him off. Nay, tho' he got over that Indisposition, he was under perpetual Uneasiness. Such are the Jealousies, the Pangs, and the Fears of *nefarious, abandon'd Men*; or, as *Solomon* beautifully expresses an evil Conscience, and the Stings attending it; *the Spirit of a Man may sustain his Infirmities; but a wounded Spirit who can bear?*

King *Jeremy* died about two Years ago, and is succeeded by his eldest Son *Peter*, now King *Peter*, who justly repented the many Injuries done him by *Robin Barn*, in raising and fomenting the unhappy Difference, which subsisted many Years between his Father and him.

Common Sense, Nov. 11. No. 93.

Our Fondness for French Fashions exposed.

EVERY Age has its fashionable FOLLIES, as well as VICES: But, as FOLLIES are more numerous than VICES, they change oftner, and every 4 or 5 Years produce a new one. — I will indulge my Fellow-Subjects in the

full Enjoyment of such Follies as are inoffensive in themselves and in their Consequences. — Men, as well as Children, must have their Play-Things: But when *Hæ Nuxæ seria ducunt in Malis*, I shall take the Liberty to interpose, represent and censure.

Fashion, which is always at first the Offspring of little Minds, and the Child of Levity, gains Strength and Support by the great Number of its Relations, till at length it is received, and adopted by better Understandings, who either conform to it to avoid Singularity, or who are surprised into it, from Want of Attention to an Object which they look upon as indifferent in itself, and so dignify and establish the Folly.

This is the Case of a present prevailing Extravagancy; I mean the absurd and ridiculous Imitation of the *French*, which is now become the Epidemical Distemper of this Kingdom: Nor confined to those only from whom one expects no better; but it has even infected those whom one should have thought much above such Weaknesses; and I behold, with Indignation, the sturdy Conquerors of *France* shrunk and dwindled into the imperfect Mimics, or ridiculous *Caracaturas* of all its Levity. — The Travesty is universal; poor *England* produces nothing fit to eat, or drink, or wear. — Our Cloaths, our Furniture, nay our Food too, all is to come from *France*; and I am credibly inform'd, that a Poulterer at *Calais* now actually supplies our polite Tables with half their Provisions.

I don't mean to undervalue the *French*: — I know their Merit; they are a cheerful, industrious, ingenious, polite People, and have many Things in which I wish we did imitate them. But, like true Mimics, we only ape their Imperfections, and awkwardly copy those Parts which all reasonable *Frenchmen* themselves condemn in the Originals.

There is surely some Obedience due to the Laws of the Land, which strictly prohibit the Importation of these Fooleries; and independently of these Laws, there is a strong Obligation upon every Member of a Society to contribute all he can to the Benefit of that Society from which he himself receives so many Advantages: — These are moral Duties, if I know what moral Duties are: But I presume they are awkward ones, and not fit to restrain the unbounded Fancy of fine Gentlemen, and fine Ladies, in their Dress and Manner of Living: And it is, certainly, much more reasonable, that our Trade should decay, and our Manufacturers starve, than that People of Taste and Condition should content themselves with the wretched Produce of their own Country.

methinks there is something very mean in being such avowed Plagiarists; and I wonder the *British* Spirit will submit to it. — Why will our Countrymen thus distrust themselves? — Let them exert their own Genius and Invention, and I make no Doubt but they will be able to produce as many original Extravagancies as all the Marshals of *France* can do. — How much more glorious would it be for those Ladies who establish the Fashion, to consider at the same Time their own Humanity and the public Good?

— Let them not servilely copy, or translate *French Edicts*, but let them enact Original Laws



Laws of their own. — I look upon the Birth-Day Cloaths of a Fine Woman to be the Statute of Dress for that Year; and (by the Way) the only Statute which is complied with. — I therefore humbly intreat, that it may be enacted in *English*. Seriously, if three or four Ladies A at the Head of the Fashion would but value themselves on being clothed intirely with the Manufactures of their own Country, and from the Pleasantry of their Power, pronounce all Foreign Manufactures *ungentile, awkward and frippery*, the Legions who dress under their Banners would soon be as much ashamed of dressing against their Country, as they are now of being thought even Natives of it. — This would be moreover B the real Imitation of the *French*, who like nothing but their own.

What I have said with Relation to my Fair Countrywomen holds equally true; as to my Fine Countrymen, to whom I cannot help hinting, over and above, that they make very ridiculous *Frenchmen*, and might be very valuable *Englishmen*. — Every Nation has its distinguishing Mark and Characteristic. — If we C have a Solidity which the *French* have not, they most certainly have an Elasticity which we have not; and the Imitation is mutually awkward. — *Horace* justly calls Imitators, *servum pecus*; and, to do him Justice, he is himself an *Original*. — If my Countrymen would be thought to be *conversant with Horace*, as they most of them would be, I am sure they will find in him no Instance of *Foppery, Luxury, or Profusion*.

We have heard, with Satisfaction, that some considerable Persons in this Kingdom, from a just and becoming Concern for our distressed Tradesmen and Manufacturers, discountenance (as far as possible) this pernicious Folly: And, tho' I make no Doubt but, at the End of this long Mourning, by which Trade has suffered so immensely, some Measures will be taken to this Effect *elsewhere*: This would be the most likely Way of eradicating the Evil; and, as it is by no means unprecedented to annex certain Conditions to the Honour and Privileges of Subjects appearing in the Presence of their Sovereign, — surely none can be juster nor more reasonable, than that they should conform to the Laws, and contribute to the Good of their Country. But the Mischiefs does not stop here neither: — For now we are not content with receiving our Fashions, and Materials for them, from *France*, but we even export ourselves in order to import them.

The Matter, it seems, is of too great Consequence to trust to Hear-say Evidence for; but we must go ourselves to view those great Originals, be able to say, of our own Knowledge, how such a Glutton eats, and how such a Fool dresses, and return loaded with the prohibited Tinsel, and Friggery of the *Palais*. — Half the private Families in *England* take a Trip, as they call it, every Summer to *Paris*: And I am assured, that near four hundred thousand Pounds have been remitted thither, in one Year, to supply this Extravagancy! — Should this Rage continue, the Act of Parliament proposed in one of Mr *Congreve's* Comedies, to prohibit the Exportation of Fools, will in Reality become necessary. — Travelling is, unquestionably, a very proper Part of the Education of our Youth,

and like our Ballion. I would allow them to be exported: But People of a certain Age beyond reining, and once stamped here, like our Coin, should be confined within the Kingdom. —

The Impressions they have received make them current here; but obstruct their Currency any where else, and they only return disguised, defaced, and probably much lessened in Weight.

The sober and well-regulated Family of a Country Gentleman is a very valuable Part of the Community; they keep up good Neighbourhood by a decent Hospitality; they promote good Manners by their Example, and encourage Labour and Industry by their Consumption. — But when once they run *French*, (if I may use Expression) and are to be polished by this Trip to *Paris*, I will venture to assure them, that they may, from that Day, date their being ridiculous for ever afterwards. — They are laughed at in *France*, for not being like the *French*, they are laugh'd at here for endeavouring to be like them; and what is worse, their mimicking their Luxury brings them into their Necessity, which ends in a most complete Imitation indeed, of their mean and servile Dependence upon the Court.

I could point out to these Itinerant Spirits a much shorter, less expensive, and more effectual Method of travelling and *Frenchifying* themselves; which is, if they would but travel to *Old Soho*, and stay two or three Months in *le Quartier des Grecs*; — Lodgings and Legumes are very cheap there, and the People very civil to Strangers. — There too they might possibly get acquainted with some *French* People, which they never do at *Paris*; and, it may be, learn a little *French*, which they never do in *France* neither: — And I appeal to any one who has seen those venerable Personages, of both Sexes, of the *Refugees*, if they are not infinitely more genteel, easier, and better dressed, in the *French* Manner, than any of their modern *English* Mimics.

As for our fair Countrywomen in particular, they are so valuable, so beautiful a Part of our own Produce, and in which we so eminently excel all other Nations, that I can by no means allow of their Exportation: — They are surely (if I may say so) much more valuable Commodities than Wool or Fullers Earth, the Exportation of which is so strictly prohibited by our Laws, lest Foreigners should have the manufacturing of them.

Weekly Miscellany, Nov. 13. N<sup>o</sup> 307.

The true Notion of LIBERTY.

LIBERTY cannot consist in a Freedom from all manner of Restraint, from all Law or Rule of Action. The supreme Being himself has a Rule of Action, and is under Restraint. The Nature of Things is his Rule, and his Perfections are his Restraint; which is commonly called a moral Necessity. He cannot but act agreeably to his Nature. The Nature of every Being, with its Relation to other Beings, is a proper Rule of Action to that Being; and true Liberty consists in



in a Power of acting *properly*, or agreeable to our *Nature*. A Liberty (if you will call it so) to act *unnaturally*, in opposition to the *Relation* and *Fitness* of Things, can be no desirable Privilege. It is the Prerogative, the supreme Perfection and Happiness of the Divine Nature, to be incapable of acting inconsistently with the highest Wisdom.

But let us bring this Notion down from the *Deity* to his *Creatures*. Tho' they have not the same Rule of *Action*, because they have not the same *Nature*, and *Relation* to other Beings, yet still their *Nature* is their *Rule*. While they act agreeably to their *Nature*, they act *freely*. Whatever occasions them to deviate from that Rule, whether it be an outward Force, or an Inward Impulse, is an Inroad upon *Liberty*. A Horse has only his *Senses* to gratify; and they generally are a proper Direction to their true Gratification. But if he were turned into a most beautiful and inviting Pasture full of Holes cover'd over with the Grass, nobody would imagine the poor Creature to be the more free for being let loose to tumble into one of the Holes and break his Legs, or the less free for being restrain'd from following his own Inclinations, and led safely into a better Field. Man is a *reasonable* Creature, and while he has the Liberty of acting agreeable to Reason he has true Freedom. He has *Senses*, as well as the Horse; and, like him too, Part of his present Happiness must consist in the Gratification of them. But, as Reason is to direct him in the Enjoyment of his sensual Happiness, whenever he follows their blind Impulse without consulting the *directive* Part of his Nature, the Man is become a *Slave*, and the *inferior* Part has the Dominion over the *superior*. Such a Power of acting cannot be the Freedom of a rational Agent, and a Restraint from acting *irrationally* can never be a Breach of human Liberty. The *Libertine* is in the Condition of the ignorant Horse in the Field, pursuing the blind Impulse of his Passions, which lead him into great Mischiefs; and whoever restrains him, either by the Influence of good Advice, or by dint of Force, does not *enslave* him, but *free* him from the Dominion and Tyranny of his destructive Appetites. The *virtuous* Man only enjoys true Freedom; and therefore it is that our *Liturgy* calls the *Service* of God perfect Freedom.

From the Craftsman, Nov. 18. No. 645.

MR OSBORNE tells us, in a late Paper, as he had done a thousand Times before, that all the Ends of the Revolution are obtain'd;

yet, in another Part of the same Paper, he expects upon a *capital Point* of Liberty, which is not obtain'd, and he believes will never be obtain'd, "tho' he is intirely of Opinion, that it ought to be done; nay, that it is a Scandal to the Reformation and Revolution that it is not done."

I suppose by this *capital Point* of Liberty, which ought to be obtain'd, and yet ought never to be attempted, He means the Repeal of the CORPORATION and TEST ACTS. — It may, perhaps, seem a little odd that a Man, who hath written so many elaborate Dissertations in Favour of that Repeal, and treated every body as a *Presbyterian*, or a *Jacobite*, who would not implicitly come into it, should all on a sudden turn Tail upon his good Friends the *Dissenters*, and tell them that they are a Parcel of *unreasonable Creatures*, and even *Madmen*, if they ever attempt it again.

It cannot be supposed that I should influence the Conduct of *Members* of Parliament, even on the *Country Side*; and therefore it would be insolent to answer for any of them. But Mr Osborne is obliged to own that several of the *Country Whigs* voted for the Repeal; and he must know that the *honourable Gentleman* who made the Motion for it, was formerly abused by his late worthy Fellow-Labourer, Mr Walsingham, as one of that Denomination. If some of the *Country Whigs* opposed the Repeal, so did several of the *Court Whigs*; particularly *HEAD* of them all, who not only voted, but made a long Speech against it, and turn'd the Question, after many Services received from the *Dissenters*, and repeated Promises to serve them in this Point. Whereas most of the *Country Whigs*, who voted for them, could act only upon Principle, and without any particular Obligations.

For my own Part, I have long been convinc'd that the Repeal of these ACTS was an impracticable Scheme; and so I believe, from common Report, is an eminent Prelate of our Church, who formerly wrote a voluminous Treatise with a professed View of having them repeal'd; but hath since oblig'd the Publick with a plain Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the LORD'S SUPPER; which was generally thought to be design'd as an Expedient, or Sucedaneum, to satisfy the *Dissenters*, by shewing them that there was no Occasion to repeal the *Test ACTS*, since they might, with a very safe Conscience, receive the Communion, according to the Usage of the Church of England, or in any other Manner. In short, it was an Apology for occasional Conformity.

Being convinc'd, I say, that Mr Osborne's Scheme was impracticable, I chose to stand neuter, when it was last attempted, whatever my private Opinion might be; and am still disposed to act in the same Manner, if it should be ever attempted again, as Mr Osborne seems to insinuate. But I never treated them like *Madmen*, nor gave them any other opprobrious Names. I never so much as reproach'd them with putting a TEST upon *Others*, whilst they were endeavouring to get it taken off from themselves; and much less shall I ever menace them, as he does, in case they should think fit to make such another Attempt; for I cannot understand the following Passage in any other Sense, *viz*

"Fate



"If *Fatal Divisions* (arising from *Contention* among *Themselves* in their several *Cities* and *Boroughs*; or from a vain Expectation of *Perfection* from their *Friends* in *Power*) should render them so weak as not to be able to support the *Government*, They will then find, tho' perhaps too late, that the *Government* will support itself, without Them." — Now if this particularly relates to the *Dissenters*, as I apprehend from the Context, tho' He mentions the *Whigs* in general, it must have one of these Meanings. First, that if the *Dissenters* should attempt this *Repeal* again, or not unite in a Body with the *Court-Whigs*, at the next Elections, the *Government* will be under a Necessity of bringing the *Tories* into Power; whom He calls the mortal Enemies of THEM and their COUNTRY. — This, no Doubt, will be esteem'd a most excellent Panegyrick upon the *Government*, who are determin'd, as Mr. Osborne represents them, to sacrifice not only the *Dissenters*, but their Country, to their own Safety, if the *Dissenters* do not unanimously join in their Support.

