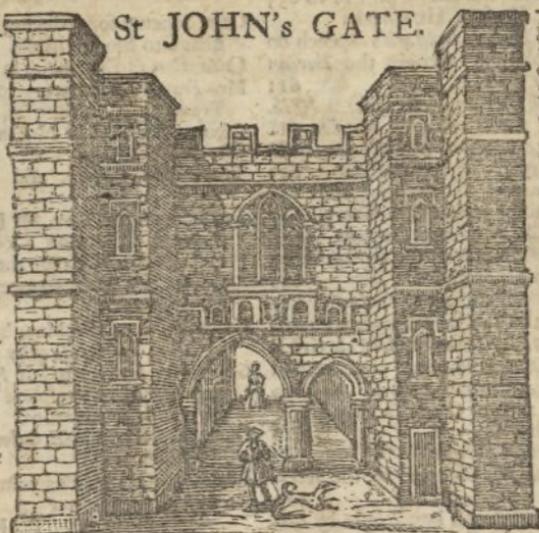


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For DECEMBER, 1738.

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Our Readers are desired not to be in haste to bind their Magazine of this Years, because the Volume cannot be compleat without the Indexes to each Part, which will be published about Jan. 15 in the SUPPLEMENT, with the GENERAL TITLE, Preface, and a Continuation of the Political Debates; which Indexes, &c. could neither be got ready for the December Magazine, nor could it contain them.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

DECEMBER, 1738.

DEBATES in the SENATE of LILLIPUT.
(Continued from Page 576.)

Hurgo Brustath proceeded thus:

THE Resolution which is at present under our Consideration, imports, that this House is satisfied with all the Steps taken by our Minister at the

Iberian Court, to procure a just Satisfaction for our injured Merchants; for nothing less can be imply'd by these Words, *That it appears to this House that frequent Applications have been made on the Part of his Imperial 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.* But, my Lords, I own when I examine the Instructions that have been sent to our Ministers at the Iberian Court; when I examine the Memorials that have, in consequence of these Instructions, been deliver'd in by them to that Court, and when I examine the Iberian Minister's Answers and our Minister's Replies; I say, when I examine all these, I cannot help having some Difficulty in giving my Concurrence to this Resolution. In one of the Answers, the Iberian Minister is pleas'd to advance, *That there is no Mention made of the Columbian Trade in any Article of the Treaty concluded in the 20th Moon of Chorlo the second, except in the eighth Article,* where, continues he, *as well with regard to the Idnies as to other Countries, all that is granted by the Treaty*

of Munstru in the 23d Moon of Chorlo the second, is granted to Great Lilliput and her Ships without any Distinction, upon their observing the Laws and Restrictions to which the Subjects of the Belgian Confederacy are limited and confin'd. This last Condition proves that whatsoever is stipulated and granted to the Subjects of the Belgian Confederacy cannot be refus'd to the Lilliputians; but it proves at the same time, that they on their Part are ty'd down to the Observance of those Laws to which the Subjects of the Belgian Confederacy are oblig'd by the Treaty of Munstru. These, my Lords, are the Words of the Iberian Minister in his Memorial to the Urg; Knee, our Resident at the Iberian Court. But, my Lords, they contain a Piece of very strange Sophistry. The Belgians, says he, are ty'd down to certain Regulations in the Columbian Trade, and the Subjects of Lilliput upon their observing these Regulations are entitled to the same Advantages. My Lords, any Man that talks in that Strain, must suppose the Person to whom he talks a Fool, or something worse than a Fool. For there is no Man who has ever look'd into that Treaty, but must see that the Belgians are indeed ty'd down to certain Restrictions in the Degulian and the East Idnian Trade with Iberia; but it puts them upon the very same footing with regard to the Columbian Trade, upon which the Treaty concluded in the 23d of Chorlo the second puts us. So th t, my Lords, the

the Laws to which the *Iberian* Minister says we are ty'd down, must be those that are applicable to the *Degulian* Commerce. Indeed, my Lords, when I first read this Passage in the *Iberian* Memorial, I thought there must be some particular Stipulation betwixt the *Iberians* and *Belgians* by the Treaty of *Munstru*: But when I came to look into that Treaty, I found an Article in it that destroys the Possibility of any such Regulations, with regard to the *Columbian* Navigation and Commerce; for the sixth Article of that Treaty runs thus:

And as to the Western Idnies, the Subjects and Inhabitants of the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Lands of the said Lords, the King and States, respectively, shall forbear sailing to, and trading in any of the Harbours, Places, Forts, Lodgements, or Castles, and all other possess'd by one or the other Party; viz. The Subjects of the said Lord the King shall not sail to, or trade in those held or possess'd by the said Lords the States, nor the Subjects of the said Lords the States sail to, or trade in those held and possess'd by the said Lord the King.

This Article, my Lords, of the Treaty of *Munstru* takes away all Possibility of our being laid under the Restrictions, in our Navigation in *Columbia*, which the *Belgians* are subject to in their Trade with old *Iberia*. Therefore, my Lords; I think it is surprising, that the *Iberian* Minister should talk at this Rate, or that he should suppose that this Reason could pass with any Man, who had ever look'd into the Treaties between the two Crowns; and it is no less surprizing to me, that such a plain Answer to this Part of the *Iberian* Memorial should not occur to our Minister at that Court.

My Lords, it is certain, that in all the Treaties that have been made betwixt *Iberia* and any Nation in *Degulia*, the *Iberians* have always stipulated an exclusive Right of Commerce to their own Settlements. And, indeed, the *Columbian* Treaty, of Ac-

commodation, &c. which we granted them, was rather explanatory of those Rights, which they before intended to in their own Plantations than giving them any new ones. It is a Treaty, my Lords, granted them a Time when they were complain'd of almost the very same Grievances from our Subjects in *Columbia*, as Merchants now suffer from their *Godá Costas*. They presented Memorials at our Court, in the same Manner as our Ministers now do theirs; and they received Answer from us much in the same Strain as we do now from them. We did not pretend, indeed, to justify any of the Courses or Depredations committed by our Subjects in *Columbia*, neither we endeavour to blind them with a strain'd Constructions of Treaties: much less did we threaten or bid them; and in this, 'tis true, that we then acted, is different from what they act now. But, my Lords, seems, we then knew very well that the *Iberians* were sensible they were a Match for us; for tho' we actually dispatched Orders to our Governors in *Columbia*, directing a Cessation of Hostilities, and a Restitution of unjust Captures; and tho' these Orders, before they were dispatched from hence were communicated to the *Iberian* Minister at this Court; yet very often private Packet by the very same Ship to the very same Governor, enjoin'd him to pay no Regard to these Memorials, but to make the best Use of his Time and Power, in seizing and disposing of what *Iberian* Prizes he could take. This, my Lords, was the Manner in which our Government then acted; I could never hear of any of our *Columbian* Governors who was rewarded, either for allowing these Depredations, or for disobeying the publick Orders that were sent him: Nor indeed were any of them punish'd; for before such a Governor could be call'd over and brought to Tryal here, all Differences were commonly made up betwixt the two

Courts, Matters were hush'd, the Governor was left in the Exercise of his Power, and the Sufferers to the Satisfaction of complaining. But, my Lords, unjustifiable as this Way of A proceeding was, we do not find that any of the Subjects of *Great Lilliput*, who acted by Virtue of a Commission from our Governors in *Columbia*, ever exercised any Cruelty upon the Persons of the *Iberian* Subjects, who were so unhappy as to fall into their B Hands; we do not find that any of them were led into a dismal Captivity, or thrown into loathsome Prisons at the very Gates of our Capital. This Species of Rapine, which deprives a Man not only of his Property, but his Liberty, his Limbs, and sometimes C his Life, was reserved for the *Iberians* to practise in time of profound Peace and Tranquillity, and upon those who own themselves their Friends and Allies. It is true, my Lords, that in those Days, a Gang of lawless Robbers, Natives of *Lilliput*, did commit D great Excesses and Cruelties upon many of the *Iberian* Subjects in *Columbia*. But, they never had any Authority or Connivance from our Government; and they did no more to the *Iberians*, than they would have done to the *Lil-* E *liputians*, had they had the like Booty to expect from the one as from the other. Our Governors and our Men of War at last suppress'd them; they hang'd as many of them up as fell into their Hands, and, I believe, there F was not a Subject who enjoy'd the Protection of our Laws, who did not heartily detest them. But, my Lords, tho' the Circumstances of our Commerce and Navigation in *Columbia* now, bear a near Resemblance to their Case then, in both these Respects, yet we have endured their Insolencies much longer than they did ours. Their Complaints and our Depredations did not last for above two or three Moons at farthest. But their Outrages have been for 20 Moons continually repeated, H unprovoked by any Act of Hostility, and in return for many Instances of Favour and Friendship. Besides, my

Lords, I conceive we are much more able to command Redress from *Iberia* now, than they were to command it from us in those Days. The Succession to their Crown was then doubtful, they were harass'd and exhausted by a long and unsuccessful War, and were destitute of proper Alliances to make Head against our naval Power. But this, my Lords, is not our Case; his Majesty is enabled to make as good a Figure at Sea as any of his Predecessors, and I believe, a much better. We have enjoy'd a long and profound Peace, and, I hope, my Lords, the Effects of that Peace will be felt by the Nation, if we are obliged to enter into a just and a necessary War. We have received Provocations enough to rouse the most insensible; we have suffered as long as ever Prudence could require. And, tho' I believe every Lord here is of Opinion that Peace is to be preserved, upon fair and honourable Terms; yet, the Chance of War is, undoubtedly, preferable to such a Peace as we have for these 20 Moons past enjoy'd with *Iberia*. I hope, my Lords, if we come to the Resolutions, now proposed, we shall act with more Vigour than has hitherto been exerted; for, I can't be persuaded that the Applications to the Court of *Iberia*, have been made with that Warmth and Resolution which the Affair required, or in the Manner most agreeable to Treaties; because many Things, that might have been urged from Treaties in favour of our injured Merchants, seem to me to be omitted in our Ministers Memorials: Nor, my Lords, can I be persuaded that our acting in this Manner was the proper Way to cultivate the Peace and Friendship subsisting G betwixt the two Crowns; because our Tameness and Submission appears plainly to have encouraged the *Iberians* in their denying us Justice, or Redress. I am afraid, my Lords, it has heightened their Obstinacy, and has given that Court reason to imagine that we either dare not, or cannot, or will not redress ourselves. But, my Lords, I hope

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hope the Measures that will be taken in Consequence of these Resolutions will soon undeceive them. We have experienced his Majesty's Concern for the Interest of his People, and if an adequate Satisfaction be not speedily procured, it will not be owing to him, but to those who represent the Differences betwixt us and *Iberia* in such a Light, as either makes the Damage done to our Navigation and Commerce inconsiderable, or to those who condemn the Manner in which the Sufferers traded, as illicit, or wrest the Sense of Treaties to favour the *Iberian* Violences.

My Lords, I think it appears both from the Proceedings of the other House, so far as they have come to our Knowledge, and by the Papers lying upon our Table, that there is no Necessity for any farther Enquiries. The Sufferings of our Merchants, and the Outrages of our *Iberians* have been proved beyond controversy; they have been shown after the strictest Examination to be contrary to the Tenour of Treaties and the Law of Nations. Let us therefore unanimously concur in a proper Defence of our undoubted Rights, and demand a Confirmation of those Privileges to which publick Compacts and established Treaties have evidently entitled us. But let us not too hastily agree to this Resolution, which supposes our Applications more regular and forcible, and perhaps the *Iberian* Court more obstinate and unreasonable, than they will appear upon an exact Consideration.

However, I shall not take the Liberty to propose any Amendment to this Resolution, or to offer any other Resolution in its Room. I submit to your Lordships better Judgment in every Thing I have said; which, I assure your Lordships, was not spoken with any Intention to bring us into a Debate. On the contrary, I am of Opinion, that nothing can contribute so much to the Figure which this Nation ought to make abroad, as the Unanimity of the *Lilliputian* Senate on this important Affair; I should therefore rather chuse to acquiesce in what

is not perfectly according to my own Judgment, than to give the World any Reason to believe that we are not unanimous on this Occasion.

The Nardac Secretary of State speaks next to the following Effect:

My LORDS,

IT must give the most sensible Pleasure to every Man, who wishes well to the Interest of *Great Lilliput*, and the Honour of her Imperial Crown, to find, that the Senate has been a tender of the Interests of our injured Merchants, as they have been unanimous in representing their Grievances. But it will give me great Concern, if the Endeavours of the Senate to procure them Redress, should occasion any Reflections on the Conduct of those whom his Majesty has thought proper to entrust with the Management of the Points that remain undecided betwixt us and the Court of *Iberia*, or of the Points that have already been adjusted. As I dare say, none of the noble Lords who spoke on this Occasion, have any other Views than what proceed from a sincere Desire to see these Differences accommodated in the Manner most agreeable to the Interest of this Empire: So I am convinced that I shall be pardoned, if I endeavour to set the Proceedings of his Majesty's Servants, on this important Affair, in a just Light.

The noble Lord who spoke last, seems to be apprehensive that our Minister at the Court of *Iberia* has been bound up by the Instructions he received from the Court of *Lilliput* from making those Instances, that were necessary to procure Redress to our injured Merchants, with that Zeal and Warmth which, from the Justice of their Complaints, he was entitled to exert. My Lord, if our Minister at that Court has been guilty of any Remissness of that Kind, I shall be very far from excusing it; but one thing is certain, and I believe some of your Lordships know it by Experience, that it is very hard for those at a Distance, to direct a Minister at a foreign Court

in what Manner he shall behave; and that it is unjust to blame him, if he does not act in the Manner in which they think they would have done in his Situation. A Minister is, indeed, always supposed to be furnished with Instructions and Powers to make the Honour of his Prince and the Interest of his Country the first Objects of his Concern; but it is hard to tye him down to any particular Measures, when these Interests come to be canvass'd, and to the very Words in which he is to pen every Memorial he shall present. An able Minister, my Lords, in these Circumstances, is to act as the Exigencies of his Negotiation, and the Characters of those he has to do with, shall require. Thus far, I have taken the Liberty to speak in general, as to the Part in which our Ministers both at Home and Abroad have acted, with regard to the Disputes betwixt us and Iberia. But if upon examining the Steps they have taken, it shall be found that they have acted any way inconsistent with, or contradictory to, the Interest of this Empire; if it shall be found that the Steps they have taken are even not agreeable to the Resolutions we are coming to, I shall be far from vindicating them; I shall be as willing as any Lord here, that they fall under the Censure of this House, and be given up to the Justice of their Country. What the noble Lord who spoke last principally insisted on, I think, was, that the Memorials of our Minister at the Court of Iberia, and the Representations he made, were not expressive of our Rights to a free Navigation and Commerce to and from any Part of his Majesty's Dominions in Columbia. My Lords, I have look'd pretty exactly into these Memorials, and dare venture to affirm, that our Rights are fully and expressly asserted in them, and that there has been no Omission of any Circumstance in our Favour, that could reasonably occur to our Minister at the Time of his presenting these Memorials. In the Memorials delivered by the Iberian to our Mi-

nister dated the 10th of the last Moon, the Iberian Minister had said, *That there was no Article in the Treaty of Commerce made with the Iberians in the 20th Moon of Chorro the second, except the eighth, applicable to the Navigation carried on by the two Nations in Columbia; thereby intimating that, on these Seas, the Iberians were not tied up to the manner of visiting our Ships prescrib'd by the said Treaty; but that their Guarda Costas might seize them whenever it appear'd that they had unnecessarily altered their Courses to make any of the Iberian Ports.* This, my Lords, was a very interesting Point to our Navigation and Commerce, and had our Minister yielded it up to that Court, or had our Ministry here given him any Instructions for that Purpose, he and they, no doubt, had been guilty of betraying the Interests of their Country. But I humbly conceive, the Memorial which our Minister, by Order of his Court, presented in answer to that Memorial of the Iberian Minister, contains a full and explicit Answer to this unjustifiable Claim of the Iberians. He tells that Court, what all the Lords who have spoken on this Occasion have admitted, *That we do not pretend to a Right of Trading with the Iberian Settlements in Columbia, because there is not only no Article in the Treaty made in the 20th of Chorro the second, that can authorize such a Trade, but that the whole Tenor of the Treaty made three Moons after, absolutely prohibits it.* "And that we were not confined to particular Latitudes, or subject to any Seizures, unless detested in the Exercise of unlawful Commerce."

This, my Lords, is what the noble Lord who propos'd the Amendment to the first Resolution we have come to, principally insisted on. For I think the noble Lord seem'd to be of Opinion, that the exclusive Article against our Trading to the Iberian Columbia, in the last mention'd Treaty, was the principal Security we had against the

Iberian

Iberian Encroachments upon our Navigation in these Seas. And, my Lords, I think, this Answer of his Majesty's Resident at the *Iberian* Court, was a much more proper Answer to the *Iberian* Claim of Searching, than if he had entered into a long and tedious Disquisition about the Sense of the sixth Article of the Treaty of *Munstru*, whether it respected the *Belgian* and *Iberian* Commerce in *Columbia* as well as in *Degulia*, or that of *Degulia* alone. Your Lordships likewise find that in the Representation of our Minister, which gave Occasion to that Memorial of the *Iberian* Minister, he urges the very thing (and almost in the same Words) which is contained in your Lordships first Resolution. He insists that the *Lilliputian* Ships are incontestably intitled to a Right of carrying on a *lawful* Commerce in *Columbia*: And this *lawful* Commerce, according to your Lordships Sense of the Words, is here restrained to our Liberty of trading in any Commodities to and from any Part of his *Lilliputian* Majesty's Dominions. At the same Time, he remonstrates, that even tho' some Goods which may be thought the Growth of their Colonies, should be found on Board of our Ships by an *Iberian* *Guarda Costa*, that Circumstance cannot be a just Ground to the *Iberians* for confiscating the whole Ship and Cargo. And to support this, he relates the 15th and 23d Articles of the Treaty made in the 23d of *Chorlo* the second. My Lords, I cannot conceive that any Words can come up more fully to the Resolution which your Lordships have just now come to, than those of the Memorial. And I am convinced, had the noble Lord who spoke last, considered these Memorials with that Accuracy he is so much Master of, his Lordship would have been of my Opinion. But as it is necessary for the Justification of our Ministers here, to take a farther View of the Memorials which his Majesty's Resident in *Iberia* presented in Consequence of his Instructions from this Court, I shall beg your

Lordships Indulgence for a few Words more. My Lords, when we take a View of the several Papers lying before us, we see that his Majesty's Instances are not confined to a bare Demand of Reparation of the Injuries done our Merchants, but insist on our having Security for the quiet Enjoyment of all their just Rights for the future. The *Iberian* Minister had pretended that our Ships could not claim a Right to be visited *only* in the manner prescribed by the Treaty made in the 20th of *Chorlo* the second; And, I think, the Words of the Memorial given in to the Court of *Iberia* by his Majesty's Minister there, in answer to this Assertion, come so fully up to what appears to be the Sense of this House, that I doubt much if the noble Lord who spoke last would undertake to improve them. It is there insisted upon, *That the particular Regulations set down in that Treaty made in the 20th of Chorlo the second, to be observed by the Subjects of both Nations in regard to Navigation in Places where it is agreed to be free, far from being repugnant to the Treaty concluded three Moons after, are conformable thereto, and extend, and ought necessarily to be extended to the Ships and Effects of the Subjects of both Nations, in whatever Seas they are met with, whether in Degulia or any other Part of the World.* These, my Lords, are the Words of the Memorial, which are submitted to your Lordships Consideration. And they suggest that our Ships ought only to be visited by two or three Men in a long Boat, as the noble Lord who offer'd the Amendment observed. I shall now proceed to examine if our Ministry has been deficient, by not making proper Applications at the Court of *Iberia* upon the other Points of Difference. The Manner of carrying on the Process of Confiscation, when any of our Ships were seized by the *Iberians*, was a Case that very much required the Interposition of our Court, and no doubt will be brought under a proper Regulation, when the other Differences come to be adjusted. By the Treaties betwixt

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Iberia and *Lilliput*, it is certain that each Nation has a Right to judge how far any Ships, or Vessels, brought as Prizes into her Ports, are legally confiscable. But this Right has been shamefully abused by the *Iberians*, who after they seize a Ship belonging to *Lilliput*, detain the Master and his Crew on Board their own Ship, during all the Time in which the Process is carried on. It is true, the *Iberian* Governor assigns them Counsel; but then this Counsel has no Opportunity of knowing what Defence the Prisoners can make, because they never once see them during all the Time the Process is carrying on; nor are they even allowed the Liberty of seeing so much as one Paper which may make for the Prisoners, they being before all seized and sequestrated by Order of the Governors: So that, the Defence, that is made, is at best but a mock Defence. This Abuse, my Lords, we have complained of in the strongest Terms at the Court of *Iberia*; and it was, doubtless, much owing to this Practice, that the equitable Intentions of his *Iberian* Majesty have been so often baffled, and so many of our Ships, carrying on a fair and lawful Trade, confiscated by the Partiality of Judges and Governors. We have likewise, my Lords, complained in the strongest Terms of the Hardships our Merchants are under, who enter their Appeal to the Council of the *Idnies* in old *Iberia*, against the Decision of the Governors in *Columbia*, by being deprived of bringing any other Evidence in their own Favour, but what has been already admitted in their Courts of Judicature in *Columbia*. And there is great Reason to believe that his *Iberian* Majesty, both from his own equitable Intentions, and from a Consideration of the Superiority of our naval Force, will agree to a proper Regulation. But there are some Points perhaps which may admit of a little Dispute, when Things come to be settled in the way of Negotiation. I believe it will not be easy for us to determine the exact Value of our Mer-

chants Losses; especially, if it is true, as I am afraid we have but too much Reason to suspect, that some of our Merchant Ships, that have been seized by the *Iberians* on the *Columbian* Seas, had actually been concerned in an illicit Trade with their Settlements, and laden with their Goods. I agree, indeed, with the noble Lords who have spoken on this Head, that it was against the Faith of Treaties, for any Ship commission'd by the King of *Iberia* to attack or search a *Lilliputian* Ship or Vessel on the open Seas. But, my Lords, if after such a Seizure has been made, a Confiscation of that Ship has followed upon plain and incontestable Evidence, given before the *Iberian* Courts of Judicature, that such a Ship was concerned in an illicit Trade with the *Iberian* Settlements in *Columbia*; I say, my Lords, in such a Case, I doubt much if a Minister could entirely be justified, in reclaiming such a Ship, or demanding an Equivalent in Money. My Lords, I do not mention this with any Design of vindicating the *Iberians* in their Depredations, which I am sensible have been unjust in themselves, as well as attended with many aggravating Circumstances. I do it only to shew to your Lordships, that tho' his *Iberian* Majesty is disposed to redress the Injuries that have been done us, and which, as I have shewn to your Lordships, our Ministers have complained of in the strongest Terms, there may arise certain Points worthy of being discuss'd in an amicable Manner, and in which perhaps it may be necessary as well as prudent in both Parties, to recede a little from the Rigour of their Demands. But, my Lords, when I say this, I have not the most distant Thought, that we ought to give up the least Point of our Right to a free Navigation in the *Columbian* Seas. This, I am unalterably for asserting at all Events; but I think, the most proper Way to secure it, is by shewing the World that we will as little support unwarrantable Practices in our Merchants, as we

will suffer them in others. And this manner of Proceeding will convince the other Powers of *Degulia*, that we have Right as well a Power on our Side. But should we precipitately enter into a War with *Iberia* upon any doubtful Points that may remain undecided betwix us, or should we attack them without giving them an Opportunity of making us Reparation in an amicable Way, the other Powers of *Degulia* would immediately take the Alarm; they might look on our Proceeding as the Effect of a Design, either to seize upon some Part of the *Iberian Columbia*, and to annex it to our own Crown; or as an Attempt to force the *Iberians* to allow us a free Trade and Commerce with their Settlements in *Columbia*. Did any of our *Degulian* Neighbours my Lords, suspect that we had formed a Design to dismember any Part of the *Iberian* Monarchy from that Crown, there is not the least Doubt but they would look upon us with a very jealous Eye. Because, as your Lordships know, the further Alienation of any Part of that Monarchy is strictly guarded against in a separate Article of the Treaty of *Ultralt*, and for the Observance of this Article both we and the *Blesuscudians* are Guarantees. If it were suspected, that we designed to force the *Iberians* to allow us a free Trade in all its Branches to their *Columbia*, the *Blesuscudians* would not fail to oppose us in such a Design, the King of *Iberia*, in the same Treaty of *Ultralt*, having laid himself under an Engagement, not to grant to the Subjects of any Nation of *Degulia* except his own: And the *Blesuscudian* Monarch, by the same Treaty, was obliged to give up all Claim to the Exercise of any Commerce to the *Iberian* Settlements there. This, my Lords, has always been hold'd upon as a necessary Step towards preventing any one Nation in *Degula* from becoming too rich and too powerful for the rest: And the preserving the sole Right of Navigation and Commerce to and from the *Iberian* Settlements in Co-

lumbia to the *Iberians* themselves, was not the Effect so much of the *Iberian* Policy, as of the Jealousy which the Powers of *Degulia* entertained amongst themselves, lest any other should acquire too great a Property in that valuable Branch of Commerce. They knew that while the Treasures of the *Idnies* were the Property of the *Iberians*, or at least while they centred in *Iberia*, that sooner or later their Subjects must have a proportionable Share, because that Monarchy is destitute of many of the Advantages, which the other Nations of *Degulia* enjoy from their Manufactures and the Industry of their Inhabitants; and that consequently it was not in the Power of the *Iberians*, let them have never such an aspiring and politic Prince at their Head, to monopolize these Treasures. Whereas, should too large a Share of them come into the Hands of any other Nation in *Degulia*, whose Situation Power or Trade, render them perhaps already formidable to their Neighbours, they might be employed to Purposes inconsistent with the Peace of *Degulia*, and which might one Day prove fatal to the Balance of Power, that ought to subsist amongst her several Princes. In such a Case there is no doubt but that a formidable Alliance would be made against the Power thus aspiring; and should the Differences at last come to be made up by a Treaty, it would be found that the most probable Way to secure the general Peace, is to suffer the *Iberians* to remain in the same Situation as to their *Columbian* Settlements they are now in. I know, my Lords, that in the same Moon in which the Treaty of *Ultralt* was concluded, some Stipulations were made in our Favour as to the *Columbian* Trade, particularly the Contract for Importation of Slaves into the *Iberian Idnies*, which was made in Consequence of the 12th Article of the Treaty of Commerce at *Ultralt*. Three Moons after we likewise obtained a Treaty of Declaration in regard to the said *Slave* Trade, which Treaty was confirmed by the

Treaty of *Mardit* which was concluded five *Moons* after. But, my Lords, the Privileges which we gain'd by these Treaties, and the Execution of them, have put both our Government and our Merchants to great Expence and Trouble in their Solicitations at that Court; and the Obstructions our Interests met with there, no doubt, were secretly promoted and encouraged by some of our Neighbours, who, I believe, might otherwise wish us very well, but could not, for the Reasons I have already given, bear to see any Alteration made in the *Columbian* Commerce, that might endanger the Balance of Power which the Princes of *Degulia* have always thought so necessary to her Quiet.