Secondly, if the Introduction of the *Tories* is not design'd, in this Paragraph, it can have no other Meaning than that the same honourable Gentlemen will at all Events support Themselves by Force, against the Constitution of their Country, rather than run the Hazard of being expos'd to the Resentment of any Party whatsoever; which answers pretty nearly to what Mr. Osborne declared, some Years ago, that our NATURAL STRENGTH ought to be supply'd with GREAT ART; and yet He now says, that the WHIGS are the only real Patrons of LIBERTY; That, according to Him, Liberty by Force, Fraud, or Corruption.

Since I wrote the above, I happen'd to meet with an Article in one of the daily Papers to the following Effect:

"On Wednesday last there was a general Meeting, at *Salter's-Hall*, of the Deputies of the *Dissenting Meeting-Houses* in London, and ten Miles round; at which were present above an Hundred Gentlemen, of Rank and Fortune, who resolv'd to petition the Parliament, at the ensuing Session, for the *Repeal of the Corporation and Test-Acts*."

If This should be true, it justifies my Interpretation of Mr. Osborne's Riddle; for if there really was such a Meeting at *Salter's Hall*, or any Design of applying to Parliament, it is reasonable to suppose that Mr. Osborne was let into the Secret as soon as it was resolv'd upon; in Hopes that He, who hath so often appear'd their *doubtful Champion*, and hath received so many Favours from Them, would again exert Himself in the same Cause. What his Reasons are for deserting Them, I must leave to the Judgment of the *Dissenters* themselves; for it would be ridiculous to appeal to a Man's Conscience, who blows hot and cold with the same Breath.

Daily Gazetteer. Nov. 25. N<sup>o</sup> 1060.

Mr Osborne's REPLY to the foregoing.

MY good old Friend, Correspondent, and Play-fellow, Mr D'Anvers, after a very long and tedious Silence, hath done me the Honour to enter the Lists, and wrestle another

Fall with me: He hath ventured again, though always defeated, to try his little Abilities at Reasoning; and talks aloud of Contradictions and Absurdities, in a Paper lately wrote on purpose to unite the *Whigs*; which he attributes to me, and which I am proud to acknowledge.

This Paper, as all the other Discourses on the *Dissertation on Parties*, was publish'd with no other View than to preserve and strengthen the *Whig Interest*; they are entirely National, not Ministerial; any further than the Ministry is in the Interest of the Nation; and calculated to serve no End, but that of the Liberties of Great-Britain: But, Mr D'Anvers will have them Ministerial; and says, 'That I have deserted, or turn'd Tail, (as he elegantly expresses it) upon my good Friends the *Dissenters*, and renounced my old Principles, to serve the Cause of Power, for Self-Interest.'

A dreadful Charge truly! Let us see how 'tis supported; why thus, Mr D'Anvers, in a great Passion, tears the Paper to Pieces, happens to join some Parts, which had no Relation, to separate others which had a Relation; takes up the rest of the scatter'd Fragments, as Chance directed; and then, falls a Remarking like a Madman, and builds upon the Ruins which his own Hands had made; for, there is not a Word or Sentiment thro' the whole Paper, to support such a Charge.

My Words are these, 'The *Whigs* ought to be satisfied and unite heartily if their present Friends in Power have done as much for the Cause of Liberty, as any other Set of Whigs out of Power would probably have done in their Places. Whether the *Whigs* in the Opposition, would have gone further in the glorious Cause than the ministerial Whigs, I very much doubt; not only from their general Conduct in the House, and out of the House, but, from a late Instance, wherein they were all tried, and possibly may be tried again: The Instance I mean, is, in my Opinion, a capital Point of Liberty; which, not so many of the opposing Whigs (in Proportion to the Numbers, for I have the List by me) came into, as of the Court Whigs. — 'Tis my Opinion, therefore, from the Behaviour of them all in Power, and out of Power, that it is a Point which will never be granted; nor ever thought reasonable in Practice, however reasonable it may appear in Theory I am entirely of Opinion, that it ought to be done; that, 'tis a Scandal to the Reformation and the Revolution, that 'tis not done; but, yet, if I was convinced, that it would never be done; no, not by those Whigs who count it just in itself, I would abhor dividing the *Whig Interest* upon an impracticable Scheme; or, be against one Set of Whigs, and for another about a Point of Liberty which none of them, I am afraid, will ever find Wisdom, Integrity, or Resolution enough to grant when they are in Power; and, for this Reason, I would never try the Scheme again, nor put a Test upon my Friends which could do me no Service, but must necessarily do the *Whig Interest* great Disservice; and, in natural Consequence, the Interest of my Country also: Tho' 'tis Right, therefore, absolutely Right to do it; yet, 'tis Madness to attempt it, knowing 'twill never be done.'

Now I will appeal to the common Sense of any Man in England, but Mr D'Anvers's, whether

E e e e

there



there is any *Contradiction* in one Part of these Words to another: A *Contradiction* is *affirming* and *denying* the same Thing; but where is this done? No where; nor any Thing like it; and yet, the *sagacious Reasoner* says, I have asserted, \* That 'tis both *reasonable* and *unreasonable*; *absolutely Right* and *absolutely Wrong*; that 'tis an *impracticable Scheme*, and a *practicable One*.

All I have asserted is, that, tho' 'tis *absolutely Right*, that the *Whigs in Power*, or the *Whigs in Parliament*, should do it; yet 'tis *wrong* in the *Dissenters* to attempt it, *knowing they will not do it*; or, *that it will never be done*; because the Consequence will be *diserving*, *weakening*, and dividing the *Whig Interest*; which is the *only Interest* in this Kingdom, we can depend upon for the *Preservation* and *Security* of our *Liberties*. If I had said, indeed, that 'twas *reasonable* in itself, and *unreasonable* in itself; or, *reasonable* to do it, and *unreasonable* to do it; or, *absolutely right* to do it, and *absolutely wrong* to do it, that would have been a *Contradiction*.

If a Person would offer a Scheme to make all Men *virtuous* or *honest*, it would be justly call'd an *impracticable Scheme*; and yet, every Man could be *honest*, and *ought* to be *honest*. When Archbishop Tillotson wished the Church well rid of the *Athanasian Creed*, the good Man, no doubt, thought it *reasonable* to throw it out of the Church; but *impracticable*; and, therefore, *unreasonable to attempt it*, if he knew he should not be able to carry his Point, and foresaw, that the Consequences would be *productive* of much more *Ill* than *Good*.

To conclude, if any Proposition is *Self-evident*; or, at least, can be made evident to *Demonstration*, 'tis this, That no Man, or Body of Men, should be deprived of, or *incapacitated* for enjoying the common Rights of Subjects, on account of *Opinions* merely *religious*. For which Reason, (to repeat my own Words) 'tis *absolutely Right* to grant this *Capital Point* of Liberty; 'tis a *Scandal* to the *Reformation* and *Revolution* that 'tis not done: But yet, I'm afraid, that no Whigs in Power (for certain *Political Considerations*) will ever find *Wisdom*, *Integrity*, or *Resolution* enough to do it: And, therefore, I am against the *Dissenters* putting a *Test* upon their Friends, which can do them no *Service*.

I ought not to have done, without saying something to a Paragraph relating to an eminent and worthy Prelate of our Church, whom he abuses in the most *infamous* Manner; by saying, That a Book, wrote with the *best*, most *general*, and *Christian* Design in the World, was calculated only to *serve* a *Party*, and made subservient to the paltry Views of Power. This he says of a Gentleman, who has *consecrated* his whole Life to the glorious Cause of Liberty, which Mr D'Anvers pretends to espouse; and who hath better defended the common Rights of Subjects, Civil and Religious, than all the Clergymen that ever lived in all Ages of the World.

Common-sense. Nov. 18. N<sup>o</sup>. 94.

#### Qualifications of a JUDGE.

THERE is Nothing casts so bright a Lustre on the Actions of those employ'd in the Administration of a Government as a just Regard for the Lives and Fortunes of their Fellow-Sub-

jects, in a nice and judicious Choeice of Persons proper to fill the Seats of Justice.

I take it, that it is not always he who is the most learned in the Law, who is best qualified to sit in the Seat of Justice; much less is he, who has no Qualification but a Knack of prating, which some call Eloquence.

It is a true Observation made long ago, that those who excel in a certain Volubility of Tongue with a great Readiness and Command of Words and are therefore commonly called Orators, are seldom Persons of Judgment. — A Judge should have a solid Understanding, his Conceptions and Ideas must be clear, and he must be ingenious to distinguish Truth from the false Glosses, and little Subtilties, which Pleaders always endeavour to throw over a bad Cause; and therefore one who is merely a florid Orator will not be able long to support the Dignity of the Bench with any great Honour.

But, above all, a Judge should be a Person of singular Integrity of Mind, as well as remarkable Steadiness of Behaviour. — Upon the Bench, he should certainly act as if he had neither Acquaintance, Friends, nor Relations existing. — I need not, I presume, take Notice that he must be entirely free from, or (if I may use the Expression) untainted with the Prejudices of Party for wherever that Malignity infects the Mind of a Judge, it proves a Source of perpetual Injustice.

A just and honest Administration will, at all Times, enquire into the private Lives and Characters of those whom they intend to invest with the Scarlet Robe; because they cannot divest themselves of it again, tho' it should be found they have no Talents equal to it.

The Virtues and Vices of one who has never acted in a publick Station cannot, perhaps, be generally understood, or known; but Men are apt to discover their Passions in little Things. Who is a Tyrant in his own Family, or among his Neighbours, will be a Tyrant on the Bench and I should take it for a Certainty, that he who acted unjustly by his Clients, or his Tenants, will make a very unjust Judge.

I am sensible, Men in Power have pretended that it is extremely difficult for a Minister to defend himself against the Importunities of bold and forward Men; and I am not insensible, that there are sometimes tried with the Sollicitations of Creatures without Shame. But I will beg Leave to say, that where this happens it is their own Faults; for if they fought out Merit, and preferred it when they found it, those Men of Front would despair.

In former Times, the Judges were generally chosen from among that Order of the Long Robe which we call Serjeants. — Those who, by long Course of Practice and Experience, were known to have attained a most consummate Knowledge of the Common Law, were distinguished from their Brethren by the Honour of a Coif. The Order still continues, tho' I think the same Regard is not paid to it as heretofore for we see Men often lifted into a Seat of Justice from a more inferior Rank, without resting there: — It is true that, by a private Call they pass thro' Serjeants Inn: — But they are it like a Turn-Style to run thro', and do



with so much Haste and Precipitation, that they scarce stop by the Way to salute their Brethren.

Here I ought not to pass by in Silence how well the Administration have satisfied the Expectations of the People, as well as their own Consciences, in a disinterested and most upright Choice of Persons to fill the Seats of Justice; not only in *Westminster-Hall*, but their fatherly Care has extended to the Kingdom of *Ireland* and Principality of *Wales*. — They have drawn into Light and Observation, Merit, which, was it not for their kind Care, might have remained obscure to the Day of Judgment.

The same Rule which we observe in judging of Women will direct us to judge of Men. — When a Woman once declares, that she does not care what the World says of her, I give her for gone; and I take it for granted, that, if she is not a Prostitute already, she intends to be so: — And if a Man should make the same Declaration, it is my Opinion, that he is already fit for any Villainy which the most corrupt Minister can put him upon; — but if such a Person should be placed upon a Bench, would any Man think his Property safe? — As to my own Part, if I had a Cause to be heard before a Judge who I knew had betray'd some Trust which had been reposed in him, and acted with a most profligate Contempt of Reputation, before he was raised to the Bench, I should think myself irretrievably ruin'd, though my Cause was the honestest and clearest of any that had ever been brought before a Court of Judicature.

Universal Spectator: Nov. 25. N° 529

*Peculiar Qualities of each Sex.*

IT was the Opinion of the great and wise *Socrates*, 'That the Female Sex are as capable of attaining any Art or Science, of being every Way as virtuous, and even as brave and valiant, as we are.'

I will not dispute the Justness of this Observation, but I think their present amiable Qualities and Perfections would be very ill exchanged for those, which would bring them to a nearer Similitude and Affinity with ours.

There is nothing more observable than that the same Qualities, which are extremely decent and ornamental to one Sex, are very misbecoming and reproachful in the other, as it is encroaching upon the Boundaries, assign'd to each, for a proper Distinction and Discrimination between us.

I am very much pleas'd with what the most ingenious Mr. *Addison* observes of *Milton's* *German*, with regard to the Speeches *Adam* and *Eve* make to each other. 'A Poet, says he, of less Judgment and Invention than this Author, would have found it very difficult to have made the Man speak the most endearing Things without descending from his natural Dignity, and the Woman receiving them without departing from the Modesty of her Character; in a Word, to adjust the Prerogatives of Wisdom and Beauty, and make each appear to the other in its proper Force and Lordliness.'

This Distinction in each Sex of the inward Qualities of the Mind, and the outward Form of the Body, is the Ground and Foundation of their mutual Love and Affection: So that when either Man or Woman deviates from what is more pe-

culiar to their own Sex, and approaches in any Thing too near the other, they must consequently become less amiable and pleasing to one another, the farther they have departed from their respective Qualities and Characters.

Many Things are excusable in one Sex, which are not so soon overlook'd in the other. In *Dress*, for Instance, great Nicety and Exactness is pardonable enough in the Ladies; but in Men, to have so much of their Thoughts and Time, and Pains taken up this Way, is exceedingly blameable.

When a certain foppish young Man propos'd a Question to *Diogenes*, that Philosopher said, 'I'll not answer thee, unless thou wilt put off thy Cloaths, and let me see whether thou art a Man or a Woman.' A few *Diogenes's* among us might be of excellent Use to cure a great Number of our Youths of that little Womanish Vanity in their Tempers, which they are so studious of indulging, both to the Prejudice of their Understandings, and Hurt of their Reputations.

Courage and Magnanimity, such noble Accomplishments in Man, do very much depress and debase the Character of a Woman; to whom Learning itself is no Ornament, but lessens our Value of those Charms which must be unavoidably either obscur'd or tarnish'd by it.

*For Contemplation He and Valour form'd,  
For Softness She and sweet attractive Grace.*

The most beautiful Woman in the World would not be half so beautiful, if she was as great a Mathematician as *Sir Isaac Newton*, or as great a Metaphysician as the noblest and profoundest Schoolman. Learning is so far from improving a Lady's Understanding, that it is likely to banish the most useful Sense out of it, making her know nothing at all of what she is most concern'd to know. While she was contemplating the Regularity of the Motions of the heavenly Bodies, very irregular would be the Proceedings of her Children and Servants; the more the saw of Order and Harmony above, the more Confusion and Disorder would the occasion in her domestick Affairs below; the more abstracted she was in her Ideas and Speculations, the greater Stranger would she be to the Rules and Maxims of common Prudence. Great Learning in a Lady is superceded by those Charms, that have a Lustre in them, which our highest Attainment cannot equal.

*All higher Knowledge in her Presence falls  
Degraded, Wisdom in Discourse with her  
Loses, discountenanc'd, and like Folly shews.*

I have not Room at present to carry on my Observations upon this Subject; I shall, however, without much Offence, I hope, to the Fair Sex, advise them not to be so ambitious of Power, as but too many of them are, who are fond of having a Superiority over their Husbands, and by an indecent Inversion of original Design and Order, would govern those over whom they never can exercise a rightful Authority. But at the same Time that I think it very indecent in Wives to govern, I think it as indecent in Husbands to be imperious: Women were never design'd to be Slaves, nor Men to be Tyrants.

N. B. *The Dispute between Mr Freeport, in the Craftsman, and Mr Export, in the Gazetteer, concerning the Balance of Trade, we shall give in our next.*



Common-~~ense~~, Nov. 25. N<sup>o</sup> 95.

(This Paper is addressed to a certain *J---e*, whose Behaviour at the Theatre in the Haymarket, (See p. 533.) had been defended in the GAZETTEERS; for that he only endeavoured to preserve Peace: 1<sup>st</sup>, By ordering the Soldiers off the Stage; 2<sup>dly</sup>, By offering to lay the Complaints of the Audience before the Secretary of a State; and 3<sup>dly</sup>, By telling the Danger that would ensue enreading the Proclamation.)

**Y**OU defy us to prove you knew any Thing of the Soldiers upon the Stage. — This Assurance amazes me, tho' I am no Stranger to your Character. --- I do assert, that, before the Curtain was drawn up, you said to the Officer, "That, if the Soldiers were to appear upon the Stage, it would have a very good Effect." To which the Officer answer'd, "That he would order the Sergeant to obey you." And accordingly they were commanded upon the Stage. --- Deny this if you dare. --- The Officer is a Gentleman, and I am very sure, if call'd upon, he will not fluffle, or prevaricate, to bring you off.

Did you not declare, Sir, you was sent by Direction? But must not he be a hopeful Tool of a *J---e* who will act as he is directed! You ask, Will the Players having no Licence justify a Riot? --- No certainly; but it makes those who aided and abetted them guilty of that Riot, that is to say, the Soldiers on the Stage, and a certain little, busy Animal in the Pit, of whom you seem to entertain a wonderful Conceit.

We said, in a former Paper, that if there had been a Riot, or any Body kill'd, those who were aiding and abetting the Persons in an illegal Act, must be guilty both of the Riot and the Murder. To which you answer, This is a Doctrine the Justice is a Stranger to, and is such Law as was never heard of in Westminster-Hall. -- O fie! Mr *J---e*, this is carrying that Matter too far, and I am ashamed for you. You should have had the Grace to have advised with some Attorney's Clerk of a Year's standing at least, before you ventured to expose yourself in this outrageous Manner.

Had any Life been lost in that Riot, as you call it, your Condition, and that of the Soldiers, would have come up to the Case of Lord *Dacres*: He, and some others, out of a Frolick, had a Mind to go a Deer-stealing, which was looked upon, in young Gentlemen, as a Piece of Gallantry in those Days. Going into a House by the Way, they fell into Company with some other Persons, and there happening a Quarrel, one of his Lordship's Friends was kill'd: They were all tried for it; my Lord and his Company were brought in guilty of Murder; the others only of Manslaughter: The Reason was, it appear'd, That my Lord and his Friends were in an unlawful Act, and therefore were answerable for every bad Consequence which might happen in the Pursuit of it. From hence,

First, That the Comedians were in an unlawful Act. --- Secondly, That some Soldiers, and a little busy Gentleman, who is neither Soldier nor Lawyer, d'd aid and abet them in that unlawful Act. --- Thirdly, That they did it by Direction, which aggravates the Crime, because it shews it was premeditated. --- Fourthly, And that, according to our Laws, they run the Hazard of being hang'd.

Birmingham, Nov. 18, 1738.

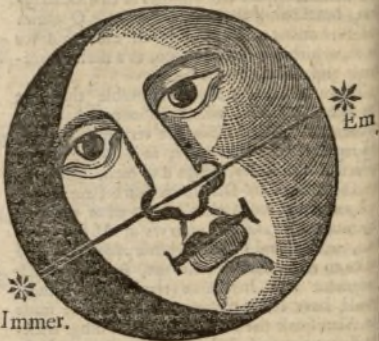
MR URBAN,

**I** SEND you another Occultation by the Moon to the fix'd Star Aldebaran, or Bull's South Eye; which I hope will oblige if the Curious who take Pleasure in Astronomical Observations. This is the last that will be visible to us of this Kind to the same Star, for 14 Years, by reason the Nodes of the Lunar Orbit (in a few more Conjunctions) will be in such Position as to exceed the Limit of any Occultation to us, or, indeed, to any Part of the terraqueous Globe; tho' the Moon's Nodes have been so posited in this Luration, as to admit of nearly 12 Occultations of the Moon to this Star since the Year 1735, visible to us (had not the Clouds interpos'd); but out of all these Occultations, I have the delightful Opportunity of making Observations but of three, viz. Ap. 4, 1736, Febr. 25, 1736-7, and that of Sept. 21, 1738. All the rest have been obsur'd from us by Clouds.

This Occultation will occur December 12, 1738. I have drawn it for the Meridian of Birmingham, Latitude  $52^{\circ} 36'$  North, Longitude  $1^{\circ} 14'$  from London, which may be expected nearly to correspond with the following Type and Times.

## TYPE for BIRMINGHAM.

Apparent Semidiameter of the Moon  $14' 42''$ . Visible Latitude of the Star, South of the Moon's visible Orbit, at Immerion or Beginning,  $52''$ . At Emerision or End,  $4' 52''$ . Moon and Aldebaran's Place at visible Conjunction  $\Pi 6^{\circ} 6' 59''$ .



Apparent Time at Birmingham of the

Immer. or Beg.	Star co-	$41' 49''$	} at Night 5 6 6
Middle	ver'd	$14' 20''$	
Visible Conjun.		$14' 47''$	
Emerision or End		$47' 42''$	6
Whole Duration	1 Hour, 5 Min. 53 Sec.		

Tours, &amp;c. DANIEL SILK.



1738. S I R,  
THE Debate about Prescience and Freedom of Will being yet undecided in your Magazine, I beg leave to offer a few Lines, to oblige if I can't clear up the Matter. Your Correspondent, PHILAETHES, in your Magazine of April last, is, I think, mistaken; but his Error seems not to proceed from a corrupted Mind, Conviction may be wrought by good Arguments; but when the Error lies in the Heart, as it often does, mathematical Demonstrations are of no Force.

Now, in the first Place, to clear up this Dispute, I lay down a Distinction which I will endeavour to explain; and therefore, if my Meaning is understood, I hope no Body will find fault with the Terms; and that is betwixt contingent Truths and necessary Truths: Contingent Truths I call such which have, do, or will exist, when the Nature of Things admits that they might not exist: Necessary Truths I call such whose Non-existence the Nature of Things will not admit; whatever is, however accidental, was as true from Eternity that it would be, as it will be to Eternity that it was. An Event flowing from the Will of a free Agent, its Resolution makes as true before as it is afterwards; for before and after makes no Alteration as to Truth, for what is true after was as true before; and there is this Difference between necessary Truths and contingent Truths, when Time has brought them to Existence, that the one exists by Virtue of the Determination of a free Agent, the other by Necessity of Nature; their Existence, as to Truth, is the same; and the Cause and Manner of their Existence, different. What will be is as true before, as to its Existence, as what must be; for if there be Truth in Relation to what must be, before it is; so there may be Truth in Relation to what will be, before it is. Now this will bring us to another very material Distinction of Truth, as it is in Things without, abstracted form all Understanding; and as it is in the Understanding of an intelligent Being: Now, as to Truth in Things without, it is not till the Things exist; neither must be, nor will be, are true, in this Sense, till they are: Now, Truth in the Understanding is a Transcript, if I may so speak, of Truth in the Things; and if, in our finite Understanding, we have a sort of Transcript of what must be, why may not an infinite Understanding have a Transcript of what will be? A Copy of an Original when the Original is extinct, is no Contradiction; therefore, a Copy of an Original before the Original exists, is no Contradiction: A Copy, I own, must depend upon the Original, and be agreeable to it; the grand Difficulty, therefore, lies in forming the Copy before the Original is: But if a Copy, in our Minds, may be form'd of what necessarily must be, before it is, as we find by Experience it may, it can be no Contradiction that a Copy should be form'd before the Original exists. And as the Copies we have in our Minds before Things exist do not at all influence the Originals, so the Copies God has in his Mind may have as little Influence on their Originals. Truths in Things without Knowledge, considered of itself, does not, nor cannot affect; whether known or unknown, they are, and must be the same: God's Knowledge before, therefore, has no more

Influence upon them before, than ours has after; and as our Knowledge after it be true must be guided by those real Truths, so his Knowledge before must be guided by the same real Truths: To say nothing is true but what is necessarily true, is false; for Truths, as I have shewn, exist without the Understanding; and I hope it will be allow'd, that many Things exist that do not necessarily exist. If, indeed, we make the Truths that are in our Understanding the Measure of all Truths, then whatever is true is necessarily true, because our Capacities are adequate to receive before-hand no Truth but what is necessary; but our Capacities are not the Measure of God's, and it is plain he has Capacity to discern such Truths which are not necessary, or which do not necessarily exist: To tell of Certainty and Uncertainty, in relation to Truths that exist without, is not talking philosophically, for those Terms relate only to the Understanding of those Truths, for there may be as well Falshood as Uncertainty in real Truths. The free Resolution of any Agent determines the Certainty of any Event, consider'd in itself, as much eternally *a parte ante* as *a parte post*; but that certainty, which is in the Nature of Things, is not visible to us; and therefore the Uncertainty is only in our Minds: And if our Will transfer our Weaknesses to God, as we are always too apt to do, when we reason of any of his Attributes, we cannot fail of falling into Error.

I am your Humble Servant,

D Broughton-Arley,  
Leicesterhire,  
Apr. 20, 1738.

J. LIPTROT.

We have the Author's Permission for inserting the following short Letter and Prayer.

MR. HOOKER,

I KNOW no Composition so useful and sublime as a fine PRAYER. Our Writers have been inferior to none of their Neighbours in this Point. I here send you one, which is very grand and solemn, tho' at the same Time very short and plain: I think it equal to the noble Platonic Prayer of BOETIUS, tho' it has neither the Sweetness nor the Spirit of Poetry to recommend it. The greatest Genius living may be proud to use it every Morning before he enters on his Studies. I have omitted one Parenthesis, which I think needless, and indeed unequal to the rest.  
Yours, &c.

A PRAYER of Thomas Aquinas before Study.

INEFFABLY wise and good Creator, illustrious Origin, true Fountain of Light and Wisdom, vouchsafe to infuse into my Understanding some Ray of thy Brightness, thereby removing that two-fold Darkness under which I was born, Sin and Ignorance. Thou that makest the Tongues of Infants eloquent, instruct, I pray thee, my Tongue likewise, and pour upon my Lips the Grace of thy Benediction: Give me Quickness to comprehend, and Memory to retain; give me a Happiness in expounding, a Facility in learning, and a copious Eloquence in speaking. Prepare my Entrance into Knowledge; direct me in my Journey, and render the Event of it complete, through Jesus Christ our Lord.  
Amen.

FFFF

A Dialogue



*A Dialogue between the Queen of SWEDEN and the CZARINA.*

*Queen.* **S**O, Madam *Czarina*, you, I find, are at last descended to the infernal Shades; and tho' you were (after your Husband's Death) sole Governess of the greatest Empire in the World, and had Armies both by Land and Sea ready to obey your high Command, yet you yourself at last are forc'd to yield, and are become subject to the fatal Stroke of Death.

*Czarina.* **Y**es; Death conquers all, and every one must of Necessity yield to him: Neither Kings nor Emperors can resist his Stroke, and therefore ev'ry one (I am sure I did) ought to make themselves as great as possible, during the short Time they have to stay above.

*Qu.* **T**hat, when they come to die, their Fall may be the greater:—Yes, your Advice is excellent indeed.

*Cza.* **N**o; I don't mean as you do, but that they may leave behind them an immortal Name; and that their Memory may be sacred to all Posterity, that shall hear of their glorious Exploits.

*Qu.* **L**et us do what we will we cannot please every Body; And, I think, when we are dead, it does not much signify what Name we leave behind us. For my Part, I never valued, while I was alive, the Praises and loud Acclamations of the People; and certainly, *Gloria sera venit post cineres*, Praise comes too late when it comes after the funeral Fire is expired.

*Cza.* **I** could, if I pleas'd, strengthen my Argument by as many Quotations as you can; but let those Things rest, if you talk till you are tir'd (and that will be a great while) you will never persuade me but that a good Name is better than a bad one.

*Qu.* **Y**ou, I know, are one of those who love to be flatter'd by your Courtiers, and are pleas'd to hear them applaud you, when perhaps they have only their own Interest in View, and curse you when your Back is turn'd: For my Part, I was never either proud or ambitious; nor did I ever value myself the more upon being Mistress of so powerful a Kingdom as *Sweden*.

*Cza.* **W**hat! do you stile yourself *Mistress*? Yes, indeed, you were born Heiress to a Crown, and were surrounded by Subjects, who were on all Sides ready to obey you in every Thing that you could command; and you might have had the Royal Crown plac'd upon your Head, and the Imperial Sceptre in your Hands, had you not, like many more of our weak Sex, marry'd a Man whom you rais'd from Nothing, and, as a Present, gave him the Royal Diadem, created him Lord and Master of the *Sveedish* Nation, invested him with the publick Authority, and, in short, made him much greater than yourself: While you, having quite laid aside the Woman's haughty Spirit, govern'd by a Husband, and became a Slave in the Land where you ought to command.