From these Considerations, my Lords, were there no other, I think it evidently appears, that to plunge ourselves into a War with *Iberia*, before we left them inexcusable in their Conduct towards us, would be a very impolitick Step. For, if we meet with Success in such a War, the greater the Success, the greater will be the Jealousy, of our Neighbours, and the stronger their Endeavours, either secretly or openly, to deprive us of the Advantages our Arms may have acquired. If the War is unsuccessful on our Side, it will confirm the *Iberians* in their Refusal to do us Justice, and gratify their Pride and Insolence. Besides, my Lords, let our Success in a War with *Iberia* be as great as the best Friend to *Lilliput* could wish; I am afraid, even in that Case, our other Merchants would have as much Cause to complain of our Courage, as our *Columbian* Merchants affect to do of our Forbearance. Your Lordships are to consider that the *Blesuscudians*, by observing an Appearance of an exact Neutrality, may run away with the most gainful Branches of our Commerce, which are those to *Lusitania*, and to *Koranbia*; our Trade to *Old Iberia* must be entirely in their Hands, and our Trade to all other Places rendered precarious by their Privateering. Thus, in the end, we may find

ourselves Losers by our Conquests. So that, my Lords, there is no occasion for any one to be surprized, that no violent or precipitate Measures have been yet entered into against *Iberia*, and that our Ministry has hitherto endeavoured rather to persuade than to compell. I say, my Lords, to persuade; for I think it is no hard Matter to convince an *Iberian*, who knows any Thing of the Differences betwixt us and that Court, that it is for the Advantage of his Nation, that the Matters of Dispute betwixt us should be adjusted in an amicable Way. For, should the *Iberians* obstinately refuse to come into reasonable Terms, our Cause would become the Cause of all *Degulia*; every Power in it would look upon the Injustice they do to us, as a Prelude to what they themselves are one Day to expect. This Conduct will convince all our Neighbours, my Lords, that we have no Design to engross any Part of the *Iberian* Monarchy to ourselves, with a View of disturbing the Peace of *Degulia*, or of making them more dependent upon us; for hereby they must see that we are forced into a War, in which we are supported by Justice; and that we are acting from no Principle either of Ambition or Avarice, but solely from the Motives by which every People who understands or regards their own Interest must necessarily be determined. It will likewise give his *Iberian* Majesty Time to reflect both on his own Danger, in case of a Refusal, and to see his own Interest in case of a Compliance; and if he has been imposed upon by false Representations from his own Ministers, it may open his Eyes, and make him less susceptible of such Impressions in Time to come, and consequently a more firm Ally to *Lilliput*.

What I have said, my Lords, I think is sufficient to prove that frequent Applications have been made to the Court of *Iberia* on the Part of his Imperial Majesty, in a Manner the most agreeable to Treaties, and to the Peace and Friendship subsisting between

the two Crowns. I hope your Lordships will be convinced that our Ministers both at Home and Abroad have acted for the Honour and Interest of this Nation: And if any of your Lordships will take the Pains to compare the Remonstrances given in to the *Iberian* Court by our Minister there, with the Resolutions that are now under our Consideration, I believe it will be found that it was not owing to any Defect of Application from the Ministry, that we have not long since had a full and ample Restitution in every Point. It was owing to the Obstinacy of the *Iberian* Court, and that Prince's being misinform'd and imposed upon as to the Subject of our Difference, that they refused us Satisfaction; and it was owing to a tender Regard for the Interest of this Nation, that his Imperial Majesty did not employ Force in order to obtain it. The noble Lord who spoke last was pleased to give your Lordships an Account of the Situation in which Things were in betwixt us and *Iberia*, when the Treaty of the 20th of *Charlo* the second was granted. But I believe, his Lordship is of Opinion that our Conduct at that Time was a Proof rather of the Power than of the Justice, or Soundness of Politicks of our Empire. The *Iberians*, it is true, were not then in a Condition to make Head against the Power of *Lilliput*. But the other Powers of *Degulia* interfer'd, they grew jealous, lest, if the *Iberian* Settlements should be ruined in *Columbia* by means of our Depredations, they might be deprived of the Advantages they drew from their Commerce with *Old Iberia*; and tho' at that time, there was no good Understanding betwixt the *Blesfucudian* and the *Iberian* Courts, yet the *Blesfucudians* thought it much more for their Interest, that the *Iberian* Settlements in *Columbia* should remain annexed to that Crown, than that any of them should fall into our Hands: And it appears, that the *Blesfucudians*, those Rivals of our Trade, have always been of the same Opinion. Therefore, my Lords, it was not from

any Inclination, or any pecuniary Consideration, that we had to accommodate Differences with, or to prevent Depredations upon the *Iberians* in *Columbia*, that we agreed to a Treaty which they thought so advantageous to themselves; but because we were sensible that if we delayed any longer to do them Justice, the other Powers of *Columbia* would interpose and exert themselves in favour of the *Iberians*. This, my Lords, was the true Reason why we granted them the *Columbian* Treaty; and this must be the Case at all Times, when we or any other Power in *Degulia* shall, by the Superiority of a Naval Force, endanger any Part of the *Iberian* Acquisitions in *Columbia*. I believe, as the noble Lord observed, the *Iberians* at the same time remitted to us the Payment of a considerable Sum; but, my Lords, had there been no other Reason to oblige us, we could easily have found a Pretence for refusing the Payment of that Sum; and the same Force that protected us against their Resentment in our Depredations, would have protected us in our Refusal to pay what was owing to them. Their giving up so considerable a Demand might indeed have great influence over a Court, which stood so much in need of Money as that of *Charlo* II. generally did; but it is plain our principal Motive was, the Apprehensions we were under, lest our Neighbours should make the *Iberian* Quarrel their own. The noble Lord who spoke last seemed to insinuate that the Ministry had acted in a pusillanimous Manner by bearing so long with the Insolence of the *Iberians*: I hope I have shewed that the Measures they have taken have been both just and necessary. What Benefits would have ensued from more precipitate Methods of Proceeding, what Advantages we could have proposed from rushing into a War with *Iberia*, no Lord has yet inform'd us. The Debts contracted in the late War lie yet heavy on the *Lilliputian* Nation, and who but her Enemies can think with Patience of adding to the Burden?

The Advantages, if any, that we shall gain, may entail another War upon us, by which all *Degulia* may be set on Fire; whatever we get by a War must be by employing our Naval Force, either in making Conquests in *Columbia*, or in attacking and seizing the Plate Fleet. Whatever Acquisitions our Arms may gain us in *Columbia*, the Treaty for restoring Peace, as I have shewn, will probably take away; and all other Nations in *Degulia* are too much interested in their Plate Fleet, not to unite their Endeavours to secure it from us, or, at least, to reclaim the Treasure we may take in those Ships. Any Attempt of this nature would endanger the Friendship of our best Allies, and then I should not be surprized to hear our Ministry as much blamed for disobligeing our Friends, as now for encouraging our Enemies. It is much more safe for others to censure and direct, than for Ministers to act; and since I sat in this House, my Lords, when a War with *Iberia* was thought just and necessary by his Majesty and the Ministry, it was opposed by those who are now loudest in their Complaints against pacific Measures. This, my Lords, cannot but create a Suspicion that the Queries of some against the Government do not proceed so much from a Spirit of Patriotism as of Opposition. And I believe there is nothing they so much dread, as our entering into a vigorous War, which would deprive them of the only Grounds of Opposition that the Conduct of the Ministry has left them. The only Thing they are more afraid of, is the Prevention of a War, by a full Concession of all our Demands: But far be it from me to imagine that such ungenerous Sentiments can have infected your Lordships, who will doubtless rejoyce in the Honour and Prosperity of your Country, whether secured by the Power of victorious Arms, or the less hazardous Means of Treaty and Negotiations.

The Hurg Castrollet spoke next as follows.

My LORDS,

IF I rightly understand the noble Nardac, he has endeavoured to prove that nothing more could have been done for the Honour of this Empire, than has been done in our present Differences with *Iberia* by our Ministers; and that it is not to be imputed to his *Iberian* Majesty, but to his Ministers that we have not had Satisfaction. Had the Injuries we suffered, my Lords, been of a short Continuance; had they been of no older Date than 3 or 4 *Moons*, the noble Nardac's Arguments might have given me a very favourable Impression of the Conduct of our Ministry. I know that the Forms of the *Iberian* Courts of Justice, together with the natural Phlegm of that People, subject those who have any thing depending before them, to great Inconvenience, and unreasonable Delays. But, my Lords, when I reflect that we have complained, and complained with justice, above 20 *Moons*, I cannot help looking on such Delays as an absolute Denial of Redress, and concluding that the *Iberians* intend to sell us their Friendship at no less Price than the Possession of our *Columbian* Settlements, and the exclusive Sovereignty of those Seas. Every Man must be convinced of this Truth, who has had an Opportunity of observing how their Conduct has varied in proportion as they had any Thing to hope or to fear from this Empire. About 20 *Moons* ago their Insolence provoked his Imperial Majesty to give such Instructions to his Admiral, as made them feel the Effects of our Resentment for several *Moons*. During all that time our Merchants were, I think, pretty free from any Apprehensions of the *Iberian* Depredations. But no sooner had that Court recovered from the Confirmation, into which the Success of our Arms had thrown her, and strengthened herself with new Alliances, than her *GuardaCostas* renewed their Violences, and we our fruitless Solicitations. In

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this State Affairs continued till the Treaty of *Sebſule*. At that time, as your Lordships know, the *Iberian* Court had one favourite Point in view, which ſhe could never have obtained without our Aſſiſtance and Friendſhip; this was the Introduction of *Chorlo* into *Ieſaſcu* with 6000 *Iberian* Troops, in direct Violation of one of the principal Articles of the Quadruple Alliance. We even conſented to this Alteration, tho' we thereby hazarded the Friendſhip of our old and firm Ally, the *Allemanuan* Emperor, who by that Introduction has ſince loſt moſt of the Poſſeſſions he enjoyed in *Ieſaſcu*. While this Negotiation was upon the Carpet, and while we ſeemed to make a Difficulty of gratifying the ambitious Views of the *Iberian* Emperors, there was a Ceſſation of their Hoſtilities: For in the Liſt of the Captures now before us, I do not ſee any that were made during that time. I mention this, my Lords, to ſhew that the *Iberian* Monarch can make himſelf obey'd by his *Columbian* Subjects and Governors, when he has an Intereſt to gratify; but that Motive no ſooner ceases, than he and his Court are contented that their Orders ſhould be diſobeyed, and their Intentions miſunderſtood, by their Servants and Officers; and therefore we can never hope for the due Execution of any Treaty with *Iberia* in our favour, if we ſhould leave it in her Power to elude it. This is a Point, my Lords, which will not admit of the leaſt Diſpute, if we conſider in what manner thoſe Articles of the Treaty of *Sebſule*, that were in our favour, have been executed. The 4th Article of that Treaty runs in the following Terms: "It having been agreed by the Preliminary Articles, that the Commerce of the *Lilliputian* and *Bleſuſcudian* Nations, as well in *Dezulia* as in the *Idnies*, ſhould be re-eſtabliſh'd on the Foot of the Treaties and Conventions antecedent to the 11th Moon of *Gorgenti* the firſt, and particularly, that the Commerce of the *Lilliputian* Nation in *Columbia* ſhould be exerciſed as heretofore, it is agreed by the

present Article, that all neceſſary Orders ſhall be diſpatched on both Sides without any Delay, if they have not been ſent already, as well for the Execution of the ſaid Treaties, as for ſupplying what may be wanting for the entire re-eſtabliſhment of Commerce, on the Foot of the ſaid Treaties and Conventions." How well this Article has been obſerved, the Liſt of Captures before your Lordships will make appear. Can it be pretended that, ſince the Treaty of *Sebſule*, we have enjoyed the Benefit of one Article of the Treaties concluded betwixt us and *Iberia* before the 11th Moon of *Gorgenti* the firſt? Or rather do not the Circumſtances with which almoſt every Capture of our Ships has been attended, prove, that the *Iberians* utterly diſregard theſe Treaties? On our ſide, indeed, this Article has been punctually obſerved, nor do I find an Inſtance of any Infringement of it by our Subjects in *Columbia*, whoſe Hands ſeem to have been bound up on purpoſe that the *Iberians* might proceed in their Violences and Depredations with Impunity.

By other Articles of the ſame Treaty it appears, that the *Iberians* were even then determined that we ſhould not reap any Advantage from it, longer than till their own Purpoſes were ſerved. Had we inſiſted upon, and obtained an immediate Reparation of the Damages our Merchants then complained of, that could never have answered the Intentions of the *Iberians*, which were to put off this Point till they had got their favourite Scheme brought about by our Aſſiſtance. Accordingly by the 6th Article of the ſame Treaty we find, that "Commiſſaries ſhould be nominated with ſufficient Powers on the part of their *Lilliputian* and *Iberian* Majeſties, who ſhall aſſemble at the Court of *Iberia*, within the Space of four Months after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty, or ſooner if it can be done, to examine and decide what concerns the Ships and Effects taken at Sea on either ſide,

to the Time specified in the preceding Article. The said Commissaries shall likewise examine, and decide, according to the Treaties, the respective Pretensions which relate to the Abuses that are supposed to have been committed in Commerce, as well in the *Idnies* as in *Dequalia*, and all the other respective Pretensions in *Columbia*, founded on Treaties, whether with respect to the Limits or otherwise. The said Commissaries shall likewise discuss and decide the Pretensions which his *Iberian Majesty* may have, by Virtue of the Treaty of the 7th of *Gorgenti* the first, for the Restitution of the Ships taken by the *Lilliputian Fleet* in the 5th of *Gorgenti* the first. And the said Commissaries, after having examined, discussed, and decided the above-said Points and Pretensions, shall make a Report of their Proceedings to their *Lilliputian* and *Iberian Majesties*, who promise that, within the Space of six Months after the making of the said Report, they will cause to be executed, punctually and exactly, what shall have been so decided by the said Commissaries."

This Article, my Lords, seems to have been inserted into the Treaty, on E purpose, that all the Advantages we could expect by it might be frustrated. Before the Commissaries could meet and decide upon the several Pretensions of the contracting Powers, the *Iberians* were sure the Design they proposed by the Treaty would be effected. Accordingly we found that no sooner had our Arms and Counsels introduced *Pr. Chorlo* into *Istafcu*, than new Difficulties against the Meeting of the Commissaries were started; and when they met, not one Point that concerned the Purpose of their Meeting was adjusted. And, my Lords, it is remarkable that tho' the 8th Article of the same Treaty gives the Commissaries 3 Months from the Signing of the Treaty to finish their Commission, yet by the 9th Article, we find that the 6000 Men of his *Iberian Majesty's* Troops and in his Pay, are to be introduced into the garrison'd Places, without loss of

Time. All these Circumstances, when compared together, must give every one very strong Inclinations to believe that the *Iberians* never meant to fulfil one Article of that Treaty, so far as it was in our favour; and I cannot help thinking that our Ministers, both here and at the *Iberian Court*, have been monstrously imposed upon, in not obtaining from the *Iberians* clear and explicit Reasons why that Treaty was not fulfilled on their Parts as well as it has been on ours. Had this, my Lords, been done, his Majesty and his Senate might have judged what Measures were necessary to oblige the *Iberians* to regard the Faith of Treaties, and our Ministers stood so far acquitted. This way of Proceeding must likewise have prevented the scandalous Insults that have wounded the Honour of this Empire, and the unjust Depredations that have almost destroyed the Freedom of her Commerce. And, my Lords, tho' it should be granted, that the Applications made on the part of his Imperial Majesty at the Court of *Iberia* have been in the Manner the most agreeable to Treaties, yet give me leave to say, they have not been made in the Manner that was most agreeable to the Sense and the Interest of this Empire.

The noble Nardac seemed to be of Opinion that if we should now enter into a War with *Iberia*, we might awaken the Jealousy, and draw upon us the ill Offices of the other Powers in *Dequalia*. My Lords, I am far from thinking War eligible when it is not necessary; but if it cannot be denied to be sometimes necessary, let the noble Nardac shew us when it can be more so, than at present: If his Argument proves that we must not *now* assert our Rights by Arms, it proves equally that we must never assert them. I am entirely of his Grace's Opinion, that the Preservation of the *Iberian Columbia* in that Crown has been a Point much regarded by the Powers of *Dequalia*; but why should they be less jealous of an exorbitant Growth of the *Iberian Strength* there, than the just

Privileges of the *Lilliputian* Commerce? Or why should we imagine that the *Degulian* Princes should relent the Enforcement of Treaties in which themselves concurred? Neither the Capacity of our Negotiators, nor the Honesty of our Neighbours are much complimented by this Supposition. I think we have already given sufficient Proofs that neither Avarice nor Ambition have any Share in our Demands upon *Iberia*; nor is it to be imagined, if our Ministers had talked in a higher Strain, that *Blesfucu* and *Belgia*, the Powers which the noble *Nardac* seems most to apprehend, would have been jealous of any Attempt to dismember the *Iberian* Monarchy. The first of these Powers seems at present too intent upon other Pursuits, to meddle in any commercial Differences betwixt us and *Iberia*; and I believe she has entered into no private Stipulations to favour that Crown, in case of a Rupture; for how could such Stipulations have escaped the Vigilance of our Ministers? The noble *Nardac* himself gave us a very good Reason to believe, that the *Blesfucudians* would continue neutral; which is, That they cannot gain so much by making themselves Parties in the War, as they may gain by observing an exact Neutrality, as they have thereby an Opportunity of engrossing the most valuable Branches of our Commerce with *Lustinia*, *Iberia*, and the *Koranbecs*. So that if this Argument of the noble *Nardac's* be good, we could have had nothing to apprehend from any immediate Interposition of the *Blesfucudians* in favour of *Iberia*. But I think even this Fear is chimerical; for tho' during the heat of War our Commerce in those Parts might be interrupted, yet it must soon return to its former Channel. The *Lustinians* would be guilty of the most egregious Folly and Ingratitude, should they suffer any other Nation in *Degulia* to rival us in Trade with them. The *Iberians* themselves must purchase our Commodities; which has given rise to this Proverb in *Iberia*, *Peace with Lilliput, and War with all the World*

besides. And, my Lords, as to our *Koranbia* Trade, I do not see what the *Blesfucudians* could have done more in a time of War with *Iberia* to supplant us there, than they are doing every Day. The *Belgians* on the other hand have long complained of the same Treatment from *Iberia* that we complain of, and should we enter into a War with *Iberia*, all the Rules of Policy oblige them to second our Attempts. I believe indeed that the present Situation of their publick Affairs, is such as deprives them of the Means of giving us that Assistance which both their Inclinations and Interests direct. But I dare say, my Lords, that if they are not able to afford us their good Offices, we shall have no reason to be afraid of their ill ones. However, bad as their Circumstances may appear, if my Information is true, they have not put up with the Depredations and Insults of the *Iberians* so tamely as some of their Neighbours, who are much more capable of doing themselves Justice. Nor can I hear that their Conduct has been as yet attended with any bad Consequences; and if, my Lords, there were any Danger of their repenting of the Resolution with which they have acted, I think we ought to assist them as much as possible. But I believe their Conduct may have a contrary Effect; and may make the *Iberians* sensible how dangerous it is to provoke a People who have no other means of subsisting but Commerce, and whose Merchants are the Support of their State.

As to the Instances the noble *Nardac* gave, in which it may be necessary to yield a little from the Rigour of our Demands; so far as I have looked into the List of Captures, and the Papers lying before us, I cannot find that any *Lilliputian* Ship, seiz'd by the *Iberians*, upon the strictest Examination, appears to have been concern'd in the prohibited Trade with their Settlements. I see, indeed, many Instances of our Ships and Men being seiz'd, against whom nothing can be pretended but that they were within Sight of

the *Iberian* Coast; I see that others were seiz'd for Reasons still more frivolous, and several for no Reason at all; at least, for no other Reason than that they were *Lilliputian* Vessels: And, my Lords, granting it is true, as the noble *Nardac* alleges, that some of our Merchants carry on a prohibited Trade in the *Iberian Columbia*, that can never take away the Justice of entering into a War, in order to force the *Iberians* to observe their Faith, and to indemnify the fair Traders of our Empire, whom they have robb'd and plunder'd. For we may suppose that if any of the Subjects of *Lilliput* have been concerned in such illicit Trade, the *Iberian* Governors have done all they could to prevent it, and have seiz'd their Vessels as often as they have had Opportunity. But these Instances never can become a national Concern, because it is no more than if a Government were to punish a Highwayman or a Pyrate. Besides, my Lords, I cannot understand the Law of punishing a Man, and then trying him; for such, I apprehend, is the Case which the noble *Nardac* brought to prove that there was a Necessity to treat with the *Iberians* before we fight with them. If an *Iberian* Guarda Costa should, in a suspected Latitude, board, and make Prize of a *Lilliputian* Vessel, and when the Process of Confiscation comes to be carried on, if it should appear that the Goods on board the *Lilliputian* Vessel had been taken in at one of the *Iberian* Ports in *Columbia*; I shall not enter into the Dispute how far such a Ship became a lawful Prize; but I think it can admit of no Dispute, that the Owners and Crew of that Ship were punish'd before they were try'd: For I take it to be a very great Hardship upon the Master and Crew of a Vessel, that they are stopp'd from proceeding on their Voyage, and should be glad to know, if it had appear'd that such a Vessel had not been concern'd in an illicit Trade, how her Owners could have recovered Damages from the *Iberians*. Therefore, my Lords, tho' I know that the first Resolution we have

come to, may prevent the *Iberian* Practice of stopping and searching our Vessels on any Pretence whatsoever for the future, yet I cannot see why our Ministry should not have sent, in plain Terms, to the *Iberian* Court, that there is not one Instance of their Depredations for which we require Reparation, that was not a direct Breach of their Friendship with us; and, my Lords, tho' I am far from thinking that any one of these Instances was a sufficient Reason for our Breaking with *Iberia*, yet I think that if that Court pretended to justify any of the Captures that appears in the List before us, we had acted both prudently and honestly had we forc'd them to have renounc'd their Claim; because there can be no Reasons given for their making Prize of any one of these Vessels that won't equally justify their making Prize of all the Merchant Ships in our Ports.

The noble *Nardac* was pleas'd to give us an Account, from the Copies of the Memorials lying before us, of the Instances made by our Minister at the Court of *Iberia*; and his Grace seem'd to be of Opinion, that nothing was omitted by him that could be urg'd in favour of our Merchants. My Lords, I shall for once grant that this is Fact. But give me Leave to say that the *Iberians* are, for that Reason, the more inexcusable; and we might have been more easily justified, had we proceeded to other Arguments than those in the Instructions and Memorials. Therefore, upon the whole, I cannot help being of Opinion, that we have not acted, in this Affair, with that Vigour and Resolution, which the Dignity of our Crown, or the Importance of the Affair requir'd: But where the Fault lies, I shall not pretend to point out.

He was answered by the Hurgo Heryef, who spoke thus:

My LORDS,

I Beg Leave to observe, that the noble Lord, who spoke last, seems to have lost View of the principal Intention of the Resolutions now before us; which is, if I am not mistaken,

to lay before our gracious Emperor the Sense of this House, with regard to those Points that ought to be the Basis of any future Negotiation with *Iberia*; and at the same time, to give his Majesty the strongest Assurances of our Resolution to stand by him in those Measures he shall judge most effectual for preserving our Rights of Commerce, and obtaining Satisfaction for the Damages that our Merchants have sustained by the *Iberians*: But I humbly presume that at present we are not met to censure the Conduct of his Majesty's Ministers for what is past.

I think the noble Nardac made it unanswerably plain, from the very Words of our Memorial presented to the *Iberian* Court, that we have, in the strongest Terms, asserted our Claim to a free and uninterrupted Navigation in the *Columbian* Seas; and this I think the noble Lord who spoke last seem'd to allow, for his Lordship did not mention any particular Points in which their Representations to that Purpose were defective. But, says the noble Lord, why were we contented with giving in Memorials and Representations? Or why did we so tamely bear the Breach of the Treaty of *Sevile*? This, my Lords, I take to be the whole of what his Lordship has insisted on; and, in my Opinion, it admits of a very short Answer. Immediately after that Treaty, the Affairs of *Degulia*, from Contingencies that were unavoidable, and impossible to be foreseen, took a very unexpected Turn: Such a Turn, my Lords, as rendered it highly unadvisable in us to enter into an immediate War with *Iberia*. But, my Lords, tho' our Forbearance might perhaps have but too much encouraged them in their Interruption of our *Columbian* Trade, this Encouragement was amply compensated by an Increase of our Trade, which by means of our Neutrality we enjoy'd with other Places of the World, while most of our Neighbours were involv'd in Quarrels with one another. Thus our Claim upon the *Iberians* was

indeed upon very good Grounds delayed, but not given up; and it appears that when the proper Time came, we did not fail to assert it.

I generally observe, my Lords, that when this Subject is mention'd by one Party in the Nation (I hope we have no Parties in this House) they are very near to assert that there is not a *Grull* comes to us by our Trade with any other Quarter of the World but with *Columbia*. My Lords, I acknowledge that our *Columbian* Trade is very beneficial, but I neither think that the *Iberians* have entirely ruin'd it, nor that it would have been prudent in us to have endanger'd the general Interests of the Empire, before the several Losses our Merchants complain of had been verified upon a Senatorial Enquiry. I shall readily allow that they are now properly vouch'd, and that the Ministry will act a Part very inconsistent with the Good of the Empire, if they do not exert themselves in such a Manner as may procure us ample Satisfaction. But if this is obtain'd by Negotiation, it must be much more agreeable to those who have the Interest of their Country alone at Heart, than if, in order to obtain it, we run into a War, of which nobody can foresee the Consequences. His Majesty by the seasonable Preparations he has made, and the Orders he has given, will make *Iberia* and all the World sensible that he is resolv'd upon the Alternative, either of obtaining an advantageous Peace, or entering into an immediate War. And, my Lords, I have the Pleasure of seeing that his Majesty's Conduct has had one good Effect, by inducing his *Iberian* Majesty to give Orders for releasing such of our Sailors as were imprison'd. This, my Lords, made a considerable Article of our Merchants Complaints, and we may we not hope for as effectual Addresses as to the other Articles? Or should any Lord make any Difficulty of agreeing to a Resolution, which is so strongly supported by the People lying upon our Table? Our give

the World reason to suspect that his Imperial Majesty is ill serv'd by his Ministers, when the contrary appears to evidently, can never contribute to the Recovery of our Honour, and the Discouragement of our Enemies. And cannot but be of the noble Lord's Opinion, who said that our Unanimity in this Affair was the most effectual Expedient for promoting our Interest.

Upon the Question the first Resolution as it stood amended, and the other Resolutions, as proposed by the noble Lord, were agreed to without any Division; and a Committee being nam'd to draw up an Address to his Majesty with the Resolutions, after having retired a small Time, they returned with an Address drawn up, which was agreed to without Division, and presented next Day by the whole Houle to his Majesty.

DEBATE in the House of CLINABS on Buttons, &c.

IT is generally agreed that little Incidents, or casual and unpremeditated Remarks, give a clearer Insight into the Characters of Great Men, than their Studied Discourses, or more conspicuous Actions. For this Reason, the most judicious and penetrating Writers have very particularly recorded such Passages, as to Men of less Discernment might appear trifling and inconsiderable. This Observation may be extended to the Character of Nations in general, which discovers itself sometimes most evidently in the Transaction of Affairs not of the greatest Consequence.

It was undoubtedly with this View, that the Accurate Mr Gulliver thought it proper to subjoin to the great and elaborate Debates concerning War, Depredations, Conquests, and Dominion, the following Controversy upon Buttons and Button-holes. A Question, of which the Lilliputian Senate did not think the Discussion below their Dignity, tho' it could not engage Attention by pompous Sounds, or magnificent Images. Does it not plainly appear from this Part of their Behaviour, that in their Opinion, Industry is the Strength of a Nation, and that nothing is inconsiderable which affects the Public. Trade is the Support of the Lilliputian Nation; it is to Trade that they owe their Wealth, and by consequence their Power. They

are, indeed, a warlike and brave People, but they feel at present no Effect of their Valour, but a Load of publick Debts, which they can only hope to disengage by cultivating their Commerce; and that this is evidently the highest Concern of that People, appears from these Proceedings to be the Sense of their Senate, as well as Administration.

ON the 29th Day of the Session, a Petition was presented to the House of Clinabs by the Manufacturers of Raw Silk and Mohair, and of Needle-work Buttons, and of the Traders and Dealers therein, whose Names were thereunto subscribed in Behalf of themselves and other Manufacturers, &c. in several Towns and Counties in Great Lilliput, which Petition being read, tet forth,

That Raw Silk and Mohair, employed in making Buttons and Button-holes, being Commodities that are purchased in *Karanbia*, and other foreign Parts, in exchange for the Woollen and other Manufactures in the Empire; the Senate, for the greater Encouragement of the Consumption of the said Commodities, had pass'd an Act in the seventh Moon of his late Imperial Majesty *Gorgenti* the first, intituled, An Act for employing the Manufacturers, and encouraging the Consumption of Raw Silke and Mohair, by prohibiting the wearing of Buttons and Button-holes made of Cloth, Serge, and other Stuff. In Consequence of which, and other Acts of the like Tendency, many thousands of Families were preparing Silk, Mohair, Yarn, and Thread employed in making Buttons and Button-holes with the Needle. But that in Evasion, and contrary to the Intention of the said Act, great Quantities of Stuffs made of Horse-hair, or mixed therewith, have been lately wove in narrow Breadths or Slips, and used only for making and binding of Buttons and Button-holes, to the great Detriment and Impoverishing of many Thousands, who had no other Way of subsisting but by working of Buttons and Button-holes with the Needle, and Prejudice of the Woollen Manufactures of the Empire.

Empire. And therefore the Petitioners prayed that the House would give Leave that a Bill be brought in to explain the said Act, and that the Petitioners be relieved in such Manner as to the House shall seem meet.

This Petition being refer'd to the Consideration of a Committee, on the 45th Day of the Sessions the Urg; Sholmlog made the Report from the said Committee, and Leave was given to bring in a Bill according to the Desire of the Petition. The Bill was accordingly presented, and read for the first Time on the 50th Day of the Sessions, and ordered a second Reading; but before it came to a second Reading, several Petitions were presented from the Manufacturers and Dealers in Woven Buttons, praying to be heard by Counsel against the Bill; the Desires of which Petitioners were granted, and the Petitions ordered to lie upon the Table untill the Bill was read a second Time; as were also Petitions from the Manufacturers and Traders in the Needle-work Buttons in several Towns in Lilliput, expressing their Apprehensions that the general Trade of the Empire would be affected, and the Exports of the Woollen and other Manufactures to Korandia greatly decreased, and many thousands of themselves reduc'd to great Indigence, if the said Bill did not pass into a Law.

On the 77th Day of the Session, the Bill was read a second Time, and Counsel being heard both for the Bill and against it, and several Witnesses examin'd, the Bill was committed, and all who came to the Committee were to have Votes.

The 85th Day of the Session, the Urg; Sholmlog reported from the Committee, that they had found the Allegations in the Bill true; upon which the Bill with the Amendments made in the Committee were ordered to be engrossed. The 92d Day, the Bill was read a third Time, and the Question being put if it should pass,

The Urg; Hyrrec Feauks spoke as follows.

S I R,

I Don't stand up to oppose this Bill from any Consideration how particular Persons may be affected by its Fate, but from a Conviction that instead of its being of real Service to the Commerce or Manufactures of the Empire, if it passes into a Law, it may do hurt to both. I have heard the Witnesses both for and against the Bill examin'd, I was likewise present when the Counsel on both Sides was heard at the Bar of the House; and by what I could gather from the Evidence of the one and the Pleadings of the other, the Practice of weaving Buttons can never prevent any of the good Consequences that were intended by the several Acts of Senate, in favour of the Consumption of raw Silk and Mohair, from being effectual; and that the Manufacture which the Bill is intended to destroy, ought to receive the greatest Encouragement from the Legislature. Therefore, Sir, till I hear better Reasons in Support of this Bill than any I have yet heard, I must be against our passing it into a Law.

He was answer'd by Chorlo Sholmlog, Urg; as follows.

S I R,

I Have the Misfortune to differ so much from the honourable Gentleman who spoke last, that I think, if ever any Bill of this kind deserved the Encouragement of the Legislature, the present does. I think it is generally allowed that one of the Characters of a beneficial Trade, is, when a Nation exports its Manufactures and native Commodities for such Goods as receive a further Manufacturing in that Nation. Former Senates in this Empire, seem to have been so sensible, that the Importation of Raw-Silk and Mohair was of the greatest Advantage to the Empire, by increasing the Export of our Woollen and other Manufactures, that few Branches of Trade have met with greater Encouragement from the Legislature, than the making of Buttons and Button-

holes with the Needle. So far back as the 14th Moon of *Charlo II.* this House thought a Petition from the Manufacturers of wrought Buttons and Button-holes so worthy their Consideration, that an Act was passed, *Prohibiting the Importation of foreign Buttons and Needle-work, under the Penalty of 50 Sprugs, and Forfeiture of the Goods so Prohibited.* The Petition, Sir, that gave rise to that Act, was presented to the House, on the very Motive, what gave occasion to the Bill now before us; which was the Relief of great numbers of the Inhabitants of this Empire, who gained their Living, and had been able to relieve their indigent Neighbours, and set on work many poor Children by their Skill and Dexterity in this Manufacture; and who were in danger to have been all ruined by the Practice, then introduced, of Importing foreign Buttons and Button-holes into the Empire.

In the 10th Moon of *Wingul III.* the Intention of the former Acts in favour of this Manufacture, had been so much frustrated by the making and wearing of Buttons made of Shreds of Cloth, Camblet, and other Stuffs, that numbers of poor People employed in manufacturing Buttons with the Needle were thrown upon their respective Parishes; this induced the Legislature to pass an Act just of the same Nature with that now under our Consideration; by which, *Buttons made of Cloth or any of the Stuffs of which wearing Apparel was usually made, was prohibited under the Penalty of 480 Grulls per Dozen.* But as this Act did not extend to Button-holes; in the 8th Moon of *Nana* an Act passed, which took notice, that the Intention of the last Act had been of late, in a great measure, rendered ineffectual by an artificial and unforeseen Practice of making and binding Button-holes with Cloth, Serge, and other Stuffs, to the utter Ruin of numbers of Families. Therefore *Button-holes as well as Buttons, made of, or bound with such Stuffs were prohibited under the Penalty of 5 Sprugs per Dozen up-*

on the Taylor, Seller or Maker of any such Buttons or Button-holes so prohibited. But this Act, Sir, proving no more effectual than the former Acts I have mentioned, for answering the good Intentions of the Senate, an Act was made in the 4th Moon of *Gorgenti* the first, by which all Cloaths and wearing Garments made with Buttons and Button-holes, prohibited by the former Acts, were liable to be forfeited and seized, except where the Cloaths were made of Velvet. It might have been reasonably hoped, Sir, after such Precautions taken by the Senate, that the good Ends proposed by the several Acts I have mentioned would have been no longer eluded; but in the 7th Moon of *Gorgenti* the first, some further Regulations on this head were found absolutely necessary. Some Gentlemen who are present may remember, that at that Time the only Method that could be thought of for that Purpose, was to extend the Penalty to the Wearer, of such prohibited Buttons and Button-holes as well as to the Maker and Taylor. This gave occasion for passing the Act intitled, *An Act for employing the Manufacturer, and encouraging the Consumption of Raw Silk and Mohair Yarn, by prohibiting Buttons and Button-holes made of Cloth, Serge, or other Stuffs.* And by this Act, the Penalty of 480 Grulls, was laid upon the Person who wore such prohibited Buttons and Button-holes: This Act, for some time, had a very good Effect, and the Manufacturers, from the Encouragement which the Senate has given them from time to time, have made a great many Improvements in their Trade, and brought it to such a Perfection, that they are able not only to supply the Natives of this Empire, but export a considerable Quantities of them to foreign Parts. So that, Sir, another Character of a good Trade is answered by this Manufacture, which is, the Manufacturing and Improving in order for Re-exportation, a Commodity that is Imported. Therefore, Sir, this Act deserves the Countenance of

the Legislature as much, if not more, than any Act relating to our Manufactures, that has passed this House for some *Months*: First, as it tends to take off large Quantities of a staple Commodity of this Empire; and secondly, as it adds to the Exports of the Empire: Both which in a Nation that subsists by Commerce are of the greatest Consequence.

But, Sir, besides the Advantages I have already mentioned, it is easy to make it appear that the Encouragement given to this Manufacture is a considerable Ease to the Landed Interest, I could name, Sir, many Places of the Empire, where the Poor, if not employed in this Manufacture, must be either thrown upon their respective Parishes, or obliged to beg their Bread. I dare say, Sir, that in the several Towns and Cities from which Petitions have come before this House in favour of the Bill, there are no fewer than * 140,000 Inhabitants who are incapable to get their Bread in any other way than by applying to this Business. For, Sir, give me leave to observe, that in this Manufacture, there is one thing peculiar, which is, that there are few Infirmities either of Age or Sickness, that disable the Manufacturers from applying themselves to some Branch of it,

either in twisting the Yarn, making the Molds, or sewing the Buttons, besides many other smaller Arts that are absolutely necessary for carrying it on. This, Sir, may be the Reason why so great numbers are employed in this Manufacture, and why some Traders have found their Account in employing all their Stocks, which often are very considerable, that way.

Having thus laid before you, Sir, the Advantages arising to this Empire from the carrying on and improving this Manufacture, I shall beg leave to trouble the House with a few Words more, with regard to the Discouragement which it must meet with, if this Act should not pass. The late Practice of weaving Silk and Mohair in Looms, for the making of Buttons and Buttons-holes is but in very few Hands, when compared with the Numbers who get their Bread by the Needle-work Manufacture, and, if encouraged, may, in a short Time, quite frustrate the Intentions of the former Acts relating to this Affair. Those Buttons that are covered with Slips wrought in the Loom, not being distinguishable from those covered with Shreds of Camblet or other Stuffs, cannot fail of encouraging that Practice, which, as the Act of the 7th *Month* of *Gorgenti* the first, is still in Force, may put the Subjects

* By this surprizing number of Manufacturers in so petty a Business as Button and Button-holes seems to be, one may judge of the prodigious Increase of this diminutive Race of Mankind; which may make good our common Proverb, *little Women, great Breeders* and were not this an Observation found true by Experience in the Prolific Females of our own Country, we should incline to doubt the Veracity of Mr *Gulliver*, or suspect he had made some mistake, especially as he has used Figures, instead of Words at length; because, when such an Affair was before our Parliament the number of the Manufacturers was not computed at above 14,000, most of them Women, I say, therefore, either Mr *Gulliver's* accuracy has failed him, which yet we cannot admit, or we must account for it, by the amazing Multitude of People in *Lilliput*, who perhaps may make a greater use of Buttons and Button-holes, as well as breed faster, than the largest-siz'd Nations. And I cannot but observe on this head, that some delineations of Mr *Gulliver* discover that the Coats, Frocks, Waistcoat, and other fibular Garments used in *Lilliput*, are not only adorned with double Rows, (which might perhaps give the first Hint to that Fashion among us) but likewise very liberally decked with superfluous Ornaments of this kind on the Skirts and Sleeves. Tho' as a faithful Historian, he has not spared to give us the *Figure* of a whole Habit very niggardly sown with Buttons; which might, on a Balance, subtract much from the Exuberance of the other Dress, only for the Inscription under writ, "*a little selfish unpublic Spirited Set*", not worthy to be reckoned among the Brave and Pious *Lilliputians*, *knave & neider*; *crissin* their Fashions, Wars, Language, or Religion.

Subjects to very great Inconveniencies. For Instance, if a Gentleman should employ a roguish Taylor to make him a Suit of Cloaths, and the Taylor, instead of giving him Buttons, either made with the Needle, or woven in the Loom, shall give him those covered with Shreds of Camblet or other Stuffs: In such a Case, the Gentleman, Sir, is liable to a Penalty, tho' quite innocent of any Intention to break this Act of Senate; so that, Sir, this Practice of weaving Buttons is not only subject to the Inconvenience I speak of, but gives a Handle to intolerable Impositions and Frauds that may be practised by Tradefmen. We had a remarkable Instance, Sir, how easily this Fraud may be practised, in the Evidence given in at the Bar of this House, by some of the principal Witnesses brought to support the Arguments of the Counsel against the Bill. When a Parcel of Buttons was laid before them, some woven in the Loom, others made of Shreds of Camblet and other such Stuffs, tho' it was pretended that the one might be easily distinguished from the other, yet none of the Evidences could positively say which was the one or which was the other, till they had looked to that Part of the Button, that is sowed to the Coat; and not even then without great Difficulty; for some of them were obliged to go to the Light, in order to view them more narrowly, and after all some of them were mistaken, and others could not positively distinguish them. If it was so hard, Sir, for these Evidences, who are themselves Manufacturers and Dealers in woven Buttons, how hard must it be to me, or another Man who knows nothing of the Matter! But, Sir, besides this Inconvenience to particular Persons, such a Practice must soon very much affect the Trade of the Empire in general. The Practice of making Buttons of Shreds of Stuff will in a short Time become common amongst our lower and midling Sort of People, and do great Prejudice both to the Exportation of our Wool-

len Manufactures, and to the numerous Dealers in Needle-work Buttons at Home: By diminishing the demand for raw Silk and Mohair, we diminish the Exports of our Woollen Goods; and by Encouraging woven Buttons, we endanger the Sale of the Commodities in foreign Markets; and thereby we may diminish another Branch of our Exports. For, Sir, let us suppose that a foreign Dealer gives Commission to his Factor here for a Parcel of Buttons; the Factor, either through Ignorance or Design, sends him Buttons covered with Shreds of Camblet or other Stuff, instead of Buttons woven in the Loom. Is it not plain, Sir, that such a Practice must soon prove the ruin of this Branch of Trade, and intirely sink the Credit of those who deal in it in foreign Markets? But this, Sir, is not the only bad Consequence that will attend our not passing this Bill into a Law. It will be evident to any Gentleman, who shall take the trouble of reading former Acts that have passed on this head, that in passing them, the Legislature had an Eye not only to the Encouragement of the Consumption of Raw Silk and Mohair, and the Exportation of our Staple Commodities, but likewise to the Employment and Subsistence of many thousands of Men Women and Children, who must have been very burdensom to the Publick, had it not been for the Needle-work Manufacture. And give me leave to say, Sir, that if the common Maxim is true, that, that Manufacture is most profitable for a Nation which employs the greatest number of Hands; the Manufacture of Needle-work Buttons deserves the Attention and Encouragement of the Senate perhaps better than any other in the Empire. For in the Preamble of the Act of the 10th of *Wingul*, no less than five different kinds of Workers are mentioned to be employed in preparing the Materials for making the Buttons. Therefore, Sir, I think by all the Rules of good Policy, we are obliged to second the Intentions of

former

former Senates in favour of this Manufacture, by passing the Bill now before us. It has already employed great part of our time this Session, and every step made in it has been taken upon the most mature Deliberation, and after weighing all the Consequences that can attend it of every Kind. By passing this Act, we do no more than former Senates would have done had the Inconveniency complained of been foreseen at the time of passing the several Acts, I have mentioned, and in not passing it, I am afraid all their Intentions, in favour of this Manufacture may be rendered ineffectual.

He was answered to the following Effect, by Tiahom Arech, Urg;

S I R,

I Shall readily agree with the hon. Gentleman who spoke last, that the Manufacture now under our Consideration is of very great Consequence to the Trade of this Empire; and that it has from Time to Time met with great Encouragement from the Legislature. Therefore, Sir, if I thought that the good Ends proposed by former Senates had been rendered ineffectual, and that our passing the present Bill could render them more effectual, I should be far from opposing it. But, on the other hand, as I am persuaded that it can no way answer that Purpose, and at the same time, that it tends to do a manifest Injustice to many of his Majesty's Subjects in their private Properties, I shall beg Leave to give my Reasons why I think myself obliged to oppose it.

The Design of the Encouragement, which the Manufacturing of Raw Silk and Mohair into Buttons and Button-holes has met with, was principally, as the hon. Gentleman who spoke last seem'd to allow, to increase the Exportation of our Woollen Manufactures: Therefore, Sir, I think it undeniably follows that if the Manufacturing of Buttons by weaving them

in the Loom, consumes as much Raw Silk and Mohair as working them Needleways, it effectually answers the chief End proposed by former Acts of the Senate that relate to this Manufacture. But by the Manner in which the hon. Gentlemen reasons on this Head, one should be apt to think that these Acts restrained this Manufacture to be carried on by the Needle alone, and laid a Prohibition upon all other Methods of improving it. But this, Sir, is a Consequence that can never be admitted by any one who either looks into these particular Acts or understands the Nature of our Law in general. If these Words *Needle and Needle-work* occur in these Acts, it can be for no other Reason but because no other Words were known at that Time to express the Manner of the Manufacturing of Raw Silk and Mohair into Buttons. Had the Practice of weaving them in the Loom been at that Time known, I think we have not the least Reason to doubt that the same Acts would have regarded that manner of exercising this Art, as well as the other by the Needle. So that, Sir, I humbly conceive, if it can be proved, First, That not a less, but rather a greater Quantity of Raw Silk and Mohair is consumed by the Loom-Manufacturers, than by the Needle-workers; Secondly, That there is no Weight in the hon. Gentleman's Argument drawn from the great Number of Hands employed in the Needle-work Manufacture; and Lastly That the Dealers in the Loom-Manufacture have in Proportion exported greater Quantities of their Goods than the Needle-workers have done; I say, Sir, if these three Points can be made appear, as I shall undertake to do, than the Arguments advanced in favour of this bill must fall to the Ground.

H The Remainder of this Speech to be in our SUPPLEMENT. Also a farther Account of these DEBATES

The Character of *PLINY the Younger.*

P LINY's Epistles, to which I had long been a Stranger, lately fell into my Hands, and gave me such inexpressible Delight in the reading, that I could not forbear to go thro' them from the Beginning to the End. One rarely finds in any other Author such a just Mixture of the Statesman, the Gentleman, and the Scholar. He made a faithful Ambassador for his Prince, and a zealous Advocate for his Client. He delights, while he instructs, and makes you see and feel what he describes. While you read him, you cannot but fancy you converse with the best Persons of Quality and Note in Rome, and live in those very Times. He was a compleat Master of Books and Politicks, and knew so well how to make the one subservient to the other, or both consistent, as to have render'd them easy and pleasant to himself. He was curiously inquisitive and exact concerning every Thing remarkable, either in Nature or human Affairs. A Philosopher, but not a starch'd one; who liv'd by Reason and Sense, not by Passion and Humour; born for the Service of others more than himself; abounding in Humanity and Good-nature, as well as in Wisdom and Learning. Tho' his Speculations were fine and uncommon, his Manners and Actions were preferable. Of his own natural Impulse he endeavour'd to raise the Fortunes of his Friends and Acquaintance, that he might make them easy to themselves, and useful to their Country. He did all the Good he could, even more than he was ask'd and expected, and did it after a most engaging, free, generous Manner; but not so much as his Nature design'd and desir'd. The young Gentlemen and Ladies of high Birth, or great Parts, or signal Virtues, but withal of small Fortunes, the distress'd Officers, the impeach'd Governors of Provinces, (if he thought them innocent) the poor Scholars, and the Virtuoso's, who fell within the Compass of his Knowledge, (and what worthy Person through the whole Empire did not such an active and discerning Genius discover!) were all of them in their Turns relieved, protect'd, or advanc'd, either by his Skill in Law and Oratory, or by his Interest in the Senate and the Court, or by large and generous Gifts out of his own Purse and Estate.

He could not endure to be idle, it was contrary to his Habit of his Education and Life; but was always employ'd either in Business or Study, in Speaking or Conversing, in Writing or Reading, in Diversions or Travel. His Mind was truly great and

noble, his Thoughts good and virtuous. He speaks honourably of Virtue and Religion, and of all that is wise and decent; but rebukes Vice, and derides Folly: And, to shew he was in earnest, built and dedicated a Temple at his own Expence. In his publick Posts and Offices he knew how to preserve State and Character, but lov'd to be retir'd and familiar with Friends. He made a considerable Figure (I believe, one of the first) in the Senate-House, and govern'd a Province with Care and Honour; upon which Account he was highly esteem'd by all Men of Sense, and perhaps by none more than his Emperor, between whom and himself while he resided in his Province, there pass'd Abundance of Letters which are still extant, and well worthy of reading. As I think no Man ever labour'd more in a publick Station and Capacity for promoting the Welfare and Happiness of his Country and Friends, so no Man better employ'd his Retirement for the Preservation of Health and Improvement of Understanding.

His Genius was not inclin'd to Severity and Satire, for there are few Instances of it through all his Letters; and yet was capable of it, as appears by the bitter Inveective in some of them against one *Regulus*.

He writes with Strength and Vivacity, is familiar and friendly, genteel and respectful. His Thoughts are just and elegant, his Turns witty and polite, his Style clear and concise. He is afraid of being tedious and impertinent, and therefore uses no Words that are superfluous. He leaves many Subjects before he hath finish'd all he could say: But so leaves them, that you plainly perceive he could have said more, and can almost guess what he would have said. As he had a natural Talent for Business and Correspondence, so no one had a more admirable Dexterity in writing Letters, necessary for doing the one, and preserving the other. And truly none could expect or receive a better Reward; for, what he much desir'd and even foretold, they have made him immortal; when his great Riches, Honours, and Interests are lost and perish'd many hundred Years since. I must not omit that he was judicious and happy in the Choice of most of his Subjects, being such as were truly useful or delightful; at least, his way of writing made them so. Both in publick and private Life, which he wisely relish'd, and alternately enjoy'd, or (as it were) mingled with each other, he was a Lover of Elegance and Politeness, and an Imitator

of

of great Persons, whether living or dead. Particularly, he admir'd Poetry, was a Judge of it, wrote Verses often, as the Fashion then was, and recited them in publick with Applause. He was the special Friend and Acquaintance of the Great *A Tacitus* and many other of the Learned, for which I honour his Memory, as well as for his own useful and admirable Endowments.

It cannot be deny'd indeed, that *Pliny* sometimes may appear to express somewhat more than Complacence and Self-love, perhaps a little Vanity, in commending himself and his Works. But is that Vanity an excusable Failing? Or is it not rather a necessary and allowable Incentive to great and honest Fame? And was ever any Man of Parts known to excell without a Dash of it in his Constitution?

If, in giving this Character of our ingenious Nobleman, my Judgment may be trusted, I am certain my Integrity also may. For here is not the least Article fish'd from any Critick or Note-maker, (as it is the Custom of Plagiaries fo to do) nor any thing advanc'd, which, to the best of my Memory and Knowledge, occur'd not in the reading of these Epistles, and is not fairly extracted and inferr'd from them. So that, in real truth, I here present you, not properly with any Work or Invention of my own, but with a curious lively Picture of a most excellent old *Roman*, drawn by the best of *Italian* Masters——Himself.

W. C.

A LETTER from a Dissenter in the Country to his Friend in London, containing his Reasons, why the Dissenters ought not to busy themselves in seeking the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts.

S I R,

IN your last, you express your Admiration that fo staunch a Dissenter, as you are pleas'd to call me, should be against the *Repeal*; and cannot imagine what good Reasons, consistent with my Principles, I can possibly produce, for being on the Side of the Opposition.

Give me leave (Sir,) first of all, to tell you, that you misunderstand, or, however, misrepresent me. I am not against the *Repeal*; I never told you that I was against it. The *Corporation* and *Test Acts* are certainly, as they now stand, oppressive and iniquitous Laws, and, as such, ought to be repealed. They occasion a vile Abuse, an unavoidable Profanation of one of the most sacred Institutions of our holy Religion; and I am amaz'd at the culpable Indolence, and (I had almost said) irreligious Defect of Zeal in the Clergy of the Church of *England*, that they do not, with one Consent, petition our Legislators for a Repeal of such Laws; which

are a Scandal to the Reformation, and give too just a Handle to the Libertins and Deists of the present Age. But, all this notwithstanding, after the most impartial Enquiries, and maturest Deliberation I am capable of, I am against the Dissenters distinguishing themselves by vigorous Endeavours to procure the *Repeal*: I have been always against it, for the following Reasons:

1. I take it for granted, that the first Set of Lay-nonconformists (for, I think, our Clergy are not immediately concerned in these Acts;) dissented from the established Church, and separated, or rather withheld themselves from her Communion, from Motives purely religious, viz. for the Sake of a purer Worship, a more spiritual Discipline, a better Teaching, &c. more advantageously to promote, and more effectually to secure, the Salvation of their Souls: I hope, this is the Case with all Dissenters at the present Day: These are the Motives of my own Dissent, nor could I justify my Conduct therein on any other Grounds. But our Liberties, so far as they conduce, or any way relate to our spiritual Prosperity, and eternal Happiness, through the Mercy of God, and the Clemency of our Governors, are not only untouched, but well secured to us. Therefore, with regard to the principal and main Grounds of our Dissent, with regard to our best, and most important Interests, we are no more concerned in the *Repeal*, than the rest of the Nation. Let us therefore thankfully accept, and diligently improve the Liberties and Privileges we enjoy. Let us evidence the Conscientiousness of our Dissent, by our peaceable Contentment in lower Stations, with such *Things as we have*, nor envy Church-men their superior Dignities. Let us neither thirst after, nor emulate worldly Pomp; but, seek that Honour which cometh from God only.

2. These vehement Strugglings for the *Repeal*, do, in my Opinion, inter a greater *Odium* on the *Dissenters*, than the Acts themselves, which they would have repealed. No body doubts the sincere and firm Attachment of the Body of Dissenters, of all Denominations, to the present Royal Family; or his Majesty's Confidence in them; or that their Abilities to serve him, whether natural or acquired, are equal to those of their Neighbours. To how much then does the supposed *Odium*, arising from these Acts, in reality amount? But this their Conduct impeaches them of aspiring, ambitious, avaritious Desires. You think to acquit yourselves of such a Charge, by pleading your Abhorrence of the fore-mentioned Profanation, &c. and a laudable Zeal for a further Reformation: But let me tell you, how much, and how often soever you may allege these to be your genuine Motives, and how just soever these Allegations may be, the World will judge that they must be other Views which excite all this Noise and Bustle. And I hope you will agree with me, that a Charge of Ambition, or Avarice, too much countenanced by their own Conduct, should seem more odious, to Persons whose Profession requires a distinguished Mortification to worldly Grandeur, than any ill-grounded

Conclu-

Conclusions, drawn from oppressive Acts of Parliament.