*Qu.* **I**f my Husband's Greatness depended on me alone, I think he was the more oblig'd to me: But it was Love, all-powerful Love, that made me capable of doing all those Things for him which I did.

*Cza.* **A**nd so to gratify your own Inclinations, you might have ruin'd a whole Nation: For suppose your Husband, instead of acting the Part of a wife and prudent Prince, had turn'd Tyrant,

executed all the Laws with the utmost Rigour, punish'd his Subjects with Death for the least Offences, carried away all your Money into foreign Nations; which too often happens, when People, not content with their own, but, upon some little Pretence or other, chuse for their Governors foreign Kings: But farther, suppose he had committed all these horrid Actions, (the which a common Enemy cannot do more) he had depopulated *Stockholm*, and then, like *Nero*, it on Fire and triumph'd in its Ruins, leaving you and your Children to escape as you could. Now you see the ill Consequences that might have risen from this your ill-born Love; whereas, if *Ambition* had fir'd your Soul, it would not have been in the Power of Love to persuade you to a Thing that might have been so very disadvantageous to your Nation.

*Qu.* **I** own I was much to blame for being guided by a Passion which might have ruin'd my Nation, and brought me and my Children to beg our Bread. But after this long Harangue that you have made, you never will be able to persuade me that Love, if fix'd upon a deserving Object, is not preferable to deceitful Ambition.

*Cza.* **T**here are very few of your deserving Objects now-a-days; and I think that Women had much better place their Affections on the Vice, *Ambition*, if you will have it call'd so, than on a bad Husband.

*Qu.* **Y**et still I can never reconcile myself to *Ambition*; it favours too much of Pride, which has been the Cause of all our Misfortunes. What mighty Ills have not been done by Ambition! What Rapes! What Murders! Nay, what Massacres have not been committed by it! How few Cities have been depopulated, and laid in Ruins, where Ambition has not had a Hand! In this, then, be your darling Vice, which you strive so much to defend, happy would it have been for the rest of the World, if all those, who are its Admirers, had descended with you to *Pluto's* gloomy Regions.

*Cza.* **W**hat, do you rail at Ambition, when Love itself, if not join'd with it, is only a Frailty of the Mind. And since you reckon upon the Mischiefs that have been done by Ambition, if you would take the Pains to do the same by Love, you would find the Catalogue much longer. Was it not Love that lost *Mark-Antony* the World? Was it not Love that laid the City of *Troy* in Ashes? Whereas Ambition rais'd *Rome* to be the Mistress of the whole World. And, — But hold, no Persuasions, I know, can make you alter your Mind; and therefore, let *Mines* decide the Quarrel: For, lo! the grisly Messenger appears, who is to summon us both before that dreadful Judge.

*Written in the Margin upon the first Sight of the two atheistical Lines of Mr John Gay's Epitaph, Life is a Jest, &c.*

Life is a solemn Scene, on which depend Infinite Woes, or Joys that never end.

*In another Place,*

Life's an important Scene, as *Gay* well knows, Big with un fading Joys, or endless Woes.

*Lower down,*

Life is an awful State, & Souls departed know it, Their fixt abode in Bliss, or Woe will ever show it.  
June 9. 1737. Ser. p. 35.

MECHANICS



Mr IZARD, by a Lady just arrived from Lewes  
(See his first Piece. p. 538.)

N<sup>o</sup> time, like your queries, permit me to answer,  
And this I shall manage as brief as I can, Sir.  
I'm up (and I seldom lie much after nine,  
I'm myself I might praise, but the task I decline,)  
In favours I blest, and for blessings I pray;  
At a rush for a lady's devotion, you'll say)  
In shiv'ring with cold, and half fit to expire,  
In morning apparel I slip to the fire, (ver,  
I dangle my hands till with warmth they reco-  
il, madam (cries Mary) the kettle boils over:  
The table appears, with fine china 'tis grac'd;  
The scion spouts the tea, and so charming its taste,  
My temper'd with cream from a farmer's hard by,  
In London, I swear, such a dish can supply.  
The table dismiss'd, and as chill as before,  
My quarters I move, a fresh warmth to explore:  
How long my abode ('tis a folly to lie,  
Where's scarce such a chimney-companion as I)  
In various discourse with my kindred I join (dine.  
All twelve sounds the clock, and at two we're to  
A chamber, which Venus herself might admire,  
I hasten to change my attire;  
No matter if milk-white my stockings, or no,  
Whether I garter above or below;  
A gown of thick tabby depends from my waist,  
And a kerchief of cambrick keeps time on my breast:  
My lappets pinn'd up double pinnars I wear, (air.  
My brains should congeal with the keenness of  
My dress (if 'tis lawful to say) without pride,  
I descend for a dinner, and something beside:  
Two merry swains I find waiting below,  
Which snatches a kiss, whether granted or no.  
The table attack'd, beef and pudding we ply,  
All nature's replenish'd, and appetites die;  
When to the gay parlour we quickly repair,  
And chat by the fire (for reprove us who dare)  
A glass of good stingo now brightens the soul,  
And nectar delicious now smiles in the bowl;  
Which turns our discourse on an urchin that's blind,  
Who flings his invincible darts at the mind.  
The eleven we part with good humour confess'd,  
And by night's full meridian supinely at rest.

AMPASAND.

To Mr IZARD, on his second Piece.

(By the same.)

W<sup>h</sup>at far-fetch'd methods will  $\S$  soul embrace  
To rescue self from some alleg'd disgrace!  
Thus IZARD tries; but, oh! how vain his aim,  
To clear the Muse, and much-lov'd self from blame.  
I see, *Caëlia* blam'd, and had I H—s pen,  
My verse should sing thy soul again.  
Thy *Caëlia* pines with inward grief, and cries,  
By IZARD's satire dead B—nd—a dies;  
Faults have E—b—a, but her faults are small;  
These scarce her own, her step-dame caus'd 'em  
Scarce can I bear to see S—b—a bleed, (all:  
Touch'd  $\S$  thy point, the owns  $\S$  hapless deed;  
She slept but once, nor was that failing free,  
For S—n then was more in fault than she.  
O had that satire never seen the day,  
Thou' *Caëlia*'s self had snatch'd the roll away."  
Ye gods! Was satire meant to wound the fair?  
Must the soft sex such rugged treatment share?  
Does POPE thus lavish his immortal wit?  
What nymph has this much-rev'renc'd genius smit?  
The better knows the tender sex to prize,

And touch'd with pity, softens at their sighs.  
If e'er you beg the Muses aid again,  
And satire needs must rule thy tuneful pen,  
Be high-rank'd vice in all her colours shewn,  
Nor cramp thy thoughts, tho' flying at the thr—e.  
This thro' the gown's too thin disguise explore,  
And aim to fret the tender sex no more.

AMPASAND.

Mr URBAN,

Aug. 24, 1738.

Pray give a Place to the following EPITAPH.  
By shewing this Regard to the Dead, you will oblige  
the Living. Your *Western* Readers, who knew  
the Original, will not need to have his Name put  
to this Portrait of him in Miniature, tho' drawn  
by so indifferent a Hand.

To the MEMORY of Mr J. B. jun.

An EPITAPH.

H<sup>ER</sup>E virtue lies, cropt in the noon of life,  
The worthiest husband of the tend'rest wife.  
In him a-while, admir'd and lov'd where known,  
The merchant, scholar, and the christian shone.  
But soon he chose an undisturb'd retreat,  
Pitying the hurry of the busy great.  
In nature's works his maker's power discern'd:  
His maker's will from sacred volumes learn'd.  
His youth, by vice untainted, did preface  
Vigour and health, and long-extended age.  
Short-sighted man! heaven's will is always best.  
Slow sickness warn'd him to provide for rest:  
Who sudden might have died, — nor unprepar'd:  
But for the living he a-while was spar'd.  
Those ills fall lightest which have long been fear'd.  
Indulgent heav'n, fair mourner, pity'd thee,  
Whose soul's delight was innocence and he.

These flowers my aged hands upon him shed,  
Who lov'd him living, and lament him dead.

An EJACULATION.

A<sup>V</sup>ant ye tales of chaste *Diana's* grove,  
Of *Neptune's* trident, and the bolts of *Jove*.  
The God, secur'd by happy contract, mine:  
The world's creator is indeed divine.  
The vows I've made, and the blest promise given,  
Were heard by angels, and enroll'd in heaven.  
"Th' eternal God's thy father, thou his son,"  
Thus did the mutual stipulation run.  
The Cov'nant seal'd, and *Jesus* in my eye,  
All earthly pleasures with'd idain I'll fly:  
Begin to live, (for hence date my days,)  
And tune *Hosannas* to *Jeboab's* praise.

CLAUDIAN.

To Mr J. D. the ingenious Imitator of the Verses  
Ad ROISTONUM.

G<sup>R</sup>ant that I write, — Let poets drink on score, —  
Can't thirst for learning make a poet poor?  
That *Royston* loves a book you both confess,  
Then what were *Royston*, if his gains were less?  
Must he whose studious genius wastes his pence,  
A lot be damn'd, as well as damn'd to sense?  
How then am I, who for poor bards contend,  
The sot's companion, or the drunkard's friend?

YARICO

A HYMN



A HYMN for the 5th of NOVEMBER.

ANACREONTICK.

WHERE shall the Muse sit language find  
To paint the dreadful day of fate,  
When all the sons of darkness join'd  
To overthrow the *British* state?

Long had they form'd the direful plot,  
Yet slow its execution roll'd;  
Who set avenging heav'n at nought,  
The fear of human laws controll'd.

*Satan*, their prince, enrag'd to find  
Their spirits flag, impatient grew;  
Left the deep courts of *Hell* behind,  
And thus address'd the list'ning crew:

"Synod angust! Why struck with dread?  
I thought you friends, and nam'd you so:  
None fitter seem'd my cause to spread,  
And list at heav'n a hellish blow.

Since banish'd from my seat above,  
A bold adventure once I made,  
Enter'd young *Eden*'s blissful grove,  
And lur'd to sin th' incautious maid.

A race thus spoil'd had all been mine,  
But mercy reach'd its fav'rite few:  
This, at th' expence of power divine,  
And justice smote the Saviour too.

Then throw the coward's temper by,  
And well support the name you bear;  
On my example fix your eye,  
And banish ev'ry servile fear. —"

He said; and to his realms withdrew,  
Important bus'ness call'd him there.  
Th' assembly, pleas'd, their vows renew,  
And loud applaud thir sov'reign's care.

*Britons*! beware th' impending doom,  
Thy ruin seems to dawn apace;  
When the proud sons of bar'rous *Rome*  
Shall triumph in thy wish'd disgrace.

No, *Heav'n* forbids, for ends divine,  
Shews their dark plots to open day;  
To-morrow baffles each design,  
And puffs their little schemes away.

Her grateful voice let *Britain* raise,  
Blest isle still screen'd from threatening fate;  
Indulgent *Heav'n* accept her praise,  
And still protect thy fav'rite state.

ANSWER to Claudian's ÆNIGMA, p. 271.

REvolving on your "Skilful art,  
"Mindless of ought besides,"

I strive to act the solving part,  
As your *Ænigma* guides.

Tho' strange the form and wond'rous frame,  
Tho' awkward is each feature,  
You challeng'd us too soon to name  
Your incoherent creature.

The light of sun and moon you shun,  
This gives a ready handle  
To think your work, before 'twas done,  
Smelt somewhat of a candle.

And should the candle faintly burn,  
To aid you, I presume

A *SUFFERER* well would serve the turn,  
Your candle to illumine.

J. A.

Mr H. PRICE'S Lines to Mr Browne, on his Poem of Life, Death, &c. will have a Place here.

On a Goldfinch that died in a young Lady's Bosom.

HAPPY Bird, to *Cbebe* dear;  
Happy, for whom she dropt a Tear!  
You alone her Heart could move  
With sweetest Notes of tender Love;  
Nor e'er desir'd to be free,  
Bless'd with the Loss of Liberty:  
In her Sight to prune the Wing,  
O'er her Charms to hop and sing.  
But when thy little Span was past,  
And Life could no longer last,  
She such Kindness to repay,  
Grateful for thy pleasing Lay,  
Plac'd thee on her downy Breast,  
Softer than the softest Nest,  
There to take thy latest Rest:  
What more can Man himself desire,  
Than thus to live and thus expire?

CONTEMPLATIONS ON DEATH.

Gloom'd was the scene, when *Roscoe*'s immort  
mind  
Practis'd her wings, and left the stars behind;  
But darker yet, by fast degrees, it grew  
When *Caroline* to happier worlds withdrew:  
A solemn use each awful stroke supplies,  
And in the breast these keen reflections rise;  
"Could music charm the tyrant's hand away  
"Still *Roscoe*'s fair spirit had been drest in clay  
"Could piety avert th' impending blow,  
"The *British* queen had ever smil'd below;  
"Still *Booth* had flourish'd, healthy, fair & young  
"And *Browne*'s soft funeral ode been all unsung  
"But Death, unbias'd, heeds nor birth, nor fate  
"Reads heav'n's decree, & states his borrow'd date  
"Th' unerring dart the threaten'd wound bestows  
"And nature pays the last sad debt she owes.  
"The sons of poverty were born to die,  
"Nor wealth nor grandeur length of years supply  
"Honour's high fav'rites must their life resign  
"And the crown'd head descend as low as mine  
"Yet, oh! my soul, thy boundless grief restrain  
"Recall thy sighs, and smile compos'd again.  
"Earth is the soil where all materials grow,  
"The builder bids, and down the cedars go:  
"These, fell'd by Death, above aerial skies  
"(Look, faint, already see the pillars rise)  
"A glorious fit-riam'd building shall be shewn  
"Christ, the great founder, the foundation-stone

MINOR

ANGLIS invictus IBERUS Immitis

(See p. 542, 546.)

AS *Punch*, the gaping crowd to please,  
Struts o'er the stage in *Spanish* dress  
And rolls about his glaring eyes,  
To mimic the mimic hero spies;  
His gen'rous breast with anger flam'd  
To see his thievish pride untam'd,  
With *British* courage strait he flew,  
And to the floor the victim threw:  
His gay embroid'ry strews the ground,  
His limbs lie scatter'd all around.

To arms, then, *Britons*, and your rights maintain  
Since *Mastiffs* teach us how to humble Spain.

BOADICEA.



To Mr DALACOURT, on his taking Orders  
and going into the Country.