3. The present Life is a State of Trial; and it is the Will of God, that in the present State his Servants should be tried. He therefore, in the Course of his Providence, gives them Occasions for the Exercise of every Christian Grace and Virtue, that their Light may shine before Men, to their Conviction, their own Self-approbation and Comfort, and God's Glory. For this, among other Reasons, it was permitted that the Sect of the Nazarenes should be every where spoken against: And it is for the same Reason, that all that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer Persecution. Possibly, therefore, in this Day of extensive Liberty, God is pleased to suffer this Test (or Brand of Infamy, as some will call it) to abide, that by some evident Self-denial, Dissenters might have an Occasion of testifying to the World the Sincerity of their Dissent from human Inventions. Perhaps, I say, it is his Will; not that his most sacred Institution should be profaned, and prostituted to serve low secular Ends; (let the Guilt of that lie where it is due;) but that Dissenters should have an Opportunity of approving the Sincerity of their Conduct, and of evidencing their disinterested Zeal for the Purity of Divine Worship, by a generous, pious Contempt of Places of temporal Power, or Profit; which would be entirely removed, were we in every Point on a Level with the Members of the National Church. The Counsel therefore of Gamaliel, *mutatis mutandis*, seems to be good in this Case, "Let this Matter alone — lest haply ye be found even to fight against God."

4. According to the best Intelligence I have gained, whatever Instances of Lenity, or Favour, have been granted us by the Government, since the infamous Bartholomew-Act; such as Remissions of the Severity of penal Laws, whilst in force against us; the Indulgences granted us in the Reigns of K. Charles, and K. James; the Establishment of the Toleration in K. William's, and the Repeal of the Schism-Act in the late K. George's, have all been procured for us by remarkable Interpositions of Divine Providence. As these are evidently oppressive Laws, I do believe they will some time or other be taken away: But let us wait God's Time, which is certainly the fittest Time. Let us not carve for ourselves, nor take the Work into our own, out of the best Hands, in which the Hearts of all Men are, and by which they are turned as the Rivers of Waters.

5. Could you obtain your Desire, I am afraid the Repeal of these Acts would not fully answer such valuable Ends, as the sanguine Hopes of many are ready to suggest. Those who are most forward in this Matter seem to be mighty zealous for the Dissenters, considered as a Party. For my part, I am no Friend to Party-Zeal; I do not think Party-Zeal commendable in a Dissenter, or that it has ever done us any Service. The Dissenters, considered as a Party, are no more to me than some other Parties. Could I apprehend, that the so much desired Repeal would have an evident Tendency to promote real, vital Godliness, or even a general Reformation

of Manners, I confess, I should more ardently desire it: The former is not so much as presumed; but many indeed profess a great Concern, and are ready from hence to hope, for a more zealous Suppression of Immoralities, and a more impartial Distribution of Justice. These are very laudable Ends, and much wanted. But I am afraid could Dissenters get into Places of Power and Trust, their Heads like other Men's would be apt to grow giddy; and that, at least, if they retained their Integrity, they would be very apt to relax their seeming Zeal: Worldly Honour is a dangerous Snare, especially to Persons bred in low Life; and I am afraid, as to the most, would neither contribute to the Purity of their Hearts, or Lives; nay, it were well if it should not render them less pious, and less virtuous. And, as a City set on a Hill cannot be hid, so their Actions being render'd more publick, would be more narrowly examin'd; and every Mistake they made, magnified into a Crime; by means whereof many might be offended, and the greater Reproach brought upon their Christian Profession.

These (Sir) are some of my Reasons, for being against the Dissenters to vigorously prosecuting a Repeal of these obnoxious Acts; which you are welcome to make your own Use of. I do not expect any Thanks for them from the most of the Dissenters; but I know, that many, wise, considering Persons are on my Side of the Question; and more, I hope, will feel the Force of these Reasonings. If you, or any Friend of yours, have any material Objections to all, or any of them, your communicating them to me shall be acknowledged an additional Favour to,

S I R,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

J. O.

Observations on LAPLAND, &c. continued from p. 577.

IN these Forests there are almost as many fallen Trees as standing. The Soil, after it has reared them to a certain Height, no longer furnishing the proper Nourishment, nor deep enough to allow them to take firm Root, the least Blast of Wind oversets them; and in all these Woods one sees nothing but Firs and Birches thus rooted out. The Wood of the latter Time reduces to Dust, without at all affecting the Bark; which the Swedes use to cover their Houses. As by Reason of the great Flies, there is no living in Summer without Smoke, and the Moss and Firs are so combustible, a Fire often kindles and spreads over thousands of Acres.—At length they reach'd a 3d Lake, of the finest Water that can be imagin'd, where they ferry'd over to the Foot of the Mountain Niemi. The beautiful Lakes that surround this Mountain (says the Author) and the Difficulties

facilities we had to overcome in getting thither, gave it the Air of an enchanted Island in a Romance; and indeed any where but in *Lapland* it would be a most delectable Place. On one hand you see a Grove of Trees rise from a Plain, smooth and level as the Walks of a Garden, and at such easy Distances, as neither to embarrass the Walks, nor the Prospect of the Lake that washes the Foot of the Mountain. On the other you have Apartments of different Sizes, that seem artificially cut in the Rocks, and to want only a Roof to compleat them; and the Rocks themselves so perpendicular, so high, and so smooth, that you would take them for the Walls of an unfinish'd Palace rather than the Work of Nature. From this Height they had occasion several times to see those Vapours rise from the Lake, which the People call *Haltios*, and which they take for the Guardian Spirits of the Mountains. They had been frighted with Stories of Bears that haunted this Place; but saw none: It seem'd rather a Place of Resort for Fairies and Genii than for Bears. On the Banks of the *Tenglio* in *August*, grew Roses of as lively a Red as any in *France*.—Their several Courses in the 63 Days spent in the Desarts, had now furnish'd them with a compleat Set of Triangles. The Mountains with the Church of *Torneo* had form'd a Figure inclosed on every Side, within which lay *Horrilakero* as a Sort of Center; where the several Triangles that constituted it met, and the Figure itself was an oblong Heptagon in the Direction of the Meridian, terminated by the Spire of the Church of *Torneo* to the South, and the Signal of *Kittis* to the North. Near the Middle of the Heptagon lay their Base, the longest that was ever used, and in the plainest Surface, seeing it was upon the Ice of the River they were to measure it. But first, to determine the Arc of the Meridian between *Torneo* and *Kittis*, with the greatest Nicety, they had procur'd a Sector of 9 Foot Radius made at *London* under the Direction of Mr *Graham*. They began their Operation *Sept. 30*, at *Kittis*, and carry'd them on from Place to Place, till they arriv'd at *Torneo*, *Oct. 28*. They had nothing now to do but to measure their Base on the frozen River; and accordingly began on the Day of the Winter Solstice to measure from *Torneo* towards *Avajaxa*. In this Season the Sun but just shews himself above the Horizon towards Noon. But the long Twilights, the Whiteness of the Snow, and the Meteors continually blazing in the Sky, afforded Light enough to work 4 or 5

Hours every Day. They were forced to walk in Snow two Foot deep, with heavy Poles in their Hands, in a Cold so extreme, that whenever they would take a little Brandy, the only thing that would keep liquid, their Tongues and Lips froze to the Cup, and came away bloody. *Dec. 27*, the Author, with another, undertook to take the Height of an Object they had forgotten to measure. It was on a very high Mountain, full of Rocks, that lie hid in Snow, as well as their Cavities, wherein you may sink thro' a Crust of Snow as into an Abyss. There are two Ways of passing $\frac{1}{2}$ Snow: One by walking, or rather sliding along upon two strait Boards 8 Foot in Length, which the *Laplanders* use to keep them from sinking into it; but this requires long Practice: The other by trusting to a Rain-deer, who is used to perform such Journeys. The Machine these Animals draw is a Sort of Boat, scarce large enough to hold the Half of one's Body. As this travelling in the Snow is a kind of Navigation, that the Vessel may suffer the less Resistance in its Course, it has a sharp Head and a narrow Keel, like an ordinary Boat; and on this Keel it tumbles so from side to side, that if one takes not good Care to balance himself, it is in danger of oversetting every Moment. It is fixt by a Thong to the Collar of the Rain-deer, who, as soon as he finds himself on a firm beaten Road, runs with incredible Fury. If you wou'd stop him, it avails little to pull a Sort of Rein tied to his Horns; wild and unmanageable, it will only make him change his Track, or perhaps turn upon you, and revenge himself by kicking. If this happens to a *Laplander*, he turns the Boat over him, and uses it as a Buckler against the Attacks of the Beast; but their only Defence was a Stick each of them had in his Hand, by way of Rudder, to steer their Course, and keep clear of the Trunks of Trees. The first Part of their Journey was done in a Moment; their Flight over the Plain from the House to the Foot of the Mountain, can be compar'd only to that of Birds, and tho' the Mountain, where was no Track, very much abated $\frac{1}{2}$ Speed of $\frac{1}{2}$ Deer, they soon got to the Top. While they made their Observation, the Deer dug deep Holes in the Snow, and browsed the Moss on the Rock; and the *Laplanders* made a great Fire, but the Cold was so excessive the Heat could reach but a small Distance, and as the Snow just by it melted, it was immediately froze again, forming a Hearth of Ice all round.

To be concluded in our next.

Conclusion of the Philosophical Enquiry,
What is LOVE? See p. 524, 579.

But here I cannot avoid making a little Digression to observe, That from hence, it seems to me, can be formed a full Defence of so much of *Gen. 1.* as seems to speak of *Darkness* as a Substance; whereas, taken only as it signifies the Inability of seeing, it can be only the Privation of Light. But if Light be Feeling, and that only of the Particles of Fire, as I have endeavoured to prove above, then is it most likely, that the *Darkness* here spoken of is that Matter that our Sight cannot know, nor judge of, being intercepted by that which alone is the Cause of the Sight itself; and thus, truly can we conceive, nay must confess, *the Light to be divided from the Darkness*; that is, that all that is Fire, when reflected in a certain Manner, is Light; and all that Matter that is not Fire, is both inwardly and outwardly *Darkness*: And thus if the Fire was ever absent, must we again say, that *Darkness was upon the Face of Matter or the Deep*; and that in the first Congregation or Creation of some Matter for our World, Fire might be absent, I cannot see any Difficulty in granting: On the contrary, the disputed Vacuum thus seems to me easily and rightly allowable, and concerning which otherwise I know not how to determine. So again, if there be any Difficulty about the Moon's being called a great Light, I think what I have said above to be sufficient to prove, that all that we can see is Light.

But now perhaps it may be said, that it is not possible for Light to be only the Sensation or Feeling of Particles arising, or acceding from the Objects subjected to it (or rather to which it is subjected) in that it is not possible for the Light so to receive whole Images at once of such Magnitude, nor for such, almost Infinity of Images, to arise from one and the same Body, as would be necessary to render it at the same Time visible to all its Beholders. To which I answer,

That how that, which is called the *visive Faculty*, or Power of Seeing (tho' I rather say Mode of Feeling by the Eye) receives its Objects, I leave to the Learned in Opticks; and further, that we really and truly see but one Thing at a Time, tho' we may have the confus'd Image or Images of divers at the same Time; and again, that no two Beholders at the same Time, can see the same Thing in the same Manner. For the same Infinity of Points that can be conceived to be in a Circle, round the Globe; and at each of which (supposing each to be a Pote) the Globe

must in all Respects be in a new Position; can also be conceiv'd of Points giving different Places; and in some of which different Places, all the different Beholders of the same Object, at the same Time, must be placed: So that how great soever their Number at one Time may be, so great must be the different or various Positions, or Manners of Position that must be seen of the same Thing, at the same Time in which 'tis viewed. But that all, and every thing that is seen, is only an emanated Image from the Object beheld, methinks the Mirror, or Looking Glass, is a sufficient and undeniable Proof: For what does it reflect, or represent? If nothing, then was not any thing from it to be seen, not even Reflection itself; for where nothing is, Reflection cannot be: If something, 'tis all I contend for; for this something it hath not in itself; but it must come to it before it can reflect it. And that this Accession can be divided into an Infinity of Representations of whole Images of the same Body at the same Time, the common Experiment of Looking-Glasses, being placed together, is a sufficient Proof; as are likewise the Number of Shadows from the same Interceptor, corresponding to the Number of Lights it at one Time intercepts. As a Line or String fastened across a Room that hath no Light in it, but when the Light is there, hath a white Cieling; then a lighted Candle placed under the Line, and one Shadow only shall be seen upon the Cieling, all the rest remaining still enlightened; but place two lighted Candles under it, so that they do not stand both in a Parallel to the String above, and two Shadows shall be seen upon the Cieling, &c. Now whence can this be caused, but from that infinite and continual Emanation of Images from and around the same Thing?

I am sensible of several Objections that possibly may be made here, both to this, and to the foregoing; As, from the greater Light, how the same Thing at different Times should be both pleasing and displeasing; or why it affected not all alike, &c. But as all that I can think of, when I look back on what I have already said, seems to me to be of no Force, I shall not take the Pains to answer them, particularly now; neither to say what I take Fire and Feeling in general to be, I having reserved that for another Place; so shall only once more repeat what I have already said, that from the Forms and Magnitude of the Parts of Matter, or of the Passages or Pores thro' which they are to pass or enter to cause the Sense of Feeling; or from the various Manner of their

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acceding, or meeting, or joining, or being joined together, is accounted for, all that Indifference, Pleasure, or Pain, that may be found in the Whole: At least so far as we can know Nature, these Things A separately, or jointly, seem to be the Causes.

All that I shall further add for Proof that the Sight can be only one Mode of Feeling, is, that Seeing, Hearing, Smelling, Tasting, may all, at one and the same Time, be lost from the same Body; B and Feeling (in the common Acceptation) alone remain; but from whence Feeling is once gone, there none of the rest can be found; consequently the other Four are Feeling. And thus supposing I have fully proved the four Senses not usually called Feeling, to be truly and properly C only different Modes of Feeling, shall now say the Cause of this Thought: And it was in answer to,

What is the Cause of LOVE?

To this I at first returned, as from some of our Poets I had learnt,

*The Cause of Love can never be assign'd;
'Tis in no Face, but in the Lover's Mind.*

Yet when I came to consider how it could be caused, and likewise the natural Principles of Love and Hatred, Inclination and Aversion, &c. which I found Reason to judge were diffused thro' the Parts of universal Matter, I soon contradicted that Assertion, and affirmed it to be caused by Effluvia first arising from the Thing beloved, and afterwards affecting the Thing loving. But being then asked, how a Person could at first Sight be enamoured with a Picture? And considering that Love and Hatred, especially as they respected Form, generally by us to be begun, and carried on by the Sight, I was naturally led on to the Examination of what the Sight, or (as 'tis usually called) Power of Seeing is; and I could not find other Means of getting to it than as I have done.

If, in so far as I have gone, I have happen'd on Truth, I may hereafter give some further Account of my Opinion concerning several Things herein hinted at; G but for the present I conclude,

Resse judica.

W. K.

MR. EDMUND WEAVER, from *Fraiston*, Dec. 23. informs us (what is unexpected by many, See p. 592 A) that the Star *Aldebaran* will be again obscured by the Moon on *Jan. 9. 1739.* and *July 19.* both about 2 Min. after 2 in the Morning, the Duration of the former 47 Min. at *London;* he has not made a precise Calculation, but, (and there will be the last till the Year 1745.) hopes the Curious will observe, and communicate, &c. (See *Vel.*

Common Sense, Dec. 2. N^o 96.

*The Answer of COMMON SENSE
COMMON HONESTY, of Sept. 30.*

Loving Kinsman,

I AM scarce able to express the Pleasure your Letter gave me; [for it came to my Hands at a Time that] I really began to fear there was not one of your Branch of our Family left [in the Land of the Living.— I assure you, there was] Nothing I long'd for so much, as [the Satisfaction of] seeing your Face once more, [before I died; but where to begin my Enquiry seem'd a very puzzling Affair:] Some advis'd me to seek you amongst the Gentlemen of the long Robe; but this Advice was owing to their Ignorance of [a Piece of secret History relating to your Branch of the Family, I mean,] that Injunction which one of your Fore-Fathers left [upon his Death-bed,] to his Posterity, that none of them should [ever] engage in the Practice of the Common Law: And therefore, without making any Enquiry, I went into the City: [All the Account I receiv'd there [was from] some old Traders, [who said that they] remembered such a Person upon Change before the Establishment of Funds and Stocks, but they supposed you were [either] broke, or dead, or retired into the Country, for they could not recollect to have seen you since.— I then took a Tour about the Country, where [I met with] several [that knew you, who] told me, that the high Taxes had oblig'd you to break up House-keeping, and that, not being able to maintain the [same] Hospitality your Fore-fathers had done [before you,] you were retired to *America;* [for they had heard you say, you were] resolv'd to pass the rest of your Days amongst Savages.

[Upon this] I returned to Town, where it was whisper'd [me, that] you were in Prison, [and had been taken up] for a Plot against the G—.

I [must own I was not without *f. e.* I Apprehension that there might be] fear'd something in this [last] Report; for I had been credibly inform'd, that a [certain] great Man had received a most implacable Aversion to you; — that, at his own Table, [when he was] surrounded by his Fools and his Flatterers, his general Topic of Conversation was [either to rail at you, or, in his rustic, ill-bred Way,] to [laugh at and] ridicule you; and those STONES of Men [who are] his Favourites, and [are no more than] Echoes [of him have often been heard to say, that they] hop'd to see you hang'd: — But [your
Let

Letter has cleared up my Doubts, and] since [I know] you are alive, and at Li- I am easy.

As to your Request, to be taken into my Service, I consent to it *De bon cœur*. — I have already done something for a remote Relation [of ours who was] out of all Business, — you must have heard of him, his Name is WIT; he formerly WRIT for the Stage, but being excluded from the Theatre, by the late licensing Act, I employ him *now* and *then* to write a Paper [for me. — What he has done has been] very well received by the Publick; but *they* hate him, at Court, as they do the Devil.

I am sorry you did not consult me [before you took those Steps mentioned in your Letter in order to introduce yourself again into the World: — It might have saved you some Mortification.] — I should certainly have put it out of your Head to think of [getting into] a public Employment; for tho' *there are* [still living a great] many Wellwishers to our Family, *they are* in no Condition to prefer us: — Besides, that Enemy of yours, [whom I mentioned before,] is in League with a common Prostitute, who, [of all Creatures living,] hates you [§ most,] without whose Advice and Assistance he does no one Thing [in the World;] nay, his own Tools confess, that if she was to leave him but one Week, he must certainly be undone. — The Intimacy betwixt THEM is publicly known, so that to name her is not publishing a Scandal: She is called BRIBERY.

Whether *it is* a Marriage or only an Amour [betwixt them,] they have Issue two Daughters, *Luxury* and *Poverty*; — the first is some Years older than her Sister, whom, [for that and some other Reasons,] she takes upon *her* to command; [she] makes [the unhappy Creature] *her* Slave, takes from *her* all she earns by *her* Labour, and squanders it [away] in a thousand Extravagances.

[To describe *her* truly,] she is a capricious, vain, senseless Creature, with a thousand Vices, [and] yet [she] has more Folly than Vice; for tho' *she* scarce allows *her* Sister Food and Raiment, *she* will have *her* always close at *her* Heels, [as if *she* was] proud to let the World see how *she* treats *her*. — [I leave you to] judge, whether a Person of your Character could expect Preferment in such a Family.

But [there is some hope that] you may meet with better Quarter, if you will [but] cross the Sea; for [I have been informed, by a very learned Genealogist, that] the

present Cardinal *Fleury* is descended from a Branch of our Family [that was] settle in France: Besides, [there is] a Female Relation of ours, [who went over to that Kingdom some Years ago, that] has great Power and Interest *there*, and as [it is possible] you may not have heard *her* Story, I will tell it you in [as] few Words [as I can.]

[I shall describe *her* Person no farther than by observing, that] there was such an inexpressible Sweetness in *her* Looks, and Modesty in *her* Behaviour, that at *her* first Appearance in this Town it was expected *she* would have been admired by all the World, and [have been at least,] a reigning Toast: But those, [at that Time,] at the Head of the Fashion thought otherwise; — that Beauty, which would have delighted Persons of any Taste, could not move them [so much as to be civil to *her*;] — [they did not only slight *her* themselves, but] they encouraged every Body [else] to slight *her*. — If *she* went to visit the Wife of a great Man, [the first Time] *she* was told, my Lady is not at Home; the second Time, the Porter, [after the rude Manner of those that are] better fed than taught, bid *her* go about *her* Business, his Lady would not see *her*. — [At last, the very Citizens began to affront *her*; and a] Mercer's Wife, [in a pert Manner,] told *her*, *she'd* have *her* to know, *she* kept no such Company: [And when *she* appear'd] at the Drawing-Room, or an Assembly, Nobody would speak to *her*. — Such was the Treatment [shewn] to our Kinswoman, [whose Name was] OECONOMY.

What added to *her* Mortification [was that] two [ugly] Creatures, [the most] opposite to *her* both in Person and Mind, as well as opposite to each other, were careles'd by the People who ruled the Roast. — One [of these was] a most infernal Hag, of Aspect hideous, *her* Name [was] AVARICE; the other, a proud, haunting Hussy, call'd PROFUSION; it is not to be express'd what Court was paid these [two ugly] Monsters: — [If they were seen] at Court, or the Opera, every Body bow'd to them, every Body made Way for them; they were [even] employed in Affairs, [and had their different Departments in Business.] — *Avarice* was the Manager when a Job offer'd for [the private Advantage of] the Men of Business; when any Thing was to be done for the Publick, it was left to *Profusion*; and the Cant [amongst them] was [that] Nobody understood the Business of the Treasury [but *Madam Profusion*, —] Nobody.

Nobody was fit to be trusted with public Money, but Madam Profusion.

Our Kinswoman, [finding herself] thus slighted, withdrew from a tasteless Town, [and retired] into France, where, at first, she was treated with the [same] Civilities [that are] shewn to all Strangers in that Country; but when they became better acquainted with her excellent Qualities, all the World was in Love with her, and she had the Honour to be introduced to Court by [no less a Person than] the Cardinal Minister himself. — [To make short of my Story: In order] to engage her to stay in their Country, they made her the Compliment to naturalize her, and proposed a very honourable Match [to her, and accordingly] she was married; [since which, she] has [had] two [fine] Children, PLENTY and CONTENT: — [Those that have seen them say, they are] as handsome as their Mother.

But [I should have inform'd you, that] her good Sense gain'd her more Admirers [even] than her Beauty; the Minister himself has taken from her a Scheme for the [interior] Government of the Kingdom, [which is] the best [that] ever [was] put in Practice; [they find, by Experience,] it comforts the People, lessens the Taxes, and pays the publick Debts.

[This being the Case, I hope, at worst, we may meet with Quarter in that Country; — I say we, for] there appears such a Dislike to our Family, among the Great, that if I should be banished by a B —, I should not wonder at it. If that should happen, we had best troop off together, and, as we shall not carry much Wealth along with us, we may be obliged to apply to the Minister, [and therefore] I have already prepared [such] a Letter [as I think will be] proper to write to him upon our first Landing, a Copy of which here] send [you] for your Approbation.

(The Letter in French, and the Translation of it, we omit.)

Your affectionate Kinsman,
and most obedient Servant,
COMMON SENSE.

* Common Sense, January 18. has the following ELEGANT Paragraph: We can't help bestowing a Word or two upon the Gentleman's Magazine, of whom we may truly say, HE has not only robb'd but murder'd Common-Sense: Not content with stealing every Thing he can lay his Hands on, he so mangles and despoils what he steals, that it is impossible their natural Parents should know THEM. This Butcher bears a most barbarous Hatred against every Thing that looks like SPIRIT in Writing, — an ingenious Sentiment has some THING in it he cannot bear; wherever he meets a Thought of Wit, he cuts it off without Mercy; he is determined no such THINGS shall be seen in his Magazine.

In their Paper of March 11, the Gentleman's Magazine is complimented with the Title of Barbarian, and Pirate, to which they add, instead of performing the Operation like an Artist, he cuts and hacks like a Butcher.

P.S. I had several other Reasons for [insert] part to you, why I] think none of our Family can expect Preferment here, as Times go, but I shall defer them till I have the Pleasure of hearing from you again.

OBSERVATIONS on the foregoing.

A N ingenuous and artless Confession of a Fault is generally admitted as an Extenuation of it, and, if accompanied with Amendment, entitles the Offender to Pardon and Compassion. In hopes therefore of regaining the Favour, or at least pacifying the Resentment, of these great Reformers of our Politicks, and Refiners of our Language, the illustrious Authors of COMMON SENSE, I have reprinted the foregoing elaborate and elegant Dissertation literally from the Weekly Paper, without attempting to deprive the Reader of a single Syllable. This I am now convinc'd is the only way of doing Justice to these wonderful Originals, equally estimable for Chastity of Sentiment, and Purity of Diction.

This Method is so safe, so obvious to discover, and so easy to follow, that it may well be wondered, how I could so long either obstinately decline, or negligently over-look it. I had imbibed an early Prejudice in favour of Brevity, and erroneously believed that, supposing equal Perspicuity and Elegance, the shortest Expression was the best. I fancied that the Rays of Sense, like those of the Sun, acquired Force by converging, and acted most vigorously in narrow Compass.

That I am at length convinc'd of the ill Tendency of these false Opinions, I owe entirely to the candid * Admonitions of these excellent Writers, and hope they will accept of my humble Recantation. I now acknowledge that Diffusion and Redundancy look, at least, like Spirit in Writing, and that whoever shall impudently presume to lop from those sacred Lines one Monosyllable, however superfluous, or an Epithet, however improper, or insignificant, is, in their own elevated and polite Language, a Barbarian, a Hacker, a Curter, an Enemy to every ingenious Sentiment, a Thief, a Mangler, a Butcher, and a Murderer.

O thou great Directress of political Pens! known amongst the Moderns by the Names of FLUENCY and CAPIOUSNESS, and amongst the Men of former Ages by the Title of PROLIXITY! Thou, that weariest Attention with invincible Tautology, and bewildest Reason in intricate Mazes! Forgive, great Goddess! the Injuries rashly offered to the most zealous of thy Votaries, the AUTHORS OF COMMON SENSE, and accept of the small Atonement which I now offer thee by publishing, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, four Columns SACRED TO PROLIXITY.

Never was I so sensible of the Advantages of this reformed Taste, as in the Perusal of the foregoing Paper, so full of those Elegancies which I have lately learned to value. I could not forbear looking back upon my Days of Ignorance, and congratulating myself, that this inestimable Piece was not violated by my mercilefs Hand. How many Delicacies of Expression had I contemptuously expunged! How many beautiful Circumlocutions had I reduced to single Words! How had I mangled and butchered this most finish'd Piece of modern Rhetoric! Will'd with these Thoughts, I returned to my Author, and, that I might have a full Sense of my Obligations to him, collected into one View (by the help of the Marks []) I made in purring this Epistle those enchanting Phrases, and graceful Figures, which I was accusom'd formerly to despise and cut away. And I doubt not but all my Readers will peruse them to the † Margin with no pleasure than improvement.

As a farther Proof of Gratitude, I shall, without any Regard to the Censures that I have Reason to apprehend for so rash and arduous an Attempt, endeavour to

assist these great Authors in the noble Design which they have formed, of reducing our Language, like the *Chinese*, to *Monosyllables*. Long have they conceived this useful Scheme, and much have they laboured to compleat it; but as they have not hitherto, with all their Efforts, been able to bring together more than THREE AND TWENTY Words of one Syllable, I hope entirely to recover their good Opinion, by pointing out a Method by which they may extend their Rank of Monosyllables to THIRTY. The unlucky Word ALWAYS, might, by following the most ancient and most authorized Orthograpny, be resolved into *in all Ways*. His Sentence will then flow with wonderful Harmony thus — *She will have her in ALL WAYS close at her Heels, as if she was proud to let the World see how she treats her.* I leave you to judge.

The same Analysis may be very successfully practis'd in other Places, and by the Assistance of a few Men of equal Genius with our Authors, might in less than fifty Years be brought to Perfection. S.U.

The Craftsman, Dec. 2. N^o 647.

Answer to Mr EXPORT, who, in the Gazetteer insists, that our Trade in general, for 18 Years past, has not decay'd.

I Will reduce the Question to a very narrow Compass, by pointing out the several Balances of Trade, universally allow'd to be against us; and if he can prove that those Deficiencies are made up by Profits in other Branches of Commerce, the Balance, on a general Account, is against us; and consequently our Wealth, Strength and Power, are declining. I shall make use of Mr Joshua Gee's Calculations; since the Opinion of a Gentleman

† In my unenlighten'd State I should have changed or dropt the following Expressions in this Essay. — I should certainly have put it out of your Head to think of the People who ruled the Roast — It is not to be expressed what — does no the Thing in this World — this being the Case — If that should happen. — We had best troop off together. — There is one there. — Opposite in person and Mind — was owing — As your Fathers had done BEFORE you. — What he has done has been — upon this. — She'd have her to know, — Now and then — I should not wonder at it. — At her first Appearance in THIS TOWN IT was expected she would have been admired by all the World, as those at that Time at the Head of the Fashion, thought otherwise. — She retired into France, where, when Strangers became acquainted with her, all the World was in love with her. — Two most Opposites. — Topic of Conversation was to rail at — Reasons why. — I will tell it you in as FEW ('tis supposed he meant SHORT) Words as I can. — His Name is WIT, he formerly writ — Carry along with — At a Time that — I began to fear there was not one, I assure you there was — Without making Enquiry [AT THE INNS OF COURT should be added] — went into the City. — Once more before I died — You were retired to America, for they had heard you say, you were — And the Cant amongst them was — Beauties, which the Reader will perceive included within Hooks [] or distinguished in Italic, I should have very much desecrated.

man of his Character, in regard to Candour, and Judgment in Trade, will undoubtedly have a much greater Weight than either *my own*, or that of my *Opinion*.

The Balance of our Trade to Norway, over and above what they take from us.	i.	s.	d.	
The same to Sweden, Iron, Timber, &c.	130,000	0	0	A
To Russia, for Hemp, Flax, &c.	240,000	0	0	
To the Emperor's hereditary Dominions, for Linnen of all Sorts, and other Commodities from Russia, Switzer-land, Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	400,000	0	0	
To Flanders for Lace, &c.	500,000	0	0	B
To France for Cambricks, Lawan, Velvets, Silks, Brocades, Wines, &c.	250,000	0	0	
To Piedmont, for thrown Silk, &c.	500,000	0	0	
Expended yearly by our Nobility and Gentry in France, &c.	200,000	0	0	C
Interest of Money paid to Foreigners	100,000	0	0	
To which I think should be added	200,000	0	0	
More to Flanders Lace.	150,000	0	0	D
More to France.	500,000	0	0	
More to Germany, &c.	500,000	0	0	
Total	3,670,000	0	0	

Besides vast Quantities of *Wines, Brandy, Teas, and other Goods* the French and Dutch pour in upon us clandestinely, which are paid for in *Gold and Silver*; *Seizures and Arrests of Princes*; *Spanish Depredations*; and above 200 *Sail of Ships* taken and destroy'd in the Bays of *Campachy* and *Honduras* since the Year 1720.

It cannot be pretended that we receive a Balance from *Holland*; the contrary being manifest from the large Exports of *Bullion*, and the vast Imports of *Spices* and other *Commodities*, which are consumed in *Luxury*.—The Trade to *Africa*, being dependent on our *Colonies*, is to be comprehended under it.—The Trade to the *East Indies*, supposing it beneficial to the *Company*, rather diminishes than adds to the Wealth of the *Nation*, as it carries out our *Silver*, and the major Part of the *Commodities* we import from thence are likewise consumed at home in *Luxury*.—H
The *Plantations* are allow'd to be still a great Support to our *Navigation* and *Seamen*, and furnish us with many *Commodities*, which we must otherwise purchase from *foreign Nations*, our Rivals in Trade.—But as the Export of *Sugars* is in a manner lost, or at least greatly diminish'd,

with respect to *other Species* of their *Product*, the Value of them does not pay for such *Commodities* as are imported, and re-exported for their Use; so that the *Imports* from thence cannot be said to add to the *national Stock*, tho' they save us great Sums yearly; for whatever is consumed amongst ourselves is no *Gain*, excepting only such Part as is *exported*, more than the Value of the *Imports* for their Use.

As to *Spain*, Mr *Gee* observes, "tho' formerly we received a Balance from thence in *Bullion*; but since the House of *Bourbon* hath fill'd the *Spanish Throne* and introduced *French* Stuffs, and *French* Fashions, it is presumed that the Balance is very small in our Favour."—B
in my Opinion, if we deduct out of the Account the Value of *Wine, Oil, and Fruit*, imported from thence, and consumed in *England*, the Balance is against us; and as to *Portugal*, the principal, not the only String, Mr *Export* hath depend upon, tho' we may allow a considerable Balance to be brought to us from thence, yet it is not so great as some Persons would have us believe.

It may, perhaps, be objected that I make no mention of the Trade to *Ireland* upon which I must observe that as the *Kingdom* is Part of the *British Dominion* whatever is exported from hence, and consumed there, should be reckon'd amongst our *Home-Consumption*, and therefore ought not to be brought into the Estimate; since it will only amuse the ignorant and unwary, in regard to the State of our Commerce, which I heartily wish, for the Sake of my Country, to be in a flourishing Condition, and as beneficial as these *Writers* vainly suggest. But the contrary being obvious to every considerate Person, who hath any Knowledge in Trade, as well as the Poverty and extreme Necessities of our *Manufacturers*, throughout the whole *Kingdom* it is highly necessary to make some Enquiry into the Causes and Reasons of that a Method may be found out for promoting to essential and laudable Service as turning the Employment we give to the *Poor* of other *Nations* to our own, and retrieving the unhappy Circumstances of our Country.

CHARLES FREEPORT

The Daily Gazetteer, Dec. 5. N^o 1066
To Mr COMMON SENSE of White-Friars
S I R, Dec. 2, 1735

HAD you not been long careful of the Common Sense of White-Friars (See p. 638.)

could, ere this, have remonstrated against the Injuries I must have suffered from the Doctrines you have endeavour'd to inculcate: But in your Letter of this Day, to my good Friend COMMON HONESTY, whom you have Candor enough to confess you never yet knew, you have so very far deviated from my known Sentiments, that I judge it necessary to acquaint you with my Disapprobation of your Conduct, in order to clear myself of that Reproach which might, by some giddy Readers, be thrown on me, on account of the *seeming Assent* of our Names. (See p. 638.)

Tho' you tell my Cousin, you had no Hopes of finding him among the Gentlemen of the *Long Robe*, you cannot but know I must be of another Opinion; since, tho' you can modestly brand a whole Faculty without Distinction, it was never my Judgment, that a Profession necessary to the Well-being of *Publick Government*, and the Preservation of *Private Property*, should deprive Gentlemen of a Companion, without whom they can be of no real Service to themselves or others.—And I am as far from saying, that he has not lately appeared on the *Change*, it being impossible to suppose the Merchants, whose Redress the Government has now under Consideration, Strangers to *Common Honesty*, when even you have declared them Gentlemen of the greatest Probity and Honour.

I am much surpris'd at your not finding my Kinsman in the *Country*, and still more amaz'd at your shipping him off to *America*, in order to live among *Savages*; it being an odd Kind of Compliment you pay the more civilized Nations of *Europe* and *Asia*, to tell them, that after the Labours of Ages have been employ'd to improve the human Mind, they are still Enemies to *Common Honesty*.

I can no way agree in your Surmise, of my Kinsman being taken up for a Plot against the *G—t*, because no Plot against the *G—t* ever appeared, in which he had any Concern.

I am much displeas'd at the Account you give of the Service you have done to *WRT*, and the Assistance he has lent you; he being inconsistent with any Sense at all, to praise your own Performances: And if he had assist'd you, it is my Opinion, that your Readers would have known him, without being told his Name.

Your Declaration, of not one Well-wisher to our Family having it in his Power to serve his Friends, must be understood only of your *Bastard Branch* of *es*, it being well known, that I have

greatly contributed to procure and preserve the Tranquillity we now enjoy, and to reward those most who have most assist'd me in so great a Work:—And 'tis certain, spite of all you can urge against it, that Mrs BRIBERY has not enough exerted her Faculties; for if she had as general an Influence as you would have believed, 'tis well known you would never have rais'd your Voices against her.—Nor can I possibly acquiesce in your Opinion of *Luxury* and *Poverty* being Children of a late Birth; for all my Relations must remember them to have made a much more considerable Figure many Years ago, than they have of late.—And 'tis certain, that *POVERTY* was never seen so seldom as at present, she being scarce now found in Places where she used to be a constant Guest.

Your describing *Bribery* to be a *capricious Creature*, is utterly inconsistent with what you have always asserted; for you should have remember'd, that your Labours have often tended to demonstrate, [with all the Art you were Master of,] that she was a constant, unvarying Friend to the Gentlemen you envy and abuse; and that were the Wishes of you and your Friends accomplish'd, she would not venture to shew her Head: Whereas by asserting that she is *Capricious*, you leave room to conclude, she might be as intimate with your own Friends, as you would have her thought with others.—This Slip makes me doubt your Relation to the remotest Branch of my Family.

WHEN I came to the Place where you send *Oeconomy* to *France*, I found it difficult to bear my Resentment; it being notorious to every Body, that the extraordinary Favour she has lately met with in *England*, gave such general Satisfaction, as made your Patrons think it necessary to blame those who encouraged her, for shewing her too much Regard. Besides, had your Assertion of her Departure from us been true, it would have been inconsistent, in my Judgment, to pay the Compliment of her Residence in *another Land*, at our own Expense.—In your Description of her, you have finely imitated the Sublime of Mr *Banyan*; but I can by no Means agree with you in saying, she is unknown to all our Ladies at the Court, and in the City, that being a Compliment they could never expect from any Relation of mine.

Your Account of Mrs *Avarice* and Madam *Profusion* being Favourites to the *faux Person*, is another Instance of your having no Title to my Kindred, and your telling us, that *PLenty* and *CONTENT* have

have also left us, shews you have long since left any Regard for me; since PLENTY appears on the whole Face of the Kingdom, and CONTENT is so well satisfied with her Residence amongst us, that the united Endeavours of all her Enemies have not been sufficient to dislodge her: So that had you been any way related to me, you could not have ventured to assert what every Reader must be able to confute, it being well known, that had your Patroness DISCONTENT been able to drive her to France, or any where else, we should, long ere this, have felt the Effects of her Absence.

I am much displeas'd at your Hope of finding Quarter in France; it being evident, from numerous Instances, that you strive to extol that, or any other Country, in Opposition to our own, and generally at my Expence; and as you have so openly disregarded me, in Hopes of obliging others, it would be unkind in those you strive to serve, to reject you; but, I am persuas'd, you must excuse COMMON HONESTY from accompanying your Flight.

Before you make any farther Pretensions to my Name or Kindred, I beg you would get acquainted with two near Relations of mine, for whom I have a high Esteem, and who, were you now and then to take their Advice, might be of extraordinary Service to you, the want of their Acquaintance having subjected you to that Contempt, which never falls upon any one who listens to them; I mean, MODESTY and TRUTH.—'Tis possible your being an entire Stranger may at first make them shy of your Company; but, as they never deny their Assistance, when it is earnestly sought after, despair not of a Reconciliation; and, when THEY recommend you, I shall be glad of your Acquaintance; but, till then, it will be evident to all, who read your Labours, that the Common Sense of White Friars differs widely from the

COMMON SENSE of the NATION.

The Craftsman, Dec. 9, No. 649.

The Trade, Power, and Views of France.

HENRY IV. was the first Monarch of France, who turned his Thoughts to encourage the Trade and Manufactures of his Country. He promoted Tillage and the Improvement of Lands, planting of Mulberry Trees, and making of Silk, which hath since been brought to great Perfection, and established the Linen and Paper Manufactures. So latent was that

excellent Prince in making his Subjects rich and happy, that he often declared he hoped to see the Day, when every House-keeper in his Dominions should be able to allow his Family a Capon for their Sunday's Supper.

We don't find that his Successors vigorously pursued his excellent Schemes, till the Reign of Lewis XIV. when M. Colbert, Secretary of State, and Superintendent of the Arts and Manufactures of the Kingdom, formed several Projects in Favour of Trade, which so enriched the Kingdom, and increased their Navigation and Seamen, as to enable that Monarch to withstand the united Force of the Maritime Powers, and other Potent Princes in Confederacy with them. The Profits they have since made by foreign Voyages and privateering in the late Wars, have brought great Numbers to like the Sea; so that Trade seems no longer the Effect of Force or Art, but to arise from a Genius in the People. To facilitate the Plan that Minister laid down, he represented to his Majesty the Extent of his Territories, the great Number and Poverty of his Subjects, and drew a Parallel between them and the United Provinces.

—"The former, he said, contained one hundred Millions of Acres, and not above thirteen Millions of Subjects; eight Acres to every Subject. How inconsiderable must be the Value of Land, when so many Acres are to provide for one single Person, and where a single Person is the whole Market for the Product of eight Acres? There are in the United Provinces three Millions of Acres, and many Millions of Subjects; a Subject for every Acre. Why then should not the single Acre there be as valuable as the eight Acres in France, since 'tis to provide for as many Mouths? Or, if great Part of the Provision of the People fetch'd in by Trade, they will end at last in the Improvement of Lands."—He concluded his Discourse with remarkable Advice. "Disband the greatest Part of your Forces, and save to many Taxes to your Subjects. Your very Dominions make you too powerful to fear any Insult from your Neighbours.—Turn your Thoughts from War, and cultivate the Arts of Peace, the Trade and Manufactures of your People. This shall make you the most powerful Prince, and, at the same Time your Subjects the richest of all other Subjects. In 20 Years, they will be able to give your Majesty greater Sums with Easiness than you can now draw from them with the greatest Difficulty. You have abundant Materials to employ your People

and your People do not want Capacity to be employed. *Peace and Trade* shall carry out their Labour to all Parts of *Europe*, and bring back Treasures to all your Subjects. There will be always *Fools* enough to purchase the Manufactures of *France*, tho' *France* shall be prohibited to purchase those of other Countries. In the mean Time your Majesty shall never want sufficient Sums to purchase now and then an **IMPORTANT FORTRESS** from one or other of your indigent Neighbours."

Louis XIV. was of too penetrating a Judgment not to perceive the Force of his Minister's Argument; and tho' he did not pursue his Plan in every particular, yet he put great Part of it in Execution. He erected a *Council of Trade* to meet in his Presence, to consider of all possible Ways to extend their *Commerce*. He invited, by circular Letters, the *Merchants* to address themselves directly to him upon all Occasions; he applied the greatest of his Care for the Encouragement of *Navigation*, by laying an Imposition on *foreign Shipping*, and discharging at the same Time those of his own Subjects, and employed a *Million of Livres* for the settling of *Manufactures*, and the Increase of *Navigation*. He gained by Policy *Fisheries and Plantations*, which have been wonderfully improved, and brought in *immense Treasures* to the Nation; whilst those of their Neighbours, thro' *Supineness* have gone to Decay. So careful was that *wise Prince* to advance the *Manufactures* of his Country, that he prohibited, or laid great Impositions on those of other Nations; and whenever his Court appeared in the utmost Splendor, every Thing must be the *Manufacture of France*. He distinguished with particular Marks of Favour those who discovered a Genius for *Trade and Navigation*, or laid down Schemes for their Promotion and Advancement.

But to shew more clearly all the Projects of *France*, it is necessary to review a *Memorial* presented to *Louis the XIVth* in 1664. The *Memorialist* says, "All Things conspire to give *France* Hopes of Success. The Work however must be *leisurely carried on*, so great a Design alarming all *Europe*. The *King's Fleet* will make him Master of all the Power and Trade of the *North*. Even tho' *England and Holland* were united against *France*, they could not avoid their Ruin in the End; for how could the one, or the other make good their *Commerce*, which is all they have to trust to, if they were forced to keep great Fleets to continue it? *Britany*

is the Gate to enter into and out of the Channel. Fifty Ships of War at *Brest* would keep those Gates fast shut up; and they would not open them but at the King's Command. It will not be difficult to cut them out Work in their own Country, and by those Means stay their Arms at Home, and make them spend their Strength there. His Majesty's Power being thus strongly settled in each Sea, it will be easy to secure the Commerce of *France*, and even draw *Merchants* from all Parts. It is necessary the King should add to his Dominions all the Low Countries to the *Rhine*; which would make him Master of the *North Seas*. It will be convenient that he had *Strasburgh*, to keep all *Germany* quiet. *Genoa* would secure the *Mediterranean*. *Portugal* is a perpetual Instrument for weakening *Spain*. *Holland* will keep themselves to our Alliance as much as possibly they may. They are rich. It is necessary to interpose in their Affairs, and sow Divisions amongst them. All Instruments should be made use of to divert the Forces of *England and Holland*, when his Majesty forms any Project, which is not agreeable to them. The Friendship of *Turkey* may be serviceable to *France*, and on Occasion be made use of against the *Emperor*. *England* is easy to be conquered, having no Friends, and no Peace should be made with them, but upon Conditions of the greatest Advantage to *France*."

This shews the absolute Necessity of using all the Means Nature has given, and having Recourse to artificial Helps for retrieving and advancing our Commerce, which is all we have to trust to, for the Support of our Rights and Liberties.

C. FREEPORT.

F From several Gazetteers, in answer to Mr FREEPORT, See p. 642.

THE Balance drawn up by Mr *Freeport* is 3,670,000*l.* yearly lost by us in Trade, and adding his supposed Seizures and Depredations, the total Drawback on our National Wealth is four Millions, which since 1720 amounts to 72 Millions. A Loss, says Mr *Export*, which, I confess, I did not think the Nation able to bear, tho' without Doubt it must be true, since affirmed by the infallible unerring *Craftsman*. I could not believe our Loss is immense, while we seem to have increased our National Stock. He then, becoming serious, calls this Assertion a monstrous Absurdity, not to be born but by a Nation of Idiots.

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The *Craftsman* quotes Mr *Gee* for his Over-balance, and *Common Sense of White-Friars* argues, if a Farmer spends 1,100 per Ann. and raises but 1000, he must soon be ruin'd.—Mr *Export* says, this is not to the Purpose, and cites Mr *Davenant* as a Voucher, 'That tho' our Exports are 3 Millions and a half, and our Imports 6 and a half, we are so far from losing 3 Millions yearly, by the

'Over-balance, that, quite contrary, if 3 Millions and half will purchase 6 and a half, we are enriched by what is commonly reckon'd an Over-balance.'

This Writer had appealed also to the Custom House Books for Proof that our Exports have not lately decreased, but both his Opponents bar Vouchers of that Kind, having found them fallacious.

From *Common Sense*, December 16. N^o 98.

A Correspondent addresses the Author, and by him the Public, thus: We should not smother our Relentment against repeated Injuries, out of a mean Apprehension, that some of our Neighbours may take it ill that we presume to do ourselves common Justice. Such Notions are inconsistent with the Character of the Nation. When *Paul de Jaline*, the *Polish* Ambassador, taxed Queen *Elizabeth* with breaking the Law of Nature and Nations, by intercepting the Supplies sent to *Philip II.* by *Sigismund* King of *Poland*; and declared, that his Master, who was related to the House of *Austria*, would take proper Measures to obtain Satisfaction, if it was not immediately granted, her Majesty answered as follows, (See *Speed's Hist.* page 1199.)

Heu! quam decepta fui! expectavi Nuncium, tu vero Querelam mihi aduxisti. Per Literas me accepisse Legatum, te vero Heraldum invenio. Nunquam in vita talem Orationem audivi. Miror, sane miror, tantam et tam insolutam in publico Audaciam; neque puto si Rex tuus adestet, talia verba protulisset. Sin aliquid tale tibi in Mandatis commisit (quod quidem valde dubito) attribuendum, quod cum Rex sit juvenis, et non tam jure Sanguinis quam Electionis, atque etiam noviter electus, non tam bene percipiat quid Majores sui nobiscum observarunt, et alii fortasse deinceps observabunt. Quod at te attinet, videris multos libros perlegisse, Libros tamen Principum non attigisse, neque intelligere quid inter Reges convenit.

Cum vero Jus Naturæ et Gentium commemoras, hoc scito esse Jus Naturæ et Gentium, ut cum Bellum inter Reges intercedat, liceat alteri alterius undique allata Præsidia interciperere, et ne in damnum suum convertantur prævidere: Hoc scito esse Jus Naturæ et Gentium. Ubi itidem Domum *Austriæ* narras (quam jam tanti facis) non te lateat ex eadem Domo non defuisse qui Regnum *Poloniæ* Regi tuo interciperere voluissent.

De reliquis, quæ cum multa sint, et singulatim deliberanda, non sunt hujus loci ac temporis; accipies quod a quibusdam Consiliariis huic rei designatis deliberandum fuerit. Interim valeas & quiescas.

Alas! how am I deceived! I expected a friendly Message, but, am shocked with Reproaches. I apprehended, from your Credentials, that you came as an Ambassador of Peace, but you appear before me as a Herald. Never did I hear so insolent an Harangue; and am not a little surprized at so great and uncommon an Assurance so publicly shewn. Nor can I believe, if your Master had been here in Person, he would have dropt any such Expressions. However, if he did give you any such Orders (which, indeed, I greatly question) it must be imputed to the Inexperience of his Youth. and his being raised to the Royal Dignity not by Hereditary Descent, but by Election, and that so lately too that he is at a Loss to know how to behave himself towards others of the same Rank, with that Decency which his Predecessors ever did, and his Successors probably may observe towards us. As to yourself, you seem well read in Books, but little experienced in the Rules observed in Courts, and to have no due Taste of that Politeness of Behaviour which ought ever to subsist between Princes.

However, since you seem to insist much upon the Law of Nature and Nations, I must inform you, That when Wars break out between Princes, each hath a Right to intercept all Supplies sent to his Enemy, from what Quarter soever they come, and to prevent their being made Use of to his Disadvantage. This is the Law of Nature and Nations. As to the House of *Austria*, on which you now set so high a Value, you may reflect, how lately one of that Family attempted to deprive your Master of the *Polish* Throne.

As to what other Affairs you mention, since there are many of them, and each will require a particular Consideration, they are not fit for this Time and Place; you will receive a proper Answer from such of my Council whose Province it is to inspect those Affairs. In the mean Time farewell, and be quiet.

The Craftsman, Dec. 23. No. 650.

A Scene between OSBORNE, and Mr PUSH-IT, with others.

Mr OSBORNE solus.

WHAT! refuse the Dissenters? — I think my Intercession might have gain'd to small a Boon. — He knows I promised them, and that by his Orders I appeared above twenty Times in Print for them. — Nay, he farther knows that I was bred up a Dissenter myself. But now, forsooth, he must curry Favour with the Church Faction, tho' they hate him, as much as he does them. — What he does, is for Profit — As to Religion, he hath no more than I have. — What therefore is it to me whether he serves Dissenters or Churchmen, so he gets by it? The greater his Profit, the greater will be mine. — If he can but deceive the Church Party, let me alone with the Dissenters. —

Enter Mr PUSH-IT and Others.

Pusb. We are come, Mr Osborne, to let you know that our Brethren are resolved to apply again, this Session, for the Repeal of the TEST-ACTS; and as you have always stood by Us, we thought it our Duty to give you the earliest Notice of our Design, in Hopes of your Assistance again.

Osborne. Gentlemen, in my Opinion it is very reasonable, but it is unreasonable to attempt it; for should his Honour do reasonable Things for you, he would not be able to do a thousand unreasonable Things against Others; an Hardship which any Body, that hath the least Regard for his Country, would scorn to lay him under. — There are some amongst you, whose Pockets have reconciled their Consciences; but can't you fare well, without crying Roast-Meat? — The Tories are a Set of sad Rascals; for they would be glad to turn the Knight and his Friends out; and pray what would you get by that? The Tories own they will never take off the Tests. Now had not you better keep Us in, who say we think it reasonable to redress all your Grievances, but won't do it, than those, who won't do it, because they think it unreasonable? — You are the best Judges yourselves who are most your Friends. — Perhaps you think the opposing Whigs are your Friends. But what Reason have you to build any Hopes upon them; since many of them, rather than be against you, chose to be absent? — Therefore don't be Curs in our Manger; and if you can't eat Hay yourselves, don't hinder us, who love no-

thing so well. — But if you continue to snarl and snarl, take Heed — His Honour must be supported. If you won't do it, the Tories shall; and they'll make a fine Fire to roast your Eggs at.

Pusb. I am very much surprized, Mr Osborne, at this Language from You. Are all the Favours and Emoluments you have received from a certain Gentleman, for your Merit as a Writer? No; he despises you, and would have taken no Notice of you, had it not been for our Recommendation. — I believe the Craftsman is right; and that you are pushing for another Employment. — But you must expect no farther Assistance from Us.

Osborne. Then God damn you all for a Parcel of Fools and Madmen! — I'll let his Honour immediately know what a stiff-necked Generation you are, and that you are not to be governed either by Him or Myself. Nay, I will join with the Bishops, the Clergy, the Pope and the Devil, rather than you shall gain your Ends.

Old Common-sense. Dec. 23. N^o 982

An Argument for the REPEAL.