**M**Idst the calm Pleasures of a sweet Retreat,  
Where Peace inthrôn'd bids Wisdom guard  
her Seat,

Where Virtue makes Life's Current smoothly roll,  
Refines each Rapture, and improves the Soul.  
Say, whether South thy Moments shall detain,  
Inspire thy Genius, and enrich thy Vein;  
Or whether graver Tillotson must please,  
And moralize the Fictions of thy Lays:  
Shall Beveridge point thee out a nobler Road,  
And lead thy trembling Fancy to thy God?  
Or must the Muse her Poet still employ,  
The Muse! sweet Friend of Innocence and Joy?  
Must the anew engross thy sacred Time  
With the gay Trifle of a jingling Rhime?  
Or shall some nobler Scenes inspire thy Thought,  
Thy Loves neglected, and thy Songs forgot?  
Melodious Chief, for ever let the Muse

Reign the chief Blessing that thy Soul shall chuse:  
Let her, attendant at Religion's Shrine,  
Its Glories brighten, and its Joys refine;  
Paint Man's low Grandeurs crumbling into Dust,  
And sing th' eternal Triumphs of the Just!  
Calm black Despair, a soothing Peace impart,  
And pour a balmy Comfort on the Heart,  
Swell the full Soul with strong seraphick Lays,  
And tune each Organ to its Maker's Praise.

To Love's soft Converse yet some Hours impart,  
And leave one Place for Friendship in thy Heart;  
And when far hence retir'd, thy Feet shall stray  
Mid the still Silence of the sultry Day,  
When in the Depth of dusky Vales reclin'd,  
Where matted Trees indulge the pensive Mind,  
When thou shalt (weary with some serious Book)  
Hum to the murmur of a neighb'ring Brook;  
Let Joys recall'd, thy Solitude unbend,  
And think one moment on a distant Friend,  
When pleas'd we o'er a fav'rite Author sat,  
Dwelt on each Beauty, and each Fault forgot;  
When Wit and Sense beguil'd the short'ning Day,  
Along the Riv'let of some flow'ry Way.

Oh! let me nigh thee spend my latter Days,  
Amid the Charms of Poetry and Ease;  
Partake each Blessing that e'er made thee dear;  
Enjoy thy Genius, and thy Fancy share,  
Tune all my Soul to Music more refin'd,  
And learn thy softer Harmony of Mind;  
And when harsh Sickness hastens Age along,  
And ev'ry Verse runs heavy thro' my Song;  
When each lov'd sweet each wearied Sense shall cloy,  
A Load my Life, and languid every Joy;  
When pangs on pangs my shatter'd frame shall tear,  
Becalm each Anguish with the Voice of Prayer;  
Teach my embolden'd Conscience to the last,  
To look unruffled on each moment past,  
Give all the Love thy Kindness ever gave,  
And lead thy Friend in Calmness to the Grave.

Or, if this best of Comforts must not be,  
And cruel Fate shall rob me too of thee;  
When Heav'n's black Angel aims the dreaded Dart,  
And Death sinks heavy on my fainting Heart;  
Then may thy faithful Image still attend  
The bitt' rest moments of thy dying Friend;  
Bid every sharpest Torture rage in vain,  
And arm Devotion against every Pain:  
And when thy Soul bursts from its gasping Clay,  
Be thou its Leader to the Realms of Day:

May we together there our Songs employ,  
And chant *Hosanna's* thro' the Courts of Joy,  
Together there our fragrant Censers load,  
And waft up kindred Incense to our God.

J. G.

Written under a Memorandum on a Glass.

**FOOL**, to record thy Fits of wanton Love,  
There's a true Record of thy Sins above.

## A SONG.

**W**HY will *Florella*, when I gaze,  
My ravish'd Eyes reprove,  
And chide them from the only Face  
They can behold with Love?

II.

To shun your Scorn, and ease my Care,  
I seek a Nymph more kind;  
And, while I range from Fair to Fair,  
Still gentle Usage find.

III.

But, ah! how faint is ev'ry Joy  
Where Nature has no Part!  
New Beauties may my Eyes employ,  
But you engage my Heart.

IV.

So restless Exiles, as they roam,  
Meet Pity ev'ry where;  
Yet languish for their native Home,  
Tho' Death attends them there.

To DELIA, with the Song FLORELLA.

**W**HILE you *Florella's* cold Disdain  
Repeat in tuneless Song,  
Like her, regardless of my Pain,  
My Sufferings you prolong.

II.

But yet I'll seek no other Fair,  
Tho' Pity sure to find;  
No other Nymph can ease my Care,  
If you are still unkind.

III.

The Rose, fair *Delia's* flow'ry Spoil,  
The genial Spring may rail;  
But plant it in a foreign Soil,  
It withers and decays.

To CHARLES MORELOVE, of Magdalen-  
College, Oxford. Occasioned by the Line,  
(p. 433. Aug. Magazine)

And Swift's ill-natur'd Muse be forc'd to praise

**F**OND modest Virtue to commend,  
'Patron of Wit and manly Sense;  
'Of real Worth both Judge and Friend,  
'But Foe profess'd to vain Pretence:

Such, *Charles*, is Swift. --- Let Ireland tell  
His Goodness, thro' a Nation shewn;  
His Care for Labours, that excel,  
Oh hear *Sapphira* grateful own!

*Morelove!* his Muse (I grant, 'tis true)  
Unw'd by Power, from Flattery free,  
Gives Shame to Vice triumphant due,  
Nor fears to laugh at Pops, like thee.

\* Mr. Barker, of Dublin.

WJO MAN



WOMAN of Ten different Sorts. A SATIRE.  
Translated from the Greek of Simonides.

*Varium et mutabile semper*  
*Fœmina* ————— *VIRG.*

**W**hen *Jove* at first  $\S$  female sex design'd,  
Apart from body he equipt their mind:  
One species issuing from the grov'ling Swine,  
Still to their base original incline:

In face, in garb, in ev'ry form unclean;  
For ever rav'nous; and for ever mean:  
Their squalid dens confess the Slut's desire,  
Bedlams of filth, (a) *Augeas* sinks of mire.

To the fly Fox a second owes its Birth,  
Such the discerning notables on earth,  
Alike their insight, vice and virtue claim,  
As diff'rent motives, diff'rent thoughts inflame:  
Thro' mixt resolves the varying fancy glides,  
Their temper wav'ring as the gust decides.

Another sort from surly *Massifs* sprung,  
Attentive, growling, turbulent of tongue,  
In boist'rous brawls their turgid accents foam,  
And storming, scour tumultuous round the dome;  
Such shrews, nor love, nor threat'ning terms can awe,  
Tho' thy clench'd fist undentify their jaw.

Ev'n midst thy guests, and o'er the jovial bowl,  
They rave in restless agony of soul.  
A fourth from earthy recrement arose,  
The life-long burden of a wretched spouse;  
At dainty feasts insatiate to devour,  
For ever glorying in the corm'rant hour;

Averse to move, and indolent to please,  
Lifeless they loll in turpitude of ease.  
When winter nips, thy to their stools retire,  
And shiv'ring cower employ'd o'er the fire.

The fifth distinction issu'd from the Main,  
Inconstant, headlong, voluble and vain;  
When op'ning thoughts excite the social fire,  
The strangers praise her and the guests admire:  
Seen thro' the glare of such transcendent fame,  
Uniting plaudits signalize her name.

But when her temper's *æquilibrium* fails,  
And the roys'd vixen o'er the faint prevails,  
Round her swol'n breast tumultuous ferments roll,  
(As o'er their whelps the mother *massifs* growl,) 40

With equal speed the guest and stranger fly  
The darted frenzy of the stern-shot eye;  
Whilst lenient terms a fruitless combat wage  
With imps of hell, and bacchanals of rage:  
This child, fit emblem of her kindred main,  
One day the sailor's paradise, a plain,

The next, high-towing to the boist'rous shoar,  
In watry conflict giant furies roar:  
The trembling wretch surveys th' inverted scene,  
And hem'd with horror sighs for land in vain. 50

The (b) *ast* and (c) *embers* form'd  $\S$  *fixeb*, a drone,  
Which wants the frequent goad to urge her on;  
Else, drench'd in sloth, the listless lump of clay  
Crams o'er the fire voracious round the day:  
Alike from all admits the *Cyprian* joy,

The spouse, the friend, the guest, or am'rous boy,  
Night-wand'ring (d) *Weazles* sent a *sevenfold* kind,  
Remark'd for strange depravity of mind;  
In vain the spouse applies the lull'ning power,  
They loath the transports of the genial hour: 60

No blandient terms awake th' endearing grace,  
A froward, sour, unamiable race,

To secret frauds and midnight rapines giv'n,  
Ev'n gorge th' unoff'nd sacrifice of heav'n.

The Mare, exulting with lascivious mane,  
Compos'd the fabric of the sprightly train,  
Whose wanton airs the future consort spoil,  
Unvers'd in all th' industrious arts of toil,  
To bathe, to deck, to flaunt, their sole delight,  
The glass by day, th' intriguing league by night. 70  
Around their heads the flow'ry garlands bloom,  
And fragrant odours breathe divine perfume;  
Ambrosial unguents sleek the tender skin,  
With all th' obscene provocatives of sin:  
Ev'n when their pranks infringe the nuptial vow,  
They pour deception on the cred'ulous spouse,  
Whilst he, self-pond'ring, views the dubious scent,  
At once his transport, and at once his pain,  
Left am'rous kings the pretty toy survey,  
And bribe this half-consenting mixt away. 80

From vitious Apes a ninth supply was born,  
Delinquent stroke of heav'n's peculiar scorn!  
O wretch! decreed to such connubial fate,  
The hooting streets for ever jeer thy state!  
A shapeless head obliquely thwarts the spine!  
Distorted bones emaciate nerves confine!  
The haggard jaws! the (e) *lank* prepos't'rous tail!  
A dose of nature's universal ail!  
In horrid gloom of thorny guilt reclin'd,  
Eternal mischiefs rankle in her mind! 90

*The twenty following Verses are not translated by Mr. Addison, and being just'd with Plautus and Greek Idioms, a legend me so give the Sense in a more random translation than the rest of this Piece.*

These are the kinds, the subtle whim of *Jove*,  
Design'd the plague incurable of Love;  
For who, i' th' arms of such a sett confin'd,  
E'er felt the transports of a peaceful mind,  
Or with his friends indulg'd the social hour,  
Or kept the wolf of famine from the door?  
Ev'n what o'er all appears the worst of fate,  
Our mischiefs issue from our own deceit;  
Each cred'ulous spouse commends his nuptial prize,  
Not view'd thro' reason's more discerning eyes,  
Which sees the dowdy vagrant courses take, 100  
And others glorying in the fond mistake,  
Rapt in themselves, applauding nobler fate,  
Blind to the practice of their own sad mate:  
This *Jove* annex'd as life's superior wrong,  
And bound with ties indissolubly strong;  
That others voices by other rules are known,  
Whilst each vain noodle's ignorant of his own:  
These ills with death conclude the troublous scene,  
Since tears in mortal misery are vain. 110

A tenth, the pride of *Jove*'s supreme decree,  
With friendly radiance issu'd from the bee!  
These ne'er in house-promoting comfort tire  
The spoual glories of their chaste desire;  
Nor haunt the banquets of the *Cyprian* dame,  
Least wanton dalliance fan th' ungen'rous flame;  
But when relax'd the vital springs give way,  
To sleep once more with primogenial clay,  
They leave a fine succeeding race behind,  
To heir the virtues of their god-like mind: 120  
Thrice happy spouse in such exhaustless charms!  
To clasp a bright perfection in your arms!  
So few in pity to mankind were giv'n,  
The last and best accomplish'd pledge of heav'n!

G. SMITH.

(a) In Allusion to the Fable of *Augeas*. (b) *On*. (c) *Σταδερ* seu *Μαστιγ*. (d) *Γαζλα*, in *Prose γαλα*, nam felis est propriis, *αὐτομαθ*: Mr. Addison translates it a Cat, the Word signifying cithers (e) *παρρηγ*, Latin: *Dappio*, summe deformitatis Signum; we have no decent English Word for it.



To the Author of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Mr. URBAN, *Letter, Nov. 16, 1738.*

The ingenious Mr *Izard* having entertain'd us of this Place, in your last Magazine, it hath rais'd an Emulation in me, to imitate (as near as possible) to great and surprising a Genius; that I may be in some measure, tho' not equally conducive to the Satisfaction of my Neighbours. You will see that I have endeavour'd to keep as close to your great Pattern as I was able; but alas! to my dispraise, I must own, that I fall far, very far, short of the divine Original: You know that,

*Pindarum, quisquis fudet, aemulari,**— ceratis ope Daedalen**Nititur pennis, &c.*

Which, to my Cost, I find to be true.

There are some Things in the following Lines, that will not be understood by vulgar Capacities, but as I have kept close to my Original in those Places, I cannot be called to an Account for them, having to great an Authority to support me. 'Tis below to great a Genius as Mr *Izard's* to write in the common Way; which is the Reason, I fancy, why he hath not condescended to write common Sense. Some malicious People would insinuate, that there's another Cause for it, and hint, at a Distance, as if he could not: But Envy always attends Merit; whether this be the Case at present, I shall not pretend to determine. If Mr *Urban*, you can spare Room for these and the following Lines, you will oblige many besides

*Your Humble Servant,*

LUDOVICUS.

P. S. *At dear seems to be a facetious Epithet of my Author's, I hope you'll do me the Justice to take Notice here oft I use it.*

SAY, dear Mr *Izard*, (for you certainly know it) *Can Grab-street*, like *Leaves*, produce any poet? How is it you write your dull lines with such ease, Where none are worth reading, & nothing to please? Can *Curll* find us out (if he can he's a wizard)? Any verse like the verse of dear Mr *Izard*? Does piddling in rhyme bestow any delight (night? Like the bell-man's dear numbers on *Christmas* at *Not these* can excell 'em. — If praise be your aim, I've thought of a method to kindle up fame; For methinks your lines whisper me, whilst I admire, (fire. — They ne'er can shine bright — 'till you set 'em on I know you'll say, — pray Mr pert & dull poet, What nonsense thou scribblest? — dear brother I know it;

But the most stupid parts of my verse, to be plain, Are when I write most in your excellent vein; Then rhyme without reason, and verses in prose Are the joyful companions of what we compose. There's — the parson can throw in his mite; Should sense still remain, — to extinguish it qu te — Then hey for \* *Dick Verrall's*, a letter to pen, Imploping friend *Urban* again and again To let the dear fruits of such labour be seen (*zine*, And (for once) stuff with nonsense his fam'd *Maga-* You, brother, inherit one happiness still, You're sure to be useful, compose as you will; Tho' lame be your verses, insipid your wit, (writ, Tho' none but the pastry-cooks buy what you've Tho' the Muses are cruel, your poetry bad, Yet still from your writings one use may be had: For *Swift* hath inform'd us in one of his flights, Tho' e'ry man reads not, yet e'ry man sh — For an useful supply thus oblig'd to your Muse, Let her but indite, we shall know how to use; For your poetry, ready whenever it comes, Do you but find verses, and we will find b — And wipe with your bounty, when paper is scanty; Nay, yours we'll prefer, be it ever to plenty:

\* *Coffee House.*Sing *tantaran taran*, Boys, *taran tantisee*, Rise up, my dear *Izard*, great bard of the privy.