REASON and Religion demand to have the Conscience free, and resent every Tax 'tis encumber'd with, as the most grievous of all Impositions. 'Tis true, if Men under the Umbraige of Religion, or Liberty of Conscience, lay down such Principles, as naturally terminate in Actions destructive of the same Liberty in their Fellow Subjects, 'tis the Duty of the Magistrates to restrain, even with Pains and Penalties, the Growth of such obnoxious Tenets, and in this View the Roman Catholics demand the Attention of the Government much more than the Dissenters, who but honestly endeavour to recover their Birthrights. Danger then to the Publick being the only Call the Magistrate has to interpose his Authority in Matters of Religion, all Acts of Uniformity are Violations of that Freedom which we are answerable for to God alone; nor is a bare Toleration to be esteem'd any great Alleviation: For what is that but acknowledging Men innocent, and yet holding the Lash over them as if they were culpable? Or making a Merit of that as an Indulgence, which is in itself a Matter of Right? Since Men born equally free, and equally contributing to the Support of the Government, and the Peace of Society, are equally entitled to all the Privileges of that Society, and the Favour and Support of that Government. [PETER'S Visitation, p. 2.] If then the Dissenters are born equally free with those of any other Persuasion, and equally contribute to the Support of Government, and Peace of Society, why should any innocent, if not laudable Point of Speculation stigmatize so large and useful a Body of Men from the rest of his Majesty's Subjects? I say stigmatize, because Tests are a Sort of negative Punishments; nay, the rendering a Man incapable of Trusts and Offices, without the

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Brand of occasional Conformity, is putting the Mind to the Torture, tho' the Body escape; and with the same Reason and Justice this Test was established, as many more may be added, as the Exigencies of those they are to oblige may require. And that this is no bare surmise appears by the Threats from all Quarters to deter the Dissenters from embarrassing the Times with their mischief-making Complaints, and by giving broad Hints, that instead of mending their Condition; Ways and Means are already in agitation to make it worse. But 'tis to be presumed the Dissenters are to resolute to be intimidated by such empty Thunders, too wise to be seduced by false Promises, and too honest to sell their Birth-right like the hungry Hunter of old. As therefore all the true Friends to Liberty and Humanity are theirs, as every National Mind makes it a National Cause, and as they have again excited the publick Attention, 'tis hoped, 'tis expected, that they will proceed with Spirit and Unanimity, as those that fought the Interest of Liberty, not any little, low, sordid Advantages, which would be no Honour to themselves, and may prove a Snare to their Children. In fine, that they will apply to no particular Party, but to the Legislature in general; that they will not meanly Solicit, but modestly claim; and that, in Case they are defeated in their Application now, they will renew it from Session to Session till the Eyes of the Nation are opened, and the most Priest-ridden Bigot in the Kingdom is, at last, convinced that theirs is the Cause of Reason and Religion, of God and their Country.

To the hon. Simon Wagstaff, Esq; on the Publication of his polite Conversation.

I **H**af bin a marred Wombman and four want of a betar the misfres off a samuli thes twelf yers; and haf alwes bin shot to bekomb mi one tabel vary well no body betar and att all Gosupins and Entarmentments bin rekont puar gud kumpani and mi hosban who is a gud natord man as I ma se bot no gret wit yoused to las at mi Goaks as mutch as any bordi bot my self bot of leat ther is a buck kom out oudar yor nam kald polit korversehbion wich kontens all the witti and engenus seims I youst to enterten mi kumpani with and bekes thy see them in prent thy dunt thinck em mi one wit bot when I se a thing wich youst to mak em las bifor thy nou onli luck at wan another and smile and I her bigin to kall me ladi smart bihind my bak four t by dermt dot to mi fas four thy no I woad be two memmi four em ne mi one hosban when I se a witi thing kris well sed Mr Wagstaff thot he no's I youst to se must off them bifor yor buck kam out sow I askt him wat he ment bi snobin mi after that manar and he sed the desin off yer Buck was to hindar pipel from yousin such fullish seims: what sed I mostnt pipel speke at all: iff I dunt youse sam seim's menjban d in that buck I mast git

lik mom chains at the bed off my tabel and se notheng bot will you haf this: shal I helep you to that: and soch lik I dar le mi lif the gentelman had no soch desin wat wud be mak all womban dum wel wif sed mi hosban what wel yu wazer and wel lef it to the Gentelman himself I will wazer said I twenty Ginni's to be stop out of my yers alounce for hokedin dou sed he don sed I sow he sed he wud rite to you bot I sed posetify I wud rite miself nou der sur rise to hus and leat him no I was in the rite as I alwes am and that hi most pe mi the twanti Ginni's that poss for I wunt bet wan fartn oft that mi loard mere had sed it and yul obleg

Deveckt for mi att mi hofe Onurd Sarr, in Brodstreet Bilfast and your Sarv'ant, get a parlment man to to command. free it. Sus. Silly.

Information to those inclined to purchase Leases of Old Built Houses.

SUPPOSING a House to stand neither in the best nor in the worst part of the Town; to have been built 70 Years, or upwards; the improved Rent 64 l. per Ann. and the Ground-Rent 6 l. per Ann. and the Purchaser proposes to make 5 l. per Cent. per Ann. of his Money.

Answer, Such a Lease is worth about 5 Years Purchase, or 320 l. Which is proved thus:

Improved Rent per Ann.	64	00	00
Deduct for Ground-Rent	6	00	00
For the King's Tax, 2 s. } may be 4 s. suppose } only 2 s. 6 d. }	8	00	00
For Repairs one Year } with another }	10	00	00
For Insurance of 1200 l. --	1	10	00
For Loss by bad Tenants, empty 1 Year } in 8, or 1-8th of } the Rent }	3	00	00
For the Interest of 320 l. } at 5 l. per Cent. ---- }	16	00	00
	49	10	00

Remains clear Rent per Ann. to re-imburse the Purchase-Money, supposed to be 320 l. --- } 14 10 00

Which in 21 Years amounts to l. 304 10 00 and is l. 15 10 s. short of the Fine supposed to be paid for the Lease.

N. B. To compute the Value of such Leases by Compound Interest is a very fallacious Way, and greatly to the Prejudice of the Purchaser; because such Rents are not always punctually paid, and if they were, no Purchaser can find means to place out such small Sums to Interest as they come in.

N. B. Expecting to have more room in our succeeding Magazines, we hope the List of our Contributors, p. 600, will not discourage others from sending any reasonable Poem or Dissertation.

Mr URBAN, Dec. 8, 1738.
 IF you will insert this Letter of Bishop Kennet's, you will oblige several good Judges, both Clergy and Laity, particularly,
 Your constant Reader, Z. N.

Copy of a Letter wrote by Mr White Kennet, about the Year 1698, and sent without a Name to Bishop Stillingfleet, at whose disposal it was then said Sir Tho. Wintford Cooks had left 10,000 l.

My LORD,
 HAVING no better Information, I trust to common Fame, that your Lordship is left the wise Disposer of a very considerable Charity, to be employ'd in the founding and endowing some College in one of the Universities for the pious Uses of Learning and Religion. If this Report, my Lord, be true, I heartily congratulate the Piety and Prudence of the Benefactor in reposing so great a Trust in such honourable and faithful Hands. Did I know the particular Uses were already assign'd, I would say no more; but upon the Presumption that the Ways and Methods are resign'd up to your Lordship's great Discretion, I humbly beg Leave to offer my Request that your Lordship would consider whether Providence has not given this fair Opportunity to settle a Foundation for the Maintenance of Clergymens Sons in a distinct Society within themselves, that among the Schools of the prophets there may be, one peculiar College for the Sons of the Prophets. The Reasons, with all Submission, might be such as these:

1. The Sons of Clergymen seem generally born to a more than ordinary Inclination to Letters, and the better deserve some publick Helps and Assistances to cherish and promote that usual Bent and Impulse of Nature. I need not suggest, that this Quality and Condition of Parents does commonly transmitt an hereditary Genius to their Issue. Hence the Descendants from our Nobility and Gentry derive their innate Spirit of Gallantry and Honour. Hence the Breed of Mechanicks and Labourers have seldom a Capacity that ascends above their Fountain Head; and by the same Course of Nature, Scholars and Divines are often as happy in propagating their own Likeness, and leaving Heirs with the legitimate Characters of more than ordinary Wit and Parts. I might appeal to many Instances in the Corporation of Clergymens Sons establish'd by King Charles II. and I remember I knew a Son of your Lordship's in Oxford, who, in my Opinion, was a good Example of this Truth.

2. As the Sons of our Clergymen seem

to inherit a better Portion of Abilities and Parts, so may they be justly thought disposed to the sounder Principles of Zeal for Religion, and hereditary Affection to their Mother Church. That many Persons of scholastick Education are so loose in their Opinions, and so indifferent in their Notions of sacred Things and Men, this seems one Sort of Original Sin: They took the evil Tincture from their Lay-Parents Disposition, and being born and bred in Families, either atheistical and prophane, or schismatical and disaffected, they bring from Home those Prejudices which turn and stain their future Studies. Whereas those who are the immediate Offspring of serious and sound Divines may be early season'd with good Principles, and build hopefully on the right Foundation of their Father's Laying. Hence, were there one particular College for the Sons of Clergymen, in all human Probability it would soon afford a Set of Men that would be the more singular Advocates of Religion, and the more profici'd Defenders of the Doctrine and Discipline of our English Church.

3. As the Sons of Clergymen may be justly thought more adapted to Learning and to Orthodoxy, so I am, too, sure the Condition of their Friends does more especially require the Benefits of Charity for the good Education of them; for the legal Maintenance of the Clergy being for their own Lives, and that generally a bare Competence, does not enable them to make such Provision for their Children as is commonly made by the Laity of all Degrees. And what a Discouragement is it, that while many of the poorer Clergy indulge the Inclinations of their Sons by breeding them to a good Competence of School Learning, when they should remove 'em to the University, they cannot there support 'em; and so of necessity divert 'em to mean and unsuitable Employes, especially if such Lads are left Minors. Their Fathers Blessing dies with them, and they are thrown upon an uncharitable World with hopeful Parts and no Dependence.

4. The Enemies to our blessed Reformation are well known to charge this Odium upon the Marriage of our Clergy, that their numerous Issue are often expos'd to Neglect and Want, and to bring a Reproach upon that Function to which they were related; whereas the Celibacy of Priests would at least have this political Effect, that they could not burden the Nation by leaving Families destitute and poor. Now nothing would sooner stop the Mouths of these Adversaries, than to

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see a new reform'd Seminary founded and endow'd for the Sons of our English Clergy, by whose ingenious Education, and competent Support, the Protestant Religion would be more firmly entail'd to Posterity, and the Son of a Priest would be as honourable in this Nation as 'tis scandalous abroad.

5. Many pious and charitable Persons of our own Communion have been sensible that there is no greater Object of Charity than the Families which the poorer Clergy leave behind them, and upon this Motive there have been many suitable Provisions made for the Widows of deceased Ministers: But sure a College for the Sons would be of larger Extent in doing Good than an Hospital for the Mothers. For one Son being so provided, might by Degrees be able to provide for a whole Family, or at least to encourage or assist them in their other honest Ways of Living.

6. It can scarce be imagin'd what a Life and Spirit it would put into all the rural Clergy to hear of such a noble and munificent Project. For tho' very few of 'em might ever come to any actual Benefit by it, yet the Hopes and Expectations would extend to all. It might possibly have some Effect upon the more creditable Matches of young Divines; their Children to be born capable of such Provision, might be one Argument to excuse the Defect of better Settlement; it would however comfort and relieve the Thoughts of many a Parson and Vicar, charg'd with a numerous Family, to flatter himself that one of his forward Boys might come at last to be a Member of the Clergy-College, and so rise to a Capacity of helping all the rest. It would excite the Clergy to a stricter Guard upon their own Lives and Conversations, when the Preterment of a Son might depend much upon the Father's Character. It might encourage them to the preserving and augmenting their Libraries, when they have a Prospect of transmitting them to a Child that will understand them. It may have a great many good Consequences, and, above all other Ways and Means, may in Time wipe off that Contempt of the Clergy which has been the Sin and Shame of this later Age.

I have often, my Lord, wondered that none of our public Spirits have yet fell upon this obvious Act of Charity. If the Roman Priests were in a Capacity of thus delivering down their Names from Generation to Generation, can we imagine that those who are so factious for their several Orders and Degrees, would not quickly

raise Seminaries and whole Academies for their own Offspring, and even endeavour, as of old, to settle Priesthood in the Tribe of Levi? You, my Lord, that are so well acquainted with the primitive Constitution of all Churches, well know, that before Popery detach'd the Estate of our English Church, the parochial Rectors were most often succeeded by their own Sons; and it is a superfluous Part of the Canon Law that there now wants a Dispensation for it. But I was saying, my Lord, I wonder that no wealthy Member of our Church ever yet thought of thus providing for the Education of Clergymen's Sons. I do not know there is (at least in Oxford) one Fellowship, Scholarship, or so much as Exhibition, appropriated to the Maintenance of a Minister's Son, as such. But perhaps, my Lord, this noble Work of Charity has been purposely reserved by Providence for your Lordship to be the Author or Adviser of it. How would such a Beneficence raise you a Monument above all your immortal Writings? How would this Age praise you in the Gates, and how would Posterity call you blessed?

S I R,

THE following being a Calculation of the Moon's Eclipse, that will happen on the 13th of January 1739, from Mr Leadbeter's Tables, which affords no less than 15 different Observations; therefore I hope, as it may be useful in Settling the Longitude of Places, it will be acceptable to your Readers.

E. HAUXLEY.

Tower Hill Dec. 15, 1738.

	Equal Time		App. Time.	
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Beginning Dig. Ecl.	at 10 10 46	9 58 2		
At Immersion.	1	at 10 18 20	10 5 36	
	2	at 10 26 33	10 13 49	
	3	at 10 35 11	10 22 27	
	4	at 10 44 5	10 31 21	
	5	at 10 54 11	10 41 27	
	6	at 11 6 17	10 53 33	
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Middle	on the Moon's upper Limb			
At Emerison.	6	at 11 38 33	11 25 49	
	5	at 12 10 49	11 58 5	
	4	at 12 22 55	12 10 11	
	3	at 12 33 1	12 20 17	
	2	at 12 41 55	12 29 11	
	1	at 12 50 33	12 37 49	
End	at 12 58 46	12 46 2		
	at 1 6 20	12 53 36		

See a new and comprehensive Method of illustrating Eclipses for this Year, &c.

The HISTORY of LOVE.

Mysterious Love, enchanter of the breast,
 Offspring of *Want*, by *Plenty* erst compress'd,
 The various conduct hence thy charms infuse ;
 So reason'd *Plato*, and so sings the Muse.

When *Time* was young, fair *Beauty* yet unborn,
 Dull dark'd each night, unpleas'd dawn'd the morn,
 Creation seem'd its abject state to moan,

And sick'n, from the want of bliss unknown ;
 When *Jove*, all-wise, review'd the teeming earth,
 Smil'd o'er his work, and gave to *Beauty* birth,

To grace the day repair'd each heav'nly guest,
 And joys immortal crown'd the natal feast :
 Thither discerning *Prudence*, cautious dame,
 And easy *Plenty*, son of *Prudence* came.

Around in golden cups the nectar flew,
 When fated *Plenty* from the board withdrew ;
 He sought the cool retreat, and spicy grove,
 The fragrant garden of almighty *Jove* :

No lofty mounds the wish'd access deny,
 And scents, new-opening, cheer the ravis'd eye.
 From ever-blooming fruits, dispens'd, arise
 Ambrosial odours, and perfume the skies.

Reclining here beneath the spreading trees,
 While gentle *Zephyrus* fann'd a wanton breeze ;
 The God oppress'd, a downy slumber greets,
 And sinks to rest, amidst eternal sweets.

Slow *Poverty*, the last attending there,
 To join the concourse, and salute the fair,
 Stood long before the dome's resplendent gate,
 (For cond'oning *Want* must ever wait)

Lovely in mildness, yet unholod food,
 Tho' dear to *Jove* by virtue and by blood,
 Now banish'd *Misery*, with sullen meek
 Rose in her eyes and redd'n'd on her cheek,

Sham'd, the retir'd where seem'd to sue the taste
 Delicious viands, and a gay repast.
 Light with celestial food, she steer'd her way
 Thro' the glad grove where *Plenty* sleeping lay ;

Soon she beh'd the charming stranger's face,
 Where in his e'er'y feature find'd a grace ;
 The sure life view'd in the youth, she felt the more
 Strange wishes, and a warmth unknown before.

At length the longing maid, with eager haste,
 Flew to his side, and clapt him to her breast ;
 Starting, the God awak'd, and pleas'd, survey'd
 Inviting softness in the yielding maid ;

No fears succeeded, nor malignant power
 Withheld, with envious check, the blissful hour.
 Fruit of this close embrace, and strong delight,
 A little offspring grew, devoid of fight.

In the strange product diff'ring passions strove,
 And after-ages call'd the *Wonder*, *Love* ;
 Compound of mixture opposite, a child
 Bold as his fire, and his mother mild.

From *Plenty*, son of *Prudence*, *Wis* ensu'd,
 Apt to invent and fearless to intrude,
 Shrewd subtilty, intrigue, and quick device
 To catch the heedless, and the wise entice.

So near by birth to *Poverty* ally'd,
 He fawns submissive, should his angel hide,
 Courts solitude, or to the list'ning fair
 Tunes the nocturnal, soft, love-labour'd air,

Or guards the threshold with an anxious heart,
 With heaving sigh, and interrupting start.
 Now conscious merit o'er his bosom glows,
 And sanguine hope her balmy comforts strows :

Now fears invade, and now resentment burns :
 Anger and doubt possess him all by turns :
 With jealousy and weak distrust he raves,
 And gods and men his impious fury braves.

A moment pass'd, the coward sinks again,
 Low spirit and a mean submission reign.

O turn, unguarded youth, surcease to hear,
 Nor let his boasted raptures reach thine ear ;
 Caught in his toils, how doubtful is thy joy !
 How near thy turn, to pine, despair and die !

W. C — z.

To Mr BROWNE.

Occasion'd by his Poem on LIFE, &c.

FROM sensual joys to more refin'd delights,
 Charm'd with the music of thy sacred song,
 I fly, enraptur'd. Thy exalted strains
 Inspire me with devotion. In thy page

Life and death, heaven, hell and judgment
 Rise up to view, and fill the conscious mind
 With hope of future bliss, or dread of pains
 That may for ever last. When in thy verse

I see display'd the sum'rous train of ills
 That constant wait on man, and in my breast
 Revolve how large a portion of his time
 He spends in vicious pleasures, or consumes

In airy dreams of honour, wealth and fame ;
 I sympathize with thee, and sighing say,
 Alas ! indeed how little of our lives
 We, wretched mortals live ! But now the scene

Is chang'd, and downwards to the dust we go.
 The gloomy grave, whose hollow womb contains
 Two tender babes that ne'er could lift the praise
 Of their almighty maker, shall, e're long,

With greedy jaws, yawn wider to receive
 Me, their unhappy father. — Gracious God ! —
 I dare not murmur. — Be thy sov'reign will
 Ob'y'd by all mankind. — On restless wings

Like thee, blest hard ! aloft I strive to soar
 To time's grand period, a tremendous day !
 Thy tow'ring Muse transports me. In thy strains
 I hear th'awaking trumpet's dreadful sound,

The pond'rous ruin of dissolving skies,
 The roaring ocean, and the rending rock.
 With far less fury foam'd th'imprison'd flood,
 When angry heav'n, to punish sinful man,

Broke up th'abyss, and o'er the peopl'd earth
 Pour'd forth the deluge. Then the *Ganges* rose
 And *Tanais* and *Tagus*, and *Egyptian Nile*,
 And distant *Danube* doom'd to roll his waves

Deep dy'd in *Gullick* blood. To blissful seats
 Th'angelic host, with happy triumph crown'd
 Convey the virtuous. *Misery* and woe
 Attend the guilty : From th'incumber'd clouds

Hurl'd headlong, hell receives them. O my soul !
 Arise, and sue for mercy. God is good,
 And never fails to hear the suppliant voice
 That cries for pardon. — Bless his holy name !

H. PRICE.

Mr J. H. fell'd an Oak, had his Coffin made out of
 it, and designs, when he dies, to have this Epitaph.

When death approaches, they least terror find,
 Who make it most familiar to the mind.
 The fairest Oak that grac'd my purchas'd ground,
 Whose branches spread a friendly shade around,
 Fell by my ax, and not by time decay'd.
 Its firmest plank its master's coffin made.

Let grandees lofty palaces provide,
 The costly monuments of wealth and pride :
 Those they must leave when they resign their breath.
 My humble fabric serves me after death.

In golden urns tho' kings their relics
 Or od'rous gums embalm their lifeless
 Remains, to be in dust found, as swe

An Answer to the ENIGMA in your last.

BEFORE, Sir, mortal Man was made,
The light oppos'd produc'd the shade;
Which to the world's end will remain
Exempt from passion, fate, or pain:
A comfort to the lab'ring hind,
An ape to ev'ry shape and kind.
And when upon a dial plac'd,
(With gilded lines and figures grac'd)
Gazing, enquiring mortals, may,
By th' SHADOW, find the time of day. *Gamble.*

ANOTHER.

Mysterious Bard, a Riddle so hard,
Did you think no soul could discover?
Once read, I will dare, to say, without fear,
It is nought but a SHADOW all over.
Answer'd also by Cives. Oniropolos.

VERSES to a young Lady in HULL.

While crowds of Smarts attend thy ev'ning walk

With all their pert dull round of empty talk,
At church or playhouse watching ever near,
With eyes still wand'ring, 'till they find you there;
How shall I Muse one moment steal from these,
And whisper truths which feldom ladies please?
Say, when thy presence blest I find wand'ring town,
Hidst thou appear'd in colours not thy own,
'Thy dress elegant, thy fortune mean,
What tongue had prais'd, or eye with rapture seen?
Thy beauty, sense, and unaffected ease
Had shin'd in vain, in vain presum'd to please.
Unwieldy AJAX had thy praise forborn,
And only languish'd for a dearth of corn.

NUTBRAIN had feldom perk'd it in your face,
Scarce this vouchsaf'd, *There goes a pretty lass*;
HUMDRUM no treat or visit e'er had made,
But swallow'd cats, and left his men unpaid.
Hercules his parchments left to dress more gay,
Nor MAR-PLOT spar'd one ticket for the play,
Sir FOPPING view'd his legs a whole day long,
Nor FARINELLI puk'd us with a song.
Then let no venal views disturb thy rest,
But chase these Kites and Hornets from thy breast.
Let not thy sex's weakness thee misguide
To toy with fools, 'till fools can't be deny'd;
Unlike those nymphs who sores of hearts receive,
And laugh at those with whom they wish to live;
Nor those who, thoughtless, change the scene of life,
And, for one merry day, commence a wife:
A moment's bliss to buy with years of pain,
And what they hate, in what they wish, obtain.

Yet these misfortunes on your sex will fall,
Who follow custom more than reason's call.
Yet some so vain to think themselves design'd
Alone, the admiration of mankind;
And if they deign some husband's arms to fill,
Their wish must be obsequious to their will;
But when Indifference enters with her train,
Dislike, Scolds, Quarrels, Discontent, Distain,
Too late they find, and own this general rule,
Bliss is the same in all, with Wit and Fool.

Or if examples should delight thee more,
Ask BUHO's wife the bliss she has in store;
Immur'd at home, the lovely creature stays,
While he in wine, cards, horses, spends his days.

See crawling BALBUS, laugh'd at by the town,
Marries, then swears his child is not his own.
The reason ask'd, why they such wretches chose;
This, grandeur That, no tongue can tell the cause.

Accept this verse, what harm can hence ensue?

No latent lover in these lines you view:
And me more dear thy kind regards may claim;
Who dares to praise, yet not afraid to blame:
Pleas'd should he find you with a man of sense,
Let those who will prefer the fool with penance.

Whether or no these dictates you pursue,
This must be right, — the rest belongs to you.
CLEOPHILUS.

To the Hon. Mrs CONOLLY, occasion'd by the
Monument she barb erected in Cellbridge, to the
Memory of her late Husband, the Right Hon.
William Conolly, Esq; deceas'd.

WELL has thy heart its debt of sorrow paid,
And well been faithful to thy husband's shade!

Not that the worth of real grief is known
By the carv'd image, or the polish'd stone,
Meer pomp of death! the fabric rais'd on high
Swells to the touch, and glitters on the eye,
In vain — If no soft anguish touch the mind,
'Tis but the pride of what was left behind.

But when superior to each Trick of art,
The grief unfeign'd lies struggling at the heart;
When one unvaried conduct serves to shew
A settled, solid, unaffected woe;
Then is the time for grandeur to display,
What wealth enables gratitude to pay;
Then rear the column, deck the sable plume;
Swell the proud arch, and grace the patriot's tomb.
Thus paid, the soul's just tribute we approve,
And, what had else been pride, we construe love.

Such were the thoughts which *Caria's* quest
possess'd,

And such the anguish labour'd in her breast,
Not that, to tell posterity her woes,
Wonder of earth, the Mausoleum rose;
Rich in imperial pomp, a kingdom's heir,
She gave the treasure which she well could spare.
Not hence her praise, but that the grief sincere,
Flow'd at her soul, and hallow'd ev'ry tear;
'Twas this, that round the pile a glory threw,
And made her more the wonder of the two.

Bless'd with superior sense, a mind that scorns
Pride's gawdy show, yet stoops to decent fears;
Thine is the conscious pang, the silent tear,
The sigh in secret, and the midnight pray'r:
The steady heart, thro' ev'ry change the same;
Firm to his friends, and faithful to his fame;
Cheerful to spread the hospitable floor,
Ease to the rich, and plenty to the poor;
Eager for all they suffer to atone,
And leave no breath in trouble but thy own.

Such, *Conolly's* thy mourning: No disguise
Of vagrant sob, and hypocritical eyes,
But, worthy of the spring from whence it flows,
Th' unselfish, manly, christian sorrow flows:
And sure, if ought departed shades regard
That passeth here, thy grief hath its reward:
Such grief the good, with anxious pleasure view
And angels, could they mourn, would mourn like
you.

IN NATIVITATEM CHRISTI.

QUID caelis, aeternae puer, terrestria mutas!
Ab! te deducunt crimina nostra polo.
Sic vitro inclusae, feraxenit aribus ignis,
Ascendant faeces: Sed medicina cadit.

Echo in CHRISTI Natalem.

HÆC Bethlehemitæ pastoris verba referra
Audita est Echo, quæ juga montis habet.
 Quis natus? Dixit, natus. Patriſne Judæi?
 Illa, Dei. Vere est anne Homo? Dixit, Homo.
 Anne idem Deus hic nobis remanet? Manet. Eſſne
 Ut Pater omnipotens? Rettulit illa, Potens.
 Hunc quid de cælis duxit? Lis duxit. At iſtam
 Dic utrum vincet? Vincet, et ipſa refert.
 An puer hic fiet magnus? Quæ reddidit, Agnus.
 Ipſe ait hoc? Ait hoc. Cur ita, clamat? Amat.
 I. majus noſtro nunquid dare poſſet amori?
 Reddidit illa mihi quam gemebunda, mori.
 Diligere hunc ergo par eſt ſuper omnia Chriſtum?
 Iſtum? Nonne Deum? Dixit, eam, et tacuit.

Trinity-College,
 Cambridge.

BR—ON.

On the D—s of R—D.

(By L--d Ch—d.)

WHat do ſcholars, and barbs, and aſtronomers
 wife,
 Mean, by ſtuffing our heads with nonſenſe and lies;
 By telling us V E N U S muſt always appear
 In a car, or a ſhell, or a twinkling ſtar;
 Drawn by ſparrows, or ſeagons, or dolphins, or doves,
 Attended in form by the graces and loves:
 That ambroſia and nectar is all the will taſte,
 And her paſſport to hearts on a belt round her waſte?
 Without all this buſtle, I ſaw the bright dame,
 To ſupper laſt night to P—y's the came
 In a good warm ſedan; no fine open car.
 Two chairmen her doves, and a flambeaux her ſtar;
 No nectar ſhe drank, no ambroſia the eat;
 Her cup was plain claret, a chicken her meat:
 Nor wanted a ceſtus her boſom to grace,
 For R—D, that night, had lent her her face.

LEANDER to SYLVIA.

Address'd to a Lady in LINCOLNSHIRE.

[By HISTRIO.]

IMagine, madam, ere theſe lines you read,
 The writer fill'd with love and conſcious dread.
 Long have I ſtrove my paſſion to controul,
 And hide your beauteous image from my ſoul;
 I urg'd, that fortune ſet you far above
 The daring hopes of my aſpiring love;
 That you had choice of worthier, richer men,
 And muſt my ſuit receive with juſt diſdain.
 Full of theſe thoughts, I ſigh'd, in ſecret ſwore
 (If poſſible) to think of love no more:
 I ſought new company, drank brifkly round,
 Yet no relief my tortur'd boſom found:
 Still your bright form would on my fancy ſlow,
 And all my reſolutions overthrow.
 Believe me, fair one, till by you enchain'd,
 I never at the want of wealth complain'd.
 In health and eaſe my youth paſſ'd blith along,
 Charm'd with the pleaſure of the Muſe's ſong;
 I rang'd around, unthinking where to fix,
 Nor envy'd blockheads in a coach and ſix:
 But now I own I chide my grow'ling fate,
 For having doom'd me to ſo low a ſtate;
 That 'tis preſumption in me to declare
 My am'rous vows, or tell you my deſpair,

If (as 'tis ſaid) the eyes can beſt impart
 The fears and wiſhes of a love-ſick heart,
 Mine oft, with trembling, have my flame confeſs'd,
 (A flame too great to be by words expreſs'd!)
 Then, lovely maid, compaſſionate my pain,
 Nor let thy gen'rous ſoul be ſway'd by gain;
 'Tis true I'm poor in all things but in love,
 Yet I am rich, if you theſe lines approve;
 Thy wealth for both is a ſufficient ſtore
 To give us uſeful joys. — what need we more?
 Oft pining care in rich brocades is dreſt,
 And diamonds glitter on an anxious breaſt;
 For happineſs is not to ſtate confin'd,
 A gay retinue gives no peaceful mind;
 And, *Sylvia*, if you condeſcend to join
 Your generous hand, and mix your fate with mine;
 My future days and years ſhall all be ſpent
 To give you laſting pleaſure and content
 No angry jars ſhall make my fondneſs ceaſe;
 But, with thoſe years, that fondneſs ſhall increaſe:
 You'll find in me, you ſafely may depend,
 The tend'reſt huſband, and the truſt friend:
 With love and gratitude I'll ſtill behave,
 Till death ſhall part us, to the ſilent grave.

To Sir R. W—L.

SIR,

WHILE at helm of ſtate you ride,
 The nation's envy, and its pride;
 While foreign courts with wonder gaze,
 And juſtly all your counſels praife,
 Which in contempt of *ſaſſion's* force,
 Steer, tho' oppos'd, a ſteady courſe;
 Would you not wonder, SIR, to view
 Your BAR D as great a man as you,
 And yet the ſequel proves it true.
 You know, SIR, certain ancient fellows,
 Philoſophers, and others, tell us,
 That no alliance e'er between
 Greatneſs and *hoppineſs* is ſeen;
 If ſo, may heav'n ſtill deny
 To You to be as great as I.
 Beſides, we're taught it does behove us
 To think thoſe greater who're above us:
 Another inſtance of my glory,
 Who live above you twice two ſtory;
 And from my garret can look down,
 As from an hill, on half the town.
 Greatneſs by poets ſtill is painted
 With many followers acquainted;
 This, too, does in my favour ſpeak,
 Your levee is but twice a week;
 From mine I can exclude but one day,
 My door is quiet on a ſunday.
 The diſtance, too, at which they bow,
 Does my ſuperior greatneſs ſhew;
 Familiar you to admiration
 May be approach'd by half the nation;
 While I, like great *Mogul of Indo*,
 Am never ſeen but at a window.
 The family that dines the laſt,
 Is in our ſtreet eſteem'd the greateſt;
 But greater him we ſurely call
 Who hardly deigns to dine at all.
 If with my greatneſs you're offended,
 The fault is eaſily amended;
 You have it, SIR, within your power
 To bring your humble ſervant lower.

F—S.

YARMOUTH Fishery.

THE Herring, good, my drift you smoke,
The thing but nam'd, it hints a joke.
Sly Andrew, humourist much in vogue,
So salt and dry, that pickl'd rogue,
For poignant gibes so known to fame,
Is honour'd with the Herring's name.
When we for smartness, repartee,
(A well-resembling simile)
The arch companion would prefer,
We cry, O that's a pickl'd cur:
Good illustration of my theme,
Proof of its popular esteem.
Fresh pickl'd from the chandler's tub,
Best relisher of porters bubb;
While Epicures, of palate nice,
Mix'd cucumbers and apples slice;
Which when in vinegar bedipt
Is gundy-solomon y'clep'd.
Oft red with salt of sav'ry taste,
We view 'em on the Grid-ir'n plac'd;
Dish, tho' by squeamish fops abhor'd,
Has oft been supper for a lord;
Still eat, if rumour truth declares,
At festival of YARMOUTH Mayors:
YARMOUTH, fam'd port, whence stores are sent
To feed lean Carbolicks in Lent.
The meagre friar his famine stays
With the dry meal — more thirst to raise,
Who quietly indulg'd his flaggon,
Drinks, fills and empties like a dragon.
What swarms of this salubrious fry,
With wintry food our ills supply!
A daily mart at ev'ry door,
Cheap, wholesome viand for our poor.
Accustom'd dish when hunger calls,
In garret-roofs, and suburb stalls.
The weaver serves for hardy forage,
And whets the tailor's manly courage:
Th' immortal poet, scant of pence,
And beau reduc'd, (ye vulgar hence!)
In Alehouse-box, refuse from view,
Full oft, say grace o'er Herrings too.
The Herring, royal name to sing,
In Tale is fam'd the Fishes King;
Aad in the sign de-pictur'd found
With his imperial noddle crown'd;
Whose valiant army dare assail
And slay in fight th' enormous Whale:
To the dar'd combat bold provoke him,
Then — down his gullet march, and choak him.

To polar seas, in numbers brought,
By the shrewd Hollander they're fought,
Who wisely feathers first his nest,
Then lets their owners glean the rest.
Rich by a suttive traffic made,
He robs our natives of their trade;
And makes (a precedent unknown)
The BRITISH Fishery his own.

On antient and modern Music.

MUSIC could move, as poets say,
Beasts, rocks and trees, of old;
But modern music's greater sway,
Commands e'en mighty GOLD.

N. B. *Mastodora* mistakes her Men. We are oblig'd to her for what she sends proper for us.

ΕΙΣ ΒΙΡΧΙΟΝ.

Εἶδεν Ἀληθεῖν πρῶτον χαίρῃσιν γραφῶν
Ἡρώης Βίβης Βιρχίον, ἠδὲ Σοφῶν,
Καὶ βίον, ἔπιπυ, ὅτι μὲν δαναταῖο βελισσῶς
Σὲ πρὸς ἡγεύσομενον Βιρχίον ἀλλοῦ εἰχῶς.

To the Right Hon. the Lady ANNE COVENTRY,
upon viewing her fine Chimney-piece of Shell-work.
(By the Author of the CHACE)

THE greedy merchant ploughs the sea for gain,
And rides exulting o'er the wat'ry plain;
While howling tempests from their rocky bed
Indignant break around his careful head.

The royal fleet the liquid waste explores,
And speaks in thunder to the trembling shores;
The voice of wrath awak'd the nations hear,
The vanquish'd hope, and the proud victors fear;
Those quit their chains, and these resign their palm,
While Britain's awful flag commands a calm.

The curious sage, nor gain, nor fame pursues,
With other eyes the boiling deep he views;
Hangs o'er the cliff, inquisitive to know
The secret causes of its ebb and flow:
Whence breath 'g winds that ruffle its smooth face,
Or ranks in classes all the sify race,
From those enormous monsters of the main,
Who in their world, like other tyrants, reign,
To the poor cockle tribe, that humble band
Who cleave to rocks, or loiter on the strand.

Yet ev'n their shells the forming hand divine
Has, with distinguish'd lustre, taught to shine.
What bright enamel! and what various dyes!
What lively tints delight our wond'ring eyes!
Th' almighty painter glows in ev'ry line.
How mean, alas! is Raphael's bold design,
And Titian's col'ring, if compar'd to thine!
Justly supreme! let us thy pow'r revere,
Thou fill'st all space! all bauteous ev'ry where!
Thy rising sun with blushes paints the morn,
Thy shining lamps the face of night adorn;
Thy flow is the meads, thy nodding trees the hills;
Th' vales thy pastures green, and bubbling rills;
Thy coral groves, thy rocks, that amber weep,
Deck all the gloomy mansions of the deep;
Thy yellow sands distinct with golden ore,
And these thy variegated shells the shore.

To all thy works such grandeur' hast thou lent,
And such extravagance of ornament.
For the false traitor, man, this pomp and show!
A scene so gay, for us poor worms below!
No — for thy glory all these beauties rise,
Yet may improve the good, instruct the wise.

You, madam, sprung from *Beaufort's* royal line;
Who, lost to courts, can in your closet shine,
Best know to use each blessing he bestows,
Best know to praise the pow'r from whence it flows.
Shells in your hand the *Parian* Rock defy,
Or agat, or *Aegyptian* porphyry
More glossy they, their veins of brighter dye.
See! where your rising pyramids aspire,
Your guests surpriz'd the shining pile admire.
In future times, if some great *Phidias* rise,
Whose chissel with his mistress *Nature* vies,
Who with superior skill can lightly trace
In the hard marble block the softest face;
To crown this piece, so elegantly neat,
Your well wrought busto shall the whole compleat;
O'er your own work from age to age preside,
Its author once, and then its greatest pride.

Mr URBAN,

Barb. Dec. 2, 1738.

Upheld by turtles fat this happy pair,
 Eternal Peace and Loves did sport around;
 Flutt'ring above did *Hymen* joyous bear
 The links, in which their mutual hearts were bound
 Betok'ning long they'd worn this easy chain;
 Betok'ning thus they'd long, O! very long remain.

On either side the throne a glorious band
 Of pers'nages were rang'd. In the first place,
 And nearest to the king, led Wisdom stand;
 And Honour unacquainted to the base
 Next, Justice, never known to err, tho' blind;
 Vengeance and Clemency on either side:
 And Pow'r, his eyes on Justice still inclin'd;
 And Peace, spurning Ambition, Death and Pride.
 Well is I weat the king, who's thus upheld;
 Well is \S land, whose scepter such a king doth wield.

Nor did there on the other side, I ween,
 Forms, tho' more soft, less heavenly appear:
 Conjugal-love and Concord still were seen,
 Breasting Meekness and Submission, near.
 Next Truth, a window in her naked breast;
 Modesty and Prudence ever judging right:
 Piety, adding lustre to the rest,
 And heav'n-born Charity appear'd in fight.
 Blest is the maid, whose paths these virtues guide;
 Happy, thrice happy he, possessor of such a bride.

While on this venerable pair I gaz'd,
 Enter'd a band of youth, joyous and gay;
 One 'bove the rest, most worthy to be priz'd,
 Who follow'd still where virtue led the way.
 Oftimes, he tow'r'd the waters cast his eye,
 Which big with hope and expectation seem'd;
 Nor long ere he a vessel did descry,
 Which fraught with all his wishes tow'r'd him stemm'd;
 An heav'nly virgin on the deck was plac'd,
 With ev'ry virtue blest, with ev'ry beauty grac'd.

White were her robes, which so divinely shin'd
 As snow and gold together had been wove;
 Expressive emblem of the purest mind,
 Expressive emblem of the chaste love.
 Alternate on the damsel and the youth,
 A band of Loves pour'd most propitious darts,
 Which, tipt with pleasure, constancy and truth,
 Found free admission to their inmost hearts.
 Swift flew the youth: with eager haste convey'd
 To his own happy shore, \S much lov'd loving maid.

And now advance in hospitable guise
 The royal pair; with welcome salutation
 They greet the maid; joy sparkles in her eyes,
 Promise of future blessings on the nation.
 Nor now did *Hymen* unemploy'd appear,
 Their hearts in chains of adamant he bound;
 Loud shouts of mirth and joy invade the ear;
 Each echo pleas'd repeats the blithesome sound;
 I, sleeping as I lay, in rapture cry'd, [bride!
 Long live the happy prince, long live the beauteous

In flowing robes and squared caps advance,
Pallas their guide, her ever-favour'd hand;
 As they approach they join in mystic dance,
 Large scrolls of paper waving in their hand.
 Nearer they come, I heard 'em sweetly sing ---
 But louder now approach the peals of joy;
 The gladsome sounds which from each quarter ring,
 Dispel my slumbers, and my trance destroy.
 Waking, I heard the shouts on ev'ry side
 Proclaim, *Augustus* fair the happy *Fred'rick's* bride.

Richd. Cambridge, Gent. Com. of St. John's Coll. Oxon.

THE Regret so visible in every Face at the
 Departure of the *Royal Pair*, can only be
 equal'd by our Happiness during their Presence.---
 But you will smile at my presuming to expatiate
 on so high a Subject, after our public Declaration,
 that Words could not express our Joy. (See the Ad-
 dress, p. 602.) The business of this Letter,
 therefore, is only to hint, that if you have,
 from your numerous Correspondents, any Poems
 on their *Royal Highnesses*, you cannot give your
 Readers in this Place, and I dare say every where,
 a greater Pleasure than by inserting them before
 all others. The Muses, I find, choose Retreats
 fitter for Contemplation; for, to my Concern, I
 have not met with a Verse written here on this
 Occasion, in Return for your agreeable Entertain-
 ment, except these on the Prince's Entry.

WITH secret joy I saw the ROYAL YOUTH,
 A Friend to Britain, Liberty, and Truth,
 Enter our Gates; but not a Guard appear'd,
 Lest it should seem the God-like Frederick fear'd.
 So great Elizabeth, whose glorious Name
 Shall live for ever in the Voice of Fame,
 Spoke with Contempt on Guards (those useles Things)
 The fit Concomitant of fearful Kings.
 Thus she: That Prince the best Protection finds,
 Who reigns the Monarch of his People's Minds.

P. S. Let us have one Poem Your constant Reader, and
 a Month, till their R. H. Humble Servant, R. N.
 come again next Season.

NOTE. Thankful for this Hint, as for all others,
 we shall oblige our Readers with some of the
 Academical Gratulations, and hope to give no
 Offence either to the Authors of the private Poems
 sent us, or the other Writers on this Subject, by
 our Choice, in which, without determining the Merit,
 we only regard the Manner that we judge may be
 most agreeable to the Generality of our Readers.

On the Happy Nuptials of FREDERICK Prince
 of Wales, and Augusta Princess of Sax-Gotha.

FAST by the banks of *Isis* silver-stream'd,
 In those sweet vales (who knows not those
 sweet vales,
 From whence are kenn'd *Oxonian's* tow'rs far-fam'd?
 Whilom I walk'd to catch the noontide gales:
 The murm'ring stream so gently gliding on,
 And awful solitude did thought inspire;
 Verlefs myself, I could not blithsome song;
 Nor lute had I, nor harp, nor tuneful lyre:
 Thoughtful, adown I laid me by the stream;
 That thought brought with it sleep, sleep brought
 with it a dream.

The scene, erst fair, to fairer still did yield;
 Such scenes did never waking eye behold:
 Not *Erna* was so fair, nor *Tempe's* field,
 Nor yet *Elysium's* fabled meads of old.
 In admiration lost, I raptur'd gaz'd;
 When, to the sound of dulcet symphonies,
 A Dome, by heav'nly workmanship uprais'd,
 Forth, like a vapour, from the earth did rise.
 No brick nor marble did compose the wall;
 Transparent 'twas throughout, for it was crystal all.

Forthwith two folding-doors, disclosing wide,
 Discover'd to the view a gorgeous throne:
 A venerable pers'nage on each side,
 Majestic this, that soft and beauteous thone:

EXTRACT of the SUPPLEMENT to 1738.
A Dialogue. Not by Mr POPE.

A. YET all besides, the faithful statesmen own;
See *D-r-f-t*, *P--llb-m*, *L-m-l-y*, round the throne.
Whose voice; if once you hear, you must attend,
And like each line, tho' spoke against a friend;
'Tis *Greece* or *Rome*, you think, your ear does strike;
The sense so manly, and the stile so like!
If merits charm, and virtues void of art,
Praise *S---pe's* zeal, and envy *W--p--d's* heart:
If sense is priz'd, to guard and grace your isle,
See *C-m-p-n* there — if courage, see *A---le*.
There *R-cbm-d* for his country's safety wakes;
Pays back the crown each honour that he takes:
Each kind good-natur'd virtue, long his own,
Who to be lov'd wants only to be known.
There born to make his sovereign's care the less,
Whom widows smile to meet, and orphans bless;
From innocence in tears who wipes the gloom,
And holds the scale, *Fair Justice*, in thy room,
See *H-rdw-t* near the royal couch attend,
Britain's lov'd guardian, father, judge, and friend;
Whose candid sentence, and unblemish'd heart,
From Envy's self extracts the venom'd dart,
In secret forc'd to own the pious name,
And breathe a sigh, because she cannot blame!
His virtues by each other so surpass'd,
The first seems fairest — till you know the last.

One more; if satire please, one more be nam'd.
Learn'd, without noise -- and without titles fam'd;
Who likes the virtue, yet disdain the show,
And seldom lost a friend, or made a foe;
Content to want himself repose and rest,
That *Brunswick* might be fear'd, and *England* blest.
Ah, blush not, *Onslow*; to be humbly great,
Tho' on no woolpack, on as fair a seat;
Which *Britain* for her son has twice prepar'
To pay his virtue, and his toil reward:
Nor blush; this grateful offering to approve,
This gift --- this something between pride and love.

Since, then, you like retirement, shades and ease,
Say! would not panegyrick better please?
With *Cb-nd-s'* name, or *Scr--p's* enrich your lays--
B. I've rail'd so long, I scarce know how to praise.
Believe me, of your scheme I often think,
But ne'er could buy a pint of flattering ink;
Think as I please, direct it as I will,
Nothing but satire follows from my quill!

An Imitation of HORACE: Book II. Ode xvi.
To the Earl of ANGLESEY.

WHEN threatening storms begin to rise,
And gloomy darkness rules the skies,
The mariner, with fear oppress'd,
Wishes himself on land at rest.

For rest, the soldier wastes his life,
Mid all the toils of war and strife;
That rest, which can't be bought or sold
For heaps of jewels or of gold.

For neither wealth nor pow' can cure
The anxious moments we endure,
Nor miser's bags, nor monarch's state
The troubles of the mind abate.

Happy the man, and well he lives,
Whose all, whose little, pleasure gives;
On whose contented, frugal board
Nought *Quines*, but call'd his father lord.

His gentle sleep no cares annoy,
No base desire disturbs his joy.

Why should frail man, whose boasts'd prime,
Whose life endures so short a time,
With vast designs perplex his brain,
Or seek new worlds for distant gain?
Far from his country he may run,
But who, my lord, himself can shun?
Within man's sickle, guilty breast
For ever reigns one constant guest,
Which none desire, yet all must bear;
That frightful guest, my lord, is Care:
Vexatious care, that haunts us still,
And plagues the soul, go where we will.

If then, my lord, my judge and friend,
The present hour thou canst commend,
And now art cheerful, brisk and gay,
Ah! drive to-morrow's cares away.
With patience *Charles's* murmur's bear,
None can be always happy here.

Young *Brodrick* soon resign'd his breath;
He felt a hasty sudden death;
Hibernia's glory, pride and boast,
Hibernia's friend was quickly lost.
Curst with long life, old *St John* sees
Each function waste by slow degrees.
So fate, perhaps, to worthless me
May add those hours it takes from thee.

Th' indulgent pow'rs on thee bestow
Plenty of all things here below;
Abundant riches you possess,
And happy are if wealth can bless.

Luxuriant nature, charming still,
And still obedient to thy will,
Bids pleasure ev'ry habit wear,
Increase thy joy, and end thy care.

This thy fate; my lord, for me
Nor fields, nor flocks, nor woods I see;
Yet if they give not lands or wealth,
They give me verse, and share of health;
Happy in these, I'm taught to know
Content is all we want below.

Now far from *Dublin's* faithless joys,
Its well-bred feuds, and courtly noise,
In *Foxford's* gloomy valleys I stray,
Yet *Horace* here can keep me gay;
Horace, that curbs each wild desire,
And gently bids me not admire.*

JOHN WARD

* *nasutus atque*
Quadrigitis palmis bene vultus. Quod petii, hic est,
Est Ulubris, animus si te non desit iniquus.
Nil admirari prope res est una ---
salus; quae possit facere & servare beatum.

ANSWER to the AENIGMA. p. 314.

RUB A KNIFE ON A LOADSTONE ---
chiefly the end on't,
The trembling needle will seem *inde* --- *pendent*,
And that wearisome thought we no longer may
trouble,
All the *Elements* join in completing this bubble.
Oh! how easy is this! say the wits, without
doubt:
We guess'd it --- but could not make e'ery part out

MUSIDEN

The DESPAIRING LOVER. 657
Set by an eminent Hand.

Symph.

A Swain of Love de-

spair-ing, thus wail'd his cru-el Fate, His Grief the Shep-herds

shar-ing, In Circles round him fate: The Nymphs in kind Com-

passion The luck--less Lover mourn'd, All who had heard his

Passion, A Sigh for Sigh re---turn'd. All who had hear'd his Passion, A

Symph.

Sigh for Sigh re--turn'd.

N n n n

Fr' ends

O Friends, your plaints give over,
Your kind concern forbear;
Should *Cloe* but discover
For me you'd shed a tear,
Her eyes she'd arm with vengeance,
Your friendship soon subdue;
Too late you'd ask forgiveness,
And for her mercy sue.

Her charms such force discover,
Resistance is in vain,
Spight of yourself you'd love her,
And hug the galling chain.

Her wit the flame increases,
And rivets fast the dart;
She has ten thousand graces,
And each could gain a heart.

But Oh! one more deserving
Has thaw'd her frozen breast;
Her heart to him devoting,
She's cold to all the rest.
Their love with joy abounding,
The thought distracts my brain;
O cruel maid! then founding,
He fell upon the plain.

Historical Chronicle, December 1738.



ON the 26th past, a large Body of *Wiltshire* Weavers Sheermen and Boys belonging to *Studley* and other Villages about *Bradford* and *Troubridge*, assembled in a tumultuous Manner, and cut all the Chains in the Looms belonging to Mr *Coulthurst* Clothier of *Melksham*, on account of his lowering the Prices, as they gave out, and next Day, notwithstanding the solemn Promises made them that their Wages should be raised 1*d.* a Yard as they desired, they fell upon the Gentleman's dwelling House, beat down the Windows, broke open the Doors, eat or spoil'd all the Provisions in the Cellar, drank what they could, and stav'd the Casks; they then entered the other Rooms, burnt the Linnen, and getting hold of Mrs *Coulthurst's* wearing Apparel, burnt part, and tore the rest to Rags, rip'd the Beds and threw the Feathers into the River, broke a fine Clock to Pieces, destroyed great Quantities of Warp, Abb and Wool, and Utenils; then returned to the Market Place, and demanded a Note of 50*l.* signed by all the Clothiers in *Melksham*, that they would for ever forward give 1*d.* a Yard for Weaving and 1*s.* for Spooling: this complied with, they extorted a Bond to four of their Number for Performance, with 1000*l.* Penalty. This done, they retir'd, but hearing next Day 5*d.* one *Crab* had been taken plundering House, they obliged the Clothiers to join in a Letter to the Justices to prevent 5*d.* *Crab* from being committed; but the Messenger returning without the Prisoner, they demolish'd 9 of Mr *Coulthurst's* Houses, his Grist and Fulling-Mills, F and oblig'd the Clothiers to enter into a Bond of 10,000*l.* Penalty to produce the Prisoner in ten Days time, when they desired they would put it in Execution,

but some Soldiers being sent to the Town, they have not return'd.

The ingenious Writer of an Essay on Riots in the *Gloucester Journal*, attributes the Cause of them often to Oppression in Wages, to the Public Revenues being raised on Beer and Wines, and to the Non-execution of the excellent Laws against Tippling Houses, Tipplers, Sabbath-Breakers &c. and proposes as a Method of Cure. the not licencing so many Ale-Houses, lessening Taxes on Provisions and Necessaries, and the appointing Commissioners of the greatest Integrity to see that the Bakers and petty Shopkeepers (who live upon the poor Manufactures) do not take unreasonable Profit, and go into the Bottom of all the Grievances on both Sides; Justice and Good Policy requiring, that Rich Oppressors should be punish'd as well as poor Rioters.

On the 30th ult. the Parliament was prorogued from the 7th Instant to the 18th of *January* next.

FRIDAY, December 1.

Was held a Court of Common Council at *Guild-Hall*, when it was agreed that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen should appoint proper Inspectors into the Affairs presented by 5*d.* *Wardmote* Inquest, relating to the Deficiency of Weights, &c. that they might be laid before them, and if the Case requir'd, it be prosecuted, the Expence to be defray'd out of the Chamber of *London*.

—Was a Tryal at the Court of Exchequer, on an Information for concealing of *East-India* Goods, the Penalty of which is 200*l.* and a Verdict was given for the King.

Bath. The Prince of *Wales* before his Departure from hence, cleared the Prison of all the Debtors, and made a Present of 1000 *Guineas* towards the General Hospital, the Walls of which are mostly rais'd

rais'd to, the Height of the Office-Story; and his Highness was pleas'd on lately viewing it, to give 100*l.* for Timber towards the first Floor.

WEDNESDAY, 6.

At the Sessions at the *Old Baily*, the Lord Mayor acquainted the Jury, that the Court having taken Notice of the Inconvenience in the usual Method of trying Prisoners, in which the Jurors sat as commonly to give Verdicts on 12 or more Tryals together, depending on their Memories, or Assistance of Notes, has thought fit to alter the Method of Proceeding; and accordingly their Seats are now so placed that they might consult one another and give in their Verdict immediately, or in case of any Difficulty, withdraw for Consideration.

SATURDAY, 9.

Ended the Sessions at the *Old Baily*, when four Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, *viz.* *James Gardiner* for stealing a Gold Watch, *John Rigby* for the Highway, *William Bolingbroke* for Burglary, and *Constania James* for stealing four 36*s.* Pieces; the Woman pleaded her Belly, but was not quick. *John Wright* condemn'd for sending a Threatening Letter, was discharged on giving Security for his good Behavior for two Years, and to appear and plead his Majesty's Pardon. The Juries gave their Verdict on each Tryal before they were charged with another, according to the New Regulation of the 6th, which was so far from being attended with any Inconvenience, as was apprehended, that tho' there were double the Number of Prisoners try'd this Sessions to what there were at the last, the Court sat but one Day longer.

THURSDAY, 14.