But hark! in your ear, (as a secret sublime) Could I chuse, when you venture to write the next time, Some sense you should give us along with *y* rhyme.

Mr *Urban*,

I have been in such an ill Humour ever since I read your last *Mag.* that my *Lucy* has given me Warning; I fear it will cost me a Gown or a Pair of Stays, perhaps both, to bring her into Temper again. I confess, Sir, it rais'd my Indignation to see myself in print for giving my Servant a Morning-Lecture. I could have suffer'd no worse had it been the Case of a Husband. But let me, in my Tangar, see the following in your next *Mag.* or know, you'll endanger the losing a Correspondent, perhaps not the worst in your List.

CHLOE to MUSIDORA.

*Lingua Juno tonat, sed fulmine Jupiter instat;*  
*Concutit ille palmam, sed quatit illa Jovem.*

HERE'S *Latin* for your *Latin*, Mrs *Musi-* Grave lessons from mine ire shall not excite. If *Juno's* voice, surpassing thunder, make (ye. Offending *Jove*, tho' arm'd with light'ning, quake, Shall you this ancient privilege impeach, Which nature dictates, and examples teach? No, *Dora*, no. I thus will vent my pain, Tho' lov'd *Alexis* frown, and you complain: Anger from burfing words obtains relief; As tears emitted, ease excessive grief. Revere the men — you puny dam'fel may, No two-legg'd thing shall my resentment stay. Can we the sword direct, or pistol fire, When saucy freedoms chaff'ning warmth require? Or have we art and strength to point the blow, In manual combat to subdue the foe? One only weapon we successful find To plague, enslave, and triumph o'er mankind: The tongue best instrument our foe to harm is; *Chloe* affirms, *lingua est praestantior armis.* M. B.

Nov. 20, 1738.

This being the Day we lost the best of Queens, it is my Opinion, Mr *Urban*, that you should annually pay Tribute to her Memory. And should be glad if you will give Place to the following —

By *Miss A* — P — —, of *Harley*,  
in *Shropshire*.

GREAT *Carolina* dead! that glorious name Immortal lives as her exalted soul, And high recorded in the book of life. Tir'd with care the burthen of a fading crown, One far more bright she wears of life glory; And leaves an earthly for an heav'nly throne. Happy and wife exchange. Illustrious Queen, How are you welcom'd to the realms of light, Of joy, of love, and everlasting rest? A shining host of the celestial throng, Replete with pleasure, crown the royal guest With honours choice and never-ending blis. How great a loss do we sustain of thee, Whole presence heightens even th' angels joy. If ought below can merit thy regard, Behold *BRITANNIA*, doleful, gloomy ill, All sunk in sorrows for her darling Queen. Dign to resume thy late beloved charge; Blest saint, continue that indulgent care, And be our guardian Angel.



## To AMINTAS. A SONG.

WHEN you display your conqu'ring Skill,  
Collected Force you need not shew;  
Far less unerring is your Quill,  
Than those which fly from Cupid's Bow.  
When Wit and Love move Hand in Hand,  
Who dare approach, or who withstand?

But, lo! the treach'rous God of Love  
Now changes Sides, to take my Part:  
Yet, ah! how weak his Efforts prove,  
His Shafts rebound into my Heart:  
In vain I hope to make you yield,  
When Pallas guards you with her Shield.

MIRAS.

## An ÆNIGMA.

WHEN first the architect of all  
Gave motion to this rolling ball,  
(Ere mortal man began to be)  
The fertile earth produced me.  
And till the sun shall lose his light,  
The moon be blood, and all be night,  
Secure from fate I shall remain  
Exempt from passion and from pain.  
All night I range the spangl'd skies;  
But when bright *sol* begins to rise,  
From upward regions down I fly,  
And on this earthly globe I lie.  
In different forms, on distant plains  
I'm present with the herds and swains!  
Who, when they're tir'd with toil and heat  
Oft find in me a cool retreat.  
There's not an action nor a shape  
But what I may be seen to ape:  
Nor swiftest beast can range so wide,  
But I can always run by his side;  
Nor bird that open air does plough,  
Nor arrow from the archer's bow  
Can over-match me in my flight;  
I'm swift as are the rays of light:  
Yet, by degrees, my motion's slower;  
At last, not move an inch an hour.  
Sometimes in publick I appear,  
And all the marks of grandeur wear;  
My pavement curious to behold,  
My steps are laid with purest gold;  
Approach'd by crowds, who stand and gaze,  
Their thirst of knowledge to appease;  
While I to all alike am kind,  
And what they sought, by me they find.

A Correspondent who has obliged us with a very long Poem, is not pleased that we only offer to insert 200 or 300 Lines of it: But considering, that to spare so much Room as he desires, would quickly make us Bankrupt with the rest of our Correspondents; who being very numerous, as appears by the following List, we endeavour to pick the shortest Pieces, or such as we can shorten, in order to lessen the Number of our Debts as fast as we can.

A	S. Z.	Tys.	F. W.	Asilem,	Deborah,	Indella,	Samuel's,	Philo-Framer,
Co.	E. H.	C. D.	T. H.	Amor.	D. Hastings,	J. Powell,	Nicholas Oats,	Quetter,
T. R.	R. F.	R. Y.	E. A.	Amira,	D. H.	J. Thompson,	N. Paris,	Rusticut,
F. B.	J. T.	J. H.	A. B.	Aranyon,	Pragmenter,	Jasper Tones,	Priest,	Robert West,
M. P.	S. F.	F. B.	E. W.	Allanus,	Horatio,	In Mattiawan,	Philomel,	Simoon,
S. C.	T. F.	L. A.	H. A.	Amicus,	H. I. C.	Lalce,	Philomen,	Salce Curate,
J. W.	A. J.	J. G.	F. M.	As in present,	H. Cheno,	Lydia,	Philomath,	Steb Rainses,
P. X.	M. B.	W. R.	D. H.	Archib.	Hesperitritus,	J. Ward,	Philosebub,	The Waiter,
G. D.	T. O.	J. C.	Cla.	Bayard,	J. W. A.	Mehanus,	Philomusa,	Thomphill,
G. G.	M. B.	G. F.	Brio,	Clarica,	J. L. A.	Mishell,	Philomas,	Tim. Handy,
D. S.	T. B.	T. W.	Correitor,	Confidens,	Imoe,	Mishdora,	Philolertus,	Valens,
J. D.	M. N.	L. A.	Cla.	H. Price,	J. Liptot,	Mith. Calden,	Philaretus,	W. W. A.
	C. B.	A. D.	J. W.		Indellus,	Narc. Honesius,	Philurbanus	P. M. A. K.

N. B. CORINDA is so kind to remind us, that besides several Ænigma's this Year, there are unaccounted for in our Vol. for 1773, those in Pages 51, 211, 245, and in p. 309, a Latin Ænigma which much excites her Curiosity. We confess, that no Solutions to them having been sent us by our Correspondents, we had no choice but to neglect to consider them, tho' all but one seem easy to discover. If Musidora, Lydia, or some other ingenious Contributors, do not send the Solutions next Month, we shall attempt them in the SUPPLEMENT.



Mr URBAN,

THE following Pièce fugitive, by one of the greatest Genius's in France, was never publish'd at Home or Abroad, (according to the best of my Knowledge) in any Collection of Verses whatsoever; I therefore am certain 'twill be a most acceptable Present to the Publick, as it finely exposes the relaxed Morality of the Jesuits, Yours, M. G.

## DIALOGUE.

Entre un Penitent, &amp; un Pere Jesuite Confesseur.

PENITENT.

J'AY tué mon pere, Pour avoir tout son bien;  
Empoisonné ma mere, De peur qu'elle n'en  
dit rien;

Une sœur jeune & sage Evite le poignard,  
Mais je lui fit l'outrage Qu'Ammon fit à Thamar.

Con.] Ce que vous me dites, Est mal assurément,  
Mais sçavoir s'il merite L'eternel châtimement ---

Pen.] Or dites moi, mon pere, Ou vous avez  
trouvé

Qu'on puisse si mal faire, Sans être reprouvé,  
Con.] Ce n'est q'en nos écoles Qu'on apprend  
ce secret,

Et deux ou trois paroles Vont voux expliquer le fait.

Peché Philosophique Est contre la raison,  
Peché Ecclesiastique Est d'un autre facon.

Or dites moy, mon frere, Quand cela s'est passé,  
Avez vous ciù rien faire Dont dieu fût offensé?

Pen.] Non, je n'avois en tête Que mon ambi-  
tion,

Et je suivois en bête Ma folle passion.

Con.] Tant mieux, dieu ne s'offense, Que  
[quand on pense à lui; ---

Voyez donc l'ignorance Des pecheurs d'au-  
jourd'huy.

## TRANSLATED.

PENITENT.

FOR tempting wealth, my sire I forc'd to  
bleed,

My mother poison'd to conceal the deed;

By art a sister did my steel escape,

But fell, like Tamar, victim to my rape.

Con.] Crimes, you confess, 'tis sure, — but  
[ask you too,

If pains eternal must for this ensue?

Pen.] Speak father, that! — such matchless  
[evils done,

For me what hope? — a reprobated son!

Conf.] That mystic art our schools alone retain;

A term or two will make the secret plain.

Such philosophic Reason's laws offends,

But theologic sin more guilt attends,

Say — when by thoughts to vicious actions driv'n,

Meant they, with least intent affront to heav'n?

Pen.] Thoughtless! I ventur'd on the deeds ac-  
[curst

My motives, but ambition were, and lust.

Conf.] Rest ease. — No acts the deity incense,

But where himself is meant in the offence.

O'er vulgar minds what ignorance presides!

Learn you, — but leave the secret with their  
guides.

To Mr JOHN BANKS, on his miscellaneous  
Works just published.

Lov'd and unblemish'd wear thy purchas'd bays,

Unhurt by censure, as unswell'd by praise.

All themes you reach, in your extensive vein,

With sense instruct, with humour entertain;

Not sunk when low, not clouded when you soar,  
In fancy much you please, in judgement more;  
Blest with conception clear, expression strong;  
Like prose you reason, while you charm in song;  
Of Genius both extremes your lays impart,  
Labour with ease, and negligence with art.

O live! with varied strains our breasts to move,  
What youth so well has learnt let years improve.  
I, tho' of hope forlorn, with gloom oppress'd,  
In life's crows maze deep wilder'd, long unblest,  
(Pleas'd, yet arduous, thy wish'd success to see)  
In woes can feel one generous thought for thee.  
With happier bards I press to greet thy fame,  
Proud in the number to enlist my name;  
Unturn'd to judge, unskilful to commend,  
An artless critic, but a willing friend.

MOSES BROWNE.

AD F. S. EPISTOLAE MILTONIANAE  
EDITOREM.

NUMine te sacro bis terque affavit Apollo;  
Et tua Musa placet.

Quare faventis adhauc dubitas tu candida fama,  
Omnia? pone metum.

Multis spectatur Veneficae porta Cerinthis,  
Non inunda tamen.

Hunc ars destituit, natura benignior illum:  
Attamen ipse ratem

Impellit felix & fidentissimus idem,  
Saxa per aequorea,

Perq; procellasas syrtes, & per vada caeca,  
Calliopea tibi

Pandit iter liquidum — Sabae, doctissime vates,  
Gloria gentis, ave!

SIR,

THE 3 following were spoken e'tempore this  
Month in the Nottingham Stage Coach com-  
ing to London, by the Author of the Advice to  
the Ladies in the Mag. for Sept. p. 433.

To MIRA.

IF the perpetual smile has pow'r to charm,  
And native sweetness can the bosom warm:  
'Tis thine, fair Nymph, with irresistible art,  
To wound and fix the too inconstant heart.

On Bella's fav'rite Lock.

LONG may that fav'rite Lock thy temple  
grace,  
And add new beauties to thy charming face!  
And cou'd I equal Pope's harmonious strain,  
The graceful curl should not unfasten remain;  
But with the fair Belinda's ringlet vie,  
And shine a star as bright in yonder sky.

THE POET'S PETITION.

ONE boon, one only boon, ye Gods, I crave,  
Make me my charming Bella's happy slave;  
Inspire with mutual love the sprightly fair,  
All else below I hold not worth my care.

On the 25th of NOVEMBER.

HAIL welcome day! whom all the heav'nly  
choir,  
Venus excepted, to adorn conspire!  
But whence on Chloe's birth-day is this sight?  
Does envy harbour in a form so bright?  
It does: and Venus blushes now to own,  
Her fame of beauty is to Chloe flown. W. R.  
F f f f





# Historical Chronicle, 1738.

## NOVEMBER.



*Bath, Oct. 30.*

HIS Day being his Majesty's Birth-Day, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of this City, waited upon their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales with the following Address:

*May it please your Royal Highnesses,*

The Corporation of the loyal City of Bath, truly sensible how auspicious the Birth of His Majesty was to this Nation, presume to wait on your Royal Highnesses, to bid you Joy on that Occasion. A Birth, to which we owe the Continuance of those invaluable Blessings, which our successful Struggles for Liberty procured us in that glorious Act of Succession: A Birth, to which we are indebted, Sir, for your Royal Person, in whose Presence we enjoy all possible Happiness. More we could say, but Words have not Power to express the Joy we feel; but we hope the Actions and Behaviour of every Member of this Corporation and City, will convince His Majesty and Your Royal Highness, that we commemorate this Day with exceeding great Joy.

His Royal Highness's Answer:

GENTLEMEN,

*Nothing can add more to my Satisfaction in the Regard you have shewn to me, and the Princess, than your Expression of Duty and Affection to the King upon this Occasion, for which I return you my Thanks.*

THURSDAY, November 2.

Began at St Paul's, by the Rev. Mr Twells, Rector of St Matthews, Friday-street, the Course of Lectures in defence of Christ's Divinity, founded by the Hon. Lady Mayer, decd, to be continued the first Thursday in the 7 following Months.

The Corporation of Bath entertained the P. of Wales in a sumptuous Manner at the Town Hall, and presented him with the Freedom of that ancient City in a fine Gold Snuff-Box, and a curious Seal with the Arms of Bath, and at the same time constituted him Lord High Steward of that City, which he accepted with the utmost Esteem.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

Were executed at Tyburn, 11 Malefactors condemn'd the two last Sessions, viz. George Whalley and Dean Bryant for Murder of their Wives; Jonathan Thomas for filing of Guineas, who was drawn on

a Sled; 3 for the Highway, 2 for Burglary, 2 for Street Robberies and 1 for Horsestealing.

Was a general Meeting at Salters-Hall of Protestant Dissenters. (See p. 589 F.)

FRIDAY, 10.

Was held a Court of Admiralty at the Old Baily, where James Buchanan, a Sailor was convicted of the Murder of Michael Smith 4th Mate of the Royal Guardian, in China: John Longden, Master of a Collier, and one of his Men were tryed for running down a fishing Brigantine on the Coast of Holderness and murdering 3 of her Crew, who got on board his Ship to save themselves when their own was sunk; but were both honourably acquitted, and the Evidence committed in Court, in order to be prosecuted for Perjury.

The Prince and Princess of Wales having accepted an Invitation, paid their Visit to the City of Bristol, and were received with all the Joy and Solemnity imaginable. As soon as they had entered Temple Gate, withinside of which Scaffold was erected for the Mayor and Corporation, they were congratulated by the Recorder in a very eloquent manner; then the Gentlemen of the Corporation went into their Coaches, and the Cavalcade began. The Companies of the City, 21 in number, made a magnificent Appearance in their Formalities, marching two by two. First the Glasmen, dressed in white holland Shirts on Horseback, some with Swords, others with Crowns and Scepters in their Hands made of Glass; then followed the Woolcombers, dress'd also in white, with woollen Caps of different Colours with Wands in their Hands; next came the Weavers on Foot, likewise in white, in the midst of whom was a Loom erected on a Pageant, with a Boy in it, weaving a Piece of Shag; the Sadlers Company made a fine Appearance on Horseback with rich Cockades in their Hats, and complimented the Prince, who was pleased to return them his Thanks. 121 Pieces of Cannon planted along the Key were regularly discharged during the Procession, which passed round the



Key that the Royal Visitors might have a Sight of the Shipping, and Harbour: At last the Companies having ranged themselves in two Columns in the Square under the Cover of the Horse their Highness had a compleat View of the Cavalcade as they passed to their Lodgings, where Dr Harcourt in the Name of the Clergy, and Mr John Coysgarne, Master of the Hall, in the Name of the Merchants congratulated them on their Arrival, being introduced, at his Royal Highness's Request, by the Right worshipful Wm Jefferies, Esq; Mayor, and had the Honour of kissing their Hands. Their Royal Highnesses were afterwards entertained at Merchants Hall in a grand manner in two separate Apartment, where upwards of 500 Ladies and Gentlemen were present, and 5*l*. was offered for a Ticket. The Prince in his Apartments was waited on by 5 young Gentlemen, Aldermen's Sons, as was likewise the Princess in hers, and the Lady of Nathaniel Day, Esq; the late Mayor, was at the Head of the general Assembly of the Ladies. The Supper was served up in two Courses, consisting of upwards of 100 Dishes each, besides an elegant Dessert raised on a Frame in beautiful Figures. The Princess talked freely with the Ladies in good English, which entirely won their Hearts. After Supper there was a Ball, and a magnificent Firework was play'd off on a Scaffold erected round K. William's Statue. Next Morning the Prince visited the Hot Well, and at Noon their Highnesses set out on their Return to Bath, attended by the Corporation in their Formalities to the City Gates.—The Prince presented to Mrs Mayores a Bloodstone repeating Watch, having several brilliant Diamonds and finely enamelled; to the only Son of Henry Combe, Esq; where their Highnesses lodged, a Gold Box ornamented round with 23 brilliant Diamonds; to discharge poor Debtors 200*l*. and to Officers, Servants, Ringers, &c. a considerable Sum.

*The Address of the MAYOR, &c. of the City of BRISTOL. on this Occasion.*

May it please your Royal Highness,

**T**HE Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Council, and Citizens of Bristol, beg leave most humbly to acknowledge the great Condescension of your Royal Highness, and her Royal Highness the Princess, in vouchsafing to honour this City with your Presence, and permitting us to pay our humble Duty to your Royal Highnesses, on Occasion of so much Joy. An Honour we should be utterly unworthy of, did we not receive it with Hearts full of the warmest Impressions of

Duty and Gratitude, and ambitious of recommending ourselves to the Approbation of your Royal Highnesses, by a most dutiful and affectionate Zeal for the Honour of his Majesty's Government, and the Stability of his Royal House.—Permit us therefore, Sir,

**A** most humbly to assure your Royal Highness, that as we enjoy the Blessings of a Free-Government and extensive Trade, thro' his Majesty's Wisdom, Equity, and Royal Goodness, so, while we contemplate the same Principles of true Greatness, adorning the Character of your Royal Highness, we rejoice in the Prospect that lies before us.—All that we have further to hope, or wish for, is, that when his Majesty and your Royal Highness, shall be removed from the View and Admiration of Mankind, and Posterity shall mention your Royal Names together with Veneration, Love and Gratitude, may a Line of Princes descend from your Royal Highness, and her Royal Highness the Princess, be to latest Ages, the Glory and Ornament of their Times, Guardians of the British Constitution, and Advocates for the Rights of Mankind.—These, Sir, are the Sentiments and conjoined Wishes of his Majesty's Loyal Subjects the Citizens of Bristol, who beg your Royal Highness's Permission, to presume yet further on your Goodness, and most humbly intreat your Gracious Acceptance of the Freedom of this City, which Mr Mayor has the Honour to present to your Royal Highness in the Name of all the Freemen of Bristol.

**E**

#### A N S W E R.

Gentlemen,

**I** Return you my Thanks and the Princess's for this Instance of your Regard, which is the more pleasing to me, because it is at the same Time a Proof of your Duty and Affection to the King.—

**F** This great City may always depend upon my particular Wishes for its Prosperity and the Advancement of its Trade; which is so valuable an Effect of Liberty, and so strong a Support of the Honour and Happiness of this Nation.—I shall inculcate these Sentiments into my Children, who, I hope, will one Day deserve the Concern you express for them now.

**G** The Address of the Merchants-Adventurers to his Royal Highness.

May it please your Royal Highness,

**T**O permit us the Master, Wardens, and Assistance of the Society of Merchant-Adventurers, to approach your Presence with joyful and thankful Hearts, for the great Condescension of Yourself, and her Royal Highness your illustrious Consort, in



honouring us and our Fellow Citizens, with this auspicious Visit.—From the well-known Zeal of his Majesty, and your Royal Highness, for the Prosperity of Trade, we are encouraged most humbly to beseech your gracious Acceptance of the Freedom of our Society, which we have the Honour to present, by the unanimous Vote of our Body.

## A N S W E R.

Gentlemen,

I AM extremely pleased with this Mark of Regard, from a Society that contributes so much to the Riches and Strength of this Kingdom.

THURSDAY, 16.

Was held a Court of Common Council at Guild-hall, being the first held in this Mayoralty, when his Lordship was pleased to make a very handsome Speech, in which among other Things he desir'd, when any Affair of Consequence was to be decided by him, that the Gentlemen of the Common Council would divide, lest he might be any ways mistaken in viewing the Number of Hands held up.—Then Mr *Sisson* mov'd that the Thanks of that Court be returned to the late Ld Mayor Sir *John Barnard* for his great Services, and Dispatch of Business, and discharging his High Office with the utmost Integrity and Impartiality; which in a more particular manner was enumerated in a Paper delivered to the Court, and was unanimously agreed to; a Paper was delivered to the Town-Clerk, with Order to make a fair Copy and present it as the unanimous Resolution of the Court to Sir *John Barnard*, he not being present in Court.—Then they went upon the Business of the Watch, in which were made several Alterations.—The Chamberlain's Accounts (See p. 489.) for 7 Years last past were laid before the Court, pursuant to the Order made last Common Council, which were read, and ordered to lie at the Town-Clerk's Office, for the Inspection of any Member of that Court.—After this a Motion was made by Mr *Evans*, that whenever the Recorder of London should accept the Office of a Judge, that the Recordership should be vacant; but Mr Recorder being present, he in the handsomest and most affectionate manner took notice of his Zeal and Diligence in the Service of the City of London for 23 Years past; and called on any one Person to accuse him of any Neglect in his Office during the whole Time; and then concluded, in a very genteel manner, with mentioning the Irregularity of such a Motion, it not being, as he thought, in the Determination of that Court.

## A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1738.

- October **D**utcheffs of Lorraine delivered of a Daughter.  
 19. Lady Anne Paady, Sister to the D. of Cleveland — of a Son.  
 A Nov. 4. The Wife of Col. Onslow, — of a Daughter  
 Lady of Sir Robert Grosvenor, — of a Daughter.  
 10. Lady of the Lord Shannon, — of a Daughter.  
 18. Wife of Stephen Poyntz, Esq; — of a Daughter.

## A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1738.

- Oct. **R**EV. Mr Aldridge, Rector of St John's, Clerkenwell, married to Miss Richardson, Daughter of — Richardson, Esq; of Stanoway Hall near Colchester, with 10,000 l.  
 Earl of Cassils — to Lady Susan Hamilton, Sister to the Earl of Rutherglen, with 8000 l.  
 Nov. 4. Sir Robert Austen, Bart. of Kent, — to a Sister of Sir Francis Dashwood, Bart. of West Wycomb.  
 D 8. John Stuart, Esq; Nephew to Lord Blantyre, — to Miss Sims of Warwickshire, 20,000 l.  
 9. Commodore Matthews, — to Miss Fuller, jun. of Red Lyon Square, 42,000 l.  
 11. Dr Jones, of Hatton-Garden — to the Relict of — Shelton, Esq; of Maidstone, 40,000 l.  
 E Robert Gwilym, jun. of Langstone, Herefordshire, Esq; lately — to the only Daughter of Richard Alherton, of Alherton-Hall, Lancashire, Esq; with 50,000 l.  
 16. William Clifton, of Rochester, Esq; — to Miss Moore, of Chatham.  
 Dr Greenwood, Rector of Warwick, and King's Chaplain, — to Miss Wise, of Warwick, with 10,000 l.

## A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1738.

- Oct. 27. **W**illiam Rush, Esq; formerly a Vinegar Merchant.  
 29. Percival Hart, late Member for Kent.  
 G 31. Robert Gay, Esq; formerly Treasurer of Christ's Hospital.  
 Mr Kidd, an eminent Sugar Baker, whose House in Thames-street was burnt down twice in 5 Years.  
 Dr Eyre, Brother to the late Lord Chief Justice, and Canon of Sarum.  
 Nov. 3. Brigadier General Moyle.  
 H Mr Ladyman, famous for making Dice, by which he acquir'd a Fortune of 30000 l.  
 Thomas Forster, Esq; commonly called General Forster, of an Asthma, at Bologna in France. He headed the Rebels at Preston, which he surrender'd, and was committed



# Deaths, Promotions, &c. in NOVEMBER, 1738. 605

mitted to *Newgate*, but escaped thence and went to *Rome*.

6. Mr *Brooks*, a Dissenting Minister at *Hackney*.

7. Mr *Barry*, Secretary to the Equivalent Company.

10. *John Agyll*, Esq; in the Rules of the King's Bench, aged near 100, commonly called *translated Agyll*. In the first Parliament of Great Britain, called Oct. 23, 1707, he was Member for *Bramber* in *Suffex*, but was expell'd the House for his extravagant Writings.

11. *William Northey*, Esq; formerly Member for *Calne*, and *Watton-Basser*, *Wiltshire*.

12. Mr *Daniel Chatman*, Messenger to the Commissioners of Bankrupts, in which Business he acquir'd 10,000 l.

15. Mr *Valentine Brewis*, Deputy of *Alagate Ward*, of a Mortification in his Bowels.

16. Sir *Henry Maynard*, Bart. of *Walchamston*, formerly Resident at *Aleppo*.

18. *George Tilson*, Esq; above 30 Years Deputy Secretary of State.

*Benjamin Brooksbank*, youngest Son of *Seamo Brooksbank*, Esq; who, with his Brothers *Thompson* and *Richard*, and his Sister *Judith*, died of the *Small-Pox* within 12 Days.

Lord *Fairfax*, at his Seat, *Yorkshire*.

*John Wilson*, Esq; Captain of a Man of War.

Mr *Lilly*, Apothecary to the King's Household. He left his Servant, *Eliz. Miller*, his Executrix, to take care of his *Harlequin Dog Senefino*.

22. Mr *Edmund Chapman*, a very eminent

Surgeon and Man Midwife, near *Red-Lyon Square*.

*Arthur Frankland*, only Son of *Frederick Frankland*, Esq; Member for *Thirsk*, *Yorkshire*.

23. The Countess of *Coventry*, of the Dropsy, after having been tapp'd several Times in *Grosvenor-Square*.

22. Sir *Charles Turner*, Member for *Lynn*, and Teller of the Exchequer, of an Apoplexy, at *Houghton-Hall*, *Norfolk*. He marry'd first *Mary*, Sister of Sir *R. Walpole*. 2. The Relict of Sir *Nevill Catlin*; but having no Sons, the Title goes to his Nephew.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1738.

**C**OL. *Howard* appointed Groom of the King's Bedchamber.

*Tho. Sawbridge*, of *Plymouth*, Esq; — Gentleman of the King's Privy-Chamber in ordinary,

*Edward Holden*, — Agent and Consul at *Algiers*.

— *Tinker*, Esq; — appointed Governor of the *Bahama Islands*, in room of Governor *Fitzwilliams*, return'd home.

Col. *Welsh* — Governor of the Royal Hospital at *Kilmainham* in *Ireland*.

Mr *Pratt*, Collector of Excise in the Port of *London*, in room of Mr *Warwick*, deceas'd.

Mr *Charlewood*, Apothecary to the King's Household, in room of Mr *Lilly*.

*Matthew Skinner*, Esq; Serjeant at Law, and Member for *Oxford City*, — Chief Justice of *Chester*, in room of *John Verney*, Esq; now Master of the Rolls.