The Elders of the French and Dutch Churches, in Number about 20, attended by their Ministers, waited on the Lord Mayor, to beg his Protection, and presented two large Silver Cups. His Lordship receiv'd them in an obliging Manner, and assur'd them of his Favour. *This Custom has been neglected 15 Years, and we cannot guess why it is revived.*

The *Directors* of the Bank, upon a Representation from his Majesty's Postmaster General, declared that they will give, to such as desire it, Bills payable at seven Days Sight, that in Case of the Mails being robbed, the Proprietor may have time to give Notice thereof.

WEDNESDAY 19.

James Buchanon a Sailor, condemn'd at the Admiralty Sessions for the Murder of Mr *Smith* in *China*, was hang'd at *Execution Dock*, but after a few Minutes

was cut down by a Gang of Sailors, and carry'd off in a Boat, and was brought to Life, but retaken. *The Compassion thus shewn this Criminal by his Brother Tars, is said to arise from his good Character, and being without Cause more severely beat by Smith who was a petty Officer, than any Englishman ought to bear without resenting.*

FRIDAY 21.

The three Melefactors before mention'd were executed at *Tyburn*, and behaved penitently. *Constania James* had got off 9 times by pleading her Belly.

At a General Court of the *India Company*, a Dividend of 3 1 half, due at Christmas was declar'd on their Capital Stock, the Warrants payable *Jan. 26 next*.

Above 400 Informers against the Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, have not yet received their 5*l.* which is allow'd by Act of Parliament, the Commissioners by reason of the Poverty of the Convicted, having no Money in their Hands.

A great Cause was heard between Mr *Scot*, Surveyor of Navigation, and the Owner of a Ship loaden with Hamp and Timber from *Pigu*, which the former had seized for sailing with too many foreign Hands. It was proved that there were more foreign Sailors on board than are allowed by the Act of Parliament for regulating the Navigation, and therefore both Ship and Cargo, which amounted to a large Sum, were adjudged justly forfeited.

A curious Gold Medal has been struck at the Tower of about 30*l.* value, the Busts being his Majesty on one Side, and on the Reverse, the Prince of *Wales*, the Duke and the four Princesses, which are to be sent to several Courts.

At the *Linnen Hall Dublin*, is shewn a Piece of Linnen accounted the finest ever made, there being 3800 Threads in the Breadth. The Trustees of the Linnen Manufacture have set a Value of forty Guineas on the Piece, which contains 23 Yards. It was spun by a Woman of *Down*.

A Sum of Money has been paid at the Exchequer by Warrant under the King's Sign Manual, to the Lady of Sir *Orlando Bridgman Bart.* as of Royal Bounty.

A Journeyman Peruke-Maker, having a large Dose of Cantharides given him by a Woman in some Coffee as Love Powder died in a miserable Manner, his Throat being so blister'd, that he was incapable of swallowing: the Coroner's Jury brought in their Verdict wilful Murder, and the Woman is in Custody.

SUNDAY 31.

A Charter for an Hospital for Foundling lies before the Attorney General.

Several Persons for hawking Provisions about the Streets to the Prejudice of the Markets, have been taken up and punished according to an Act of Common Council, which directs, that such Provisions shall be forfeited, and sent to the several Goals of the City at the Discretion of the Lord Mayor.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1738.

Dec. 5. **T** ADY of *Wm Wollaston*, Member for *Ipswich*, delivered of a Daughter.
13. *Mrs Egerton*, Relict of *John Egerton* of *Tatton, Cheshire*, Esq; --- of a Daughter; the having no Heir Male, a considerable Estate goes to *Samuel Egerton*, Esq; Brother to the dead.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1738.

Dec. 3. **M** R *Price*, Packer in *St Helens*, married to the only Daughter of *Hon. Wm Lee*, Esq; Governor of *Cape Coast*.

5. *James Whitford*, Esq; --- to the Widow of *Wm Whitehouse*, Esq; late Member for *Norfolk*, and eldest Daughter of *Lord Barbouff*.

7. *Ralph Bourcier*, M. D. --- to *Miss Musgrave*, Grand-daughter to the late *Sir Thomas Musgrave*, of *Yorksh.*, an Heiress with 12,000 *l*.

8. *Thomas Carpenter*, Esq; of *Tillington, Herefordshire*, --- to *Miss Tyley*, with 5000 *l*.
13. *David Langdale*, Esq; Nephew to *Ld Langdale*, --- to *Widow Stanhope*.

19. *Nicholas Hardinge*, Esq; Clerk of the H. of Commons, --- to *Miss Pratt*, Daughter of the *Ld Chief Justice Pratt*.

Wm Crofts, Esq; of *Saxbam, Suffolk*, --- to *Miss Decker*, Daughter of *Sr Matthew Decker*, Bt.

23. *Wm Southwell*, Esq; Brother of Secretary *Southwell*, --- to a Daughter of *Capt. Roberts* of *Reading*, with 15,000 *l*.

25. *Rich. Williams*, Esq; eldest Son of *Sir John Williams*, --- to *Miss Sarah Bishop* of *Maningtree, Essex*.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1738.

Nov. 23. **J** *Hobald Taaffe*, Earl of *Carlingford* in *Ireland*. His Title of Earl is extinct, but that of *Viscount Taaffe* goes to *Count Taaffe*, a Colonel in the Emperor's Service and Gentleman of his Bedchamber.

28. *Wm Beauclerc*, eldest Son of late *Lord Wm Beauclerc*, at *Eaton School*.

Charles Tate, Esq; of *Arlingham, Gloucestersh.*

30. *Lady Lechbart* in *Scotland*, Daughter to the Earl of *Eglington*, and Relict of *George Lechbart* of *Carnwarth*, Esq;

DEC. 4. *Rev. Mr Darweny*, Fellow of *Windsor College*.

6. *Mr David*, Officer and Surveyor of Excise above 50 Years.

Capt. Orway, Son of the Brigadier General.

9. *John Hippelley*, of *Stanton, Wilts.* Esq;

Dennis Charoc, Esq; Jeweller, worth 70,000 *l*.

10. *Henry Harwood*, Esq; Justice of Peace for *Suffolk*.

Edward Wake, Prebendary of *Canterbury*.

11. *Wm Chase*, Esq; who formerly serv'd for Sheriff of *London*, worth 100,000 *l*.

Lord *Vic. Molinoux*, at *little Oulton, Cheshire*, succeeded, in Honour and Estate, by his Brother, *Carril Molinoux*.

14. *Ld Newbaven*, a Peer of *Scotland*.

15. *Rev. Mr Swan*, Chaplain to the Archbishop of *York*.

Hen. Wise, Esq; at *Warwick*, worth 200,000 *l*. he was chief Gardener to *K. William, Q. Anne*, and *K. George I*.

Mr Thomas Rogers, a 'Change-Broker, who had by his Wife 29 Children born and Christen'd.

17. *Sir Wm Coddington* Member for *Minster*, and Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber.

19. *Rev. Mr Hall*, Fellow of *Brazen Nose College, Oxford*, and Rector of *Christ Church Spittlefields*, a Living worth 300 *l*. per Ann.

20. *The Lady Dowager Fitzwaller*.

23. *Dr Wright*, Vicar of *Stepney*, a Benefice of 400 *l*. per Ann.

John Palmer, of the *Inner Temple*, Esq;

25. *Dr Thomas Goodman*, King's Physician *Philip Frowde*, Esq; Author of several Pieces well received.

Ld Gray, at his Seat in *Scotland*.

Craven Peyton, of *Yorkshire*, Esq;

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1738

Thomas Bowen, Esq; appointed one of the four chief Clerks of the Treasury, in the room of *Mark Frecker*, Esq; decess'd.

Roger Griffiths, Esq; --- Water-Bailiff of *London*, in the room of *Edward le Neve*, Esq; who surrendr'd.

Mr Ralph Porter, --- Deputy Register, and Archdeacon of *Lincoln*, in the room of *Mr Tho. Porter*, decess'd; a Place of 300 *l*. per Ann.

Thomas Martiner, Esq; --- Clerk of the Petty Bag, in room of *Edward Bullfrode*, Esq; decess'd.

William Hervey, Esq; of *Chigswell, Essex*, chosen Verdurer of *Epping-Forest*, in the room of *Sir Henry Maynard*, decess'd.

Lieut. Col. Cury has the Regiment of Foot of *Col. Poyet*, who has the Regiment of the late *Gen. Moyle*.

Earl of *Loudon*, made *Capt. Lieut.* of the 3d Regiment of Guards, in the room of

Lord John Murray, promoted to the *Lord James Cavendish's* Company.

In the first Regiment of Guards.

William Herbert, Esq; Member for *Wilton*, made *Col.* of the Company late *Col. Onslow's*.

Col. Meywick, --- 2d Major, in the room of *Col. Frampton* --- 1st Major, in the room of

Col. Fuller, --- *Lieut. Col.* in the room of *Col. Gaise*; and

Col. Drury, made *Colonel* of *Guisse's* Comp. *Capt. Lintier*, --- *Capt. Lieut.*

Mr Waldegrave, Son to *Earl Waldegrave*, --- *Lieutenant*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS,

J ON *Mr Trevor*, Uncle to the *Junior* *Duchess of Marlborough*, appointed *Dean* of *Bath and Wells*, in room of the late *Bp of Landaff*.

Rev. Mr James Phillips, presented to the *Rectory* of *Langdonra, Gardingsh.* 200 *l*. per An.

Mr Grimwood, --- Rector of *Great Oakley*, in *Essex*, 400 *l*. per Ann.

Mr Donne, Prebendary of *Canterbury*, --- Rector of *Albhallows, Lombardstreet*.

Mr Bax, --- Vicar of *Warrnam, Suffex*.

Dr Stegman, --- Prebendary of *Canterbury*.

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

From Mrs Clifton to Mr Harding.

SIR, Having lately taken Mrs Stephens's Medicines for the Stone, and being in the publick News-Papers desired to give you an Account of the Benefit or Mischief received thereby, I thought proper to acquaint you, that I find no good, not having voided any Stone or Pieces of Stone, or Gravel, at the Time of taking it, or since. I should be glad to be farther informed by Mrs Stephens her Opinion of its not taking the Effect as was expected, and also whether it is proper to repeat it the second Time, or if any Person ever does take it twice.

I am, Sir,

Your Humble Servant,
in *Wills, Nov. 4, 1738.*

ANN CLIFTON.

From Mr Simmons to Mr Harding.

SIR, In consequence of a late Advertisement in the Papers, whereby I find that some Persons have endeavoured to blast the Character of Mrs Stephens's Medicines for the Stone; I beg Leave, in Justice to my greatest Benefactors under God, to send you the following State of my Case.

About *Christmas, 1735*, I began to be troubled with a Stoppage in my Urine, which grew worse and worse with an Uleer till last Spring was twelve-month. I was so bad, that I knew not what Course to take. I wanted to make Water some Days 10, 20, 30, or 40 Times a Day, or more, with Abundance of Pain; and sometimes did not make above half a Spoonful, and sometimes a Spoonful, and sometimes but some few Drops, and that with Abundance of Pain indeed. This continued till *May, 1737*. Then I went to London to seek for Ease. I began to take Mrs Stephens's Medicines the 13th of *May, 1737*. I staid in London till the 17th of *June, 1737*, then came home and kept taking Mrs Stephens's Medicines very regularly, till I grew better and better every Day, and left off taking the Medicines; which I did in *January* last, when I was as well as any Body, I thank God for it.

When I went to London I could not ride in any Waggon, or Cart, nor on Horseback, only a Foot pace, as softly as Foot could fall. I now can ride in any Waggon, Cart, and on Horseback, any Pace, with as much Pleasure as ever I did. I cannot say but my Back has grove now and then with a small Pain, which it did now and then twenty Years ago. I have taken Mrs Stephens's Medicines twice since *January*; once about a Month, and the other about a Fortnight. I now am very well. I can and do ride and go about my Business as well as any Body. I have some of Mrs Stephens's Medicines by me now, but have not taken any a good while. This is the true Account of my Case, of which you may make what Use you think fit, with the full Consent of, Sir,

Your Very Humble Servant,
Oxford, in Kent, Nov. 22, 1738.

JOHN SIMMONS.

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

From Mrs Brown.

Having been for upwards of half a Year sadly afflicted with the Stone, so that when or after I made Water I was in great Pain, and had taken a great many Things by good Advice to little or no Purpose, I was advised to take Mrs Stephens's Medicines, which I began the 19th of *April*, and found myself so well recovered by the latter End of *July*, that I left them off; and have ever since continued so well, that I have been a Journey and rode some Scores of Miles without Pain or Difficulty; so thought myself in Justice bound to let the World know, for the Good of those unhappy Persons that labour under the like Infirmity.

Thomas's-Court, Theobald's-Road, in the Parish of St George, the Martyr. Witness my Hand,
ELIZ. BROWN.

From Mr North.

I having been afflicted with the Stone for between 14 or 15 Years, was cured about 5 Years ago by taking two Papers of Mrs Stephens's Powders a Day for ten Weeks.

To be heard of at Mr *Mauwridges*, near *Battle-Bridge, in Tooley-Street, Southwark, Nov. 25, 1738.* WM NORTH.

From Mr Kettle to Mr Harding.

SIR, Mrs Stephens's Medicines have done me no Harm, only occasioned a Swelling in my Body and Legs; and since I left off taking her Medicines the Swelling is gone off, and I am in the same State I was before.

Cambridge, Nov. 29, 1738. JO. KETTLE.

From Mr Baker.

I *John Baker, of Buntingford*, in the County of *Hertsford*, was afflicted with the Gravel in my Kidneys some Years, took several Medicines, but found no Relief till advised to Mrs Stephens's Powders, in the Year 1730; which I took and found immediate Relief, having been free from the Complaint ever since; unless making too free with Liquors that are hurtful brings something of it, but then two or three Papers of the above-said Powder entirely carry it off.

Witness my Hand,
JOHN BAKER.

From Mr Moore.

The Case of *Thomas Moore, of Richmond*. That about 2 Years since I was greatly afflicted with the Stone and Gravel, and took many Things for Relief, but to little or no Purpose; upon which I applied myself to Mrs Stephens, and took her Medicine for about three Months, which at last brought away two Stones, seeming to be washed by the Medicine, for that they came away without much Pain; altho' when I first took the Medicine, I could barely bear the Motion of a Chariot, nor any Exercise in walking, and was so reduced by Pains in my Back, and in making Water, that it was troublesome to me to walk cross my Room. After I voided those Stones I became easy, and continued so for more than a Year, when I found a little Heat of Urine, and Pain in making Water. I then took the Medicine for about 3 Weeks, which made me easy, and have continued so to this Day.

Dated Dec. 8, 1738.

STOCKS.		Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Nov. 21. to Dec. 26.	
S. S. Stock 104		Christned	Males 839 } 1611 Femal. 772 }
—Annu. 112 $\frac{3}{8}$		Buried	Males 1331 } 2654 Femal. 1323 }
New Annu. 112 $\frac{3}{8}$		Died under 2 Years old	1060
3 per C. Ann. 106 $\frac{1}{4}$		Between 2 and 5	221
Bank 142 $\frac{3}{4}$		Between 5 and 10	58
—Circul. 17. 15s. Pre.		Between 10 and 20	90
Mil. Bank 121 $\frac{1}{4}$		Between 20 and 30	180
India 121 $\frac{1}{4}$		Between 30 and 40	217
—Bonds 6l. 19s.		Between 40 and 50	250
African 14		Between 50 and 60	215
Royal Af. 108		Between 60 and 70	178
Lon. ditto 14		Between 70 and 80	121
7p. C. Em. Loan 112 $\frac{3}{4}$		Between 80 and 90	57
5p. C. Ditto 101		Between 90 and 100	7
English Cop. 3l. 5s.			102 --- 0
Welsh ditto 15s.			2654

Buried.
 Within the walls 230
 Without the walls 706
 In Mid. and *Swry* 1113
 City and Sub. *West.* 605
 2654

Weekly Burials.
 Nov. 28. — 630
 Dec. 5. — 585
 12. — 526
 19. — 488
 26. — 415
 2654

Peck Loaf, Wheat. — 1s. 9d.
 Wheat 26s. per *Quar.*
 Hay per load 48s.
 Best Hops 3l. 15s.
 Coals 25s. per Chaldron as fet
 by the Lord Mayor and
 Aldermen, pursuant to the
 new Act.

No Report from St George, *Hanover Square*, this Month.

A GENERAL BILL of the

CHRISTNINGS and BURIALS from December 13, 1737, to December 12, 1738.

Christned 16,060	{ Males 8212 Females 7848 }	Buried 25,825	{ Males 12,750 Females 13,075 }	Decreased in the Burials this Year, 1998			
Died Under 2 Years of Age	9600	20 and 30	2072	60 and 70	1551	100	2
Between 2 and 5	2366	30 and 40	2439	70 and 80	1121	102	4
5 and 10	784	40 and 50	2363	80 and 90	529	103	2
10 and 20	73	50 and 60	2106	90 and 100	101	107	1
						111	1

The DISEASES and CASUALTIES this Year.

DISEASES		CASUALTIES.	
Abortive and Stillborn	608	Broken Limbs	3
Aged	1841	Burnt	5
Ague	1	Broken Jaw	1
Apoplexy & sudden	201	Bruised	4
Asthma and Tiflick	656	Drowned	82
Bed-ridden	5	Excessive Drinking	31
Bleeding	3	Executed	17
Bloody-flux	5	Found dead	39
Bursten and Rupture	25	Frighted	1
Cancer	54	Bite of a Mad Dog	1
Canker	8	Kill'd by Falls and other Accidents	51
Childbed	261	Murder'd	13
Cholick Gripes and Twi- fling of the Guts	295	Made away with themselves	42
Consumption	4326	Overlaid	82
Convulsion	7524	Scalded	3
Coughs and Hooping Cough	69	Shor accidentally	1
Droopy	969	Starved	7
Evil	38	Suffocated	4
Fevers, and Purples	3890		
Fistula	17	Palfy	30
Flox	11	Pleurisy	51
French Pox	117	Quinzy	23
Gout	66	Rash	3
Gravel, Stone, & Stran- gury	74	Rheumatism	21
Grief	10	Rickets	73
Headmouldshot, Hor- shothead, and Water in the Head	175	Rising of Lights	6
Jaundice	130	Scald Head	2
Imposthume	13	Small-pox	1590
Inflammation	52	Sores and Ulcers	19
Itch	6	Stoppage in the Sto- mach	188
Leprosy	4	Surfeit	2
Lethargy	7	Swelling	1
Livergrown	6	Teeth	1376
Lunatick	39	Thrush	94
Measles	216	Tympany	4
Miscarriage	1	Vomiting and Loof- ness	12
Morbification	222	Worms	16
S Anthony's Fire	2		

** THE Contributions for making Mrs STEPHENS'S MEDICINES for the STONE Publick, amount to above One Thousand Three Hundred Pounds; the Duke of Richmond lately gave 30 Guineas, Thomas Frederic, Esq; 20, the Countess of Huntingdon 10, the Hon. Mrs F. Woodhouse 10, Sir Ed. Smyth 10, an Unknown Person 50, and several others from half a Guinea to 5 Guineas. More Certificates of Cures, are received but we cannot conveniently insert them till the SUPPLEMENT.

Substance of the Proclamation publish'd by the King of France in Corsica.

1. AN Amnesty and Restitution to Honours and Estates, is promis'd to all that will accept of it.— 2. Every Body to be disarm'd under Pain of Death.— 3. All Imposts, Subsidies, and Taxes, not paid during the time of the Revolt, are to be forgiven, and not to be levied again till after the first of October.— 4. The Commissary-General of the Island shall not, as heretofore, have Power to send People to the Galleys, but Criminals shall be sent to *Genoa*, to be tried according to the Forms of Justice.— 5. The supreme Tribunal of *Corsica* shall consist of three Auditors, who shall neither be *Genoese* nor *Corsicans*; but the inferior Judges shall be *Corsicans*, who shall have Power to determine, without Appeal, all Causes not exceeding 500 Livres in Value, having before no Cognizance of any above 25 Livres.— 6. Colleges shall be erected for the Education of the Youth of *Corsica*, who shall be rais'd to the Episcopal Dignity equally with the other Subjects of the Republick, which promises, in case of Vacancies, to propose them to the Pope.— 7. The Republick shall nominate for five Years successively, four *Corsican* Families every Year to be ennobled.

Assassins shall be hereafter punish'd with Death, without Mercy.— And the King and the Emperor will be Guarantees for the Execution of these Conditions.

Lisbon. On the 2d Instant N. S. arriv'd the Fleet from *Rio Janeiro*, richly laden with Diamonds and other Effects, great Part of which belongs to the *English* Merchants.

Naples. The Baron de *Neuhoff* with two of his Relations were seiz'd on the 2d of this Month by the Officers of the Government, in the House of the Dutch Consul, and sent Prisoners to the Fortrefs of *Gueta*.

Hague. The States General have given *France* a remarkable Proof of their Readiness to condescend to every thing she desires of them, in regard to the Affairs of *Corsica*; their High Mightinesses have turn'd out their Consul at *Naples*, for receiving at his House the Baron de *Neuhoff*: the King of *France* being sufficiently satisfy'd with the Neutrality which the States General intended to observe in the *Corsican* Business, would content himself with the Demonstration their High Mightinesses had given of it, without the actual Dismission of their Consul.

From *Mannheim*, That the Elector Palatine had himself requested the Court of *France* to furnish him with a Body of

Troops to garrison the fortified Place of the Palatinate, in the room of the Elector's own Forces, which he designs to send into the Duchies of *Juliers* and *Beygue*, to protect these Territories from any Enterprizes of the King of *Prussia*. In short, *France* has taken all the necessary Steps for securing the entire Succession of the Elector Palatine to the Prince of *Sultzbach*: She has made sure of *Sweden*, is securing *Denmark*, and has it in her Power to bring several of the Electors of the Empire into her Interest. Relays too have been settled every three Leagues between *Mannheim* and *Paris*, ever since the Indisposition of the Elector.

From *Madrid*. This Court at present seems principally engaged in making up its Misunderstandings with the Maritime Powers, with whom it appears so far from desiring to enter into fresh Quarrels, that it endeavours, in earnest, to reconcile itself to those Powers.

Constantinople. The Ambassadors of *Thomas Kouli Kan*, having acquainted the Grand Visier, that his Master desired that *Russia* might be comprehended in the Treaty his Master was about to conclude with the Grand Signior, that Minister answer'd in a lofty Manner, "That they had no Business to intermeddle with any Thing but what regarded their Master, and ought not to trouble themselves about the Interests of any other Power."

From *Kiow in Poland*, The Crown General being informed that a great Body of *Russians* was to pass thro' the Territories of the Republick, in order to join the Imperialists in *Hungary*, has writ to Count *Munich*, 'That as the Republick had resolv'd to remain neuter, he had Orders to oppose the Passage of those Troops with all his Power; and that he would act in the same Manner with the *Turks* and *Tartars*, in case they should attempt any such thing.'— 'Tis probable, the two great Powers who exerted themselves to give a King to the *Poles*, did at that time expect it would strengthen their own Interest; but it is well for that People that the King has it not in his Power to sacrifice their Quiet to his Obligations.

Petersburgh. The Bashaw of *Perecop*, and Aga of the Janizaries taken in the *Crimæ* by General *Lasci* are lodg'd with the Seraskier of *Oczakow*, who express'd his Surprize when they came in, and said, "I see my Friends, you have not been more fortunate than myself; if the War continues, we may have more of our Brethren to keep us Company."

REGISTER of BOOKS for DECEMBER, 1738.

1. A Treatise of Astronomy, By *John Shuttleworth*, A. M. Sold by *A. Bettesworth*, &c. 8vo. Pr. 5 s.
2. *Pharmacopœa Domestica*: Or, The Family Dispensatory; from the Latin of the late *Dr Fuller*. Printed for *Lanys and Manby*. 8vo. Pr. 4 s.
3. A compleat Treatise of Mensuration. By *J. Robertson*. Printed for *J. Wilcox*. 12mo. Pr. 2 s. 6 d.
4. *P. Terentii Comœdiæ sex*: Or, The Six Comedies of *Terence*; with Improvements. By *J. Stirling*, A. M. Printed for *T. Ashley*. 8vo. Pr. 5 s.
5. The Ladies Tutor: Or, Instructions for making Hexameter and Pentameter Verses. Sold by *J. Hodges*. Price 6 d.
6. Poor *Honeyſy's* Fight with two Parishes. Printed for the Author. Pr. 2 s. 6 d.
7. City Corruption display'd. Printed for *J. Roberts*. Price 6 d.
8. A perfect View of the Gin-Act. By *Rea Saburn*. Printed for *W. Toorne*. Pr. 6 d.
9. *Britiſh Liberty*: Or, A Sketch of the Laws relating to Court-Lects. Printed for *J. Millan*. Price 6 d.
10. The Case of the *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Disleaguers. Printed for *D. Farmer*. Pr. 6 d.
11. Solitude. An irregular Ode. Printed for *Gulliver and Clarke*. Price 1 s.
12. The *Jew's* Complaint: Or, The *Christian* Whore. Printed for *W. Lloyd*. Price 6 d.
13. *Margery*: Or, a worse Plague than the Dragon. Printed for *J. Stuchburg*. Pr. 6 d.
14. *Joe Millar's* Jeſts. Printed for *T. Read*. Pr. 1 s.
15. The Beast's Confession to the Priest. Printed for *T. Cooper*. Pr. 6 d.
16. Fables by the late *Mr Goy*. The second Volume. Printed for *J. and J. Knapton*. 8vo. Pr. 5 s.
17. A Collection of original Letters and Papers. Publish'd from the Duke of *Ormond's* Papers. By *Mr Carte*, and the Society for encouraging Learning. 2 Vols. 8vo. Pr. 7 s. 6 d. in Sheets.
18. The Baron *De Pollnitz's* Memoirs. The 2 first Volumes. The second Edition. Printed for *D. Browne*. 8vo. Pr. 12 s.
19. The History of *Adam and Eve*. Printed for *T. Read*. Pr. 1 s.
20. A short View of the Inquisition. Printed for *J. Hodges*. Pr. 2 s.
21. An Historical Account of the Parliaments of *France*. Translated from the *French*, by *Ch. Forman*, Esq; In 2 Vols, 8vo. Printed for *J. Brindley*. Pr. 10 s. 6 d.
22. The Divine Legation of *Moses*. By *W. Warburton*, A. M. The second Edition, enlarg'd. Printed for *F. Gyles*. 8vo. Pr. 6 s.
23. *Eusebius*: Or, the true *Christian's* Defence against the moral Philosopher. By *John Chapman*, A. M. Printed for *Knapton*, &c. 8vo. Price 6 s.
24. The moral Nature and Fitnels of Things consider'd, against *S. Chandler's* Sermon. By *John Gill*. Printed for *A. Ward*. Pr. 6 d.
25. The Wolf uncloak'd: Or, The *Papiſt's* Machinery unmask'd. Printed for *J. Wilford*. Pr. 6 d.

26. The Charge of the Right Rev. *Thomas* Lord Bishop of *Oxford*. Printed for *J. Pemberton*. Pr. 1 s.
27. ——— His Principles and Duties of *Christianity*. Price 2 s. each. Printed for *C. Rivington*.
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