The Military Preferments being variously reported, will be correct in our next.

## STOCKS.

S. Stock 103  $\frac{1}{8}$   
— Annu. 111  
New Annu. 111  $\frac{3}{8}$   
per C. Ann. 105  $\frac{1}{2}$   
Bank 121  $\frac{1}{2}$   
— Circular 12. 101. Pre  
— Bank 121  
— India 61. 16s.  
— Bonds 21. 15s.  
— African 14  
— Royal Aff. 108  $\frac{1}{4}$   
— ditto 13  
— C. Em. Loan 100  
— C. Ditto 101  
— English Cop. 31. 5s.  
— ditto 15s.

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

## Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Oct. 24. to Nov. 21.

Christned	Males 672 Femal. 644	1316
Buried	Males 1279 Femal. 1334	2613
Died under 2 Years old	—	1079
Between 2 and 5	—	267
Between 5 and 10	—	81
Between 10 and 20	—	67
Between 20 and 30	—	192
Between 30 and 40	—	203
Between 40 and 50	—	214
Between 50 and 60	—	188
Between 60 and 70	—	155
Between 70 and 80	—	99
Between 80 and 90	—	59
Between 90 and 100	—	8
102	—	1
		2613

Buried.  
Within the walls 267  
Without the walls 707  
In *Midd.* and *Surrey* 1070  
City and Sub. *Wells* 569  
2613

## Weekly Burials.

Oct. 31. — 604  
Nov. 7. — 649  
14. — 723  
21. — 637  
2613

Peck Loaf, Wheat. — 1s. 9d.  
Wheat 26 s. per Quarter.  
Hay per load 48s.  
Best Hopt 31. 15s.  
Coals 25s. per Chaldron as set by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, pursuant to the new Act.



CONTINUATION of the ACCOUNTS  
sent to Mr Harding, Bookfeller, in St Martin's-  
lane, by those who have taken Mrs Stephens's  
Medicines.

From Mr Clark.

These are to certify, that I Wm. Clark, of  
Stanford-Rivers, near Ongar, Essex, had been  
many Years very much afflicted with the Stone,  
having frequent and violent pains in my Groin,  
my Water often stopping at full Stream, and  
making bloody Water after riding. I took Mrs  
Stephens's Medicines 7 or 8 Weeks; they worked  
very kindly with me, and at last brought away  
a Stone as big as a Horse-Bean, which I have  
by me; and I have continued perfectly free from  
any Uneasiness of the Stone for above 2 Years.

Oct. 11, 1738.

WM. CLARK.

From Mr Floyd to Mr Harding.

SIR, I have a Son troubled with the Stone  
in his Bladder, and in the greatest Agony as could  
be when he wanted to make Water. So I ap-  
plied to Mrs Stephens, and by the help of her  
Medicines, he makes Water with a great deal of  
Ease; and I hope, thro' the Blessing of God,  
will be entirely cured of the Stone by them.

Peruke-Maker in  
Maggot-Court,  
over-against St  
James's Church,  
Piccadilly.

From your Humble Servant,

GEORGE FLOYD.

Oct. 13, 1738.

From Mons. Reau.

(Translated from the French.)

Having been afflicted for two Years with Heat  
of Urine, I went to London to consult an able  
Physician, who concluded it proceeded from  
Gravel, and ordered me a Medicine which gave  
me some Relief. But my Disorder returning  
more sharp, I consulted Mrs Stephens: She as-  
sured me, that I had a Stone in the Bladder; upon  
this I began her Medicine, Nov. 8, 1737: I  
suffered much for the first Fortnight, being able  
to make very little Water at a Time; but at the  
End of it I began to void small white Scales, re-  
sembling pieces of Egg-shell, and brittle  
like Lime. I continued to void the like almost  
4 Months, my Water being turbid all that Time,  
and often having much reddish Slime. At length,  
my Cure going on but slowly, I desired Mr. Che-  
selden to examine me by the Catheter; he found  
that I had certainly a Stone, and this encourag'd  
me to continue the Medicine, as I had received  
great Relief from it. Soon after this Examina-  
tion, I voided two small brown Stones; and  
thenceforward, from Time to Time, voided  
white ones, and with sufficient Ease: Towards  
the End of the 9th Month, I voided 3 or 4 larger  
than the foregoing, and in the 10th Month I  
voided one so large, that it remained two Days  
in the Passage: It is rough, and about the Size  
of a Plumb-stone. I shew'd this to Mrs. Ste-  
phens a few Days after, who told me, that she  
believed it to be the Kernel of the Stone, and  
that it might be proper to discontinue the Medi-  
cine. This was in the End of August, 1738. I  
have had no Complaint since that Time, and  
have gone twice to London in a Coach, without  
any Inconvenience.

Hammer Smith,  
Oct. 24, 1738.

REAU.

From Mrs Gardiner.

About 11 Years ago I was seized with violent  
Pains in my Back and about my Bladder, with  
Stoppage of Urine and bloody Water, on the least  
Motion. At Michaelmas, 1734, was seized with  
a violent Fit, which lasted me 'till near Easter  
following, and reduced me to low as made all my  
Friends despair of my Recovery; not having been  
able to bear turning in my Bed for several Weeks,  
without exquisite Pain. I then took Mrs. Ste-  
phens's Medicines, they gave me much Pain at  
first; but in 6 Days brought away a Stone as big  
as a large Filbert, besides a great Quantity of  
Matter every Day, that when dried seemed to  
be a Kind of Sand. In less than a Month I was  
able to go abroad without any Inconvenience, and  
some Time after left off the Medicines. About  
a Year after, was seized with another Fit, had  
Recourse to Mrs. Stephens's Medicines, and af-  
ter taking them 3 or 4 Days, brought away 3 large  
Pieces of Stone, each Day one, which seems  
to be broke off from one another; besides great  
Numbers of small ones. I left off taking the  
Medicines soon after these came away, and have  
continued perfectly free from every Symptom of  
the Stone ever since; and besides, am better  
Health now at 45 Years of Age, than I have  
been any Time these 25 Years past.

Compton-Freeds, St Ann's,  
Oct. 24, 1738.

DO. GARDINER.

From Mr Longley.

I Wm. Longley, in Dunn-Horse Yard, Dor-  
ing's-Alley, without Bishopsgate, have been ver-  
much afflicted, at Times, with the Stone at  
Gravel in the Kidney, and Stoppage of Urine  
was taken last September violent bad, in great  
Pain Night and Day and vastly swelled in my B-  
dy, and could not lie down in my Bed, had  
sleep for many Weeks, and had the Advice of  
or 3 eminent Physicians: They could do me  
good. But by taking Mrs Stephens's Med-  
cine brought away the Stone by Degrees in great Qu-  
antities; and, I thank God, I have a very good  
State of Health now, and am perfectly well.  
I shall always think myself obliged to Mrs Stephens  
for, thro' Mercy, she saved my Life.

Oct. 26, 1738.

WM. LONGLEY.

From Mrs Salter to Mrs Stephens.

M A D A M, having seen in the publick  
pers, an Advertisement, requesting such who  
been your Patients, to give an Account of  
Success of your Medicines, I think it not  
than Justice to the World and you, to say  
much Benefit I receiv'd by them.

It is now 16 Years since I was first aff-  
G with a Pain in my Back, attended with  
Reachings and Pains in my Head, and after  
any Exercise, had very bad sick Fits and Pains  
my Head, and now and then brought away  
Quantities of Gravel. These Fits returning  
very often, made my Life very uncomfortable  
7 Years; then hearing of your Medicines,  
them 2 Months; which brought away prodigious  
H Quantities of Gravel, and have made me per-  
fectly free from any Complaint of that Kind ever since.

Strand, over-against  
St Andrew's-House,  
Nov. 8, 1732.

Your Humble Servant,

RUTH SALTER.



MADRID, The King has ratify'd the preliminary Articles of Accommodation with *Great Britain*, but not without Restrictions on several, and especially that which stipulates, that, for the future, the *English Ships* shall not be visited by any *Spanish Vessels* whatever. <sup>A</sup> Of these Restrictions the Marquis de la *Quadra* neglected to inform Mr *Keene*, till after the Departure of the Courier dispatch'd for *London*, with the News of the Ratification. The *British Minister*, not in the least suspecting any Alterations in the preliminary Articles, after the formal Declaration which he had made, that the King his Master would never consent to any Change whatever in these Articles, was greatly surprized when M. de la *Quadra* sent for him, to tell him that the King could no way reconcile himself to ratify them without joining the aforementioned Restrictions to them, but that this should not hinder Things from being brought to a happy Conclusion: Whereto Mr *Keene*, extremely piqu'd at this Treatment, answer'd, *But, Sir, why was not this told me before the Departure of the Courier?* M. *Vander Meer*, the Dutch Ambassador here, has had a very warm Conference with M. de la *Quadra* about the evasive Shifts that Court makes use of to avoid giving Satisfaction for some Dutch Ships taken by *Spanish Privateers*; at the End whereof he told the *Spanish Minister* in plain Terms, *That at the Time when Spain was apprehensive of being attack'd by Great Britain, she had been exceeding lavish of her Promises of Satisfaction; but now these Fears were remov'd, she ungenerously took an Opportunity of evading them.*

*Hague*, The Marquis de St *Gilles*, the *Spanish Ambassador*, has presented a Memorial complaining that the Dutch have not only long exercis'd a clandestine Trade in the *West Indies*, but in order not to be interrupted by the *Spanish Guarda Costas*, disarm'd one of them on the Coasts of *Domingo*, after inhumanly treating the Crew; afterwards four of their Barks from *Caracao* committed horrible Excesses among the *Guarda Costas* and the Inhabitants of the Places where they landed; he complains farther, that the States General have supported a clandestine Commerce in the *Spanish West-Indies*, contrary to the Faith of Treaties, by sending Ships of War into the *American Seas*, and yet without Regard to the Contents of these Treaties have in high Terms demand'd back the Ships taken in the very Act of Interloping. <sup>H</sup> And concluded, if Satisfaction was not

speedily made to his Catholic Majesty for the Injuries done his Subjects, he did not know what might be the Consequence, but hoped these Contentis would end amicably.

<sup>A</sup> By a new Treaty the K. of *France* is to pay a Subsidy of 900,000 Livres per Ann. (about 40,000l. Sterling) to the Crown of *Sweden*, which has artick'd to make no Treaty during the said Term without the Consent of *France*.

<sup>B</sup> *Vienna*, The King of *Prussia* represented lately to this Court, that to prevent any Rupture on the Death of the Elector Palatine, a Council of Regency might be established in *Juliers* and *Berg*, half Protestants and half Catholics, and the Palatine Troops should retire and be succeeded by *Swiss*, or other neutral Troops of the two Religions; till this Affair could be accommodated. That if this <sup>C</sup> *Status Quietis* is not accepted, his Majesty will have a Right to protest before God and Man against a contrary Proceeding.—The *Czarina* has remonstrated to his imperial Majesty the ill Consequences of entering into a separate Treaty with the *Turks*, an Offer which she had <sup>D</sup> rejected, perceiving their chief Hopes lay in dividing the two Powers.

*Peteriburg*, Count *Manich* sends Advice that Baron *Stoffelen* having demolish'd the Fortifications of *Oczakow* and *Kimburn*, was arriv'd in the *Ukraine* with the Garrison of those Places. This puts it beyond Doubt that the *Turks* had the Advantage of the *Russians*, as well as the Imperialists in the last Campaign, and especially if it be true, that the Baron left the Artillery of those Fortresses behind him.

*Hamburg*, 'Tis talk'd here that the Court of *Russia* will take 10,000 *Russians* into pay for the Emperor's Assistance in *Hungary*; and that an Alliance is projecting to guaranty some Regulations in the Succession to the Throne of *Russia*.

*Naples*, Several Persons of Rank have, after the Example of an adventurous Virtuoso, been let down by Ropes into the Cavity on Mount *Vesuvius*, which at the Top is found to be 200 Paces in Circumference, and at Bottom so large that a Regiment may be drawn up and exercis'd therein.

The Prince of *Orange* has protested, as well against the Resolution of the States of *Zeland*, for annexing the Marquesates of *Terver* and *Flessingue* to their Province, as against their Declaration, that if he continued to refuse the hundred thousand Crowns consign'd as an Equivalent, they would confiscate the same to their own Use.

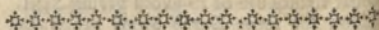
REGI-



# REGISTER of BOOKS for NOVEMBER, 1738.

- I. A** N EXAMINATION of Mr POPE'S ESSAY on MAN. By Monsr. Crouxaz, Professor of Philosophy and Mathematicks at Lausanne. Printed for A. Dodd. Price 2 s.
2. The Rights of War and Peace. In three Books. Written in Latin by the learned Hugo Grotius; translated into English with the Notes of Monsr. Barbeyrac. Printed for W. Lany, &c. Folio. Price 1 l. 8 s.
3. The History of the British Plantations. Part I. of Virginia. By Sir William Knibb, Bart. Sold by A. Millar, J. Newse, and J. Gray. 8vo. Price 4 s. in Sheets.
4. Cyclopædia; or, an universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. The 2d Edition, with some Additions. By E. Chambers, F. R. S. two Vols. Folio. Price 4 l. 12 s. 6 d.
5. The Builder's compleat Chest-Book. By B. Langley. Printed for the Author, 8vo. Price 8 s. in Sheets.
6. An Essay upon Harmony, chiefly as it relates to Building. Sold by T. Cooper. Price 6 d.
7. Three Letters, concerning the numberless Errors and Defects in Dugdale's Baronage. Sold by T. Osborne. Price 1 s. 6 d.
8. Curieuse & admirable Decouvert de Movement perpetuel. Sold by A. Dodd. Price 2 s.
9. A Method of Study; or, a useful Library. By John Boswell, M. A. Sold by S. Birt. 8vo. Price 6 s.
10. Mithonis Epistola ad Pollionem; cum Notis F. S. Cantab. Sold by T. Cooper. Price 1 s.
11. A Sheet of Eclipses for the Year 1739. Sold by J. Wilford. Price 6 d.
12. A modest Enquiry into the Conduct of the Court of Aldermen, with regard to the Mansion House. Printed for J. Brett. Price 6 d.
13. Spanish Policy; or, an Oration of the learned Monsr. Verbeiden, on the Defeat of the Spanish Armado. Printed for J. Wilford. Price 1 s.
14. A Layman's Sermon in Defence of Priestcraft. Sold by T. Cooper. Price 6 d.
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